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LOWER
ESTUARY OF THE FORTH
AND ADJACENT COUNTRY

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW F.R.G.S.

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Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland,
Geographical Statistical,
and Historical.



A. FULLARTON & CO.



THE
IMPERIAL
GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND;
OR
DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,
AND FORMING
A COMPLETE BODY OF SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

EDITED BY
THE REV. JOHN MARIUS WILSON.



ILLUSTRATED WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY ATLAS, VARIOUS CHOROGRAPHICAL MAPS, PLANS OF PORTS, HARBOURS,
AND INTERESTING VIEWS.

VOL. I.
AAN—GORDON.

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INTRODUCTION.

A VIEW of Scotland, introductory to a copious Gazetteer, must necessarily be very general. Every natural, political, and ecclesiastical division of the country, each great cluster of islands, every chain of heights and remarkable mountain or hill, each lake and river and arm of the sea, every city, town, village, and conspicuous mansion, and every interesting object, be it what it may, a landscape, an antiquity, a natural curiosity, or a work of art, are so fully noticed in their regular places, that a general article has no scope for description, and needs not even to be studded with references. Yet such a rapid geographical outline as shall indicate the mutual relations of the parts, some details which refer strictly to the country as a whole, and a few particulars which, while belonging to only some localities or to classes of objects, could not, without frequent repetition, be inserted in the body of the work, will form both suitable and pleasing materials for our Introduction.

POSITION.

Scotland is bounded, on the north, by the great North sea; on the east, by the German ocean; on the south-east, by the liberties of Berwick, and by England; on the south, by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. The line of its boundary on the south-east, from a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Berwick to the head of the Solway frith at the embouchure of the Sark, measures, inclusive of sinuosities, about 97 miles. This line has very numerous but not great windings; and, over great part of its length, is very capricious, and not physically marked. The curious reader may trace it by reference to our articles on the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Dumfries, whose southern boundary-lines are identical with this. Popular language is utterly at fault in speaking of Scotland as the part of Britain which lies north of the Tweed; that river running in the interior till 18 miles before it reaches the sea, and having on its left bank, for the last 4 of these miles, the liberties of Berwick. Scotland, as to its mainland, lies between $54^{\circ} 41'$ and $58^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude, and $1^{\circ} 43'$ and $5^{\circ} 38'$ west longitude; and, including its islands, it extends to $60^{\circ} 49'$ north latitude, and $8^{\circ} 55'$ west longitude.

EXTENT.

The greatest length of the mainland, in a line due north, or very nearly so, is from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath, and measures 274 miles. The greatest length of it in any possible direction is from the Mull of Galloway to Dunnet-head, and measures 280 miles. Its breadth, from St. Abb's-head in Berwickshire to the point of Knap in Argyleshire, is 134 miles; from the mouth of the South Esk in Forfarshire to Ardnamurchan-point in Argyleshire, is 137 miles; and from Buchanness in Aberdeenshire to the extremity of Applecross in Ross-shire, is 146 miles. North of the Moray frith, the greatest breadth, from Duncansby-head to Cape-Wrath, is only 70 miles; and the least from the Dornoch frith to Loch-Broom, is 36. The whole country is so penetrated by friths and inlets of the sea, that it constantly and very widely varies in breadth, and has no spot which is upwards of 40 miles inland. The area, partly as ascertained by the Ordnance survey, partly as computed on the best other authorities, is 19,639,377 statute acres, or about 30,685 square miles. This excludes all sea-inlets beneath low-water mark, but includes about 155,000 acres of inland lakes. The Ordnance survey has long been in progress, and, at the end of 1864, had completed 15,400 square miles. The report to the Board of Agriculture made the area, exclusive of water, to be 18,944,000 acres, or 29,600 square miles; and estimated the cultivated lands at 5,043,450 acres,—the uncultivated at 13,900,550.

COASTS.

From the liberties of Berwick, the coast extends, along Berwickshire and part of Haddingtonshire, north-westward to near North Berwick; and there, over a commencing width of 11 miles, it yields to the long westward indentation of the frith of Forth. Over the greater part of this distance it is bold and rocky, presenting a firm rampart against the attacks of the sea, and offering few points where even fishing-boats may approach. On the north side of the Forth, it makes an almost semicircular sweep round the most easterly land of Fifeshire to St. Andrew's-bay; it thence trends northward to the north-east extremity of Fife; and it there gives place to the indentation of the frith of Tay. Between the Forth and the Tay, and over a considerable part of Forfarshire to the north, it is in general low and sandy, wearing alternately the softest and the tamest aspects. From Buddonness, on the north side of the entrance of the Tay, all the way along Forfarshire, Kincardineshire, and part of Aberdeenshire, to Buchanness, its direction is north-north-eastward, slightly variegated by sinuosities. Over the next 18 miles, it trends northward and north-north-westward, to Kinnaird-head; and between that promontory and Duncansby-head in the extreme north-east, it recedes to the vast extent of between 70 and 80 miles, admitting a triangular gulf or enormous bay, called the Moray frith. On the south side of this gulf, it stretches almost direct to the west, and on the other side it extends to the north-east; but at the inner extremity of the gulf, it is confusedly and entirely broken by the friths of Beaully, Cromarty, and Dornoch. From Duncansby-head it undulates 14 miles in a prevailing direction of north-west by west to Dunnet-head in the extreme north; it thence stretches 4 miles south-westward to the indentation of Thurso-bay; and from this bay to Cape-Wrath, in the extreme north-west, and in nearly the same longitude as the entrance of the bay, it describes, over a distance of about 50 miles, a small segment of a circle, the curvature being inland, but, besides having a rugged outline, is broken in three places by the inroads of respectively Loch-Tongue, Loch-Eribole, and Durness-bay. Over nearly all the north it is bold and dangerous, abutted with rocky headlands, crowned with frowning cliffs, torn into fissures, and assailed by very generally a tumbling and chafed sea.

From Cape-Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre, a distance of about 30 miles more than from the meridian of the liberties of Berwick to that of Duncansby-head, and comprising the whole west boundary of the mainland, the coast, as to its general direction, diverges very little from the straight line southward, or from a line a point or two westward of south; but over nearly its whole extent, it is so torn and shattered by inroads of the sea, yields to so many large and variform indentations, and, amidst its curious and ever-recurring recesses, leaps so maziily over the inner line of the Hebridean islets and islands, that it defies description and bewilders an uninitiated tourist. Its aspect is throughout wild and highland, alternately picturesque, grand, sublime, and savage. Toward the Mull of Kintyre the coast becomes narrowed with the continent, or rather with the long peninsula which projects from it, running down to the Mull into a point or headland; and there, over a commencing width of 35 or 40 miles, measured south-eastward to Ayrshire at Ballantrae, it recedes in the large, many-bayed, and curious gulf which forms the frith of Clyde. From Ballantrae to the Mull of Galloway, a distance of 37 miles, it describes the segment of an ellipsis, the curvature being toward the sea, but is broken a few miles south of Ballantrae by the entrance of Loch-Ryan. Over this distance it is rocky, beetling, and inhospitable, but not high, and is curiously perforated with large and numerous caverns. From the Mull of Galloway to a point 31 miles north-east by east, it yields successively to the large ingress of Luce-bay, the considerable one of Wigton-bay, and the smaller one of the estuary of the Dee, and comes down only in the headlands by which these friths are separated. After passing the estuary of the Dee, it begins to be confronted with the coast of England; and thence onward, it is identified with the shore of the Solway frith.

HEADLANDS.

In enumerating the principal capes, promontories, and other headlands, we shall follow the coast-line in the order in which we have just traced it. St. Abb's-head is in the middle of the coast-line of Berwickshire, and forms the most projecting, bold, and conspicuous piece of sea-board between the liberties of Berwick and the frith of Forth. East Castle-head is 3½

miles to the north-west. Whitberry-head and Gulane-point, are in Haddingtonshire,—the latter some distance within the frith of Forth. Fifeness, a low, sandy, naked headland, is the termination of the peninsula of Fife. Buddonness, similar to the former, and Red-head, a beetling and bold promontory, are in Forfarshire. Todhead, Garron-point, Finnonness, and Girdleness, are in Kincardineshire,—the last at the mouth of the Dee, and at the end of a range of the Grampians. Buchanness is the most easterly land in Aberdeenshire, and even in Scotland. Rattray-point, Cairnbulg-head, and Kinnaird-head, are in the same county,—the two last at the entrance of the Moray frith. Knock-head is in Banffshire. Coulard-hill and Burgh-head are in Elginshire. Chanonry-point, at the entrance of the Beaully frith, is in Ross-shire. Cromarty-point, at the entrance of the Cromarty frith, and Tarbatness, the termination of the long narrow peninsula between the Cromarty and the Dornoch friths, belong to Cromartyshire. Ord of Caithness, Clytheness, Noss-head, Duncansby-head, Dunnet-head, and Holborn-head, are in Caithness,—the three last looking across the Pentland frith to the Orkney Islands. Strathey-point, Whiten-head, Far-out-head, Cape-Wrath, and Assynt-point, are in Sutherlandshire,—the last on its west coast, and the three first on its north. Rhu-more is on the west coast of Cromarty. Udrigal-head, and Rhu-Rea-head, are on the west coast of Ross-shire. Ardnamurchan-point, the most westerly ground on the mainland,—the Mull of Kintyre, at the entrance of the Clyde, and of the Irish channel,—and Lamont-point and Toward-point, the southern terminations on the east and the west of the district of Cowal, on the Clyde,—are in Argyleshire. Clough-point, on the Clyde, is in Renfrewshire. Kirkcolm-point, at the entrance of Loch-Ryan,—Corsewall-point, at the north-west extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway,—and the Mull of Galloway and Burrow-head, at the southern extremities of Scotland,—are in Wigtonshire. Ross-head, between Wigton and Kirkcudbright bays,—Balcarry-point, at the west side of Auchencairn-bay,—Almerness-point, between that bay and the estuary of the Urr,—and Southernness-point, at the extreme south-east of Galloway,—are in Kirkcudbrightshire.

MARINE WATERS.

The German ocean, where it washes the mainland of Scotland, is closed up on the east side by Denmark, the entrance to the Baltic, and Christiansand in Norway. The North sea and the German ocean, where they girdle the northern and western shores, are—as we shall afterwards see—thickly occupied by the archipelagoes of Scotland, and both tamed in the fury of their billows, and to a considerable extent stripped of their superincumbent vapours, by the numerous and boldly screening islands, before they reach the main shore. From just the same circumstance, too, or owing to currents, whirlpools, shoals, rocks, variable winds, and intricacy of channel, among the girdlings of the islands, or between them and the mainland, these seas are not a little difficult and dangerous of navigation. And, owing to the gulleets and narrow sounds, which serve like funnels for the wind between high grounds, and to the great number and magnitude and power of the rocky or mountainous obstructions which are presented to the breeze and the tide, and to the labyrinth of paths, and the positions of successive or alternate propulsion, vexation, opposition, and becalming which have to be traversed by a current, the seas likewise exhibit in the frequent storms of winter, or amidst a gale on the longest and far extending day of the hyperborean summer, scenes of awful sublimity, which would appal almost any sensitive person except a native of the islands or of the mainland sea-board. The Irish channel, where it washes the Mull of Kintyre, looks up the frith of Clyde, and sweeps along the Rhinns of Galloway from Corsewall-point to the Mull of Galloway, is curtailed on its west or south-west side by the county of Antrim, the entrance of Belfast loch, and the county of Down in Ireland, is 13 miles broad at the Mull of Kintyre, and 21 at Portpatrick, and may be viewed as having an average breadth along Wigtonshire of 24 or 25 miles. At the point where it expands into the Irish sea, or immediately off the Mull of Galloway, the tides, which come in one slow and majestic current across the Atlantic, which encounter the long, vast obstruction of Ireland, and which sweep round the ends of that country into the Irish sea by the opposite inlets at the Mull of Kintyre and at St. George's-channel, run against each other in a tumult of collision, and produce, even in calm weather, a tumbling, troughey sea, which no landsman loves to traverse. Resulting from the same causes, the tidal currents in the adjacent parts of the Irish sea, and above all in the Solway frith, are the most curious in the world. Some miles southward of the Galloway coast, where the efflux is felt from both the Galloway estuaries and the Solway frith, or even

some miles southward of the extreme land of the Mull of Galloway, where the current is less powerful, a Glasgow and Liverpool steamer of the old build might, in certain stages of the tide, have paddled away northward for a couple of hours, and scarcely preserved herself from being swept toward the Isle of Man. The Irish sea, where it washes Galloway, looks direct southward to the Isle of Man, and the north coast of North Wales; and the Solway frith, from the line 22 miles wide where it commences between Balmae-head at the entrance of Kirkcudbright-bay and St. Bees-head in England, to the narrow point where it terminates at the mouth of the Sark, is all the way flanked on the English side by Cumberland, and overlooked at intervals on that side by the towns of Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Bowness.

The penetrations which the great encincturing marine waters of Scotland make in the shape of gulfs, bays, friths, and what are called lochs, are so numerous that a full list of them would task a reader's powers of endurance quite as severely as the continuous perusal of three or four pages of a pocket English dictionary. All the important and interesting ones, too, are so fully noticed in their respective places in the Gazetteer, that even they need be enumerated only with the view of indicating their mutual and relative positions.

Belhaven-bay, between Dunbar and Whitberry-head in Haddingtonshire, though a comparatively small marine inlet, is the only noticeable one on the east coast south of the Forth. The frith of Forth divides all Fifeshire, a detached part of Perthshire, and part of Clackmannanshire on the north, from all Lothian, East, Mid, and West, and part of Stirlingshire on the south; and it makes several interior indentations, the chief of which are Aberlady-bay in East-Lothian, Musselburgh-bay in Mid-Lothian, and Inverkeithing and Largo-bays in Fifeshire. St. Andrew's-bay, at the mouth of the Eden, cuts the eastern part of Fifeshire into two peninsulas, the larger on the south, and the smaller on the north. The frith of Tay divides Forfarshire on the north from Fifeshire on the south, and afterwards penetrates considerably into Perthshire. Lunan-bay makes but a small indentation on the coast of Forfarshire, yet is attractive for its beauty, and valuable as anchoring-ground. Montrose basin is a curious landlocked lagoon behind the town which gives it name. The Moray frith is greatly the broadest gulf in Scotland, having part of Aberdeen, all Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, and part of Inverness on one side, and Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness on the other, and measuring in a line, which may be considered its mouth, from Kinnaird-head to Duncansby-head, about 76 miles. Spey-bay makes a comparatively short and slender incision between Banff and Elgin. Burgh-head-bay forms a noticeable expansion between Elgin and Nairn. The Beaully frith, opening from the inner extremity or angle of the Moray frith, penetrates, first south-westward and then westward, between Nairn and Inverness on the one side, and Ross and Cromarty on the other; and it sends off from its south side, near the town of Inverness, the navigation of the Caledonian canal. Cromarty frith, opening with a narrow entrance from the Moray frith a few miles north of the mouth of the Beaully frith, describes a demisemicircle to the town of Dingwall, and forms the best harbour on the east coast of Great Britain, and one of the finest in the world. The Dornoch frith extends westward between Ross and Sutherland. Wick-bay makes a large semicircular indentation, on the east coast of Caithness, immediately north of Noss-head.

The Pentland frith, strictly a strait or sound, intervenes between the mainland and the Orkney archipelago,—forms the marine highway in the extreme north, to vessels going round Scotland,—and, on account of its powerful tidal currents, and its rugged and broken coasts, is of difficult and very perilous navigation. Thurso-bay broadly indents the middle of the north coast of Caithness. Lochs Tongue, Eribole, and Durness make sharp, considerable incisions, at rapid intervals, on the north coast of Sutherland. Lochs Inchard, Laxford, Assynt, Eynard, Broom, Little Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gair, Torriden, Kishorn, Carron, Ling, and some others, curiously cleave into fragments the west coast of Sutherland and Ross. The Minch, a broad sound or little sea, intervenes between the mainland at Sutherland and Ross, and the archipelago of the Long Island; and the Little Minch, a much narrower sound, intervenes between that archipelago and the group of Skye. The Kyle and the sound of Sleat—the former a confined and winding strait, and the latter gradually expansive—separate Skye from the mainland along the coast of Inverness. Lochs Hourn, Nevish, and Nuagh, opening off from these straits, run-eastward into the mainland. The sound of Mull, a narrow strait, extends south-eastward between Morvern in Argyleshire and the island of Mull. Loch-Linnhe, a large and long sound, stretches north and south between Lorn in Argyleshire and the island of Mull; and is thickly sprinkled with islands and islets

belonging to the Mull group of the Hebrides. Lochs Eil, Leven, Crinan, and Etive branch away from it, and run far into the interior,—the first leading the way from the west to the navigation of the Caledonian canal. The sound of Jura, extending north and south, intervenes between the district of Knapdale and the island of Jura; and the sound of Isla, extending in the same direction, forms a narrow stripe between Jura and Isla. The frith of Clyde, previously to its being ramified into a labyrinth of straits, sounds, and elongated bays, rolls its great gulf of waters between the long peninsula of Kintyre on the west and the coast of Ayrshire on the east; and, in its higher waters, it encloses the various islands of Buteshire, cleaves southern Argyleshire into a series of wildly Highland and singular peninsulas, makes a considerable cleft in Dumbartonshire, and, as to its main channel, divides the counties of Argyre and Dumbarton from those of Ayr and Renfrew. Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay invade Wigtonshire on a line with each other, out on opposite sides,—make such a mutual advance as to leave a comparatively narrow isthmus between their inner extremities,—and divide the Rhinns of Galloway from the rest of Wigtonshire. Wigton-bay makes a long inroad between the two great political divisions of Galloway. Fleet, Kirkcudbright, and Auchencairn bays, and the estuary of the Urr, indent the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. And the estuary of the Nith divides, for a considerable distance, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright from the county of Dumfries.

ISLANDS.

The islands of Scotland are very numerous, and, in many instances, are large and important. The greatest archipelago, that of the Hebrides, extends along nearly the whole west coast of the mainland. It is broadly distinguishable into two divisions, the outer and the inner, but is capable of subdivision into five groups. Three of these press close upon the coast, the group of Isla and Jura on the south, that of Mull in the centre, and that of Skye on the north,—the last separated from the second by the seas which wash the far-projecting Point of Ardnamurchan on the mainland, and the first and second so concatenated as to admit a line of separation chiefly by their geognostic properties. The fourth, largest, most northerly, and far-stretching group, lies quite away from the mainland, and even from the group of Skye, separated from the northern part of the former by the Minch, and from the western skirts of the latter by the Little-Minch. It consists of about 140 islands and islets, is about 140 miles in aggregate length, and lies so compactly as to be popularly viewed as one, and conventionally called the Long-Island. The fifth group is very small, lies to the far-west in profound loneliness, amidst a desert of waters, and draws attention chiefly by the romance of its situation and character,—consisting only of St. Kilda, itself more an islet than an island, and a tiny sprinkling on the bosom of the sea around it of dark, coarse gems, which pendulate between the character of islets and that of mere rocks. These groups are all fully treated in the article **HEBRIDES**. Another archipelago, that of Orkney, is separated at its south end by the Pentland frith, 6 miles broad, from the north coast of Caithness, or extreme north of the mainland of Scotland. Its islands and islets lie somewhat compactly; but are divisible into two groups, the larger and more compact on the south, the smaller and more dispersed on the north-east,—the two separated by a sound which bears on the east side the name of Stronsa frith, and on the west side that of Westra frith. A full general description of the whole will be found in the article **ORKNEY**. An islet called Stroma, lies in the Pentland frith, 4 miles north-west of Duncansby-head. A third archipelago, that of Shetland, lies 48 miles north-north-east from Orkney. About two-thirds of its whole superficies is amassed in a very long island, of surpassingly irregular outline, and in several places very nearly dissevered, called the Mainland. Yell sound, a winding strait, separates this island on the south from the other chief island on the north, but is, in some places, thickly strewn with islets. One small island, Fowla, lies quite away to the west from the main group. Another, called Fair-Island, lies about half-way between that group and the Orkneys. All the details of a general description are given in the article **SHETLAND**.

The other principal islands of Scotland are Mugdrum, in the frith of Tay; the Isle of May, Inchkeith, Cramond, Inchcolm, Inchgarvey, Inchmickry, Craigleith, Lamb, Fidra, and the Bass, in the frith of Forth; and Arran, Bute, Great Cumbrae, Little Cumbrae, Sanda, Devar, Pladda, Lamlash, Lady-Isle, and Ailsa-rock, in the frith of Clyde. Of seaward rocks and sandbanks, the chief are Car-rock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Fifeness; Bell-rock, 12 miles east of Buddonness; Marr's-bank, a shoal, 30 miles east of the Bell-rock; Murray-bank, a sand-

bank 10 miles east of Montrose; the Long-Forties, a shoal, extending from the exterior side of Murray-bank, in a line nearly parallel with the coast, to within 70 miles of Kinnaird-head; Outer-Montrose-pits, a shoal, 90 miles east of Montrose; Cove-sea-skerries, a reef a mile off the coast of Drainie in Elginshire; the Pentland-skerries, at the east end of the Pentland frith; Lappoch-rock, between Lady-Isle and Irvine harbour, in the frith of Clyde; and the Big and Little Scaurs, rocks at the middle of the entrance of Luce-bay.

COAST-LIGHTS.

The dangers of navigating the seas of Scotland are very great; yet artificial means of mitigating them, till quite a recent period, were few and inefficient. But now, to say nothing of improvements in navigation itself, of the aids furnished by steam-tugs, and of the refuge presented by the Caledonian and the Crinan Canals, immense protection is afforded by beacon-towers and lighthouses. All these, of course, are well known to nautical men frequenting the Scottish coasts. But the lighthouses, by both their situation and their variety, possess interest for general readers. Several of them stand on wild reefs washed all round by the sea; and one of these, on the Bell-rock, is as remarkable a structure as any in the world. Most are situated so high on bold promontories or beetling sea-cliffs as to be visible at great distances; all have distinctive lights; and six are double. About 70 belong to particular harbours, or are local. Nine were erected by the Commissioners of Northern Lights between 1861 and 1867; and the following, with the date and cost of their erection, were under the Commissioners in 1861,—Little Ross, Kirkeudbrightshire, 1843, £8,478; Mull of Galloway, 1830, £8,378; Corsewall-point, 1817, £7,835; Loch Ryan, 1847, £4,241; Pladda Island, 1790; Devar Island, Campbelton, 1854, £4,916; Sanda Island, 1850, £11,931; Mull of Kintyre, 1787; Rhinns of Islay, 1825, £8,056; Sound of Islay, 1859, £7,437; Lismore, 1833, £11,229; Sound of Mull, 1857, £6,277; Ardnamurchan, 1849, £13,738; Sound of Sleat, 1857, £4,527; Kyleakin, 1857, £6,210; South Rona, 1857, £5,063; Skerryvore, 1844, £86,977; Barrahead, 1833, £13,087; Ushemish, South Uist, 1857, £8,809; Island-Glass, Harris, 1789; Stornoway, 1852, £6,380; Cape Wrath, 1828, £13,550; Dunnethead, 1831, 9,135; North Unst, 1855, £32,478; Whalsey-skerries, 1856, £21,750; Bressay-sound, 1858, £5,163; Sumburgh-head, 1821, £10,087; North Ronaldshay, 1854, £12,927; Start-point, Sanday, 1806; Hoy, 1851, £15,880; Cantickhead, Hoy, 1858, £5,661; Pentland-skerries, 1794; Nosshead, 1849, £12,149; Tarbatness, 1830, £9,361; Cromarty-point, 1846, £3,203; Chanonry-point, 1846, £3,571; Cove-sea-skerries, 1846, £11,514; Kinnaird-head, 1787; Buchanness, 1827, £11,912; Girdleness, 1833, £11,940; Bell-Rock, 1811, £61,331; Isle of May, 1816; Inchkeith, 1804. Those erected between 1861 and 1867 are in the sound of Jura, in Islay, near Easdale, in Loch Eil, Butt of Lewis, Monach islands, Stronsay frith, Holburn Head, and St. Abb's Head.

GENERAL SURFACE.

Hundreds and even thousands of parishes in England so closely or exactly resemble one another in all their features of landscape, that a sufficiently graphic description of one might be subscribed successively with the names of all. But so wondrously diversified is the surface of Scotland, that each of all its parishes, except a few, has some broad distinctive features of its own, each of the great majority might be the subject of a picture replete with individuality, and each of very many offers to the painter entire groups of scenes, sometimes multitudinous clusters, which are rich in the peculiarities of their respective elements. Any general description of such a country is in the highest degree susceptible of colouring from the bias of aversion or of favourable predilection. Scotland has spots as lusciously lovely or as superbly magnificent as ever poet sang, and spots as unutterably dreary or as inhospitably sequestered as ever a dreaming or misanthropic anchorite conceived; and, in respect both to scenery and to climate, can probably exhibit some actual tract of territory to justify, or at least to countenance, on the one hand, each sneer or sarcasm which has been written against her by illiberal prejudice, and, on the other, each of the most impassioned panegyrics which have been sung upon her by patriotic and enthusiastic admiration. To be fully understood, the country must be seen or studied in minute detail. No general description of it can be made the vehicle of very distinct ideas. Only such readers as acquaint themselves with it through some such medium as a copious Gazetteer, can be said to comprehend it,—

examining it piece by piece in such large districts as those of counties and grand divisions, and then looking in detail at its parishes, its principal mountains, its lakes, its rivers, and all its various interesting objects. Whoever shall peruse the present work, first in the great and comprehensive articles, and next in the multitudinous briefer articles which exhibit the individual objects and describe the minute features of the grand picture, must rise, we should hope, from the perusal with conceptions of the surface of Scotland incomparably clearer than if he had read any conceivable amount of consecutive description. He will be surprised, perhaps bewildered, by the amount of variety; he will be delighted, or even thrilled, by the frequency with which scenery occurs, ever new or peculiar, and addressing itself by turns, or in combinations, to every power of taste, from the love of the calmly beautiful to the sturdiest and sternest capacity for the awfully sublime; he will wonder to discover many a fairy nook or striking *lusus naturæ* in a district which probably rash satire had pronounced repulsive even to a savage; and when he reflects how spiritedly and copiously Wordsworth and Scott and many other masters of song have written upon Scottish landscape, he will conjecture how mighty an impulse they must have felt, and how resistlessly they were hurried along, and into what a whirl of poetic excitement they were carried, in the career of their descriptive poetry. But he must be aided, in this introductory article, by such a general view of the surface of the country as, though unneeded and useless for the purposes of description, will indicate to him the prevailing characteristic of each great district, and assist him to see the mutual connexion of counties, mountain systems, valleys, and the basins of the great rivers.

Scotland, then, as to its mainland, is naturally and very distinguishably separated both into two and into three great divisions. The two great divisions are the Highlands and the Lowlands, so noticed and traced in separate articles in the body of this work, that they need not be further mentioned. The three great divisions are, the Southern, lying south of the friths of Forth and Clyde, and of the valley of the Forth and Clyde canal,—the Central, lying north of this line, and south of the Glenmore-nan-albin, or great Glen of Caledonia, occupied by a chain of slender lakes, and traversed by the Caledonian canal,—and the Northern, lying north and north-west of the Glenmore-nan-albin.

Though the Southern division is all comprehended in what are called the Lowlands, and contains much champaign country, or many of the districts which obtain in Scotland the name of plains, it contains very little level ground except in the alluvial tracts,—the luxuriant Scottish ‘haughs’ and ‘holms,’—along the courses of the greater rivers. Its southern extremity, comprising all Wigtonshire except a belt on the north, is strictly neither mountainous nor lowland, a remarkably tumulated expanse,—a sea of hillocks, very thinly crested with wood, and wearing the hues of constant hesitation between wilderness, green pasture, and arable cultivation. Along the north of Wigtonshire, but chiefly in the adjacent portions of Kirkeudbrightshire and Ayrshire, from the head of Wigton-bay on the east, to the sea at Loch-Ryan, and to the frith of Clyde opposite Ailsa-Craig, commences a system of mountains which are often called the Scottish Southern Highlands, and which form the grandest feature of the southern division of the mainland. This system extends in a broad phalanx of spurs and ridges cut by gorges and glens quite across the kingdom in the direction of north-east by east, to the Cheviots on the boundary of Roxburghshire, and there passes on to Northumberland. It attains its highest altitudes about mid-distance in the country, and thence sends off huge spurs northward to the great bend of the Clyde round Tinto, north-north-eastward to the abrupt stoop of the Pentland-hills, a few miles south of Edinburgh, and north-eastward to the termination of the Moorfoot-hills in the vale of Gala-water. From the western end up to the central masses, no regular ridge can be traced; the mountains there forming an elevated region unmarked by order, and penetrated in various directions by deep long gorges and vales. East of the central heights, a distinctly marked but deeply serrated ridge, constituting an uniform water-shed, and shooting up in a continued series of summits, runs along the northern boundary of Dumfries-shire and Liddesdale, and afterwards bends north-eastward and northward along the boundary with England, to the vicinity of Yetholm. The heights, in a few instances, have sharp and pinnacled outlines, or present a bare and rocky aspect; but, in general, they are soft in feature and in dress, angularities being rounded away from side and summit, and verdure successfully struggling to maintain ascendancy over heath. On their south side they run far down in lateral ridges, and frequently subside with comparative suddenness, allowing the parallel narrow valleys to open boldly and sweepingly out into a great plain. In their main broad line they occupy the northern parts of Kirkeud-

brightshire and Dumfries-shire, and the southern parts of the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh. Their altitude, in the central masses, averages nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level, and in other parts, varies from 700 or 800 feet to a little upwards of 2,000.

The great plain, or rather champaign country, which lies between these mountains and the Solway frith, exhibits on the east a considerable expanse of level ground,—in the centre, an agreeable variety of flats and gentle hilly ridges,—and in the west, an irregularly tumulated surface. Greatly the boldest variety in this quarter, is the ridge of the Criffel-hills, which lifts a grand summit in the immediate flank of the Solway, at the mouth of the estuary of the Nith, and thence runs inland in a considerable ridge of 10 or 12 miles. The broad spurs toward Edinburgh and Gala-water, fill all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire. They are quite as irregular as the main line of the Southern Highlands, not so bold, more softly dressed, and forming over a considerable space a hugely undulated expanse of verdure. As they become identified with the Moorfoot-hills in the south of Mid-Lothian, they lose much of both their greenness and their altitude. After the intervention of the vale of the Gala, they rise suddenly up in a broad and very moorish ridge, which takes the name of the Lammermoor-hills, occupies the northern part of Berwickshire, and the southern part of East-Lothian, and extends in a direction north of east to the German ocean at St. Abb's-head. An irregular triangle, formed by the east end of the main line of the Southern Highlands, and the spurs onward to the coast of the Lammermoors, constitutes the basin of the parent-stream and the affluents of the Tweed. This, over a large part of its extent, is identical with the dells, and glens, and vales of the mountain-territory; but in the eastern and southern divisions of Berwickshire, and a small part of the north-eastern division of Roxburghshire, it forms the largest plain in Scotland, an expanse of very slightly undulated ground, closely resembling many districts in England,—the luxuriant, calmly pretty, garden-looking Merse.

Intervening between the South Highlands and the friths of Forth and Clyde, the great champaign grounds of Lothian and Strathclyde extend from sea to sea,—the former a hanging plain, declining to the north, and picturesquely variegated with hill and rising ground,—the latter a great valley, opening broadly out from among the glens and vales of the Highlands, stretching westward in agreeable undulations which decline on both sides to a line along the centre, and becoming pent up in the west between the Lennox-hills and a ridge in Renfrewshire. The water-shed between these two great champaign districts is everywhere very slightly marked, and contains less hill, and greatly less boldness and variety, than several ridges or congeries of heights in the interior of Lothian. An insulated range, vacillating in character between hill and mountain, commences behind Greenock, at the west end of the valley of the Clyde, and runs southward near the west coast to the hill of Knockgeorgan, 700 feet high, about 3 miles north of Ardrossan bay. Mistie-Law, near the middle of this range, rises 1,558 feet above sea-level. From the heights north of Ardrossan, the water-shed makes a circular sweep to the south, with the concave side to the west, enclosing in a sort of amphitheatre the great hanging plain of Ayrshire, frequently but very slightly tumulated, containing much level ground, and, in its southern part, several bold heights, and having a prevailing declination to the west. This water-shed, after leaving the insulated chain from Greenock to Ardrossan, is for a long way of very inconsiderable elevation; and where it forms the boundary-line between Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, it is so low as to admit, from some points on the east bank of the Clyde in the centre of Clydesdale, not more than 120 or 160 feet above sea-level, a view of the heights of Arran, distant 50 miles in the frith of Clyde; but over its southern half, it becomes identified, for some distance, with the water-shed of the main line of the Southern Highlands, and then sweeps westward to the sea, immediately on the left bank of the outlet of Girvan-water. The extreme north of the southern division of Scotland, or that which forms the middle part of the common boundary between it and the central division, is a strath or belt of low land, stretching along the south base of the Lennox-hills, from the head of the estuary of the Forth between Grangemouth and Stirling, to a point a little above the head of the estuary of the Clyde, between the village of East Kilpatrick and the vicinity of Glasgow. This strath is identical, at its west end, with the valley of the Clyde; in the chief of its central part, it forms a detached district of Dumbartonshire; and in its east end, and the rest of its central part, it constitutes the plain of Stirlingshire.

The Lennox-hills, which skirt the central division of the kingdom between the Forth and the Clyde, extend from Stirling to Dumbuck, immediately above Dumbarton, in the direction

of west-south-west. Along the north side, a moorish descent terminates, over the western half, in a narrow and richly variegated vale, chiefly traversed by the river Endrick, and partly declining to Loch-Lomond and the river Leven,—and over the eastern half, in a flat broad belt of carse-ground, which is very sinuously watered by the river Forth, and which, after sweeping past a narrowed part at Stirling-castle, becomes identified with the plain of Stirlingshire. The mountains beyond extend over a vast region; occupy, with their intervening vales and lakes, the whole of the middle and western portions of the central division of Scotland; and press closely on the whole flank of the Glenmore-nan-albin. One of the highest summits of the region, as well as of all Scotland, is Bennevis, 4,380 feet above sea-level, situated on the south-east side of Loch-Eil, near the entrance of the Caledonian canal. The boundary of the most mountainous part of the region extends south-westward from this monarch-height to Ben-Cruachan, on the south side of Loch-Etive; it runs thence south-eastward to the mountains of Arroquhar, on the east side of Loch-Long, one of the most northerly branches of the frith of Clyde; it extends thence eastward to Benlomond, at the sources of the Forth; it thence passes on in the direction of east-north-east to Benledi, on the west side of Loch-Lubnaig; it thence diverges eastward to the enormously-based Bengloe, in latitude $56^{\circ} 50'$ and west longitude $3^{\circ} 40'$; it runs thence due east to the lofty ridge of Lochnagar, nearly in latitude 57° and west longitude 3° ; it extends thence northward, to the water-shed between the sources of the river Deveron and those of the Aven; it thence passes on westward to the northern extremity of Loch-Ness; and it thence extends south-westward, along the flank of the whole of Glenmore-nan-albin, to Bennevis. All the country comprehended within these boundaries, excepting Strathspey and a few deep glens, lies probably at a minimum of 1,000 feet above sea-level; it embosoms multitudinous scenes of grand and magnificent beauty, and of alternately savage and picturesque sublimity; it has many tracts which afford rich pasture, and not a few which are finely feathered over with forest; it even contains many well-sheltered spots small individually, but considerable in the aggregate, which are available for agriculture; but over by far the greater part of its extent, it either sends up wild and untameable summits to the clouds, or is an impracticable region of rocky steeps, unproductive moors, and extensive bogs.

Large tracts of continuous mountain lie on all sides, except the north-west, immediately beyond the boundaries we have indicated, and form, jointly with the great territory within these boundaries, the upland district of the central division of Scotland; but, though equally inhospitable, they are much inferior in mean height, and, in general, have less boldness, angularity, and rockiness of surface. The greatest range of the whole region cuts it from west to east into not very unequal parts, forms all the way a water-shed between streams respectively on the north and on the south, has a breadth of from 12 to 25 miles, runs at no great distance south of the 57^{th} parallel, extends from Bennevis by Loch-Ericht, and along the northern boundary of the counties of Perth and Forfar, to Mount-Caerloch in Kincardineshire, 18 miles west by north of Stonehaven, and thence sends off two hilly ridges to the coast, one terminating at Stonehaven, and the other at Girdleness. It thus bristles up as a stupendous rampart from sea to sea, sends up many summits 3,000 feet above sea-level, has probably a mean altitude, west of Caerloch, of 2,500 feet, measures in length from Bennevis to Girdleness about 100 miles, and, besides being turned at the east end of its forking hilly ridges by the great north road and the Aberdeen railway, is pierced in three places with gorges or passes which admit the transit of military roads. Another range commences in the vicinity of Loch-Lydoch, several miles from the south side of the former range, in west longitude $4^{\circ} 35'$, and runs south-south-westward to Benloe, and thence southward, by the mountains of Arroquhar, along the west side of Loch-Long and the frith of Clyde, to a soft and gentle termination at Toward-point, the eastern peninsular headland of the district of Cowal. This range is not more than 50 miles in length, and, in Cowal, it is not more than 6 in mean breadth, and considerably less than 2,000 feet in the average height of its summits; but, north of Arroquhar, it is from 12 to 15 miles broad, sends up numerous summits to the height of nearly 3,000 feet, and forms a water-shed between the streams which flow respectively to the German and the Atlantic oceans. The section of the mountain district lying east of this range, and south of the great central range from Bennevis to Caerloch, somewhat nearly resembles in outline the figure of a quadrant, and contains many elevations, such as Benlomond, Benvenu, Benledi, Benvoirlich, Benlawers, and Schihallion, which rise about 3,000 feet or upwards, and in one instance even 4,000 feet, above sea-level. Its mountains, in some cases, are isolated; but, in general, they run in lateral spurs or offshoots eastward from

the south and north range, and more or less parallel with the great central range. These are short in the southern part of the district, but they gradually increase from 10 to 15 or 18, and even to upwards of 20 miles, in the north; and the glens which they there enclose are generally very deep, in part high above sea-level, have a contracted narrowness on the west, but usually expand into vales toward the east, contain aggregately a large amount of arable land and forest, and embosom a great proportion of the loveliest far-famed scenery of the Highlands.

Between the northernmost screen of these glens and the great east and west central mountain-range, extends the vale of Rannoch, traversed along the east by the tumultuous river Tummel, and occupied on the west by Loch-Rannoch; and from the west end of this lake, past the northern termination of the north and south great range, away south-westward to the spurs of Bencruachan, extends the moor of Rannoch, an immense level bog lying about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, a dismal wilderness occupying an area of about 400 square miles. The section of country south and south-west of this, north of the peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, and west of the north and south mountain-range, measures about 40 miles by 25, and, with the exception of the stupendous mass of Bencruachan and some attendant heights, is a series of table-lands, elevated from 500 to 700 feet above sea-level, separated by narrow and deep glens ploughed up by water-courses, and covered partly with heath and grass, and partly with moorish soil and bog. The glens, though deep, are, in general, open, or expand into vales, and, in common with the banks of far-stretching bays and marine lochs, are subject to the plough or luxuriant in wood. The long narrow peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, extending nearly 50 miles southward, with a mean breadth of about 7 miles, rises at its southern extremity to an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, but elsewhere is very moderately and even gently hilly, has many interspersions of plain and valley, and wears an arable, sheltered, and softly picturesque appearance.

From the north side of the great central range, at a point north-north-west of Bengloe, a range upwards of 30 miles in length, and about 10 or 11 in mean breadth, goes off in the direction of north by east, to the stupendous mountain-knot of the Cairngorm heights—according to some authorities, the loftiest in Britain—and there forks into two branches, the one extending north-eastward, and lowering in its progress, along the right flank of the upper basin of the Deveron, and the other, under the name of the Braes of Abernethy, running northward between the vale of the Aven and the valley of the Spey, to the terminating and lofty heights of Cromdale. This range, except near the north end of its divergent branches, is unpierced by any road or practicable pass; and, from the Cairngorm group to its junction with the great central range, has a mean altitude of probably about 3,000 feet. In the triangle, the two greater sides of which are formed by the Glenmore-nan-albin, and the western moiety of the great central range, stretches north-eastward a range 30 miles in length, and considerable in breadth, called the Monadh-Leadh mountains. These heights commence, at their south-west end, in the Corryarrick mountains, 18 miles north-east of Bennevis; they divide in their progress into two branches, which enclose the glen of the river Findhorn, and terminate nearly due east of Inverness; and they possess an extreme altitude above sea-level of not much more than 2,000 feet. The south side of the east end of the great central range from Caerloch to Bengloe, and the ends facing the south-east and east of the lateral offshoots of the great range north and south, have a broad fringe of shelving upland, which, in a general view, may be described as descending in tiers, or as forming a declination by successive gradients to the Lowlands. This fringe—mountainous on the inner side, and merely hilly in the exterior—varies in breadth from 3 to 8 miles toward the south, and from 6 to 12 miles toward the north; it is everywhere chequered or striped with glens and vales, bringing down the roaring and impetuous streams cradled among the alps to the champaign country below; it exhibits, as seen from a distance, a magnificently varied breastwork thrown round the Highlands; and it encloses in its glens and vales a surpassingly rich assemblage of scenery, a vast aggregate area of picturesque and romantic forest, and not a small proportion of excellent arable ground.

Along the whole south-east side of this far-stretching and myriad-featured declivity, from the Forth between Stirling and Aberfoil to the German ocean at Stonehaven, a distance of about 80 miles, extends the plain of Strathmore, or the Great Valley, from 1 mile to 16 miles in breadth, over the most part from 6 to 8, and almost everywhere level and in fine cultivation. This grand strath sends off to the German ocean at Montrose, a short one of kindred character; farther north it becomes narrowed, and assumes the name of the Howe of Mearns;

and at the point where it is crossed by the river Tay, it looks down a transverse valley watered by that stream. But over nearly all its length, it is flanked along its south-east side by ranges of heights which, in some places, almost vie with the Grampians along the north-west side, and in others wear the aspect of soft and gentle hills. The most considerable range, called the Ochils, extends from a point 2 miles from the river Forth, and about 4 miles from Stirling, in the direction of east-north-east, to the frith of Tay; it is 24 miles in length, and has a mean breadth of about 12 miles; and it is loftiest toward the Forth, and attains an extreme altitude of 2,300 feet above sea-level. Another range, called the Sidlaw-hills, is continuous of the Ochils, except for the intervention of the valley of the Tay; it rises abruptly up a little below Perth, in a surpassingly picturesque height of 632 feet above sea-level, and extends to a point some miles south of Montrose, sending up, over the earlier half of its progress, numerous summits upwards of 1,000 feet in altitude, and afterwards forming naturally moorish terraces which now are either arable or, for the most part, clothed with wood. South-eastward of the Ochils, all the way to the German ocean, the surface is singularly rich in the calm and soft beauties of landscape, and exhibits an interminable blending of valley, slope, and gentle hill; its boldest variety being an isolated table-ridge, a few miles from the Ochils, 4 miles in length, and shooting up at the extremities into beautifully outlined summits, respectively 1,466, and 1,721 feet high. Eastward from the south end of the Sidlaws, and along the north shore of the frith of Tay to the vicinity of Dundee, stretches the Carse of Gowrie, a level expanse of wheat-bearing soil, unsurpassed in strength and richness. The surface elsewhere between the Sidlaws and the sea, is partly diversified with the soft low heights called Laws, and partly consists of sandy downs, but in general is a waving, well-cultivated plain.

North of the great central mountain-range from Bennevis to the German ocean, and east of the strictly Highland region, some high hilly ridges run eastward to near the sea, and send aloft numerous summits of mountainous aspect and altitude. The surface of the ridges and of the intervening tracts, alternately pleases and tantalizes by incessant change; it abounds in rocky ruggedness, steep declivities, and niggard moorlands; and it admits the dominion of the plough only or chiefly on the low grounds of its glens and valleys. The country lying to the north-east, and terminating in Kinnaird-head, at the entrance of the Moray frith, has plains which, in some instances, run 10 or 12 miles inland from the sea, and swell into hills, most of which are graceful in outline, and beautifully verdant, while some are ploughed to the summit, and all, with one exception, rise less than 600 feet above the level of the sea. The country lying along the Moray frith to the north-east end of the Glenmore-nan-albin, has a breadth between the Highlands and the sea of only from 12 to 18 miles; its level ground along the sea-board runs 9 miles inland in the vicinity of the Spey, but elsewhere is seldom more than 2 miles broad; its interior district is traversed seaward by lofty offshoots of the mountain region beyond; and its sea-board on the Beaully frith is a barren moor 10 miles by from 2 to 3,—the famous moor of Culloden. The Glenmore-nan-albin extends north-east and south-west, in a straight line from sea to sea; it is 60 miles in length from Loch-Eil to the Beaully frith; and it is principally occupied by three long stripes of fresh-water lake, aggregately upwards of 37 miles in length.

The northern or third great division of Scotland, with the exception of two comparatively small portions, is all Highland. One of the low tracts consists of the peninsulas respectively north and south of the Cromarty frith, and of a tract round the head of that frith from 2 to about 4 miles in breadth, which unites them. The southern peninsula, seaward from an isthmus which nowhere rises more than 50 feet above sea-level, swells on its west side into a flat-backed height, which, with a mean breadth of 2 miles, extends northward to the coast. The northern peninsula, though much and roughly variegated with high moorish grounds, and lifting up in one place a bold rampart on the coast, is crossed by the fine plain of Fearn, stretching from Tain to the most northerly bay of the Cromarty frith. The other low district is a somewhat variegated level, comprehends about four-fifths of the whole of Caithness, and will be quite understood, as to both its character and its relative position, by reference to the article on that county. The mountain region, while vast in area and multitudinous in feature, exhibits such masses and congeries of heights, and is so undisposed in ridges or ranges, that only a longer description than the patience of most readers could endure would serve to depict it. Its greatest elevation extends across nearly its centre, from Ben-Wyvis on the east, to Loch-Torridon on the west, and sends aloft its summits from a base lying at probably 1,500 feet above sea-level. On the north side of this line, or toward Cape-Wrath,

the elevation decreases more than on the south, or toward the peninsula of Morvern. On its west side occur most of those long and narrow indentations of the sea noticed in the sections on the coasts and the marine waters; remarkable for rendering so desolate a region inhabitable, and especially for their being of a class which occurs nowhere else in the world except on the coasts of Norway, Greenland, Iceland, and the hyperborean country around Hudson's Bay.

RIVERS.

Most of the running waters of Scotland, owing to the prevalence of mountain, and the frequent penetrations of the sea, have small length of course, and are not generally designated rivers. Yet though very numerous, and, for the most part, individually unimportant, they will be found distinctly noticed in the articles on counties, and fully described in the alphabetical arrangement. We can here, without useless repetition, only name the principal streams, and state their locality and direction.

South of the west end of the Southern Highlands, or in two cases in Wigtonshire, and in the third between that county and Kirkcudbrightshire, the Luce, the Bladenoch, and the Cree run south-eastward to the Irish sea. South of the main range of the Southern Highlands, the Dee, the Urr, the Nith, the Annan and the Esk run southward to the Solway frith. In the large triangular district, two sides of which are formed by the main range of the Southern Highlands, and by the long spur to St. Abb's-head, and whose aggregate basin comprehends about 1,870 square miles, the Tweed, aided chiefly by the affluents of the Gala, the Teviot, and the Whitadder, runs eastward, north-eastward, and northward, to the German ocean. The Lothians and the plain of Stirlingshire are drained north-eastward or northward to the frith of Forth, principally by the Tyne, the Esk, the Leith, the Almond, the Avon, and the Carron. Ayrshire is drained in a direction more or less westerly to the frith of Clyde, by the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, the Irvine, and the Garnock. The basin of the Clyde, comprehending an area of 1,200 square miles, is drained in a direction north of west to the head of the frith of Clyde, by its cognominal stream, whose chief affluents are the Douglas, the Avon, the Kelvin, and the Leven. The Forth, drawing greatly the majority of its head-waters from the central division of Scotland, fed principally by the Teith, the Allan, and the Devon, and draining an area of 574 square miles, flows eastward to its frith.

The streams which, throughout both the central and the northern divisions of Scotland, run westward to the Atlantic, are all individually too inconsiderable to bear separate mention. Those which drain the district east of the Ochil-hills are chiefly the Leven and the Eden,—the former eastward to Largo-bay, and the latter north-eastward to St. Andrew's-bay. A vast territory lying immediately south of the great central range of mountains, and comprehending large portions of both the Highlands and the Lowlands, is drained to the extent of 2,396 miles, chiefly eastward, and partly southward, by the Tay and its tributaries, the principal of which are the Tummel, the Isla, the Almond, and the Earn. The north-east corner of this territory is drained eastward to the German ocean, chiefly by the South-Esk and the North-Esk. In the district immediately north of the central mountain-range, and east of the Cairngorm mountain-knot, the Dee and the Don run eastward to the sea at Aberdeen. In the district lying between this and the eastern half of the Moray frith, the Deveron runs northward to that frith, and the Ythan and the Ugie eastward to the German ocean. The district enclosed by the great central mountain-range, the north-east branch of the Cairngorm ramification, the Moray frith, and the Glenmore-nan-albin, is drained to the extent of 1,300 square miles, north-eastward to the sea by the Spey, to the extent of 500 miles northward to the frith by the Findhorn, and to a less extent for each stream, northward to the frith by the Nairn, and westward to Loch-Lochy, near the west end of the Glenmore, by the Spean.

In the great northern division of Scotland, the chief streams eastward are the Beaully to the head of the Beaully frith, the Conan to the head of the Cromarty frith, the Oyckell to the head of the Dornoch frith, the Brora, the Helmsdale, the Berriedale, and the Wick; and the chief streams northward are the Thurso, the Forss, the Halladale, and the Naver. Of all the rivers, the Clyde alone is navigable by sea-craft for any considerable distance above the estuary; and even it possesses this high property only in consequence of great artificial deepening and embanking, and over a distance of but about 12 miles.

LAKES.

The lakes of Scotland are very numerous, and, in many instances, are large, and singularly rich in scenery. The principal, for extent or scenic attractions, are Ken, drained by a cognominal stream, the chief affluent of the southern Dee; Skene, 1,300 feet above sea-level, drained by a remote tributary of the Annan, forming the magnificent cataract called the Grey-Mare's-Tail; St. Mary's-Loch, and the Loch of the Lows, drained by the classic Yarrow, a remote affluent of the Tweed; Doon, drained by its cognominal stream; Lomond, drained by the western Leven, the tributary of the Clyde; Leven, drained by the eastern Leven; Conn and Ard, drained by the Forth; Katrine, Achray, Vennachoir, Voil, and Lubnaig, drained by the Teith, the chief affluent of the Forth; Tay, Earn, Lydoch, Ericht, Rannoch, Tummel, Garry, Lows, Clunie, and Quiech, drained by the Tay and its affluents; Loch-Lee, drained by the North-Esk; Awe, Avick, Shiell, and Eck, south of the central mountain-range, and near the west coast; Laggan, Ouchan, and Treag, drained by the Spean; Lochy and Archaig, drained by the Lochy, into Loch-Eil; Garry, Oich, Ness, and Ruthven, drained by the Ness into the Beaully frith; Duntalliak, drained by the Nairn; Affrick, drained by the Beaully; Maree, Fuir, Shallag, Fannich, Rusk, Luichart, Monar, Glas, Moir, and Slin, in Ross-shire; Shin, Naver, Furan, Baden, Loyal, and More, in Sutherland; and Stenness in the mainland of Orkney. The area in square miles, of 26 of the principal, is respectively of Lomond, 45; Ness, 30; Awe, 30; Shin, 25; Maree, 24; Tay, 20; Archaig, 18; Shiell, 16; Lochy, 15; Laggan, 12; Monar, 12; Fannich, 10; Ericht, 10; Naver, 9; Earn, 9; Rannoch, 8; Stenness, 8; Leven, 7; Ken, 6; Lydoch, 6; Fuir, 6; Loyal, 6; Katrine, 5; Glas, 5; Doon, 4½; and Luichart, 3.

MINERALS.

Without supplying a geological map, and writing twentyfold more copiously than our space will admit, we could not give an adequate view of the distribution of the rocks and minerals of Scotland. But from 'Malte Brun's and Balbi's Systems of Geography Abridged: Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1840,' we shall extract a summary, which will please the scientific reader by its clearness, and the popular one by its wealth of information; and then we shall exhibit in a brief summary the names and localities of all the rarer minerals of the country.

"In a general point of view," says that work, "Scotland may be separated, geologically as well as geographically, into three portions. By passing a line on the map nearly straight, from Stonehaven, through Dunkeld to the middle of the Isle of Bute, and thence with a slight curve to the Mull of Kintyre, we shall have traced the southern boundary of the primary non-fossiliferous system of rocks. Another line, but more irregular than the former, drawn from St. Abb's-head, passing near Peebles, Abington, Sauquhar, New Cummock, to about Girvan, will have a general parallelism with the former line, and will have the older greywacke, now named the Cumbrian system, lying to the south, and extending to the borders; while the land included between the two lines comprehends the old red sandstone, and great central coal basin of Scotland. We shall first notice the stratified systems of those three divisions of the country, beginning with the oldest.

"That extensive tract of Scotland which constitutes the northern division, is composed chiefly of primary stratified rocks, namely, gneiss, mica slate, chlorite slate, and clay slate, with subordinate masses of hornblende slate, talc slate, and primitive limestone. These, often with granitic centres, rise into magnificent mountains, of which the Grampians form a part. In many of these deposits, particularly in the mica slate, garnets of a brown colour are very abundant. The mountains of the Trosachs, so effectively described by Sir Walter Scott, are chiefly composed of mica slate. In these primary deposits no organic remains have ever been discovered. But these are not the only stratified formations which constitute this extensive district. The old red sandstone fringes the extremities of the land, commencing about Fochabers, on the east side of the Moray frith; extending on both sides of Loch-Ness within a short distance of Fort-Augustus, and then proceeding northwards with a variable breadth through Fortrose, Tain, and Dornoch; expanding the whole breadth of Caithness, and constituting the principal formation of the Orkney Isles. On the western side of the mainland, the old red sandstone is deposited in numerous patches on the gneiss formation, as at Loch Broom, Gairloch, and Applecross.

"The newer secondary rocks have been but very sparingly observed in Scotland; yet it is rather a curious fact, that the few patches which have been discovered, are superimposed generally on the old red sandstone, and have not been seen reposing in their uninterrupted order in the secondary series. Thus the lias shales, highly micaceous, and some of the upper beds of the oolitic system, occur at the mouth of the Cromarty frith from Dunrobin-castle to the Ord of Caithness, at Applecross and other points on the mainland,—and in the Western Isles, on the borders of Mull, the south and east of Skye, and near the Cock of Arran, on a small coal deposit. The equivalent of the fresh-water deposits of the wealds of Sussex, geologically situate above the oolitic group, and below the chalk, is seen near Elgin in Moray, and Loch-Staffin in Skye. In the central and southern divisions of Scotland, those newer groups of rocks have not been detected.

"In tracing the geological features of the country in the ascending order of the groups, and confining ourselves to the geographical divisions pointed out, we next come to the transition or greywacke system, now divided into two principal sections,—the lower or Cumbrian, and the upper or Silurian. So far as is hitherto ascertained, the Silurian division is unknown in Scotland; but the Cumbrian rocks, nearly destitute of organic remains, cover the principal part of the great area of the south of Scotland. These greywacke strata stand at high angles of from 60° to 90° from the horizon, and consist chiefly of coarse slaty strata, seldom divisible into thin roofing slates, and often alternating with arenaceous and coarse conglomerates. Amongst these strata limestone is seldom found; and when it is, the quality is inferior. In the division of the island of which we now treat, coal and its accompaniments are known in very few places. Coal is, however, worked at Canoby, and on the borders at the Carter-Fell. The only other rock formation found in connection with the old transition group here (with the exception of igneous rocks), is a red sandstone, ascertained, in some situations, to be the old red, but in some other places considered to be the new red sandstone, particularly in Dumfries-shire, where the surfaces of the slabs have curious impressions, supposed to be those of the feet of a species of tortoise.

"In the central division of Scotland is placed the great coal basin; but adhering to our rule of marking the successive formations in the ascending order, we shall first treat of the old red sandstone, the most ancient rock in this subdivision of the country. This rock abuts against the line of the primary rocks, and stretches across the whole country, from the German ocean to the Atlantic, pursuing a south-westerly and north-easterly direction. From the northern line of division it stretches south to the frith of Tay, bearing through Dunning, near Stirling, to Dumbarton, and thence through the Western Isles, Bute and Arran, and is wrapped nearly round the extremity of the mainland at the Mull of Kintyre. The old red sandstone thus forms a long, uninterrupted, and extensive fertile valley. In the north-western part it rises into hills, in the sides of one of which, Uam Vor, are deep and hideous fissures, the effect of some convulsion. It is more irregularly distributed on the southern boundary of the middle division, commencing on the east about Dunbar, and stretching westerly on the line of the transition range of Moorfoot and Lammermoor-hills beyond Middleton, where it is interrupted by a range of trap, but is again found in the country round Lanark. This formation appears to be of vast thickness, especially in the northern part of the division, and may, it is supposed from recent observation, be divided into three portions, the lower, the middle, and the upper beds. In what are considered the lower strata, the remains of fishes have been found in a high state of preservation, and also large scales and other remnants of a sauroid character, such as those of the *holoptychus*. The well-known Arbroath pavement belongs to the old red sandstone series.

"The most important group in the central district is the coal formation, consisting of limestone, ironstone, freestone, coal, and clays. Its extent from east to west is bounded only by the extremities of the land. To the north it is cut off from the old red sandstone by a range of trap hills, crossing the country from east to west. On the south it is bounded by the greywacke and old red sandstone. Its breadth averages 40 miles; and it is in length about 70. The mountain limestone forms generally the basis of this group; though it is frequently found interstratified with other members of the series, and abounds with countless numbers of organic remains. Below the mountain limestone, however, but belonging to the same group, a bed of limestone is worked at Burdiehouse, near Edinburgh, in which the organic remains differ essentially from those of that just named. These remains consist of many of the plants which distinguish the coal formation; but it also includes the teeth, scales, and other bones of fish, which partake of the reptile character, some of which must have been of

gigantic dimensions. Small fishes (the paleoniscus, &c.) are also found in a fine state of preservation. The same limestone has been found in other parts of the country, and is of superior quality to the common limestone for mortar, plaster, and the smelting of iron. The clay ironstone is found in beds and nodules, the workable kinds containing from 27 to 45 per cent. of iron. The kind termed black-band is in high request. From this ore a vast quantity of pig-iron is smelted. The coal is found in beds, varying from a few inches to 40 feet in thickness; and one bed in Ayrshire is about 100 feet thick, interrupted only by thin seams of shale from 1 to 3 inches, and is extracted in great quantity, and used as fuel for domestic purposes, the burning of lime, smelting of iron, working of steam-engines on sea and land. One variety, cannel-coal, is of superior quality for the preparation of gas. From the fire-clay are manufactured fire-brick and gas retorts; and the sandstone furnishes an inexhaustible store of substantial and beautiful material for building. These several deposits contain in abundance the impressions of the vegetables which distinguish the carboniferous period; and what is remarkable, the remains of animals, the same as noted as occurring in the Burdiehouse limestone, are found in the shales, and even in the coal itself. In this district, no strata newer than the carboniferous system is known to exist; all is covered over with accumulations of clays, gravels, sands, and soil.

"Having thus noticed the direction and geographical position of the several stratified formations of Scotland, we now come to treat briefly of the unstratified system. And in order to bring this department more clearly to the apprehension of the general reader, we must remark, that the unstratified rocks are of igneous origin. They were, in fact, melted volcanic matter, which had burst through the stratified deposits, which were thus elevated into mountain-ranges; the strata being at the same time raised on edge to various angles with the horizon. This being the case, we consequently find that the unstratified follow the same course with the stratified mountains, since the former were the elevating cause of the latter. Now granite, an igneous rock, is more generally found connected with the primary non-fossiliferous than with the succeeding formations, forming centres in gneiss and mica slate, and rising above them in magnificent pinnacles. It is therefore in the primary region that granitic mountains may be expected to predominate. Of this we find an instance in the Grampian chain, which stretches in a north-east and south-west direction, intersecting the country. The granite is most largely developed on the north-east side of the country. It there commences about the parallel of Stonehaven, extends northward to Peterhead and Banff, and, in a westerly direction, along the courses of the Dee and the Don, and still continues along the banks of the Tilt, Loch Ericht, Loch Lydoch, and terminates in this line near Oban and Fort-William. From the latter rises Ben-Nevis, composed of granitic sienite. But this is not the only range. Another may be traced commencing, in the north, between Thurso and Portskerry, which passes along, at irregular distances, near Loch Baden, the neighbourhood of Dornoch, Loch Oich, on the line of Loch Ness, and terminates in a lofty mountain at the head of Loch Sunart, on the west coast. Granite is found in several of the Western Isles, as in Rum, and is magnificently displayed in the Isle of Arran. Goatfell and the surrounding peaks are of granite. The granitic summits of these mountains form the highest land in Britain. Ben-Nevis is 4,373 feet above the level of the sea, and Ben-Macdhù rises about 17 feet higher. Though the granitic formation covers a greater area, and rises to a greater altitude in the north than in the south of Scotland, yet the latter is not deficient in this interesting rock. It rises through the older greywacke (the Cumbrian system) in Dumfries-shire; and occupies a great space in New Galloway, and in Kirkeudbright, and near Kirkmaiden, in the form of dykes. In some of those mountains, stones fit for the purposes of the jeweller have been found. The mountain Cairngorm, in Inverness-shire, has long been celebrated for its rock crystal, of a smoke-brown colour, and named Cairngorm from its locality, which, when cut by the lapidary, is highly esteemed for its colour and brilliancy, and is employed for seals, brooches, and other ornamental purposes. Topazes of a light blue colour, and sometimes of very large size, have occasionally been found on the same mountain, and also beryl (aqua marine), more rarely.

"Unstratified rocks of every other kind also prevail in Scotland; including all the varieties of trap (commonly named whinstone), basalt, greenstone, compact felspar, pitchstone, porphyries, and amygdaloids, which in many parts display ranges of symmetrical columns, sometimes of great extent,—as at Arthur-Seat near Edinburgh, in several parts of the coast of Fife, in the islands of Eigg, Arran, Lamlash, and in the incomparable Staffa. But we shall attend to the distribution of these rocks throughout the country. They are connected with

the older greywacke and red sandstones of the south of Scotland. Trap forms a great part of the Cheviots on the borders, and passes northwards into the districts of Dunse, Coldstream, Kelso, Melrose, Selkirk, and Roxburghshire, rising into beautiful dome-shaped hills. Hounam-Law, the Eildons, and Ruberslaw (the last, near 1,500 feet high), may be cited as examples. But in the great central valley of Scotland, beginning at Montrose on the east coast, trap hills appear in patches in the old red sandstone, passing in an irregular line to the frith of Tay, from the south-eastern extremity of which they proceed in a south-westerly course, without interruption, but varying greatly in breadth, through Dunning, Kinross, and Stirling, to Dumbarton. Another line, but less continuous, commences about Cupar, near St. Andrews, along the coasts of Fifeshire, and appears in groups about Linlithgow, Bathgate, near Glasgow, onwards to Paisley, and thence to Greenock, where it is greatly expanded, and turns north to the banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite the Dumbarton range. A third parallel range, also in interrupted masses, commences at Dunbar, is continued in the Pentlands, Tinto, and other hills in Lanarkshire, and in Ayrshire about Kilmarnock, Ayr, and New Cumnock. In Galloway, trap is in some parts greatly expanded. A few of those localities may be mentioned, as we are not aware that any public notice has yet been given of its existence in those parts. A dyke of greenstone occurs near Kirkcolm point in greywacke, at the western extremity of Loch Ryan; Cairn-Pat, between Stranraer and Port-Patrick, is also greenstone; and thence, the greywacke of the whole coast to the Mull of Galloway is intersected by dykes and hills of several varieties of trap. On the northern side of Loch Ryan, it is seen involved amongst the roofing slates of the Cairn; and a range of trap hills extends thence, rising through the greywacke, flanking the edge of the loch, taking a south-easterly direction, passing by Castle-Kennedy to the north, and onwards to New-Luce. Here it expands to an enormous extent in every direction; to the south it approaches Glenluce-bay. At Knocky-bay, a short distance north of New-Luce, a lead mine was at one time worked, but becoming unproductive, was abandoned. It may, however, be observed, that the greatest development of trap is in the great central coal district, where it has fractured the strata, and raised the edges of the coal seams to the surface, an important natural operation, by which coal and its other useful accompaniments, ironstone, limestone, and building materials, have been made known and accessible. In the trap rocks of Scotland many interesting minerals are found. The far-famed Scotch agate or pebble abounds in nodules included in trap, near Montrose, Perth, and other places; and many of the most beautiful of the zeolites are found among the hills around Dumbarton, the opposite side of the Clyde, and in many other localities.

"The coal-fields constitute the principal mineral treasures of Scotland. The great coal district extends across the island from the eastern corner, or, as the district is termed in Lowland Scotch, the 'East Neuk' of Fife, to the mouth of the Clyde in Dumbartonshire on the west, and into East-Lothian on the east. It is not, however, continuous throughout the whole distance, but consists rather of a succession of large detached coal-fields. Its superficial extent has been estimated at nearly 1,000 square miles; and it has also been calculated that, according to the present consumption, it may be worked with advantage during 3,000 years. The Fife coal-field, north of the Forth, extends from Stirling to St. Andrews, and is in some places 10 miles broad. The richest portion of it lies between Dysart and Alloa. The Lothian coal-field, on the south and east of Edinburgh, is about 25 miles in length, with a breadth of five or six, and covers an area of 80 square miles. To the westward of Edinburgh there is no coal for several miles; but at Bathgate, workable beds are found, which extend westward, with some interruptions, to the neighbourhood of Glasgow, forming the great coal-field of Lanarkshire. The Clyde and the Forth form the boundaries of this field; but beyond Blantyre, the coal extends on the south side of the Clyde to the Cathkin-hills. After passing Glasgow, the coal-field stretches westward from the south bank of the Clyde, and occupies the valley in the line of the Ardrossan canal, extending through Renfrewshire to Dalry in Ayrshire; the most southerly point being at Girvan. Several small fields occur at different parts of the south of Scotland, particularly at Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, and Canoby, in the same county, on the borders of England. Coal is found also at Brora in Sutherlandshire, and Campbellton in Kintyre, but in insignificant quantities. Besides the fossil fuel yielded by the coal-fields, ironstone of excellent quality abounds in many of them; and is smelted to a great amount, and manufactured into articles suited for every useful purpose, at the great works of Carron, Shotts, Cleland, Airdrie, Clyde, Wilsontown, Muirkirk, Glenbuck, and some other places. It is the abundance and cheapness of coal in its vicinity that has enabled Glasgow to rival Manchester as a manufacturing emporium.

"Next to the coal and ironstone, the most valuable mineral product of Scotland is lead, of which there are rich mines at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, in the Lowther-hills, on the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumfries-shire. Lead is also procured at Dollar in Clackmannanshire, Strontian in Argyshire, Belleville in Inverness-shire, and Leadlaw in Peebles-shire. A considerable quantity of silver is extracted from the lead. Particles of gold have frequently been found in the small streams among the Lowther-hills, and also immediately under the vegetable soil which covers the surface of the latter. Scotland abounds in quarries of the finest building materials, particularly sandstone. Hence the beauty of the numerous public edifices which adorn its cities and towns. The principal sandstone quarries are Craigleith, a little to the west of Edinburgh; Binnie, near Uphall, Linlithgowshire; Humble, near South Queensferry, also in Linlithgowshire; Giffneugh, near Glasgow, Lanarkshire; Longannet, near Kincardine, Perthshire; and Milnefield or Kingoodie, near Longforgan, Perthshire. Roofing-slates, only inferior to those procured in Wales, are quarried extensively at Ballachulish, and in the island of Easdale, both in Argyshire. Granite is brought from Aberdeen to pave the streets of London; and the granite of Kirkcudbright has been partly used in the construction of the Liverpool docks. Variegated or veined marble, of a beautiful appearance, is found in Sutherlandshire, at Glentilt in Perthshire, at Tieve in Argyshire, at Muriston in West-Lothian, and in other places."

Octohedral alum occurs at Hurlet near Paisley, at Creetown in Galloway, and in the vicinity of Moffat; rock-butter, at Hurlet; compact gypsum, in the Campsie-hills; fibrous gypsum, in Dumbartonshire, in the vicinity of Moffat, and on the banks of the Whitadder; foliated fluor, in various situations, but rarely, though abundant in England; conchoidal apatite, or asparagus stone, near Kincardine, in Ross-shire, and in the Shetland isles; common arragonite, or prismatic limestone, in the lead mines of Leadhills, and in secondary trap-rocks in various situations; fibrous calc-cinter, the alabaster of the ancients, in Macallister's-cave in Skye; slate-spar, imbedded in marble in Glen-Tilt, and in Assynt; common compact lucullite, or black marble, in some hills of Assynt; stinkstone, or swinestone, in Kirkbean, and the vicinity of North-Berwick; white domolite, in beds containing tremolite, in Iona; and brachytypous limestone, or rhomb-spar, near Newton-Stewart and on the banks of Loch-Lomond.

Foliated brown-spar occurs in the lead mines of Leadhills and Wanlockhead; columnar brown-spar, on the banks of Loch-Lomond, and near Newton-Stewart; prismatic or electric calamine, at Wanlockhead; pyramido-prismatic baryte, or strontianite, at Strontian in Argyshire; foliated prismatoidal baryte, or celestine, at Inverness, and in the Calton-hill of Edinburgh; white lead-spar, and black lead-spar, at Leadhills; indurated, friable, and green earthy lead-spars, prismatic lead-spar, or sulphate of lead, and radiated prismatic blue malachite, or blue copper, at Leadhills and Wanlockhead; fibrous common malachite, at Sandlodge, in the mainland of Shetland; radiated cobalt-mica, or cobalt-bloom, at Alva in Stirlingshire, and in the limestone of the coal measures in Linlithgowshire; earthy blue iron, on the surface of peat mosses in Shetland; scaly graphite, in Strath-Beaully in Inverness-shire, and in the coal formation near Cumnock; foliated chlorite, in Jura; earthy chlorite, along with common chlorite, at Forneth-cottage in Perthshire; other chlorites, variously, and in abundance; common talc, in Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, and Banffshire; indurated talc, or talc-slate, in Perthshire, Banffshire, and Shetland; and steatite, or soapstone, in the limestone of Iona, and the trap-rocks of the Lothians, Arran, Skye, and some other places.

Diatomous schiller-spar occurs in the serpentine of Fetlar and Unst in Shetland, and of Portsoy in Banffshire, in the greenstone of Fifeshire, in the porphyritic rock of Calton-hill, and in the trap of Craig-Lockhart, near Edinburgh; hemiprismatic schiller-spar, or bronzite, in Skye, and near Dimnadrochit in Inverness-shire; prismatoidal schiller-spar, or hypersthene, in Skye and Banffshire; kyanite in primitive rocks at Boharm in Banffshire, and near Banchory in Aberdeenshire, and in mica-slate near Sandlodge in the mainland of Shetland; fibrous prehnite, in veins and cavities in the trap of Castle-rock, Salisbury-Crag, and Arthur-Seat, Edinburgh, of Bishopton and Hartfield in Renfrewshire, of Cockney-burn and Loch-Humphrey in Dumbartonshire, of the vicinity of Beith in Ayrshire, and of Berwickshire, Mull, and Raasay; rhomboidal zeolite, or chabasite, in crystals in the vesicular cavities of the Mull and Skye trap; mealy zeolite, or mesotype, near Tantallan-castle in Haddingtonshire, and in Mull, Skye, and Canna; pyramidal zeolite, or apophyllite, in the trap-rocks of Skye, some other species of zeolite, variously, and in abundance; adularia, a rare sub-species of prismatic felspar, in the granite of Arran; compact felspar, a more common sub-species, in the Pentland

hills, in the Ochil hills, in Tinto, and in Papa-Stour in Shetland; other sub-species of prismatic felspar, in numerous localities; sahlite, a sub-species of pyramido-prismatic augite, in Unst, Tiree, Harris, Glentilt, Glenelg, and Rannoch; asbestos tremolite, in Glentilt, Glenelg, Iona, Shetland, and other places; common tremolite in Glentilt, Glenelg, and Shetland; rock-cork, a kind of asbestos, in veins in the serpentine of Portsoy, and in the red sandstone of Kincardineshire, in small quantities at Kildrummie in Aberdeenshire, and in plates in the lead veins of Leadhills and Wanlockhead; flexible asbestos, or amianthus, in the serpentine of Portsoy, Lewis, and Harris, of Mainland, Unst and Fetlar in Shetland, and in some other places; and rigid or common asbestos, in the serpentine of Shetland, Long-Island, and Portsoy.

Epidote or pistacite occurs in the syenite of Arran and of the Shetland mainland, in the gneiss of Sutherland, in the trap of Mull and Skye, in the quartz of Iona and Rona, and in the porphyry of Glencoe and other districts; common zoisite, in Shetland, Glenelg, and the banks of Loch-Lomond; common andalusite, in the primitive rocks of Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Shetland; saussurite, between Ballantrae and Girvan; common topaz, in an alluvium in the granite and gneiss districts of Mar and Cairngorm; schorlous topaz, or schorlite, in Mar; beryl, along with topaz and rock-crystal, in an alluvium among the Cairngorm range; common amethyst, in greenstone and amygdaloid, in many localities; rock or mountain crystal—a variety of which is the Scottish Cairngorm stone—in the alluvium of the Cairngorm district, in drusy cavities in the granite of Arran, and in various other geognostic and topographical positions; rose or milk quartz, in the primitive rocks of various districts; conchoidal hornstone, in the Pentland-hills; common calcedony, in most of the trap districts; carnelian, in most of the secondary trap districts, solitarily or in agate; striped jasper, in the clay porphyry of the Pentland-hills; porcelain jasper, among pseudo-volcanic rocks in Fifeshire; agate jasper, in the agates of central Scotland; precious and common garnet, variously in primitive rocks; prismatic garnet, or cinnamon-stone, in gneiss near Kincardine in Ross-shire; prismatoidal garnet, or grenatite, in Aberdeenshire and Shetland; and common zircon and hyacinth, in Galloway, Inverness-shire, Sutherland, Shetland, and other districts.

Common sphene, or prismatic titanium-ore, occurs in the syenite of Inverary, in Criffel and other Galloway-hills, and in some other parts of Scotland; rutile, or prismato-pyramidal titanium-ore, in the granite of Cairngorm, and the quartz of Killin and Bengloe; prismatic wolfram, in the island of Rona; iron sand or granular magnetic iron-ore, in the trap-rocks of various districts; micaceous specular iron-ore, at Fitful-head in Shetland, in clay-slate near Dunkeld, and in the mica-slate of Benmore; red hematite, or fibrous red iron-ore, in veins in the secondary greenstone of Salisbury-Crags, and in the sandstone of Cumber-head in Lanarkshire; columnar red clay iron-ore, among other pseudo-volcanic productions in Fifeshire; pea-ore, or pisiform brown-clay iron-ore, in the secondary rocks of Galston; bog iron-ore, in various parts of the Highlands and Islands; scaly brown manganese-ore, near Sandlodge in Shetland; grey manganese-ore, near Aberdeen; octahedral copper, in the serpentine of Yell, and the sandstone of Mainland in Shetland; prismatic nickel pyrites, or copper-nickel, at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, and in the coal-field of Linlithgowshire; nickel ochre, in the same localities as the last, and at Alva; prismatic arsenic pyrites, at Alva; magnetic or rhomboidal iron pyrites, in Criffel, Windyshoulder, and other Galloway hills; yellow or pyramidal copper pyrites, near Tyndrum in Perthshire, and in the Mainland of Shetland; grey copper, or tetrahedral copper-glance, at Sandlodge in Shetland, at Airth in Stirlingshire, at Fassney-burn in Haddingtonshire, and in the vicinity of Girvan; vitreous copper, or prismatic copper-glance, in Ayrshire, at Fassney-burn, and in Fair Isle; rhomboidal molybdena, in granite and syenite at Peterhead, in chlorite-slate in Glenelg, and in granite at the head of Loch-Creran; molybdena ochre, along with the last, at the head of Loch-Creran; grey antimony, or prismatoidal antimony-glance, in greywacke at Jamestown in Dumfriesshire, and among primitive rocks, accompanied by green fluor, in Banffshire; yellow zinc-blende, at Clifton near Tyndrum; and brown zinc-blende, at Clifton, and in small veins with galena, in the Mid-Lothian coal-field.

Amber, or yellow mineral resin, is found on the sea-beach; petroleum, or mineral oil at St. Catherine's well in the parish of Liberton, and in Orkney; asphaltum, or slaggy mineral pitch, in secondary limestone in Fifeshire, and in clay ironstone in Haddingtonshire; indurated lithomarge, in nodular portions, occasionally in secondary trap and porphyry rocks; mountain soap, in secondary trap in Skye; chiastolite, in clay-slate near Ballachulish in

Argyleshire; iserine, in the sand of the Don and the Dee; and pinite, in porphyry in Bengloe and near Inverary.

PLANTS.

Scotland, in a botanical view, may be conveniently divided into three regions,—the frigid, the middle, and the genial. The frigid region comprises only the shoulders and summits of lofty mountains, or of alpine tableaux, which are covered for most part of the year with snow; and it contains no sort of vegetation, except some of the minute lichens and mosses which almost everywhere roset on the surface of bare rocks, and assist the first processes of disintegration. The middle region extends downward from the lowest limits of mere lichens and mosses, to the upmost limits of cultivated plants. Much of it, especially on the primitive rocks, both stratified and amorphous, presents a sparse savage mixture of the useful and the useless in indigenous herbage; but much also, especially on the trap and the Cumbrian rocks, abounds in good sward, and constitutes excellent sheep pasture. The upper parts are only a degree or two less barren than the frigid region; the middle parts are variously sprinkled, patched, or covered with coarse grasses, heaths, and alpine herbs; and the lower parts are much diversified with brown moors, verdant expanses, and pine forests. The genial region comprises all the country below the limits which can be reached by the plough. Its chief constituents are the dry deep soils on the skirts of mountains and the sides of hills,—the straths, the outspread plains, and the undulating surfaces incumbent on the secondary rocks,—and the corses, the haughs, and the holms, in the bottoms of glens and valleys, along the course of streams. The parts of it not under cultivation, excepting bogs, sands, and similar wastes, are remarkable either for rich verdure or for luxuriance and variety of general vegetation; and the other parts, at least in all the best districts, exult in gorgeous intermixtures of meadow, corn-field, garden, shrubbery, park, and grove. Some of its crop plants, in fine situations, thrive so high as 1,500 feet above sea-level; but wheat, even in the most favourable circumstances, can seldom reach maturity at a greater height than 600 feet.

Many plants are peculiar to Scotland, as distinguished either from all the rest of the United Kingdom, or from all or most of the rest of the world. Some belong to the lichens and mosses of the frigid region, and some to the cryptogams of the other regions; but these, though curious to botanists, possess little interest for general readers. We shall notice only the principal peculiar phænogams; and, as the great majority of them belong to the middle region, so that they cannot be instructively classified on any topographical principle, we may name them in the order of their natural families,—descending from the most complicated exogens to the simplest endogens.

Of the ranunculus family there are the alpine crowfoot and the rooting marsh-marigold. Of the cruciferous family are the rock draba, the daisy-leaved ladies'-smock, the Greenland scurvy-grass, and the hispid rock-wall-eress. Of the violet family is the pleasing violet. Of the carnation family are the alpine lychnis, the cerastium-like stitchwort, the scape-bearing stitchwort, the fascicled sandwort, the tetrandrous mouse-ear-chickweed, and the sagina-like spurrey. Of the leguminous family are the mean milk-vetch, the mountain field milk-vetch, and the silky uralian milk-vetch. Of the rose family are the grey dog-rose, the golden cinquefoil, and the three-toothed-leaved cinquefoil. Of the saxifrage family are fourteen saxifrages, the drooping, the brook, the pedatifid, the hairy, the broad-petalled, the stripped, the pigmy, the dense, the lively green, the clammy moss-like, the mossy moss-like, the pretty moss-like, the narrow-leaved moss-like, and the longish-stalked. Of the umbelliferous family are the golden chervil and the sparrow masterwort. Of the valerian family is the Pyrenean valerian. Of the composite family are the alpine sow-thistle, the fair crepis, the northern antennaria, the alpine erigeron, the one-flowered erigeron, and six hawkweeds, the peranthus-leaved, the soft-leaved, the honeywort-like, the villous, the small-toothed, and the lungwort-like. Of the heath family are the blue menziesia and the black-berried alpine bear's grape.

Of the gentian family is the snow gentian. Of the borage family is the tuberous comfrey. Of the figwort family are four speedwells, the rocky, the shrub-like, the bristled, and the obtuse-leaved alpine. Of the labiate family is the woolly thyme. Of the primrose family is the Scottish androsace. Of the amentaceous family are twenty-two willows, the shining, the glaucous, the woolly, the sand, the phylica-leaved, the plum-leaved, the myrsine-like, the veiny-leaved, the bilberry-leaved, the keel-leaved, the little tree, the withered-pointed, the silky rock, the phillyrea-leaved, the slenderer, Borer's, Davall's, Dickson's, Don's, Stuart's,

Anderson's and Foster's. Of the coniferous family are the hooked-coned pine and the Highland Speyside pine.

Of the orchis family are the inborn corallorrhiza and the white-flowered gnat-like gymna-denia. Of the smilax family is the whorl-leaved Solomon's seal. Of the asphodel family is the narrow-leaved victorial garlic. Of the rush family are the arched luzula, the spiked luzula, and four rushes, the many-headed, the supine, the chestnut, and Gesner's. Of the rope-grass family is the seven-angled pipewort. Of the sedge family are the rufous club-rush, the slender cotton-grass, the headed cotton-grass, the alpine trichophorum, and eleven carices, the curved, the slender, the russet, the banded-spiked, the brown-spiked, the scorched alpine, the rare-flowered, the rye-like, the dotted-fruited, Vahl's, and Mielichhofer's. And of the grass family are the northern hierochloe, the alpine foxtail, the alpine cat's-tail, Micheli's cat's-tail, the glomerated deschampsia, the smooth-leaved deschampsia, the close calamagrostis, the reed-like schedonorus, the long-leaved giant brome-grass, the alpine poa, the zigzag poa, the grey poa, and the awnless arrhenatherum.

But the large majority of Scotland's wild plants are common to it with England; and the most conspicuous of these occur either as weeds on the tilled lands of its genial region, or as inhabitants of that region's woods and wastes. Mr. Watson, speaking of this, says,—“It is the region where flourish the trees and bloom the flowers rendered classic by our poets, and not the less loved by many of us, that their very commonness has made them familiar by vernacular names, without the aid of botanical systems or a dead language. It is, par excellence, the land of the daisy and cowslip, the oak and hawthorn, the hazel copse and the woodbine bower; the region of fruits and flowers, where the trees of the forest unite a graceful beauty with strength and majesty, and where the fresh green sward of the pasture, commingling with the yellow waves of the corn-field, tell us that here at least, ‘the cheek of spring smiles in the kiss of autumn.’ The downs and chases, in early spring, are covered with the countless blossoms of the golden gorse, or the more gaudy broom, and empurpled with the different kinds of heath during summer and autumn. Little indeed as we may regard these shrubs, in Sweden and North Russia the gorse is prized as we prize the myrtles of the south; and our common heaths are unknown over a wide extent of Europe. A climate in which the heat of summer is rarely excessive, and where rain and clouds are so frequent, is unadapted to the spontaneous growth of fruits; and we accordingly find our native productions poor in the extreme. The wild cherry, crab, bullace, and native pear are the arborescent fruit-trees. The raspberry, strawberry, blackberry, sloe, hazel-nut, hip, and haw, form a very indifferent catalogue for our shrubby and herbaceous fruit-plants. The cranberry, bilberry, and crowberry, with the fruit of the rowan and juniper, common to the cultivated region and the one above it, are greatly surpassed by one fruit, almost peculiar to the latter, namely, the cloudberry. The changes produced by cultivation on some of the first mentioned fruits, it is unnecessary to detail. Lastly, the different kinds of gooseberries and currants cultivated in our gardens are probably derived from species indigenous to Britain, and are very apt to spring up in our woods and hedges from translated seeds.”

In Shetland, in Orkney, in the Hebrides, and in most of the Highlands, the range of cultivated plants is comparatively narrow; but in most of the Lowlands, and in some nooks of the Highlands, it is as broad and various as the conditions of soil, climate, and market economy will permit. Cultivation in all departments, from the sturdiest indigen to the most tender exotic, is so well understood by multitudes of Scotchmen that our foresters, our farmers, and our gardeners have extensively won the reputation, in other countries, of being the most skilful in the world. A large proportion of our farms are cropped, not only with rotations of all things most compensating in the nearest markets, but with varieties or hybrids of these most suitable to the specialities of soil and place; many of our woods, especially of the more recent ones, contain fine admixtures and luxuriant forms of native and foreign trees; many parks and shrubberies are currently adorned with specimens of rare or recently-discovered hardy exotics, almost as soon as these can be obtained; and not a few of the best gardens, private as well as public, in the various departments both of the open ground and of the glazed cover, are absolute museums of foreign botany. We manifestly have not space for even the shortest select list of Scotland's cultivated plants; and must content ourselves with naming the chief Scottish varieties of the three common cereal farm-plants, as indications of the care which is taken to produce or discover new good varieties, and to adapt them to circumstances.

Of oats there are the Hopetoun oat, a famous variety which originated about twenty-five years ago in East Lothian; the early Angus oat, extensively cultivated in the north-eastern

districts; the late Angus oat, extensively cultivated in the central districts; the Cupar-Grange oat, a prolific but late sub-variety of the late Angus; the Blainslie oat, of variable reputation during about fifty years past for high and late situations in the south-eastern districts; the Drummond oat, adapted to strong clay soils, and cultivated in some parts of Perthshire; the Magbiehall oat, which originated long ago in Peebles-shire; and the Dyock oat, which originated about twenty-three years ago in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and has been found well suited, in all parts of the kingdom, to poor soils in cold high situations. Of barleys there are here or bigg, extensively cultivated in the Hebrides and Highlands, and peculiarly suitable for exposed light grounds; the Scotch barley, which admits of great latitude in the time of sowing, and was once in pre-eminent favour with brewers and distillers; and the Annat barley, which originated twenty-three years ago in the Carse of Gowrie, and has superior qualities, though inferior adaptation, to the universally favourite Chevalier. And of wheat there are the common white wheats of East Lothian, the Carse of Gowrie, Morayshire, and other districts, all called Scotch white wheats, but perceptibly differing from one another in qualities and adaptation; Hunter's wheat, which originated on a moor in Berwickshire, and has long been famous in the south-eastern districts; Mungoswells wheat, which originated about twenty-five years ago in East Lothian, and contests the palm with Hunter's; the white golden drop wheat, which originated twenty years ago in the Carse of Gowrie, and has a medium character between the common-eared wheats and the turgid ones; the Hopetoun wheat, which originated twenty-two years ago in East Lothian, and has challenged much attention in comparative experiments; and the white-bearded Shanry wheat, which originated about twenty years ago in Perthshire, and is a very superior winter bearded wheat. Many other varieties and subvarieties, less known or of less value, might be added; and the Scottish varieties and hybrids of some other field-plants are correspondingly numerous.

ANIMALS.

The zoology of Scotland comprises multitudes of interesting species which are common to it with other countries, but very few interesting species or varieties which are peculiar to itself. Its zoophytes, and some of its worms, present many attractions to naturalists, but scarcely any to general observers. Some of its entozoons and its insects possess a sad interest to stock farmers, for the diseases they create in sheep and cattle; and many of its insects and its land molluscs possess a similar interest to arable farmers, gardeners, orchardists, and foresters, for the injuries or the destruction they inflict on crops; but none of these are peculiar. The crustaceans, the sea molluscs, and the salt-water fishes yield an abundant trade to fishermen and fishmongers. The fresh-water fishes afford ample sport to anglers, as well as some curious study to naturalists; and a beautiful one of them, called the vendace, peculiar to a single lake in the parish of Lochmaben, is not a little interesting to all classes of observers. The reptiles, happily, comprise few species; but among these are a profusion of the odious toad and great plenty of the noxious viper.

The birds, including the migratory as well as the stationary, amount to nearly three hundred species. Among the aquatic birds are wild ducks, wild geese, the gannet, the wild swan, gulls, terns, guillemots, sand-pipers, snipes, the heron, the bittern, and the stork. Among the predatory birds are owls, hawks, the kestrel, the raven, the magpie, the butcher-bird, the osprey, and the eagle. Among the singing birds are linnets, larks, the thrush, the starling, the bulfinch, the goldfinch, the seskin, the blackbird, and the blackcap. And among the game birds are the woodcock, the partridge, the blackcock, the red grouse, the grey ptarmigan, the quail, the landrail, the pheasant, and the plover. The capercaillie, or cock of the wood, who once walked our mountains as king of the gallinaceous tribes, and was exterminated by the excessive pursuit of sportsmen about the middle of last century, has of late years been reintroduced from Sweden to several upland estates, and may possibly become once more a familiar inhabitant of our highland wastes. The domesticated fowls comprise all the approved kinds of poultry, both economical and ornamental, in fine selection and under good management; but do not present any peculiar, or at least remarkable, Scottish breeds.

The wild mammals comprise sixteen sea-species and thirty-seven land-species. Seals are particularly numerous. The common rabbit, the common hare, and even the alpine hare are abundant. The roebuck, the fallow deer, and the red deer are carefully preserved in the Highlands, and form a prime object of interest to sportsmen. The principal other native

mammals are the fox, the wild cat, the otter, the marten, the polecat, the stoat, the weasel, the mole, the brown rat, the common mouse, the field mouse, the squirrel, the hedgehog, the common bat, and the long-eared bat. At a former period, the bear, the wolf, and the curious white Caledonian ox were denizens of Scotland; but the bear was exterminated in the eleventh century, the last wolf was killed in the year 1686, and the Caledonian ox now survives only in small numbers, under careful keeping, in the parks of Hamilton Castle in Lanarkshire, Taymouth Castle in Perthshire, and Chillingham Castle in Northumberland. Two domesticable species of foreign quadrupeds also have recently been introduced as curiosities,—the bison into the park of Taymouth Castle, and the alpaca into that park and the park of Buchanan House in Stirlingshire.

The common hog of the Hebrides and the Highlands is a direct descendant of the wild hog of the ancient Caledonians, very small in size, of an uniform grey colour, with a shaggy coat of long hairs and bristles, and feeding on the hills without any artificial shelter in the same manner as mountain sheep. The Orkney hog and the Shetland hog are somewhat similar, but very ugly, very mischievous, and scarcely larger than an English terrier. The Lowland Scotch hog is a dingy, long-legged, lumpish, uncouth, thriftless animal of many subvarieties, passing up by imperceptible gradations from the size of the Highland hog to a size very much greater; but, though at a recent period quite general throughout the southern and the eastern counties, it is now, in a main degree, obliterated and supplanted by multitudes of crossings with the Chinese and the English breeds.

The Highland pony, or small native horse of the Highlands, lives almost wholly in the open air, in winter as well as in summer, and is a short-legged, sure-footed, sagacious traverser of the mountain and the bog. The sheltie or Shetland pony is so small as to seem almost like a toy, but very symmetrical and very docile, and has a strength and an endurance enormously greater than might be expected from its size. The Galloway horse originated in Wigtonshire,—it is said, from some Spanish horses which were thrown ashore in the wreck of one of the ships of the celebrated Armada. It is an elegant, stout, sure-footed, mountain-scaling creature, commonly not quite fourteen hands high. But it began long ago to be generally subjected to cross-breeding, with the view of enlarging it into fitness for the plough; and now, except in a few instances in such remote situations as the island of Mull, it has everywhere become extinct. Yet in lingering recollection of its excellence, the name of galloway continues to be given to every kind of horse which is supposed to resemble it in size and hardiness. The Clydesdale horse originated about 150 years ago in the central parts of Lanarkshire, in a steady assiduous process of crossings between the native horse and the Flemish one. It has for many years been quite common throughout all the best districts of the Lowlands; and it possesses such eminent value both on the road and on the farm as to be quite equal, or more than equal, for required work at minimum cost, to all the best English heavy draught breeds combined.

The Hebridean sheep is very small in size, thin, lank, and of comparatively little value, with wool of various colours from bluish-grey to deep russet. The Shetland sheep is small, handsome, wild, active, and hardy, with a fleece of soft, short, cottony wool, adapted to very fine manufactures. The Highland sheep is the descendant of an ancient race, with yellow face, yellow legs, and a dishevelled unequal fleece, but is now nearly extinct. The black-faced or heath sheep was introduced from Northumberland many centuries ago to the southern counties of Scotland, and from these about the middle of last century to all the Highlands, western, central, and northern, away even to the Pentland frith. It is a hardy animal, valuable for its mutton, but with a coarse fleece. The best subvarieties of it are those of Peeblesshire. The Cheviot sheep has existed from time immemorial on the Cheviot mountains, and has thence been spread over the southern highlands of Scotland, and over large tracts of the central and the northern highlands,—in some places supplanting the black-faced sheep, and in others competing with it for popular favour. It differs materially from that sheep in at once character, habit, and adaptation,—particularly in having shorter and finer wool, a more docile disposition, and a distaste for pastures which are over-run with heath or not freely gramineous.

All the native Scotch breeds and sub-breeds of bovine cattle, excepting three, are of the class called middle-horned; the three excepted breeds being hornless, and all the others having horns of intermediate size between short and long. The Shetlanders are the smallest, but have no superiors or even equals in the quality of their beef. The North Highlanders, including those of Orkney and Caithness, are much larger than the Shetlanders, but also

much coarser and far less handsome; yet they comprise two sub-breeds in Sutherlandshire, the Dunrobins and the Skibos, which have a high reputation. The West Highlanders or Kyloes are a shaggy race, far superior to the North Highlanders, and also older and more improved; nevertheless, in consequence of being very widely diffused throughout the Highlands and Hebrides, they comprise many sub-breeds of very various value. The Falklands are an old celebrated Fifeshire breed, supposed to have been introduced from the south of England by some of the kings of Scotland, who occasionally resided at Falkland; but they have become very scarce, and are likely soon to disappear. The runts, as they are contemptuously called, of Aberdeenshire and Fifeshire, are large, ill-shaped, half-haggard creatures, yielding beef which is bad for the retail butcher, but suits well to be salted and shipped. The Ayrshires make bad returns in the shambles, but have a high fame, long an unrivalled one, for the dairy; and besides being the pet-cattle of Ayrshire, are extensively diffused through the neighbouring counties as far as West Lothian. Of late years, however, they have been extensively outrivalled, in other parts of the southern Lowlands, by the English short-horns. The Buchan doddies, the Angus humlies, and the Galloway cattle, the three hornless breeds—the first abounding in the northern and central parts of Aberdeenshire, the second spread over all Forfarshire, all Kincardineshire, the south-eastern part of Aberdeenshire, and many parts of Fifeshire, and the third spread over all Wigtonshire, all Kirkeudbrightshire, the southern part of Ayrshire, and a considerable part of Dumfries-shire—are all excellent beef-yielding breeds, well known and much appreciated in the English markets,—the Galloways alone constituting one-third of all the cattle of Smithfield from March till July.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Shetland, of Orkney, and of the Hebrides has, in the case of each, some marked peculiarities, which are noticed in the articles devoted to their description. Even that of the mainland, owing to the bold and remarkably varied contour of the country, is so singularly various, as to offer matter for distinctive remark in notices of most counties, and even of not a few parishes.

In a general view, the heat, in consequence of the country's insularity, and of its frequent and long indentations by the sea, is much higher in winter, and more moderate in summer, than in the same latitudes on the continent. The temperature, except in moorlands in the interior, and the more mountainous districts, seldom remains long at the freezing-point; nor, in any part of the country, does it often rise to what is called Indian heat, or to an intensity which incommodes the labour of the field. The extremes, so far as they have been observed, are 92° of Fahrenheit, and 3° below zero; but, in the case of both, are rarely and very briefly approached. The ordinary greatest range of the thermometer is between 84° and 8°. The mean annual temperature for the whole country is from 45° to 47°; and at the lowest is 41° 11,—at the highest 50° 32. Nor does the average descend as the observer moves northward, or to the vicinity or into the interior of the Highlands. For the mean temperature of Dumfries, deduced from the observation of 9 years, is 42° 327; that of Glasgow, as determined by Professor Thomson, is 47° 75; that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, is 47° 7; that of St. Andrews, deduced from the observation of 8 years, is 48° 01; that of Perth, deduced from the observation of 9 years, is 48° 131; that of Aberdeen, deduced from the observation of 10 years, is 47° 648; and that of Inverness, deduced from the observation of 13 years, is 48° 09.

The range of the barometer is often both great and rapid, and averages throughout the mainland 2·82 inches, or from 36·92 to 28·10. Snow is less copious, though probably more frequent, in its falls than in the south of England; and rain, on the average, is less than in the west of England. The joint quantity of the two has an annual mean amount for the kingdom of from 30 to 31 inches, but differs widely on the east and on the west coast,—varying, on the former, from 22 to 26 inches, and, on the latter, from 35 to 46 inches. At Dumfries, the mean annual quantity, as deduced from the observation of 7 years, is 33·54 inches; at Glasgow, from the observation of 31 years, 22·4 inches; at Perth, from the observation of 9 years, 23·01 inches; at Aberdeen, from the observation of 4 years, 27·37 inches; and at Inverness, from the observation of 7 years, 26·21 inches. The average number of days in the year on which rain or snow falls, is variously stated to be, on the east coast, 135 and about 145, and on the west coast, 200 and 205. The least humid district in the Lowlands, is East-Lothian; and the most humid, Ayrshire. Thick fogs, and small drizzly

rains, visit the whole country, chiefly in spring and autumn, and during the prevalence of easterly winds; and, in many localities, the fogs lie along a champaign country like seas of fleecy vapour, with the hills and loftier uplands appearing like islands on their bosom. Snow, except in the milder districts of the Lowlands, generally begins to fall about the middle of November, and seldom ceases its periodical visits till March or April.

The winds are to a high degree variable, both in force and direction; and, in the Highlands and Southern Highlands, produce not a few curious phenomena in connexion with the peculiar configuration of localities. They often rise to gale and storm, and in some places even to tempest; and about the period of the equinoxes, are more violent than in England. Those from the west are in autumn and the early part of winter, the most prevalent, and, in general, they are the highest; and those from the north-east prevail from the beginning of March till May or June, and are often keen and severe. At St. Andrews, the winds are westerly, except in the spring and early summer months, when those which are easterly prevail; at Perth, during 9 years ending with 1833, the winds were from the west and north-west, on 1,197 days, from the east and south-east, on 996, from the south and south-west, on 957, and from the north and north-east, on 137; and at Inverness, as the result of 13,800 observations, made during 21 years preceding 1825, the proportions of the winds in parts of 1,000, were westerly and south-westerly, 478, easterly and north-easterly, 237, northerly and north-westerly, 205, and southerly and south-easterly, 80. These instances, however, indicate in but a general way the comparative prevalence of the different winds throughout Scotland, and afford no index whatever to it in peculiar localities.

On the whole, the climate of Scotland, as compared with that of England, is cold, wet, and cloudy, occasions lateness in harvest to the average amount of at least three weeks, and prevents the remunerative cultivation of hops, and several other valuable vegetables. Yet, over by far the greater part of the area of the country, it is to the full as healthy. Mr. Malthus says,—“We are pretty confident, from extensive observation in different countries, that the proportion of the population that reaches 70 or 80 years of age, and the vigour then remaining, are greater in Scotland than almost anywhere else.”

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Scotland, in common with that of England, continued till the latter part of last century in a very rude condition. Jethro Tull, the inventor of the drill husbandry, rose among the farmers of his day like a preceptor among children. He pursued agricultural improvement with the fervour of a passion, lavished upon it toil and wealth and genius, and effected greater achievements for it than any other man who ever trode the British soil. Yet he encountered a hurricane of derision from his contemporaries, and sank unhonoured and heart-crushed into the grave; and though an Englishman, he began to acquire even posthumous reputation through the instrumentality of a Scotchman. He extended his experiments through many years, published the first portion of his principal work, the “Horse-Hoeing Husbandry,” in 1731, and died in 1740. His system was first brought into notice in 1762, by Mr. Dawson, a tenant-farmer, at Frogden in Roxburghshire; and even then it had to fight its way to fortune. “When Mr. Dawson first settled at Frogden,” says the Agricultural Report of Northumberland, “the whole of that district was under the most wretched system of management, and the farmers unacquainted with the value of turnips, artificial grasses, or lime. At first his practice met with many opponents, and was ridiculed by the old, the ignorant, and the prejudiced; but his superior crops and profits soon made converts, the practice in a few years became general, and this district is now amongst the best cultivated in the kingdom, the land treble in value, and the aspect of the country greatly improved.”

The progress of agricultural improvement, thus powerfully impelled by the establishment of the drill husbandry, was afterwards grandly accelerated by the proceedings of the Highland and Agricultural Society, founded in 1784, and by those of the Board of Agriculture, with the celebrated Sir John Sinclair as its first president, formed in 1794; and from that time till the present, throughout all the best districts of the Scottish Lowlands, it has been so rapid and manifold as to make the unpractised head giddy to contemplate it, but happily is so well known to all classes of persons most interested in it that it does not need to be described. Some of its most striking features, in nearly the order of their development, have been the improving of the breeds of sheep and cattle, the field-culture of the potato, the routine use of turnips in the feeding of live stock, the general practice of liming, the establishment of regular

green and white crop rotations, the introduction of Swedish turnips and of spring and summer wheats, the invention of new agricultural implements and the improvement of old ones, the enclosing of commons and wastes, the reclaiming of bogs and morasses, the sheltering and economising of bleak and upland tracts with plantations, the organizing of farriery and the adapting of it to the farm, the multiplication of agricultural societies, the establishing of agricultural shows and agricultural schools, the introduction and ordinary use of special manures, the practice of subsoil draining, the marrying of agriculture to chemistry, geology, phytology, and other sciences, and the exalting of all the affairs of the farm, the commonest and humblest as well as the most rare and lordly, to their position of true dignity as at once the most complicated, the most scientific, the most physically useful, and the most morally benign of all human arts. In the Highlands and Islands, however, the progress has been very much less and exceedingly various.

The characteristics of the agriculture of Scotland as distinguished from that of the other parts of the empire, are, in the words of M'Culloch,—“1st, The nearly universal prevalence of leases of a reasonable endurance, and containing regulations as to management, which, while they do not improperly shackle the tenant, prevent the land from being exhausted previously to the termination of the lease; 2d, The absence of tithes, and in most cases, also, of poor-rates, and of all oppressive public burdens; 3d, The prevention of assignment and subletting by tenants and the descent of the lease to the heir-at-law; and 4th, The general introduction of thrashing-machines, and the universal use of the two-horse plough and one-horse cart.” These characteristics, however, have full place only in the Lowlands. Characteristics more or less different, in many cases widely so, exist in the Highlands and Islands. A barbarous system of mixed husbandry, with “infield” and “outfield,” prevailed there till a very recent period,—under miserable circumstances, and with most pitiable appliances; and this, though improved in some instances and revolutionized in others, has very extensively, in the most upland regions, been displaced altogether by a system of mere sheep farming, which has turned thousands of the human population adrift, and converted many a peopled glen into an utter solitude.

The soils of Scotland, as might be expected from the peculiarities of its surface and geology, are often very various in even a single field, and much more in extensive districts. Yet they have, in many instances of both the excellent and the inferior, long and broad expanses of uniformity; and, while in aggregate character poorer than those of England, they vie in their rich tracts with the wealthiest in the three kingdoms, and have prompted and tutored, over their penurious tracts, a keenness of georgic skill, and a sturdiness in the arts of husbandry, which have made Scottish farmers the boast of Europe. The carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, most of the three Lothians, the Merse, Clydesdale, and Strathearn, large portions of Fifeshire, Strathmore, Annandale, Nithsdale, Kyle, Cunningham, and the low grounds along the Moray and the Cromarty friths, and even some straths and very numerous haughs in the mountainous districts, are highly productive, and can bear comparison with the best tracts of land in England. According to Sir John Sinclair's digest of the productive soils, or of those on lands fully or partially cultivated, the loams amount to 1,869,193 English acres, the rich clays to 987,070, the gravelly soils to 681,862, the cold or inferior clays to 510,265, the improved mossy soils to 411,096, the alluvial haugh or carse land to 320,193, and the sandy soils to 263,771,—in all, as we stated at the outset, 5,043,450 English acres.

The distribution of land, the kinds, quantities, and produce of aration crops, the amount of the several kinds of live stock, and the extent of bare fallows, sheep pastures, home-stead occupancies, woods, and wastes, have been the subject of many conjectural estimates and conflicting statements,—all defective and unsatisfactory; but at length, in 1853, by special exertions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, under sanction of the Government, they were closely ascertained in three counties, and have subsequently been extended all over the kingdom. The general results are given at the close of this Introduction (see page lxxv). The following summary of the average results for 1855 and 1856 may however exhibit them in a fresher point of view to our readers. Of the entire surface of the soil of Scotland 23,697 per cent. is cultivated, and 76,321 uncultivated, barren, in pasture, or in bogs, lochs, rivers, ponds, roads, and habitations. Of the entire cultivated surface, 64,545 per cent. is under a rotation of crops, and in occupancy at a rent over £20 in eight counties, and over £10 in all the others, and 35,454 per cent. either in holdings under these values, or in orchards, private and nursery gardens, plantations, pleasure grounds, &c. Of the former, the following is the approximate average distribution for 1855 and 1856:

	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	Total.
In Grass and Hay under rotation,	42.596	Wheat,	6.696	Beans, Pease, and Vetches,	1.738	81.9754
Oats,	26.3904	Barley,	4.954	Mangold Wurzel, & Rape,	0.26	15.899
Turnips,	12.989	Potatoes,	4.249	Flax and Turnip Seed,	0.56	1.820
				Summer Fallow,		
	81.9754		15.899		1.820	99.6944

Besides carrots, cabbage, and other vegetables, grains, or roots.

MANUFACTURES.

For a number of years past, the condition of the cotton, woollen, flax, and silk factories of Scotland has been the subject of regular half-yearly reports by a government inspector; so that any person who desires to have an intimate view of their extent, progress, fluctuation, and economy may obtain it by examining a series of those reports. We can afford to note only the most important general facts, and to note even these in only the briefest terms.

In 1835, the total number of factories was 425, with 17,721 power-looms; in 1838, it was 492, with 9,734 horse-power in steam, and 5,421 in water; in 1850, it was 550, with 13,857 horse-power in steam, and 6,004 horse-power in water; and in 1856, it was 530, with 19,699 horse-power. In 1838, there were 192 cotton factories, with 8,340 horse-power, and 35,576 workers,—112 woollen factories, with 1,823 horse-power, and 5,076 workers,—183 flax factories, with 4,845½ horse-power, and 17,897 workers,—and 5 silk factories, with 148 horse-power, and 763 workers. In 1850, there were 168 cotton factories, with 1,683,093 spindles, 23,564 power-looms, and 36,325 workers,—182 woollen factories, with 224,129 spindles, 247 power-looms, and 9,464 workers,—188 flax factories, with 303,125 spindles, 2,529 power-looms, and 28,312 workers,—and 5 silk factories, with 36,652 spindles, and 841 workers. In 1856, there were 152 cotton factories, with 9,971 horse-power, 21,624 power-looms, and 34,698 workers,—204 woollen factories, with 3,260 horse-power, 800 power-looms, and 10,175 workers,—168 flax factories, with 6,346 horse-power, 4,011 power-looms, and 31,722 workers,—and 6 silk factories, with 122 horse-power, and 837 workers. No similar statistics have been obtained since 1856.

Of the 192 cotton factories which were in operation in 1838, 107 with 4,146 horse-power were in Lanarkshire, 58 with 1,921 in Renfrewshire, 7 with 554 in Perthshire, 4 with 617 in Aberdeenshire, 4 with 338 in Ayrshire, 4 with 417 in Dumbartonshire, 3 with 130 in Stirlingshire, 2 with 70 in Butheshire, 1 with 58 in Dumfries-shire, 1 with 55 in Kirkeudbrightshire, and 1 with 34 in Linlithgowshire. Of the 112 woollen factories, 24 with 285 horse-power were in Clackmannanshire, 18 with 249½ in Ayrshire, 17 with 310 in Roxburghshire, 15 with 199 in Selkirkshire, 7 with 292 in Aberdeenshire, 7 with 99 in Perthshire, 7 with 115 in Stirlingshire, 3 with 60 in Dumfries-shire, 3 with 101 in Lanarkshire, 2 with 24 in Kirkeudbrightshire, 2 with 26 in Renfrewshire, 1 with 16 in Berwickshire, 1 with 6 in Edinburghshire, 1 with 9½ in Fifeshire, 1 with 7 in Forfarshire, 1 with 4 in Kincardineshire, 1 with 8 in Linlithgowshire, and 1 with 12 in Wigtonshire. Of the 183 flax factories, 96 with 2,376 horse-power were in Forfarshire, 46 with 989 in Fifeshire, 13 with 238 in Perthshire, 8 with 60½ in Kincardineshire, 7 with 244 in Edinburghshire, 4 with 628 in Aberdeenshire, 3 with 46 in Ayrshire, 3 with 192 in Renfrewshire, 2 with 40 in Lanarkshire, and 1 with 32 in Linlithgowshire. And of the 5 silk factories, 3 with 106 horse-power were in Lanarkshire, 1 with 30 in Renfrewshire, and 1 with 12 in Edinburghshire.

An important act of parliament was passed in 1833, regulating labour in factories, and enforcing care for the education of children-workers. The last report on Scotland for 1853 says on the latter subject,—“The factories in which children have hitherto been employed reckon among their number some of the most important works in Scotland; and the owners of such factories, so far from considering their schools a trouble, take the greatest pride and pleasure in showing them; for while they profit by the labours of the children, they do not forget that they have a duty to perform in return, not by carrying out the requirements of the act as if it were intended to be a mere matter of form, but by appointing efficient teachers, furnishing them with the means of imparting the instruction so necessary to the welfare of the children in after-life, and by taking care that it is done. Such is the character of most of the factory schools maintained in the larger class of works in which children have hitherto been employed in Scotland; and in most of them the adults have the

choice of participating. In small works, the same means, of course, are wanting; but there are few even of them in which the provision for the instruction of the children may not be considered satisfactory." The following table gives a classified view of the factory-workers, as to age and sex, at four periods:—

Year.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		No. of Males between 13 & 18.	No. of Females above 13.	No. of Males above 18.	TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	Males & Females.
1835,	2,821	3,961	4,083	30,401	8,914	15,818	34,362	49,180
1838,	918	944	7,348	39,920	10,182	18,448	40,864	59,312
1847,	585	779	6,398	45,998	13,483	20,466	46,777	67,243
1850,	378	742	6,982	53,806	14,780	22,140	53,548	75,688

Hand-loom weaving—which deeply affects by far the largest class of the population interested in manufactures—was made the subject of commission inquiry in 1838, and of reports returned to the House of Commons in February, 1839. The inquiry was made in two territorial divisions; one over all Scotland south of the Forth and Clyde, including Kilsyth and Campsie on the further side of the connecting canal; the other, over what the report calls the east of Scotland, but over, in point of fact, very nearly every site of a loom not included in the former division. The following table indicates, as exhibited in the report, the number of separate trades or fabrics in the country south of the Forth and Clyde, the locality of each fabric, the number of looms employed in each, and the average rate of nett wages earned in each department, and distributed into two classes,—the first being the average nett amount earned, by adult skilled artisans, on the finer qualities of the fabric,—the second being the average nett amount earned by the less skilled and younger artisans, on the coarser qualities of the fabric.

Fabrics.	Districts where woven.	Date of Introduction.	Residence of chief manufacturers.	Number of looms.	Clear Weekly Wages.	
					1st Class.	2d Class.
Pulicates, gingham, stripes, checks, &c.,	Lanarkshire, especially in Airdrie, Lanark, and Glasgow; also at Girvan and other places on the west coast.	1786.	Glasgow.	18,020	7s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
Shawls, zebras, &c.,	Paisley, Glasgow, &c.	1802 to 1806.	Paisley, Glasgow and Edinburgh.	7,750	10s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Plain muslins,	Lanarkshire, Glasgow, Irvine, Hamilton, Eaglesham, &c.	1784.	Glasgow.	10,080	7s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Fancy muslins, silk gauzes, &c.,	Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire.	Silk gauzes in 1760.	Paisley and Glasgow.	7,860	9s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Thibets and tartans,	Thibets in Lanarkshire; a few tartans in Dalmellington, Straiton, Sanquhar, and Hawick.	Thibets in 1824.	Glasgow and Hawick.	2,980	7s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Carlisle gingham, Woollens,	Dumfries-shire.	...	Carlisle.	1,575	7s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
	South-east of Scotland, Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, &c.	...	Galashiels, Hawick, and Jedburgh.	950	16s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Carpets,	Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Lasswade.	...	Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Lasswade.	865	18s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
Sailcloths, coarse linens, and haircloth,	Port-Glasgow, Leith, and Musselburgh	...	Port-Glasgow, Leith, and Musselburgh.	580	13s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Total,...				51,060		

The report on the country north of the Forth, the Clyde, and the connecting canal, distributes the fabrics generally into woollen, linen, and cotton. The weavers were employed on carpets in factories, and on hard and soft tartans, and tartan shawls, in their own cottages; and "were in a condition similar to that of the other labouring classes in the country." The manufacture of tartans was seated chiefly at Stirling and its vicinity, and at Aberdeen, employed probably 2,500 looms, and might be considered as very prosperous, and likely to improve. The linen manufacture employed about 26,000 looms; and might be distributed into harness work, heavy work, and ordinary work. The harness work, as damask table-cloths, table-covers, and napkins, was carried on almost exclusively in and near Dunfermline; had doubled the number of its looms since 1826; employed in 1838 about 3,000; exported nearly half of its

produce to the United States; and yielded average weekly wages of about 8s. 6d. The heavy work, as sail-cloth, broad-sheetings, floor-cloth, and some kinds of bagging, was seated principally in Dundee, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Montrose, and Kirkcaldy; employed about 4,000 looms,—all in factories; and yielded weekly wages, in not rare cases, of 15s., and of not less than 8s. 6d. average. The ordinary work, as dowlas, common sheetings, and osnaburghs, might be considered as the staple linen manufacture of Scotland; was seated principally in Forfarshire; employed from 17,000 looms in summer, to 22,000 or 23,000 in winter,—nearly all in small detached buildings adjacent to the weavers' cottages; and yielded average weekly wages of from 6s. to 7s. 6d. to the first class, and from 4s. to 5s. 6d. to the second. The cotton manufacture employed about 5,000 looms; and, next to Perth, which was its principal seat, was carried on chiefly at Dunblane, Auchterarder, Balfroun, and Kinross. The weavers, except at Perth, and in a few instances at Kirkcaldy and Aberdeen, were employed wholly by Glasgow manufacturers; and at Kinross, Dunblane, and Auchterarder earned not more than 4s. of average weekly wages.

Printfields and bleachfields have not figured so largely in public statistics as could be wished. One reason of this may be that they are rather an appendage of manufacture than a department of it,—belonging quite as much to mere art as to productive industry; and another may be that they have been very fluctuating, partly from the influence of taste, partly from the progress of chemistry, and partly on account of their restriction, in place or season, to large continuous supplies of pure water. Still, being essential to the prosperity of the great manufactures with which they are connected, they have been largely though variously maintained by modern Scottish enterprise. In 1846, there were 74 of them in Scotland. They are situated in the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Ayr, Stirling, Perth, and Linlithgow; and those in the parishes of Bonhill and Neilston, the former in the vale of the Leven, the latter in that of the Levern, may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole.

The paper-manufacture of Scotland is considerable, and is distributed through the excise collections of Aberdeen, Ayr, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Haddington, Linlithgow, Montrose, and Stirling. The number of paper mills in 1842 was 48; in 1848, 49; in 1854, 51; in 1860, 52. The quantity of paper made in 1842 was 17,065,666 lbs.; in 1848, 24,800,705 lbs.; in 1854, 36,857,719 lbs.; in 1860, 47,520,910 lbs. The quantity made in England and Wales, in 1860, was 166,739,390 lbs.; in Ireland, 9,314,985 lbs.

The mineral trade is great. The output of coals, in 1854, was 7,448,000 tons, from 368 collieries; in 1857, 8,211,473 tons, from 425 collieries; in 1864, 12,700,000 tons, from 490 collieries. The output of iron ore, chiefly in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and the south-west of Fifeshire, was 2,500,000 tons in 1857, and 2,225,000 in 1859; and the produce in pig iron was 918,000 tons in 1857, and 960,550 in 1859. The demand for iron sank increasingly below the produce from 1857 till 1865, but rose to it in 1866. The output of lead ore, from mines in Lanarkshire, Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Argyshire, and Perthshire, was 1,931 tons in 1856, and 1,946 in 1859; the produce in metallic lead was 1,416 tons in 1856, and 1,347 in 1859; and the produce in silver, extracted from the lead ore, was 5,232 ounces in 1856, and 4,022 in 1859. Cast iron goods are largely produced at the Carron works, at places in Lanarkshire, and at some other places.

The soap-trade, though employing no great multitude of hands, possesses interest for the connection of its statistics with general economy. The number of licensed soap-makers in Scotland in 1850 was 25,—in 1860, 26. The number of pounds weight of silicated soap made in 1850 was 36,390,—in 1851, 7,150; of other hard soap, in 1850, 16,038,905,—in 1851, 15,206,064; of soft soap, in 1850, 6,847,577,—in 1851, 7,150,119. The manufacture of the silicated soap was confined to Glasgow; and that of the other soaps was distributed among Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Leith, Prestonpans, Linlithgow, Dunfermline, Aberdeen, and Ayr.

A considerable glass manufacture is carried on at Glasgow, Alloa, Leith, and Portobello. A considerable manufacture of earthenware is carried on at Glasgow and Greenock. Leather-making, together with shoe-making, saddlery-work, and glove-making, are of considerable extent, and considerably diffused.—Sugar-refining is largely carried on at Glasgow, Greenock, and Leith.—Animal charcoal, consisting of calcined bovine bones, is manufactured for the uses of the sugar-refiner, and also for saturating iron bars with carbon to make blistered steel.—Agricultural implements, machinery, hats, jewellery, and all the articles of ordinary-artificership, are prominent.—Ship-building is more or less important at many of the greater ports, and even at some of the smaller ones, and is very conspicuous on the Clyde.

The extent of the tobacco and snuff manufacture of Scotland is indicated by the quantity of tobacco entered at the Scottish ports for home consumption. This in 1852 was 3,575 pounds weight manufactured, and 2,233,439 pounds weight unmanufactured; and the gross amount of duty on it was £353,360. More than half of the whole quantity was imported at Glasgow; and the next quantities, named in decreasing order, were at Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Dundee, Wick, and Banff. The number of licensed manufacturers of tobacco and snuff, in 1860, was 125; and that of licensed dealers in tobacco and snuff, 17,720.

The number of quarters of malt made in Scotland in 1850 was 571,635; in 1851, 531,935; in 1853, 530,593; in 1860, 672,941. The number of quarters used by brewers and victuallers in Scotland in 1851 was 133,590; in 1853, 165,955; in 1864, 245,775. The number of licensed brewers in Scotland in 1851 was 146; in 1864, 118. The number of licensed victuallers in Scotland in 1851 was 14,752; in 1864, 12,138. The number of maltsters in Scotland in 1851 was 919; in 1860, 478. The number of distillers of spirits in Scotland in 1815 was 27; in 1825, 329; in 1836, 222; in 1846, 175; in 1864, 115. The number of rectifiers of spirits in Scotland in 1815 was 2; in 1825, 7; in 1836 and 1860, 9. The number of gallons of spirits distilled lawfully in Scotland in 1708 was 50,844,—and in 1791, 1,696,000. The number in 1802—1815, when the duty fluctuated between 3s. 10½d. and 8s. 0¼d. per gallon, varied from 1,344,835 to 3,589,435. The number in 1816, when the duty stood at 9s. 4½d. was, 2,145,366. The number in 1817—1823, when the duty stood at 6s. 2d., varied from 3,062,820 to 3,547,199. The number in 1824—1826, when the duty stood at 2s. 4¾d., rose from 5,908,373 to 8,563,994. The number in 1827—1830, when the duty stood at 2s. 10d., varied from 7,243,819 to 10,117,097. The number in 1831—1839, when the duty stood at 3s. 4d., varied from 7,979,088 to 10,222,650. The number in 1840—1852, when the duty stood at 3s. 8d., varied from 7,650,272 to 11,638,429. The number in 1853, when the duty was 3s. 8d. and 4s. 8d., was 10,359,926. The number in 1854, when the duty was 4s. 8d., 5s. 8d., and 6s., was 9,862,318. The number in 1855, when the duty was 6s., 7s. 10d., and 8s., was 11,283,636. The number in 1856 and 1859, when the duty stood at 8s., was 12,001,098 and 13,190,865. And the number, in 1864, when the duty had been 4 years at 10s., was 14,869,564. Of the 10,359,926 gallons distilled in 1853, 5,330,714 were from malt only, 4,113,581 from malt mixed with unmalted grain, and 915,631 from sugar or molasses mixed with unmalted grain. The number of gallons exported to foreign parts, in 1851, was 194,073; in 1854, 366,625; in 1857, 2,061,579; in 1864, 3,581,037. In 1852, 2,267,419 gallons were exported from Scotland to England, 1,008,857 were exported from Scotland to Ireland, and 25,598 were imported from Ireland into Scotland. The number of gallons exported into England and Ireland in 1864 was 4,682,732; and the number of gallons of home-made spirits imported thence into Scotland, in the same year, was 51,929. Illicit distillation had become so prevalent in Scotland, in 1820, when the duty stood at 6s. 2d., that it is supposed to have supplied more than one-half of the spirits actually consumed; but by the reduction of the duty to 2s. 4¾d., and by the establishing of new regulations for giving additional security to the revenue, it fell rapidly off almost to extinction; and, notwithstanding an increase of the duty in a few years to 3s. 4d., and afterwards by gradation to 10s., it has never re-acquired any consequence. In 1856, when the duty stood at 8s., only 48 detections were reported, and many of these were of a trifling character. The force employed then for keeping down illicit distillation consisted of 35 officers and 71 assistants, and cost £11,882 a-year. One cause which operates against smuggling is the strong, general, active disapprobation of the landlords and the large occupiers of land; and another is a prevailing taste, among consumers, for a better flavour and quality of spirits than the smuggler usually supplies.

COMMERCE.

Scotland's exports consist principally of machinery, hardware, iron, coals, herrings, and the produce of her textile manufactures; and her imports consist principally of the raw materials for her cotton and linen fabries, and of articles of colonial and foreign produce, which are demanded by the growing taste and luxuriousness of her population. To enumerate subordinate articles, or those included in this general classification, would be to write a list of goods as long, tasteless, and tiresome, as that of a vender of all wares. Till about the year

INTRODUCTION.

1755, when the exports amounted in value to £535,576, and the imports to £465,411, Scotland's commerce was almost as unknowing of foreign lands as her own hardy mountaineers, and as cold and cheerless as their climate and their dress. But from that period, and especially from a decade before the close of last century, it has progressively, though not uniformly, moved on to importance. The following is an account of the official and declared value of the imports into and the exports from the Scottish ports, from 1824 to the latest period at which the accounts are made up separately from those of the ports of England and Ireland :—

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Years.	Imports into Scotland.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total.	Declared Value of Exports.
1824	£3,145,958	£5,009,324	£159,896	£5,169,220	£2,670,134
1825	3,719,366	4,937,746	109,811	5,047,557	2,721,186
1826	3,086,679	4,283,074	147,270	4,430,344	2,167,459
1827	3,948,205	5,932,850	126,745	6,059,595	2,745,965
1828	4,023,642	6,148,444	185,138	6,333,632	2,897,525
1829	3,888,994	6,528,587	127,530	6,656,117	2,787,935
1830	3,908,714	6,984,392	125,941	7,110,333	2,843,143
1831	4,187,087	7,943,612	111,086	8,054,698	3,189,318
1832	4,451,351	7,120,595	155,615	7,276,210	2,640,751
1833	4,638,652	6,820,331	130,721	7,051,102	2,636,840
1834	4,683,985	7,159,102	117,564	7,276,666	2,647,212
1835	4,659,151	8,372,598	156,735	8,529,333	3,272,250
1836	6,053,611	8,258,673	131,572	8,390,245	3,265,995
1837	5,130,371	7,250,554	134,332	7,384,886	2,724,476
1838	5,878,612	10,012,599	134,790	10,147,389	3,469,051
1839	4,933,611	11,216,504	105,376	11,321,800	3,961,692
1840	6,614,446	12,956,241	127,440	13,083,684	4,394,374
1841	6,476,670	12,240,523	132,451	12,372,974	4,124,957
1842	5,268,114	11,910,328	88,446	11,998,774	3,731,578
1843	7,043,691	13,712,735	91,479	13,804,214	4,073,626
1844	7,003,773	14,249,975	84,329	14,334,304	4,253,944
1845	8,264,806	14,751,366	105,927	14,857,293	4,320,275
1846	6,563,277	14,183,634	90,812	14,274,446	4,462,634
1847	7,367,465	12,723,097	144,419	12,867,516	4,151,695
1848	7,991,493	12,186,206	74,355	12,260,561	3,349,548
1849	9,508,064	13,721,492	192,127	13,913,619	4,027,626
1850	8,956,715	17,689,656	227,696	17,917,352	5,129,732
1851	8,921,108	17,478,695	393,174	17,871,869	5,016,116

The amount of customs from Scotland was, in 1836, £1,129,802; in 1844, £1,915,990; in 1850, £1,949,030; in 1855, £2,042,396; in 1860, £2,453,045; in 1864, £2,826,827. The head-ports, in 1864, named in the order of the magnitude of their customs, were Greenock, Glasgow, Leith, Port-Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Perth, Arbroath, Grangemouth, Montrose, Troon, Alloa, Dumfries, Inverness, Banff, Ayr, Peterhead, Wick, Campbelton, Ardrossan, Borrowstownness, Stranraer, Lerwick, Kirkwall, Wigton, and Stornoway. But Granton also, in 1866, from being a sub-port, was made a head port.

FISHERIES.

The salmon fisheries of Scotland have long been extensive and famous, both yielding a large supply of prime fish for home consumption, and affording a considerable quantity for exportation to England; but they have materially declined during the last thirty years, and probably are now worth something less on the average than £150,000 a-year. The haddock fisheries, along the east coast, for the supply of fish both in a fresh state and in a half-cured state, have of late years become important, and may be regarded as inexhaustible. Whittings, skates, flounders, rock cod, and cuddies also are abundant. Turbot occur in the frith of Clyde and in the Moray frith. The lythe is extensively fished on the west coast. Soles, mullets, and garnets are scarce. Crabs are common; cockles abundant; lobsters not infrequent; shrimps and prawns rare; oysters very plentiful in small limited beds, but elsewhere not to be found. Several kinds of fish form no small part of the staff of life to the inhabitants of many parts of Shetland, Orkney, and the Hebrides. But by far the most important of the Scottish fisheries, both for market value, and for diffused connexion with general economy, are those of herrings, cod, and ling.

"Two centuries ago," said the Messrs. Anderson of Inverness in 1850, "the Dutch were in the habit of sending as many as 1,500 and even 2,000 busses of 30 tons each, to prosecute the herring fishery off the coast of Shetland, besides several hundred doggers of about 60 tons burden to fish for cod and ling. For the latter, also, they carried on an extensive barter with the Shetland fishers. Towards the end of the 17th century, the Dutch herring busses, from wars with this country, and other causes, had decreased to 500 or 600, and they continued to diminish still farther during the 18th century, and have now almost disappeared from our coasts. Yet seventy years ago, they had 200 busses employed on the Shetland fishings; and the Danes, Prussians, French and Flemings, as many more; while the English had only two vessels and the Scotch but one. Public societies for the encouragement of the British fisheries have been formed at various times in this country, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, previous to the society now established; but they were short lived, and their success was very partial. No attention was bestowed on the herring fishery till the year 1750, when a company was incorporated; which, however, eventually broke up, with a loss of £500,000 sterling. The present British Fishery Society was established in 1780. Parliament has frequently granted bounties for the encouragement of the fisheries; but as, till of late, these were paid on the tonnage, and not on the quantity of fish taken, vessels went out rather to catch the bounty than any thing else. For some years back, bounties for fishing herring have been found quite unnecessary, and are now discontinued. Several fishing villages, as Tobermory, Ullapool, and Pulteney-Town, near Wick, owe their origin to the British Fishery Society." We may add, that, for the last quarter of a century, a large public grant has been annually made for building and repairing quays and piers connected with the Scottish fisheries.

The herring fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, during 1864, yielded less than an average catch. The quantity cured in the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 was 681,193,—668,828,—830,904,—654,816,—and 643,650 barrels; the quantity branded, 231,913,—265,347,—346,712,—276,880,—and 217,392 barrels; the quantity exported, 377,970,—390,313,—494,910,—407,761,—and 364,507 barrels. A fee upon the brand was introduced in 1856, and was expected to cause a considerable decrease in the number of barrels branded, but did not prove to have that effect. The amount estimated to accrue from the fee at the time of its been imposed, was £3,280; and the amount actually received from it in 1864 was £3,628,—and in the years 1859—1864 an average of £4,163 a-year. The export of herrings hitherto has been chiefly to Prussia and the Baltic, but promises now to be greatly extended. The cod, ling, and skate fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man during 1864 yielded 3,370,974 fish; which was less by 420,287 than in 1863. The quantity cured dried was 107,758 cwts., or 21,967 less than in 1863; cured in pickle, 7,963 barrels, or 626 more than in 1863; and exported, of cured dried, 46,461 cwts., or 6,275 less than in 1863. The number of boats employed in the fisheries, in 1864, was 13,331; the number of fishermen and boys, 43,484; the number of fish-curers, 1,026; the number of coopers, 1,816; the number of other persons, about 44,426; the value of the boats, £328,136; the value of the nets, £472,566; the value of the lines, £74,953. The fisheries are distributed into the districts of Glasgow, Greenock, Rothesay, Ballantrae, Inverary, Loch Carron and Skye, Loch Broom, Stornoway, Shetland, Orkney, Wick, Lybster, Helmsdale, Cromarty, Findhorn, Buckie, Banff, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Montrose, Anstruther, Leith, Eyemouth, and Isle of Man. The district most productive in herrings is Wick; and the three districts next to it in productiveness are Stornoway, Peterhead, and Helmsdale. The district most productive in cod and ling is Shetland; and the three districts next to it are Orkney, Stornoway, and Fraserburgh. The district richest in the aggregate value of boats, nets, and lines, is Anstruther; and the three districts next to it are Wick, Buckie, and Eyemouth. The Isle of Man district belongs to Scotland only so far as to include the Scottish fishings in the Solway Frith and the Irish Channel; and the items of it all, for 1864, were 34,164 barrels of herrings; 2,500 head of cod and ling; 628 boats; 2,550 fishermen and boys; 79 fish-curers; 17 coopers; and £65,178 value of boats, nets, and lines.

SHIPPING.

The shipping of Scotland, at a comparatively recent period, was inconsiderable; and even so late as 1656 comprised only 137 vessels, of from 250 to 300 tons each, and aggregately 5,736 tons. In 1760, the vessels employed in the foreign and coasting trade, and in fisheries,

were 999 in number, and 53,913 in tonnage. In 1800, the number was 2,415, carrying 171,728 tons, and employing 14,820 seamen. In 1828, the number carrying more than 100 tons each was 983; the number carrying less than 100 tons each was 2,160; and the aggregate tonnage of both classes was 300,836. On the 31st of December, 1840, the number of vessels belonging to Scotland was 3,479, of an aggregate tonnage of 429,204 tons, and manned by 28,428 men. The number of vessels built in Scotland, in the year ending 5th January, 1841, was 263, of an aggregate tonnage of 42,322 tons. On the 31st December, 1850, the vessels belonging to Scotland were 1,278 sailing vessels under 50 tons each, and aggregately of 38,531 tons; 2,154 sailing vessels above 50 tons each, and aggregately of 452,864 tons; 38 steam-vessels under 50 tons each, and aggregately of 1,064 tons; and 131 steam-vessels above 50 tons each, and aggregately of 29,763 tons. The number of vessels built in Scotland in 1851 was 136, of aggregately 30,000 tons. On the 31st December, 1864, the vessels belonging to Scotland were 1,073 sailing vessels under 50 tons each, and aggregately of 32,771 tons; 1,953 sailing vessels above 50 tons each, and aggregately of 575,778 tons; 106 steam-vessels under 50 tons each, and aggregately of 2,709 tons; and 295 steam-vessels above 50 tons each, and aggregately of 112,559 tons.

BANKS.

The number of Banks of Issue in Scotland in 1838 was twenty-nine, but now is only twelve. Eight of these, the Bank of Scotland, the Royal, the British Linen, the Commercial, the National, the Union, the Clydesdale, and the City of Glasgow, have their capital, not in shares, but in stock transferable to any amount, and do not require to lodge lists of partners. The date of institution, the name, the number of partners, the number of branches, the paid-up capital, and other particulars of the several banks, as they stood in December, 1864, are as follow; with the difference that the figure in the last column of the second, third, and sixth denotes ex-dividend:—

Instituted.	NAME.	Partners.	Branches.	Paid up capital.	Dividend.			Price.
					Rate.	Payable.	Share Paid.	
1695	Bank of Scotland,		60	£1,000,000	10	April and Oct.	£100	£218 0 0
1727	Royal Bank,		74	2,000,000	7½	Jan. and July	100	153 15 0
1746	British Linen Company,	798	52	1,000,000	11	June and Dec.	100	230 10 0
1810	Commercial Bank,	805	76	1,000,000	11	Jan. and July	100	236 0 0
1825	National Bank of Scotland,	1,455	72	1,000,000	10 & 1	Jan. and July	100	220 0 0
1830	Union Bank of Scotland,	1,060	103	1,000,000	8	June and Dec.	100	186 0 0
1825	Aber. Town & County Bank,	529	31	155,000	10	March and Sep.	6	13 10 0
1836	North of Scot. Banking Co.,	1,249	34	280,000	10	May and Nov.	3½	8 5 0
1838	Clydesdale Banking Co.,	1,302	60	900,000	9	Feb. and Aug.	100	208 0 0
1839	City of Glasgow Bank,	1,000	94	870,000	7	Feb. and Aug.	100	142 10 0
1838	Caledonian Banking Co.,	725	16	125,000	10	August	2½	5 2 6
1834	Central Bank of Scotland,	421	9	100,000	12½	September	40	

The following table shows the amount of bank notes which the several banks are authorized by law to issue, and the average amount of their bank notes in circulation, and of coin held by them, during thirteen periods of four weeks, from December 12th, 1863, to November 12th, 1864, and from December 10th, 1864, to November 11th, 1865, as published in the Gazette.

NAME.	Authorized Circulation.	Average Circulation, 1863-4.	Coin. 1863-4.	Average Circulation, 1864-5.	Coin. 1864-5.
Bank of Scotland,	300,485	472,148	262,600	493,074	286,174
Royal Bank,	183,000	502,974	372,228	534,717	397,555
British Linen Company,	438,024	491,703	238,915	489,625	251,185
Commercial Bank of Scotland,	374,880	537,840	278,324	555,227	286,973
National Bank of Scotland,	297,024	454,375	260,868	472,094	259,500
Union Bank of Scotland,	454,346	592,519	244,927	582,421	235,745
Aberdeen Town & County Bank,	70,133	135,446	75,022	145,350	87,218
North of Scotland Banking Co.,	154,319	205,373	84,162	217,914	88,228
Clydesdale Banking Company,	274,321	368,850	152,465	373,026	151,395
City of Glasgow Bank,	72,921	357,581	325,311	364,249	330,360
Caledonian Banking Company,	53,434	72,169	33,718	74,112	33,300
Central Bank of Scotland,	42,933	59,450	30,544	61,443	29,949

The actual circulation of the banks on the first Saturday of 1856 and 1865, was as follows,—the Bank of Scotland in 1856, £118,533,—in 1865, £482,534; the Royal Bank in 1856, £254,080,—in 1865, £539,647; the British Linen Company in 1856, £514,554,—in 1865, £499,786; the Commercial Bank in 1856, £526,944,—in 1865, £550,598; the National Bank in 1856, £359,177,—in 1865, £455,652; the Union Bank in 1856, £538,706,—in 1865, £583,313; the Aberdeen Bank in 1856, £123,079,—in 1865, £135,441; the North of Scotland Bank in 1856, £203,358,—in 1865, £203,689; the Clydesdale Bank in 1856, £160,574,—in 1865, £355,355; the City of Glasgow Bank in 1856, £242,948,—in 1865, £365,244; the Caledonian Bank in 1856, £73,603,—in 1865, £69,975; the Central Bank in 1856, £61,282,—in 1865, £57,952. The aggregate circulation of bank notes in Scotland, some time after 1856, was shared also by five other Banks which do not now exist. These were the Perth Bank, which had a circulation of £45,515 in May 1857, when it was incorporated with the Union; the Western Bank, which had a circulation of £422,089 in November 1857, when it stopped payment; the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, which had a circulation of £137,104 in June 1858, when it was incorporated with the Clydesdale; the Eastern Bank, which had a circulation of £37,440 in January 1863, when it was incorporated with the Clydesdale; and the Dundee Bank, which had a circulation of £38,616 in February 1864, when it was incorporated with the Royal.

On the 20th November, 1864, there were in Scotland 54 savings' banks, having 58 unpaid, and 131 paid officers. The amount of security given by the unpaid officers was £14,400, by the paid officers £31,610. The salaries and allowances of the paid officers amounted to £7,680. The annual expenses of management, inclusive of all salaries, was £9,622. The number of accounts remaining open was 159,319; the total amount owing to depositors, £2,221,001; the total amount invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, £2,819,201; the amount in the hands of treasurers, £26,291; the average rate of interest paid to depositors, £2 19s. 1d.; the total amount of the separate surplus fund, £1,751; the annual number of receipts from depositors, 297,195; the annual number of payments to depositors, 177,422; the average amount of receipts from depositors, £3 1s.; the average amount of payment to depositors, £5 16s. 9d. An Act for depositing small savings in such post-offices as might be authorized by the Postmaster-General, was passed in 1861; and the number of post-office savings' banks in Scotland in January 1866 was 374.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The roads of Scotland, till about the middle of last century, were so few and bad, that three-fourths of the whole country were inaccessible to a wheeled vehicle. The Highlands, in particular, could be traversed only by their own chamois-moving mountaineers, and, even on their least upland grounds, were sublimely uncognizant of both the motion and the mechanism of a wheel; and at enormous cost and labour—as will be found detailed in our article on the HIGHLANDS—they were literally revolutionized in political, social, and agricultural character, simply by their being pierced and traversed with roads, and brought into acquaintance with the unpoetic cart. Both turnpike and subordinate roads are now ramified through most districts to an amount so nearly co-extensive with the wants of the country, that the absence of them in any locality is, in most instances, evidence of its being a tract of moorish or mountain waste; and, as Sir H. Parnell remarks, in his *Treatise on Roads*, “in consequence of the excellent materials which abound in all parts of Scotland, and of the greater skill and science of Scottish trustees and surveyors, the turnpike roads in Scotland are superior to those in England.” A parliamentary paper of November 1858 shows the extent of turnpike road in counties, but contains no return for Orkney and Shetland, and includes in Inverness-shire the highland or military roads of Sutherlandshire, Ross-shire, Nairnshire, Morayshire, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Argyleshire, and Buteshire. According to this document, the extent of road in Aberdeenshire is 448 miles, in Ayrshire 735, in Banffshire 130, in Berwickshire 176, in Caithness-shire 136, in Clackmannanshire 37, in Dumbartonshire 63, in Dumfries-shire 349, in Edinburghshire 423, in Fifeshire 389, in Forfarshire 191, in Haddingtonshire, 145, in Inverness-shire 943, in Kincardineshire 96, in Kinross-shire 52, in Kirkcudbrightshire 249, in Lanarkshire 448, in Linlithgowshire 66, in Morayshire 89, in Nairnshire 19, in Peebles-shire 122, in Perthshire 337, in Renfrewshire 177, in Roxburghshire 195, in Selkirkshire 28, in Stirlingshire 135, and in Wigtonshire 50. The total of turnpike roads was thus 6,233 miles;

and in 1858-9 it was under 243 trusts, and yielded a revenue of £204,677 from tolls and £33,371 from other sources.

Owing to almost constant, and generally bold, inequality of surface, Scotland offers few facilities for the construction of canals; yet it has six of these works, two of which connect the eastern and the western seas, while the features of the others combine interest with utility. The Caledonian canal extends from the vicinity of Inverness on the north-east, to Corpach, near Fort-William, on the south-west, a distance of $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $37\frac{1}{2}$ of which are through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy: and communicates between the Beaully Frith and the head of Loch-Eil. The Forth and Clyde canal extends from the Frith of Forth or mouth of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to Bowling-bay on the Clyde, a distance of 35 miles; and sends off a small branch to Glasgow, and a smaller one to the mouth of the Cart, to communicate by that river with Paisley. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal extends from Port-Hopetoun at Edinburgh, to the Forth and Clyde Canal at Port-Downie, near Falkirk, a distance of $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Monkland Canal extends from the basin at the north-east extremity of Glasgow, to Woodhall, about 2 miles south-east of Airdrie, a distance of 12 miles; and communicates at its west end by a cut of a mile in length with the basin of the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde canal. The Crinan canal lies across the northern extremity of the long peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, is about 9 miles in length, and connects Loch Fyne with the Western Ocean. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardsrossan canal was projected to extend from Port-Eglington, on the south side of Glasgow, to the harbour of Ardsrossan, but has been executed only to Johnstone, a distance of 11 miles. Another canal, $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, went from Aberdeen harbour to Inverury, but was bought up and superseded by the Great North of Scotland Railway Company. The cost of the seven canals was nearly £2,500,000. The Caledonian and the Crinan have recently been much improved, and appear to be of permanent value; the Forth and Clyde also is of lasting consequence as a ship communication between the eastern and the western seas; but the others have been rendered comparatively worthless, and the Forth and Clyde itself has been greatly depreciated, by the formation of railways. The revenue of jointly the Caledonian and the Crinan, in the year ending 30 April 1865, was £9,107,—in the previous year, £10,476; the expenditure, in the year ending 30 April 1865, £10,216,—in the previous year, £10,994. The interests of the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland are now associated with those of the Caledonian railway.

The projecting of railways in 1845 rose to a mania, and concocted many schemes which could not be put into execution. It subsequently made provision for many good lines, and went on to spread an excellent net-work over much of the southern and central parts of the kingdom. It rose again, in 1865, to such a height of speculation as alarmed shareholders in the main constructed lines affected by it; and by a compromise early in 1866, some very costly schemes then entertained were suspended or withdrawn. The aggregate of railway open at the end of 1853, was 987 miles,—at the end of 1859, was 1,428 miles,—at the end of 1864, was 2,105 miles; and of the last, 928 miles were double, and 1,177 single. Other lines and branches, of considerable aggregate extent, were formed in 1865; and others, as from Stranraer to Girvan, from Muirkirk to Douglas, from Sanquhar to Lamington, from Kilmarnock to Neilston, from Glasgow to Busby, from Rutherglen to Coatbridge, from Cleland to Mid-Calder, from Ratho to Dunfermline, from Campsie to Gartness, from Callander to Oban, from Crieff to Comrie, from Crieff to Methven, from Dundee to Forfar, and from Aboyne to Braemar, were either opened or in progress in 1866. The railway system, in 1866, went northward to Bonarbridge, and promised both to go through the Great Glen to Loch Linnhe, and to go through Caithness to the Pentland frith.

A number of the earliest executed of the Scottish railways have been either materially superseded, greatly modified, or entirely absorbed by subsequent railways. Such are the Paisley and Renfrew, depreciated by the Glasgow and Paisley; the Edinburgh and Dalkeith, mainly superseded by the North British; the Pollock and Govan, absorbed by the Caledonian; the Kilmarnock and Troon, intertwined with the Glasgow and Southwestern; and several railways of the Lanarkshire mineral-field, variously altered and absorbed by the Caledonian, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Monkland. A number of other railways also, which were planned or executed as separate undertakings, and which can still be described as separate works, have been conjoined by lease, amalgamation, or working with other railways, so as to be practically treated in the manner of branches. Thus the Glasgow and Coatbridge, the Wishaw and Coltness, the Clydesdale Junction, the Glasgow and Neilston, the Glasgow and Greenock, the Glasgow General Terminus and Harbour, the Rutherglen and Coatbridge,

the Lesmahago, the Cleland and Morningside, the Lanark and Douglas, the Wilsontown, the Granton and Leith, the Symington and Peebles, the Dumfries and Lockerby, are included in the Caledonian. Thus also the Edinburgh and Bathgate, the Stirling and Dunfermline, the Wilsontown and Coltness, the Glasgow and Milngavie, and the Glasgow and Helensburgh, are included in the Edinburgh and Glasgow; and that again, was amalgamated, in August 1864, with the North British. Thus also the Glasgow and Ayr, the Kilmarnock and Carlisle, the Dalmellington, the Ayr and Girvan, the Bridge of Weir, the Muirkirk, the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries, the Kirkcudbright, and the Portpatrick are included in the Glasgow and Southwestern. Thus also the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Ballochney, the Slamannan, the Airdrie and Bathgate, and the Bathgate and Morningside are included in the Monkland; and that, again, became connected, in 1865, with the North British. Thus also the Edinburgh and Hawick, the Berwickshire, the Peebles, the Leadburn and Dolphinton, the Selkirk and Galashiels, the Galashiels and Peebles, the Border Union, the Border Counties, the Devon Valley, the Kinross-shire, the West of Fife, the St. Andrews, and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, are included in the North British. Thus also the Dunblane and Callander, the Crieff Junction, the Dundee and Perth, and the Dundee and Newtyle are included in the Scottish Central; and that, again, was amalgamated, in 1865, with the Caledonian. Thus also the Scottish Midland, the Dundee and Arbroath, the Arbroath and Forfar, the Meikle and Alyth, and the Aberdeen are included in the Scottish Northeastern. Thus also the Denburn Valley, the Aberdeen Junction, the Aberdeen and Turriff, the Inverury and Old Meldrum, the Alford Valley, the Banff and Turriff, the Banffshire, the Formartine and Buchan, the Keith and Dufftown, the Morayshire, and the Strathspey are included in the Great North of Scotland. And thus also the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction, the Findhorn and Inverness, the Perth and Dunkeld, the Inverness and Perth Junction, and the Ross-shire, are included in the Highland.

The railways in operation on the 31st December 1864, were returned as the Caledonian, with 206 miles double and 153 single; the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 115 double and 31 single; the Glasgow and Southwestern, 169 double and 81 single; the Monkland, 13 double and 59 single; the North British, 228 double and 252 single; the Scottish Central, 70 double and 43 single; the Forth and Clyde, 30 single; the Leven and East of Fife, 19 single; the Scottish Northeastern, 115 double and 28 single; the Deeside, 32 single; the Great North of Scotland, 5 double and 221 single; and the Highland, 7 double and 226 single.

At the 31st December 1864, the total amounts which had been raised from shares and loans by the principal railway companies were as follow:—Aberdeen and Turriff, £120,876; Alford Valley, £111,022; Alyth, £44,000; Arbroath and Forfar, £230,350; Ayr and Maybole, £43,000; Banff and Turriff, £76,875; Banffshire, £77,476; Berwickshire, £131,150; Blane Valley, £21,479; Bridge of Weir, £29,725; Busby, £38,935; Caledonian, £10,453,442; Castle Douglas and Dumfries, £244,532; City of Glasgow Union, £14,510; Crieff and Methven, £7,205; Crieff Junction, £57,000; Deeside, £254,216; Devon Valley, £20,018; Dumfries and Lockerby, £117,210; Dunblane and Callander, £78,212; Edinburgh and Bathgate, £251,656; Edinburgh and Glasgow, £5,266,497; Esk Valley, £2,056; Findhorn, £10,973; Formartine and Buchan, £461,479; Forth and Clyde, £236,940; General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour, £212,595; Glasgow and Milngavie, £28,400; Glasgow and Southwestern, £4,922,314; Great North of Scotland, £1,808,486; Greenock and Wemyss Bay, £149,455; Inverness and Aberdeen Junction, £1,377,731; Inverness and Perth Junction, £908,045; Inverury and Old Meldrum, £24,755; Keith and Dufftown, £55,081; Kilmarnock and Troon, £40,000; Kirkcudbright, £75,928; Leadburn and Dolphinton, £18,494; Leslie, £33,719; Leven and East of Fife, £136,170; Maybole and Girvan, £147,419; Monkland, £935,457; Montrose and Bervie, £33,428; Morayshire, £150,248; North British, £10,756,930; Peebles, £129,000; Portpatrick, £556,622; St. Andrews, £26,300; Scottish Central, £2,940,556; Scottish Northeastern, £3,245,278; Strathspey, £230,182.

COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Scottish coinage cannot be traced higher than the twelfth century. During the whole of the Scoto-Saxon period, Scottish money was of the same fashion, weight, and fineness as the English, bore the same denominations, and was, in all respects, coequal with it in value. David II., amid the feebleness and wretched circumstances of his reign, coined groats,

half-groats, pennies, and half-pennies of silver, but so debased the coinage, that it was, for the first time, prohibited in England, or rated at a depreciated standard. The amount of deterioration was one-fifth of the whole value; and was estimated nearly at that proportion in the calculations of the English. David's successors not only followed his example, but carried out the principle of it with a boldness and a rapidity of expansion which excite surprise. Three, two, and one of the English pennies successively, and soon, became equal to four of the Scottish. The money of Scotland was at length carried so far along the career of deterioration, as, about the year 1600, to become only one-twelfth of the English in value; and, at this miserably depreciated rate, it has ever since stood in abstract or comparative reckoning.

Robert II., who ascended the throne in 1371, introduced gold pieces, and coined £17 12s. out of one pound of gold. Mary coined royals of 10, 20, and 30 shillings, generally known under the name of Crookston dollars. James VI. coined merks, half-merks, quarter-merks, half-quarter-merks, nobles, and half-nobles. Charles II. coined pieces of 4 merks and 2 merks, dollars of 56 shillings each in value, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, half-quarter-dollars, and sixteenths of dollars. James VII. coined 40 and 10 shilling pieces; and William and Mary pieces of 60, 40, 20, 10, and 5 shillings. At the epoch of the Union nearly £900,000 existed in Scotland in the different coins of various nations; and the whole specie was recoined in uniformity with the English standard, and, with very little addition of paper currency, put into circulation, to the permanent exclusion of the old and wofully depreciated coins.—Copper money, or billon, generally known by the name of black money, was introduced to Scotland a century and a-half before it appeared in England. The copper coins of James II., III., IV., and V.,—the largest of which is about the size of a modern shilling, but very thin,—were probably intended to pass for groats and half-groats. Mary coined placks, or fourpenny pieces; and James VI. coined bodles, or twopenny pieces, and hardheads, or threepenny pieces; and Charles II., and William and Mary, besides repeating parts of the former coinage, coined bawbees.

The early weights and measures of Scotland were derived chiefly from England, during the 12th century; and whatever may have been their variety, they long continued to serve every practical end among an uncommercial people. The parliament, desirous to maintain uniformity, appointed standards in the several departments; and assigned the keeping of the standard ell to Edinburgh, that of the reel to Perth, that of the pound to Lanark, that of the firlo to Linlithgow, and that of the jug to Stirling. Yet these standards seem to have been very carelessly kept; and they did not prevent the usages of Scotland from becoming discrepant with those of England, or even from assuming various and perplexing local peculiarities. An uniformity of weights and measures was, from time to time, desiderated and attempted as a great social benefit; it was decreed by the act of Union to extend over both divisions of the United Kingdom; and it was pleaded and abstractly exhibited in numerous elaborate pamphlets, which were fruitlessly lauded by the learned, and coolly neglected or stolidly gazed at by the ignorant. In spite of both laws and logic, the people remained so wedded to their practices, that, till the recent introduction of imperial weights and measures, dissimilarities which arose during the torpidity and ignorance of the feudal times, continued with many of the properties of an intricate puzzle to perplex our theorists and embarrass our dealers.

PUBLIC REVENUE.

The revenue of Scotland, as to both its absolute amount and its relative proportion to that of England, has to the full kept pace with the increasing prosperity of the country. It amounted at the period of the Union, to £110,694; in 1788, to £1,099,148; in 1839, to £4,701,271; in 1848, to £5,916,983; in 1851, to £6,154,804; in 1864, exclusive of the post-office, to £8,382,687. The revenue from customs, in 1848, was £2,035,771; in 1851, £1,944,554; in 1858, £2,266,440; in 1864, £2,826,827. The revenue from excise, in 1848, was £2,395,253; in 1851, £2,755,378; in 1861, £3,470,426; in 1865, £4,062,196. The revenue from stamps, in 1848, was £576,544; in 1851, £547,872; in 1858, £621,202; in 1865, £809,669. The revenue from land and assessed taxes, in 1848, was £287,771; in 1851, £289,867; in 1858, £213,532; in 1865, £207,055. The revenue from property and income tax, exclusive of that from property in public funds, was, in 1847, £465,722; in 1857, £1,339,835; in 1861, £926,626; in 1864, £723,766. The revenue from the post-office, in 1848, was £164,383; in 1851, £175,009; in 1860, £300,662. The chief items of excise tax, in 1865, were £173,690 on licences, £274,401 on malt, and £3,570,654 on spirits. The divisions of property and income tax, in 1864, were £408,258 on real property, £37,754 on occupancy of real property, £248,973 on trades and professions, and £28,781 on public salaries.

GOVERNMENT.

Till the reign of James I., all persons who held any portion of ground, however small, by military service of the Crown, had seats in the Scottish parliament. The small barons were afterwards excused from attendance, and represented by "two or more wise men, according to the extent of their county." Parliament appointed the time of its own meetings and adjournments, nominated committees to wield its powers during recesses, possessed not only a legislative but an executive character, exercised a commanding power in all matters of government, appropriated the public money and appointed the treasurers of the exchequer, levied armies and nominated commanders, sent ambassadors to foreign states and appointed the judges and courts of judicature, and even assumed power to alienate the regal demesne, to restrain grants from the Crown, and to issue pardons to criminals. The King, even so late as in the person of James IV., was only the first servant of his people, and acted under the direction of parliament; he had no veto in the parliament's proceedings; nor could he declare war, make peace, or conduct any important business of either diplomacy or government without that assembly's concurrence. The constitution of the country had much more the character of an aristocracy than that of a limited monarchy. The nobility—who were dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons—were hereditary members of parliament; but they formed one house with the knights and burgesses, and occupied common ground with them in all deliberations and decisive votes. The nobles and other members of parliament were checked in their turn by the common barons, just as they checked the king; and even the common barons, or the landholders, were, to a large extent, checked in turn by their vassals. A jury of barons, who were not members of parliament, might sit on a lord's case, of even the gravest character, and might decide it without being unanimous in their verdict; and the vassals of a baron so completely involved or concentrated all his available power, in their own fidelity and attachment, as to oblige him, in many respects, to act more in the character of the father of his clan than in that of a military despot. The king, too,—while denied nearly all strictly royal prerogatives by the constitution of the country,—was indemnified for most by the accidents of its feudal institutions. He acquired considerable interest among the burgesses and lower ranks in consequence of the abuse of power by the lords and great landowners; and when he had sufficient address to retain the affections of the people, he was generally able to humble the most powerful and dominant confederacy of the aristocrats; though, when he did not acquire popularity, he might dare to disregard the parliament only at the hazard of his crown or his life.

The kings,—aided by the clergy, whose revenues were vast, and who were strongly jealous of the power of the nobility,—eventually succeeded in greatly diminishing, and, at times, entirely neutralizing, the aristocratical power of parliament. A select body of members was established, from among the clergy, the nobility, the knights, and the burgesses, and called "the Lords of the Articles;" it was produced by the bishops choosing 8 peers, and the peers 8 bishops, by the 16 who were elected choosing 8 barons or knights of the shires, and 8 commissioners of royal burghs, and by 8 great officers of state being added to the whole, with the Lord-chancellor as president; its business was to prepare all questions, bills, and other matters, to be brought before parliament; and the clerical part of it being in strict alliance with the king, while the civilian part was not a little influenced by his great powers of patronage, it effectually prevented the introduction to parliament of any affair which was unsuited to his views, and gave him very stringently all the powers of a real veto. This institution seems to have been introduced by stealth, and never brought to a regular plan; and as to its date and early history, it baffles the research, or at least defies the unanimity, of the best informed law writers. Yet "the Lords of the Articles" were far from being wholly subservient to the Crown; for they not only resisted the efforts of Charles I. to make them mere tools of his despotism, but went freely down the current which swept that infatuated monarch to his melancholy fate; and, at the Revolution, they waived all ceremony about getting from the fanatical idiot, James VII., a formal deed of abdication, and promptly united in a summary declaration that he had forfeited his crown. Before the Union there were four great officers of state, the Lord High-chancellor, the High-treasurer, the Privy-seal, and the Secretary,—and four lesser officers, the Lord Clerk-register, the Lord-advocate, the Treasurer-depute, and the Justice-clerk,—all of whom sat, *ex officio*, in parliament. The privy council of Scotland, previous to the Revolution, assumed inquisitorial powers, even that of torture; but it is now swamped in the privy council of Great Britain.

The Scottish nobility, since the Union, return from among their own number 16 peers to represent them in the upper house of the imperial parliament. Between the Union and the date of the Reform bill, the freeholders of the counties, who amounted even at the last to only 3,211 in number, returned to the House of Commons 30 members; the city of Edinburgh returned 1; and the other royal burghs, 65 in number, and classified into districts, returned 13. The Parliamentary Reform act in 1832, added, at the first impulse, 29,904 to the aggregate constituency of the counties; but it allowed them only the same number of representatives as before,—erecting Kinross, Clackmannan, and some adjoining portions of Perth and Stirling, into one electoral district, conjoining Cromarty with Ross and Nairn with Elgin, and assigning one member to each of the other counties. The same act enfranchised various towns, or erected them into parliamentary burghs, increased the burgh constituency from a pitiful number to upwards of 31,000, and raised the aggregate number of representatives from 14 to 23.

The officers of state for Scotland in recent times are the Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord-Privy-Seal, the Lord-Clerk-Register, the Lord Advocate, and the Lord-Justice-Clerk. The supreme civil court, a court both of law and of equity, is the Court of Session. This originated in the reign of James V., but was modified at the Union, and has been materially altered even since the commencement of the present century. An account of its constitution, together with notices of the other metropolitan civil courts, will be given in our article on Edinburgh. The supreme criminal court is the High Court of Justiciary, consisting of the Lord-Justice-General or the Lord-Justice-Clerk and five other judges, who also are judges of the Court of Session. This court sits in full at Edinburgh, as occasion requires, for the three Lothians and for reference-cases from the rest of Scotland; and it holds regular circuit courts, by distribution of its members, at Jedburgh, Dumfries, Ayr, Glasgow, Inverary, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness. The inferior courts of law are the baillie courts in burghs, and the sheriff courts and justice of peace courts in counties. The magistrates of burghs vary in title and number, according to the set of each burgh; but the magistrates of counties comprise, in every instance, lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, sheriff, sheriff-substitute, and justices of peace.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Scotland was anciently divided and subdivided into so many jurisdictions, and underwent such frequent changes in their limits, that any successful attempt to enumerate them would be insufferably irksome and almost wholly uninstrucive. The names of some of the larger jurisdictions continue to be used, and serve aptly to designate subdivisions of extensive counties; and other ancient names are, in several instances, popularly applied to whole counties in preference to the modern and legal designations. The counties—or, more properly, the sheriffdoms or shires—have, for upwards of half-a-century, been 32 in number. But they are excessively, and even ridiculously, various in extent; and, in many instances, are as grotesquely outlined, and even hewn into detached pieces, as if sheer merry-andrewism had presided over their distribution. An enormous addition, too, is made to the puzzle of their intertracery by parishes—which in most parts of Scotland constitute the only available subdivision—being, in very many instances, made to overleap the county boundary-line, and to lie, either compactly or detachedly, in two or even three shires. These evils, however, have been practically remedied by three devices,—placing two small neighbouring counties under one sheriff,—dividing large or populous counties into two or more districts, with each its own sheriff-substitute,—and placing detached or intersecting tracts under the administration of the functionary by whose proper territory they are surrounded. The first and the second of these devices, with the exception of Cromartyshire being joined to Ross-shire, and of Lanarkshire being divided into three wards, are quite recent, or indeed are only now in the course of being carried out; but they will no doubt be found, as the third has done, to contribute greatly to convenience and efficiency; though certainly the first and the third together produce the collateral disadvantage of rendering the limits of a county in regard to its administration exceedingly different from these limits in regard to its statistics. The anomaly of Kirkeudbrightshire being, not a shire but a stewartry, is scarcely worthy of mention; for it relates only to a name, and it wins diminishment or aggrandizement from that name exactly as one thinks of the feudal steward of a limited jurisdiction, or the princely the royal steward of broad Scotland.

Two of the counties—Bute and Orkney—consist entirely of islands; the former of those in the frith of Clyde, the latter of the Orkney and the Shetland archipelagoes. Three—Argyle, Inverness, and Ross—consist chiefly of territory on the mainland, and partly of the islands of the Hebrides. Two counties—Clackmannan and Kinross—comprehend each less than 84 square miles; seven—Linlithgow, Bute, Nairn, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Cromarty, and Selkirk—comprehend less than 266; four—Inverness, Argyle, Perth, and Ross—comprehend more than 2,590; and four—Aberdeen, Sutherland, Dumfries, and Ayr—comprehend more than 1,040. The following table gives the names of the shires in the order of their size, beginning with the largest, and states the ancient names, whether of subdivisonal or of co-extensive application.

Shires.	Ancient Names.
Inverness,.....	Lochaber, Badenoch, Moidart, Arisaig, Morer, Knoydart, Glenelg, Strathglass, and parts of Moray, Strathspey, and Ross, besides Skye, and other Hebridean islands.
Argyle,.....	Cowal, Kintyre, Knapdale, Lorn, including Appin, Kingarloch, Ardnamurchan, Suinart, Lochiel, Glenorchy, Morvern, and Ardgowrie, besides Mull, Isla, Jura, and other Hebridean islands.
Perth,.....	Perth, Stormont, Strathearn, Gowrie, Athole, Breadalbane, Monteith, Glenshiel, Ran-noch, Balquidder.
Ross,.....	East-Ross, Ard-Ross, Kintail, Lochalsh, Kishorn, Toridon, Gairloch, Lochbroom, Strathcarron, and Black Isle, besides Lewis and other Hebridean islands.
Aberdeen,.....	Mar, Buchan, Garioch, Formartin, Strathbogie.
Sutherland,.....	Sutherland, Strathnaver, Assynt, Edderachylis, and Lord Reay's country.
Dumfries,.....	Nithsdale, Annandale, Eskdale, and Ewesdale.
Ayr,.....	Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick.
Lanark,.....	Clydesdale.
Forfar,.....	Angus, including Glenisla, Glenesk, and Glenprosen.
Orkney,.....	Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands.
Kirkcudbright,.....	East-Galloway.
Caithness,.....	Caithness.
Roxburgh,.....	Teviotdale and Liddesdale.
Banff,.....	Strathdeveron, Boyne, Enzie, Balveny, and Strathaven.
Stirling,.....	Stirling, and part of Lennox.
Fife,.....	Fife and Forthryfe.
Berwick,.....	Merse, Lammermoor, and Lauderdale.
Elgin,.....	Central part of Moray, and part of Strathspey
Wigton,.....	West Galloway.
Kincardine,.....	Mearns.
Edinburgh,.....	Mid-Lothian.
Peebles,.....	Tweeddale.
Haddington,.....	East-Lothian.
Selkirk,.....	Ettrick Forest.
Cromarty,.....	Ross.
Dumbarton,.....	Lennox.
Renfrew,.....	Strathgryfe, and part of Lennox.
Nairn,.....	Moray, &c.
Bute,.....	Bute, Arran, &c.
Linlithgow,.....	West-Lothian.
Kinross,.....	Part of Forthryfe, } Fife.
Clackmannan,.....	Strathdevon, }

CRIME.

Clear, judicious, comprehensive statistics of crime in Scotland have been produced since 1836, both in annual totals and in quinquennial averages. We shall give the summaries of them in three tables, with reference to respectively the numbers of the criminals, the classes of their offences, and the state of their education. And first, as to the numbers of the criminals:—

Period.	Committed for trial or bailed.			Tried.	Total convicted, outlawed, or found insane.	Convicted under aggravation of previous convictions.	Sentenced to death.	Executed
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Average of 1836-40	2,516	834	3,349	2,789	2,563	506	23	12
Average of 1841-45	2,685	1,010	3,696	3,082	2,791	641	13	1
Average of 1845-50	3,248	1,240	4,488	3,689	3,370	977	23	14
Average of 1851-55	2,812	1,069	3,881	3,190	2,947	854	23	12
Average of 1856-60	2,552	1,067	3,619	2,924	2,524	831	14	5
Average of 1861-64	2,414	952	3,366	2,744	2,490	755	21	1

Next, as to the classes of offences:

INTRODUCTION.

OFFENCES.	Average of 1836-40.	Average of 1841-45.	Average of 1846-50.	Average of 1851-55.	Average of 1856-60.	Average of 1861-64.
Offences against the person,	751	835	1,088	1,014	1,034	900
Offences against property with violence,	530	537	703	532	377	408
Offences against property without violence,	1,676	1,883	2,182	1,916	1,827	1,708
Malicious offences against property, . . .	47	64	73	62	63	54
Forgery and offences against the currency, .	120	137	146	109	85	74
Other offences not included in the above classes,	266	239	295	247	232	234

And next, as to the offenders' years and state of education :

PERIOD.	Offenders of or under sixteen years of age.			Could neither read nor write.		Could read or write imperfectly.		Could read and write well.		Had superior education.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem.
Average of 1836-40,	461	94	555	431	237	1,422	512	491	50	66	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average of 1841-45,	496	115	611	485	268	1,684	684	437	56	61	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average of 1846-50,	512	126	638	615	309	1,962	844	582	93	71	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average of 1851-55,	450	109	559	539	317	1,605	679	571	83	76	4
Average of 1856-60,	343	102	445	478	280	1,407	691	507	84	74	5
Average of 1861-64,	257	54	311	404	263	1,382	602	525	78	89	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

POOR LAW.

Compulsory assessment for the poor has been statutory in Scotland since so remote a period as 1576; but was allowed to lie almost wholly in abeyance, for sake of the resources of the kirk-session or of voluntary assessment, till the passing of a special act by the imperial parliament in 1845. The total of paupero-parochial combinations, or of territorial divisions regarded parochially for the purposes of pauper economy, is 883; and the number of those contributing organizedly for the support of the poor, when the new act came into operation, was only about 230; but the number in 1846 was 445,—in 1848, 602,—in 1850, 644,—in 1852, 671,—in 1856, 716,—in 1860, 749,—in 1864, 770. Any one of four modes of assessment is permitted; but the first of these, which allows a parish to distinguish lands and heritages into two or more classes, according to the purposes for which they are used or occupied, and to assess the tenants or occupants of each class in such different rates as may seem just and reasonable, is the one generally preferred, having been adopted in no fewer than 746 of the 770 organized parishes of 1864.

The sums received from all sources for the relief and management of the poor were, in 1836, £171,042; in 1840, £202,812; in 1845, £258,814; in 1849, £583,613; in 1852, £541,889; in 1856, £651,000; in 1860, £671,515; in 1864, £776,455. The expenditure yearly in various years, together with the rate per head on the population according to the previous census, and the rate per cent. on real property according to the return of 1843, was as follows:—

PERIOD.	Relief of poor on the roll.	Relief of casual poor.	Medical relief.	Manage- ment.	Law expenses.	Poor- house buildings.	General sanitary measures.	Total ex- penditure.	Rate per head on pop.	Rate per cent. on property.
Year ending	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Feb. 1, 1846,	246,542	24,633	4,055	17,454	2,545			295,232	2 3	3 3 4
May 14, 1848,	441,885	53,384	30,339	42,033	5,719	10,971		544,334	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 16 9
May 14, 1850,	414,680	31,556	26,574	50,881	10,660	42,814	4,384	581,553	4 5	6 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 14, 1852,	401,954	25,906	21,436	51,644	13,266	21,186	393	535,868	4 1	5 14 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
May 14, 1855,	461,243	27,356	27,166	58,767	10,290	20,605	6,355	611,784	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
May 14, 1860,	518,546	22,218	26,738	67,048	8,750	19,973		663,277	4 7	7 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
May 14, 1864,	575,584	26,936	30,601	81,738	8,283	46,885		770,029	5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

The following table gives the personal statistics of these years under various heads—

PERIOD.	Number of regis- tered poor reliev- ed during the year.	Number of regis- tered poor who died or ceased to receive relief.	Number of poor on register at date.	Number of casual poor relieved dur- ing the year.	Number of poor refused relief.	Number of such poor relieved by order of the Sheriff.	Number of poor removed to Eng- land, Ireland, or to other parishes.	Number of insane or fatuous poor.	Number of or- phans or deserted children.
Year ending.									
Feb. 1, 1846,			69,432	26,894					
May 14, 1848,	100,961	23,231	77,730	126,684	8,577	766	13,793	3,480	6,121
May 14, 1850,	101,454	22,423	79,031	53,070	14,235	604	6,306	3,421	7,969
May 14, 1852,	99,637	24,526	75,111	46,031	7,627	399	5,253	3,634	7,681
May 14, 1855,	100,560	20,673	79,887	42,863	5,757	241	2,163	4,292	8,955
May 14, 1860,	95,761	18,455	77,306	39,302	5,139	181	1,176	6,025	7,342
May 14, 1864,	101,636	22,954	78,682	50,186	6,038	248	1,939	6,289	6,587

Poor-houses are provided by single populous parishes, or by groups of contiguous parishes. In August 1864 there were 53 in operation, aggregately containing accommodation for 12,895 inmates; serving for 263 parishes, which had a population of 1,683,065 in 1861, and occupied on the 1st of July 1864 by 7,165 paupers. These poor-houses are for Edinburgh, Canongate of Edinburgh, St. Cuthberts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, Barony of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Athole, Ayr, Black Isle, Campbelton, Cunningham, Dalkeith, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dysart, Easter Ross, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Greenock, Hawick, Inveresk, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Kyle, Latheron, North Leith, South Leith, Liff and Benvie, Linlithgow, Lochgilphead, Lorn, Maybole, New Monkland, Old Monkland, Mull, Nairn, Paisley, Abbey of Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Rhinns of Galloway, Skye, Stirling, Thurso, Upper Nithsdale, and Upper Strathearn. In August 1864, also, 13 other poor-houses, for the use of 85 parishes, which had a population of 245,431 in 1861, were in progress.

POPULATION.

The following table shows, for each of the counties, and for the whole kingdom, the amount of the population of Scotland in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861, with the increase or decrease per cent. during each ten years, decrease being indicated by the sign (—).

Counties.	Persons.							Increase or decrease per cent.						
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
Aberdeen,	121,065	133,871	155,049	177,657	192,387	212,632	221,569	10	16	15	8	10	4.4	
Argyle,	81,277	86,541	97,316	100,973	97,371	89,298	79,724	6	12	4	—4	—9	—12.0	
Ayr,	84,207	103,839	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,858	198,971	23	23	14	13	15	4.8	
Banff,	37,216	38,433	43,663	48,337	49,679	54,171	59,215	3	14	11	3	9	9.3	
Berwick,	30,206	30,893	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,297	36,613	2	8	2	1	5	0.8	
Bute,	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,608	16,331	2	15	3	11	5	—1.6	
Caithness,	22,609	23,419	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,709	41,111	4	25	18	5	6	6.2	
Clackmannan,	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,951	21,450	10	10	11	30	20	—7.0	
Dumbarton,	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,211	44,296	45,103	52,034	16	13	22	33	1	15.3	
Dumfries,	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,123	75,878	15	13	4	—1	7	—2.9	
Edinburgh,	122,597	148,607	191,514	219,345	225,454	259,435	273,997	21	29	15	2	15	5.6	
Elgin or Moray,	27,760	27,967	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,959	42,695	1	12	10	1	11	9.5	
Fife,	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,546	154,770	8	13	12	9	10	0.7	
Forfar,	99,053	107,187	113,355	139,606	170,453	191,264	204,425	8	6	23	22	12	6.8	
Haddington,	29,986	31,050	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,386	37,634	3	13	3	—1	1	3.4	
Inverness,	72,672	77,671	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,500	88,888	7	16	5	3	—2	—8.5	
Kincardine,	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,598	34,466	4	6	8	5	5	—0.3	
Kinross,	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,924	7,977	8	7	17	—3	2	—11.3	
Kirkcudbright,	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,121	42,495	15	15	4	1	5	—1.4	
Lanark,	147,692	191,291	244,387	316,819	426,972	530,169	631,566	29	28	30	34	24	19.1	
Linlithgow,	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,291	26,872	30,135	38,645	9	17	3	15	12	28.2	
Nairn,	8,322	8,496	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,956	10,065	2	9	1	—1	8	1.0	
Orkney and Shetland,	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239	61,065	62,533	64,065	—1	15	10	5	2	2.4	
Peebles,	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,738	11,408	13	1	5	—1	2	6.4	
Perth,	125,583	134,390	138,247	142,166	137,457	138,660	133,500	7	3	3	—3	1	—3.8	
Renfrew,	78,501	93,172	112,175	133,443	155,072	161,091	177,561	18	20	19	16	4	10.2	
Ross and Cromarty,	56,318	60,853	68,762	74,820	78,685	82,707	81,406	8	13	9	5	5	—1.5	
Roxburgh,	33,721	37,230	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,642	54,119	10	10	7	5	12	4.7	
Selkirk,	5,388	5,889	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,809	10,449	9	13	3	17	23	6.5	
Stirling,	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621	82,057	86,237	91,296	14	12	11	13	5	6.5	
Sutherland,	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518	24,782	25,793	25,246	2	1	7	—3	4	—2.1	
Wigton,	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,389	42,095	17	24	6	8	11	—3.0	
Totals,	1,608,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,204	12	16	13	11	10	6.0	

The number of males and females in each county, and the number of inhabited houses, of uninhabited houses, and of houses in the course of erection, together with some other statistics of county population, will be found stated in our articles on the several counties. The average number of rooms to a house, of rooms to a family, of persons to a house, and of persons to a room, the per centage of families occupying one room with no window, and of families occupying one room with only one window, the number of persons to a square mile, and the number of acres to a person, in every county of Scotland in 1861, are shown in the following table:—

COUNTIES.	Average No. of Rooms to a House.	Average No. of Rooms to a Family.	Average No. of Persons to a House.	Average No. of Persons to a Room.	Per Centage of Families in one Room with no Window.	Per Centage of Families in one Room with only 1 Window.	Number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Number of Acres to a Person.
Aberdeen,	4.2	2.6	6.7	1.6	0.57	25.79	112.4	5.68
Argyle,	3.1	2.5	5.7	1.8	2.30	31.26	24.5	26.11
Ayr,	3.7	2.2	7.7	2.0	1.22	44.44	173.1	3.69
Banff,	3.2	2.7	5.3	1.6	0.83	23.81	86.3	7.41
Berwick,	3.4	2.8	5.7	1.6	0.66	40.15	77.4	8.27
Bute,	4.8	2.9	7.0	1.4	0.74	23.95	95.5	6.69
Caitness,	2.6	2.1	5.5	2.1	2.48	32.60	57.7	11.08
Clackmannan,	3.8	2.3	7.1	1.8	0.97	40.39	466.3	1.37
Dumbarton,	4.8	2.5	8.8	1.8	1.85	33.74	162.6	3.93
Dumfries,	3.5	2.7	5.7	1.6	1.02	33.41	69.1	9.26
Edinburgh,	7.6	2.9	11.3	1.4	0.48	34.93	746.5	0.85
Elgin,	3.7	3.0	5.2	1.4	0.81	21.10	80.4	7.96
Fife,	3.5	2.5	5.9	1.6	0.45	33.10	301.7	2.12
Forfar,	4.8	2.3	8.7	1.7	0.56	33.68	229.8	2.78
Haddington,	3.6	2.8	5.5	1.5	0.65	37.36	134.4	4.76
Inverness,	2.8	2.4	5.3	1.8	5.31	25.46	20.8	30.63
Kincardine,	3.3	2.7	5.1	1.5	0.52	22.14	87.4	7.31
Kinross,	3.3	2.7	4.8	1.4	0.13	29.26	102.2	6.24
Kirkcudbright,	4.1	3.2	5.8	1.3	0.47	25.50	44.5	14.36
Lanark,	6.3	2.2	13.5	2.1	0.54	38.71	710.4	0.90
Linlithgow,	3.3	2.1	7.1	2.1	2.16	44.05	304.2	2.09
Nairn,	3.2	2.7	4.9	1.5	2.30	27.10	46.8	15.66
Orkney & Shetland,	2.2	1.7	5.5	2.5	8.66	33.67	68.5	9.34
Peebles,	3.7	3.1	5.7	1.5	0.56	32.57	32.0	19.97
Perth,	4.2	2.6	6.0	1.4	1.16	26.88	47.1	13.58
Renfrew,	7.3	2.2	14.8	2.0	0.99	38.64	718.8	0.89
Ross and Cromarty,	2.7	2.3	5.1	1.8	2.88	27.10	25.8	24.76
Roxburgh,	4.1	2.7	6.9	1.6	1.95	37.87	80.7	7.91
Selkirk,	4.3	2.8	7.1	1.6	0.09	37.93	40.1	15.93
Stirling,	4.0	2.4	7.4	1.8	0.66	38.05	198.9	3.21
Sutherland,	2.8	2.5	5.1	1.7	2.40	21.59	13.3	47.81
Wigton,	3.6	2.8	6.1	1.6	1.02	33.15	82.2	7.78
Total of Scotland,	4.3	2.5	7.7	1.7	1.19	34.00	99.7	6.41

EDUCATION.

The Universities of Scotland are, in most particulars, sufficiently noticed in our articles on St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, the cities in which they are situated. All, except that of Edinburgh, existed before the Reformation; and that of St. Andrews is illustriously associated with the name of Melville, and makes an honourable figure in the history of the revival of literature. They formerly differed from one another in parts of their constitution, and laboured all more or less under disadvantages; but they were brought nearly to uniformity, and materially altered and improved, by a comprehensive act, passed in 1856. A commission was then appointed, to continue till 1st January 1862, or, by order of the Queen and privy council, for a year longer, to unite the two of Aberdeen into one, to organize a new government for all, to revise the powers, privileges, and endowments of each, to found new professorships where necessary, and to make rules for admission of students, course of study, manner of teaching, fees, examinations, and degrees. Each of the universities has now a chancellor, a rector, a principal, a senatus academicus, and a general council, and is governed by a university court. The senatus academicus consists of the principal and the professors, confers degrees, and, subject to the control of the university court, superintends discipline and administers property. The general council consists of the chancellor, the university court, the professors, and all alumni who are off the roll of students, and upwards of 21 years of age; and it takes part in the election of office-bearers, according to provisions of the act, and makes representations to the university court on all questions affecting the university's prosperity. The university courts vary somewhat from one another in constitution, and will be noticed in our articles on the universities' seats. The professors prior to 1851, required to be members of the Established church; and the principals, except of St. Andrews, prior to 1856, required to be clergymen; but all are now free from restriction.

The students have ever been treated without reference to creeds or sects. Sums were issued to the Universities, from the Consolidated Fund, for compensation under the Copy-right act, from 1845 to 1865, amounting to £44,640; sums were voted to the Universities,

by Parliament, for their proper uses, from 1845 to 1865, increasing from £7,079 to £16,282 a-year, and amounting to £175,576; and payments were made for buildings of the Universities, superintended by the Office of Works, in the same years, to the amount of £35,705.

The public schools of Scotland were almost all, for some time, on the parochial system. This was established, by act of parliament, toward the close of the 17th century; it theoretically required that there should be at least one school in each parish; and, except in the remote Highland districts, it was very promptly and generally adopted. It seemed to be well suited to the educating of the people; it was worked vigorously, with good results; and it earned for Scotland the fame of being the best-educated country in the world; yet it was slowly and reluctantly discovered to possess many defects, both intrinsic and extrinsic; it required to be supplemented, in sequestered districts, by many appliances; it was superseded, in the large towns, by burgh-schools and association academies; and, though continuing to confer important advantages, it eventually allowed other and younger countries to overtop Scotland in educational celebrity. Great efforts were made by the Established Church, at various times and in various forms, in most parts of Scotland, but especially throughout the Highlands, to supply its deficiencies. One of the grandest of these efforts began so early as 1704, in the organization of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and another grand one was developed in 1824, in the appointing of a Committee of Assembly, with the character of a Board, to form and superintend schools. The Free Church also, from the time of its formation in 1843, made strong exertion to have a school in connexion with each of its congregations; and it carried out the exertion so successfully as to have 712 in 1851. The Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics likewise, in proportion to their numbers, made scarcely less efforts; other religious bodies, particularly the United Presbyterians, in many of their congregations, achieved much; and large numbers of influential persons, in various capacities as patriots or philanthropists, individually or in association, accomplished more. The Committee of Privy Council on Education came to the aid of the schools in 1839, and, from that year till the end of 1864, made grants of £508,385 to those connected with the Established Church, £394,929 to those connected with the Free Church, £43,487 to those connected with Episcopalians, and £23,354 to those connected with Roman Catholics. But dissatisfaction with the working of the grants and with the classification of the schools extensively existed; a desire for a national school system was widely felt; and a Commission to inquire into the schools was appointed, in 1864, by the Crown. The first report of the Commission was dated in March 1865, but contained only the oral-evidence taken till that date; and the second report was expected to be ready for presentation to Parliament, in time to admit of action upon it before the end of the session of 1866.

The number of children, from 5 to 15 years of age, attending school during the first week of April 1861, was 441,166; but that number excluded all scholars then absent from ill health or other causes, all scholars receiving instruction at home through tutors or governesses, and all scholars attending such schools, as, on account of Spring agricultural operations, are shut during the month of April; and the number of scholars of all ages, at that date, was 479,856. The number of schools visited by the government inspectors, between 1 September 1863 and 31 August 1864, for examination connected with annual grants, was 1,382 schools, with 1,632 school-rooms; for examination unconnected with grants, 181 schools, with 183 school-rooms; in all, 1,563 schools, with 1,815 school-rooms. Of the 1,563 examined on account of grants, 867 were of the Established Church, and had 89,433 children present at examination, 983 certificated teachers, and 1,077 pupil teachers; 392 were of the Free Church, or of other non-Established churches, and had 45,290 children present at examination, 488 certificated teachers, and 493 pupil teachers; 82 were of the Episcopal Church, and had 9,758 children present at examination, 85 certificated teachers, and 136 pupil teachers; and 41 were Roman Catholic, and had 7,850 children present at examination, 50 certificated teachers, and 99 pupil teachers. Of the 181 examined unconnectedly with grants, 146 were of the Established Church, and had 2,673 children present; 14 were of the Free Church, or of other non-Established churches, and had 1,092 children present; 20 were of the Episcopal Church, and had 1,117 children present; and 1 was Roman Catholic, and had 345 children present. Of the 1,382 examined for annual grants, 163 of the Established Church, 110 of the Free Church, 22 of the Episcopal Church, and 14 of the Roman Catholic ones, had ladies' committees to superintend instruction in domestic industry. The number of school-houses erected with aid of parliamentary grants, from 1839 till the end of 1864, was 364 of the Established Church, with accommodation for 34,044

scholars ; 305 of the Free Church, and of other non-Established churches, with accommodation for 25,113 scholars, and 16 of the Episcopal Church, with accommodation for 2,054 scholars ; or 695 in all, with accommodation for 61,211 scholars. The total cost of erection of these schools was £288,904 ; and the proportion of this furnished by parliamentary grants was £95,449.

Parochial schools have now no existence, or merely a nominal one, in large or considerable towns ; but they continue to be prominent in all smaller towns, and throughout the rural districts. The majority of parishes have each one parochial school ; some have two ; a few have three, or even four. The schoolmasters, prior to 1861, required to be members of the Established Church, and were under the jurisdiction of the presbyteries of their bounds ; but, in terms of an Act of that year, may now belong to other communions, are qualified for office by a testing examination on the part of examiners appointed by the university courts, and, in cases of immoral conduct or cruelty, are under the jurisdiction of the sheriff. The parochial schoolmasters are appointed by the parochial heritors and clergymen, with the reservation that, if two or three candidates are sent to the examiners, the one whom they certify to be the best qualified is held to be elected ; and prior to the Act of 1861 they had a maximum salary of £34 4s. 4½d., but now have a minimum of £35, and a maximum of £70, or, in cases of two or more schools in one parish, a minimum for all of £50, and a maximum of £80. About 250 of the schoolmasters, in 1865, were in receipt of Privy Council grants ; and a large number of them, particularly throughout the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, have considerable receipts from endowments or special bequests. The total number of parochial schools, in 1851, was 937 ; and in 1865, including 38 female ones, was 1,057.

The Established Church schools, in a general sense, include all the parochial schools, and all others which accept examination by the Church's presbyteries ; and, in a special sense, consist of those which receive support or aid from the Church's funds. The number reported to have been examined during 1864 was 2,614, with 202,583 children on their roll ; and the number known or computed to have been under presbyterial supervision, was not fewer than 3,000, with about 260,000 children on their roll. The number which received support or aid from the Church's funds, in that year, was 172 mixed schools and 34 female schools, together with 95 sewing-schools attached to the former ; the number of children attending them was 19,417 on week days, together with upwards of 2,000 for their Sabbath instruction ; and the amounts received by their teachers were £3,655 from the Church's funds, and £6,851 from other sources. The Free Church schools, in 1865, comprised 570 which received grants from the Church's funds, and about 200 which did not receive such grants. The 570 were classified into 434 congregational schools, 100 side and industrial schools, 30 missionary schools, 4 grammar schools, and 2 normal schools ; they were conducted by 594 teachers, and attended by 61,172 scholars ; and, exclusive of the two normal ones, they received from the Church's funds, £8,972. The schools of other religious bodies, in 1851—for we have not complete statistics of them at a later date—were 61 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 5,807 scholars, 2 of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, with 355 scholars, 36 of the Episcopal Church, with 2,658 scholars, 4 of Independents, with 424 scholars, 1 of Baptists, with 167 scholars, and 32 of Roman Catholics, with 5,673 scholars. The Established Church has two normal schools, the Free Church has two, and the Episcopal Church has one. These schools are colleges for teachers, training them in both the principles and the practice of teaching ; but they serve, at the same time, as great seminaries for children ; and all are aided with Privy Council grants. The two of the Established Church had 109 male students, and 101 female students in March 1865 ; received annually, for a course of years, £500 from the Church's funds ; received, in 1864, £8,450 from Privy Council grants ; and received, from 1839 till 1863, a total of £103,999 from Privy Council grants. The two of the Free Church had 116 male students and 127 female students in March 1865 ; received, in 1864, £9,968 from various sources ; and received, from 1839 till 1863, a total of £105,439 from Privy Council grants. The one of the Episcopal Church had 13 students in March 1865, and received, from 1839 till 1863, a total of £4,215 from Privy Council grants.

The burgh schools, as a class, are much superior to the parochial schools ; they exist in most towns of more than 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants ; they are generally under the patronage of the local authorities, and those of the larger burghs commonly bear the name of high schools or grammar schools, have a plurality of well-qualified teachers, afford a wide scope of

education, and possess, for the most part, a fair or respectable amount of emoluments.—Some endowed schools, such as the Wallace academy in Closeburn, the Dollar institution in Dollar, the Madras academy in Cupar-Fife, and the Madras college in St. Andrews, are large and well-equipped establishments.—Very many schools in small towns, in villages, and in rural districts receive support, in a variety of degrees, from heritors or other wealthy persons. Subscription schools likewise make a considerable figure, but are exceeding varied in size, in specific object, and in almost every other character. Some of these, and also some of the previous class, are designed for particular descriptions of children; some are in connexion with factories or other public works; and many are of so general or miscellaneous a nature as to be incapable of classification.

Reformatory schools, certified under act of parliament, for the reclaiming of young offenders, were began in 1854, and amounted to 14 in 1864. Eight of these were for boys, and 6 for girls; 12 were Protestant, and 2 Roman Catholic. The average number of their inmates, in 1864, was 757 boys and 258 girls; the average cost of each inmate, £16 10s. 3¼d.; the amount contributed to them from parliamentary grants, £15,369.—Ragged or industrial schools, for reclaiming outcast children, were of earlier origin; they amounted, in 1851, to 21, with 1,182 male, and 795 female scholars; they afterwards became, in some degree, supplementary to the reformatory schools; and the number of them, in 1864, certified under act of parliament, was 19, with 565 boys and 257 girls under detention.

Schools of art, under government sanction, in 1851, were 3, attended by 998 scholars, 214 of whom were upwards of 15 years of age; and in 1864 were 9, attended by 11,188 scholars, and receiving £1,190 of grants from the Science and Art Department. There were 4 navigation schools in 1864; and these were attended, in the previous year, by 8,103 scholars. Scientific classes, for instruction in many departments of physical science, varying from elementary to advanced, are held in connexion with numerous schools and institutions.

The school statistics of the Census of 1851 were very copious and minute; and when measured by the amount of population at that time, they still throw much light on the educational condition of the kingdom; yet they are now available mainly in their leading figures, and not much in their details. The number of day-school scholars, according to direct returns from the schools, was 368,517; but by computation for missions and oversights, was 412,678. The number of public day schools was 3,349, with 280,045 scholars; of private day schools, 1,893, with 88,472 scholars; of Sabbath schools, 3,803, with 292,459 scholars; of evening schools for adults, 438, with 15,071 scholars; and of institutions of a character intermediate between educational and literary, 221. The number of day schools, public and private, in which geography was taught to boys was 2,899, ancient languages 1,511, modern languages 581, mathematics 1,321, drawing 324, music 710, industrial occupations 50; and the number in which geography was taught to girls was 2,910, ancient languages 188, modern languages 662, mathematics 65, drawing 298, music 915, industrial occupations 809. The number of the public schools which were parochial was 937, with 75,955 scholars; which were burgh schools 88, with 11,484 scholars; which otherwise were supported by taxation 14, with 1,461 scholars; which were endowed 491, with 39,537 scholars; which were supported by religious bodies, 1,385, with 114,739 scholars; which were connected with factories, collieries, or ironworks, 56, with 7,408 scholars; which were supported or aided by subscription, 378, with 29,461 scholars. The number of scholars in the Sabbath schools belonging to the Established Church was 76,233; to the Free Church, 91,328; to the United Presbyterians, 54,324; to the Reformed Presbyterians, 2,571; to the Episcopalians, 3,706; to the Independents, 12,593; to the Evangelical Union, 1,853; to the Baptists, 2,506; to the Methodists, 5,908; to the Roman Catholics, 13,015.

LITERATURE.

Scotland has long had the reputation of pre-eminent intellectuality. Her children have equalled or excelled those of most modern countries in almost every department of learning and art. A goodly proportion of them are known on the roll of fame to the ends of the earth, and will continue to figure on it till the end of time. Among her mathematicians and physicists may be mentioned the Gregorys, Maclaurin, Simpson, Black, Hutton, Robison, Ferguson, Playfair, Ivory, and Leslie; among her ethical writers, Reid, Smith, Beattie, Oswald, Campbell, Lord Kames, Lord Monboddo, Brown, and Stewart; among her physicians

and anatomists, Cullen, the Gregorys, the Monroes, and Abercromby; among her divines, Leighton, Macknight, Brown, Hill, Dick, Moncrieff, Thomson, Chalmers, and Wardlaw; among her engineers, Watt, Murdoch, Rennie, and Telford; among her agriculturists, Sinclair, Dickson, Ayton, Coventry, and Smith; among her historians, Fordun, Barbour, Buchanan, Robertson, Hume, Smollett, and Tytler; among her antiquaries, Lord Hailes, Geddes, Pinkerton, Chalmers, and Jamieson; among her critics, Blair, Kames, Campbell, and Jeffrey; among her painters, Runciman, Jamieson, Raeburn, Thomson, Wilkie, and David Scott; among her novelists, Smollett, Mackenzie, Galt, Scott, Wilson, and Lauder; and among her poets, Ossian, Ramsay, Thomson, Drummond, Armstrong, Beattie, Ferguson, Burns, Tannahill, Leyden, Motherwell, Scott, Byron, and Wilson.

The Lowland Scotch are eminently a reading people, and, in proportion to their bulk, have probably a very considerably larger number of public libraries than any other in the world. Subscription libraries—sometimes two or more in number, and generally large, select, and comparatively rich in literature—exist in most of the large towns; parochial and congregational libraries, for the most part pervaded by religiousness of character, exist in villages, hamlets, and in rooms attached to the crowded chapel of the city, or the solitary rural church or meeting-house; private circulating libraries, or libraries on private adventure, for letting out books to promiscuous readers, are usually of a light character, and abound in city, town, watering-place, and every locale or resort of the intellectually frivolous; circumsambulating libraries, or such as keep detachments of a very large and excellent library in garrison throughout the country, and periodically move them from post to post, are in full and benign possession of extensive territories; Sabbath-school and other juvenile libraries, exist in great numbers, for the use of the young; and a public news-room, for blending literature with commerce, and with mental recreation, is to be found even in many a village, and in almost everything which can fairly be called a town.

The book-trade of Scotland, with very few exceptions, is confined to Edinburgh and Glasgow, so that sufficient notice of it is contained in our articles on these two cities. The number of stamps issued to newspapers in Scotland, in the year ending September, 1836, was 2,654,438; in the year ending 5th January 1839, 4,228,370; and in the year ending 31st December, 1852, 6,656,922 at a penny and 229,197 at a halfpenny. The amount from newspaper stamps, in 1861, was £18,112; in 1865, £15,574. In 1866, 23 newspapers were published in Glasgow, 15 in Edinburgh, 7 in Aberdeen, 6 in Dundee; 4 each in Paisley, Perth, and Stirling; 3 each in Ayr, Cupar-Fife, Dumfries, Elgin, Falkirk, Greenock, Inverness, and Leith; 2 each in Alloa, Arbroath, Ardrossan or Saltcoats, Crieff, Dumbarton, Kelso, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lockerby, Montrose, Peterhead, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Stranraer, and Wick; and 1 each in Airdrie, Annan, Anstruther, Banff, Blairgowrie, Brechin, Campbellton, Castle-Douglas, Dalkeith, Dunfermline, Forres, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Huntly, Invergordon, Jedburgh, Kilmarnock, Kinross, Kirkeudbright, Langholm, Linlithgow, Moffat, Nairn, Peebles, Portobello, Portsoy, Selkirk, and Stonehaven. Fourteen were published daily, 3 thrice a-week, 9 twice a-week, 116 weekly, 2 fortnightly, and 4 monthly.

RELIGION.

The Established church of Scotland is strictly presbyterian. Each parish is governed by a kirk-session, consisting of the minister and several lay-elders. A number of parishes, varying from 3 to 39, send each its minister and a ruling elder to form a presbytery, and are, on a common footing, under its authority. Several presbyteries contribute or amass all their members to form a synod, and are individually subject to its review or revision of their proceedings. All the presbyteries, in concert with the royal burghs, the four universities, and the Crown, elect representatives, who jointly constitute the General Assembly. This is the supreme court; and will be found noticed in our article on Edinburgh. The Synods, 16 in number, are exceedingly dissimilar in the extent of their territory, and the amount of their population; and the presbyteries, 84 in number, have also a very various extent, and are distributed among the synods in groups of from 3 to 8.

The number of parishes strictly political, whose aggregate limits comprise the whole kingdom, and whose ministers derive their income either from teinds or from some tantamount provision, is 925. But 21 of these are collegiate charges, each having two ministers; and several also have each two churches. There are likewise in connexion with the Establishment,

in the Highlands and Islands, 42 places of worship, which originated in a procedure of the Government in 1823 for Scottish church-extension, and are called government or parliamentary churches,—in the Lowlands, about 198 places of worship, which originated at various times and in various ways, in the enterprise of individuals, congregations, or societies, and except in cases which we shall immediately specify, are called chapels-of-ease,—and in the Highlands, in the Islands, or in parts of the Lowlands contiguous to the Highlands, 41 places of worship, which originated in efforts of a missionary character, and are called missions of the Committee of the General Assembly for managing the Royal Bounty. By an act of parliament passed in 1844, any non-parochial place of worship connected with the Establishment, on security of sufficient endowment for the stipend of its minister, and with the consent of a majority of the heritors affected by it, may be erected by the Court of Teinds into a quoad sacra parish church, having the same constitution and status, in government by kirk-session, in rule over a specified territory around it, and in representation in the superior courts, as a strictly political or quoad civilia parish church; and in virtue of that act, 101 of the parliamentary, mission, and chapel churches were, prior to May 1865, made quoad sacra parochial. The total number of places of worship connected with the Establishment in 1866, was 214; and 132 of them still ranked as chapels of ease.

The main support of the quoad civilia parish ministers is derived from tithes, called in Scotland teinds. The amount for each minister is assigned in chalders of grain; so that its money-value is variable; but this is determined each year by the average-prices of the previous year's grain crops in the county, officially struck by the sheriff with the help of a jury, and called the fiars. Scottish teinds are all predial, and are divided into parsonage or the greater teinds, consisting of the tithe of victual or grain, and vicarage or the lesser teinds, consisting of the tithe of grass, flax, hemp, butter, cattle, eggs, and some other articles. The tithes of fish are, in a few places, exigible; but, along with all the vicarage teinds, they are very inconsiderable. The parsonage teinds are held by the Crown, by universities, by pious foundations, by lay titulars, or by the proprietors of the lands from which they are due; and, with the limitation that those of one parish cannot, to any amount, be transferred to another parish, they are, in all cases, exigible as payment of the stipends which have been provided by law, or which may, in future, be awarded by the Court of Teinds. In 1838, those which belonged to the Crown amounted in value to £38,051 0s. 4d. formerly belonging to the bishops, £5,323 3s. 11d. formerly belonging to the chapel royal, and £2,523 5s. 10d. formerly belonging to the abbacy of Dunfermline,—in all, £45,897 10s. 1d. Of this sum, £30,155 17s. 8d. was appropriated to ministers' stipends. Of the unappropriated amount, the free yearly surplus, after necessary deductions, was only £10,182 4s. 8d., and the actual receipt, in consequence of mismanagement, was a pitiful trifle. Teinds belonging to other parties than the Crown, amounted to £281,384 14s. Of this sum, £146,942 was appropriated to ministers' stipends, leaving £138,186 17s. 6d. unappropriated. Any minister in whose parish there are unappropriated teinds is entitled, after an interval of twenty years from the date of the last augmentation of stipend out of them, to apply to the Court of Teinds for another augmentation. From 1838 till 1851, applications for augmentation were made from 141 parishes, and augmentations to the aggregate amount of £4,571 were granted.

In 872 parishes, payment of the stipends is made from the teinds; in each of 196 of these, the teinds are less in value than £158 6s. 8d.; and in each of about 220, while amounting to £158 6s. 8d. and upwards, they are so low as to have been all appropriated. In those whose teinds are less in value than £158 6s. 8d., the stipend is raised to that amount or upwards, by payment from the exchequer. In quoad civilia burgh parishes, stipend is for the most part paid from the burgh funds; and in Edinburgh and a few other towns, it is paid from funds specially levied under act of parliament. In the case of the parliamentary churches, whether parochial or not, the stipend is a fixed allowance for each of £120 from the exchequer; and in the case of the chapels-of-ease, it is paid chiefly from seat-rents, and, in some instances, partly from the church-door collections. Except in a few peculiar cases, the ministers of quoad civilia parishes, either altogether or partly landward, are entitled to manse and glebes; and, in a few instances, they receive a money allowance in lieu of one or both. In parishes which, while the teinds are low, confer no right to either manse or glebe, an allowance is made from the exchequer, to raise the stipend to £200; and in those which, in the circumstances, confer a right only to a manse, or to a glebe, but not to both, an allowance from the same source makes the stipend £180. Ministers of the parliamentary churches

are entitled by law each to a house and half-an-acre of garden ground; and, in the majority of instances, they have been provided by the heritors with glebes. In numerous parishes the ministers have rights of grazing, or cutting turf and peats, and several other privileges of aggregately little value. In quoad civilia country parishes, the area of the churches belongs to the heritors, and is generally divided by them among the tenants and cottagers on their estates; and when a surplus, or disposable number, of the seats is let, the proceeds are, in some instances, appropriated by the heritors for their private use, and, in others, given to the poor. In quoad civilia burgh parishes, seat-rents are, in general, exacted for all, or nearly all, the pews; and are either employed for stipend, or drawn as common burgh revenue. In the parliamentary churches, seat-rents were originally designed to be generally exigible, and to be applied in maintaining the repair of the churches and manses; but they are, in every case, collected with difficulty, and, in some instances, have been entirely abandoned. The aggregate amount of the stipends of the ministers of the Establishment, exclusive of assistants and missionaries, on an average of 7 years preceding 1836, was, from parsonage teinds, £179,393 10s. 3d.,—from vicarage teinds, so far as they were paid in money, or had been valued, £712 19s. 8d.,—and from other sources, £51,345 5s. 0d.,—in all, £231,451 4s. 11d. The aggregate annual value of glebes, exclusive of a few not valued, was £19,168 15s. 3d. The income of the church, from voluntary contributions, during the year ending 15th April, 1862, for schools, missions, and other schemes, was £50,202 14s. 5d.

The Free church of Scotland disputes with the Established church the palm of numbers and of influence, and even claims to be the true historical national church. It was constituted in May, 1843. Upwards of 500 ministers, a considerable number of preachers and of theological students, and a vast body of all classes of the people, at that time left the Establishment and formed the Free church. The main cause of the disruption is briefly stated in our article on Auchterarder. The constitution and government of the Free church are in all respects the same as those of the Established church, excepting only, or at least chiefly, the absence of patronage, the want of state connexion, and the machinery of finance. Even the distribution and the very nomenclature of the synods, the presbyteries, and the congregations, in as far as circumstances could be made to admit, are the same as in the Establishment. The number of synods at the date of the General Assembly in 1865 was 16; of presbyteries, 71; of organized congregations, 833; and of preaching stations, 71. The number of places of worship at the date of the census in 1851 was 889. A guaranteed stipend is paid, by equal dividend of the yearly proceeds of what is termed the sustentation fund, to each of the ministers of the Free church, except those of a few recent or peculiarly situated congregations, and this amounted for 1864 to £138. But a further sum accrues from other funds, and raised the average stipend in 1864 to £184 10s.; a still further sum, to any amount, is paid by as many congregations as can afford to give it; and 657 of the ministers in 1864 had also manses. The amount raised by the Free church in the year ending 31st March, 1865, for the sustentation fund, was £118,083 9s. 11d.; for building purposes, £41,821 13s. 6½d.; for congregational objects, £113,338 12s. 1¾d. for missions and education, £70,207 16s. 6d; for miscellaneous purposes, 13,579 0s. 10d; altogether, £357,030 12s. 11½d.

The United Presbyterian church is next in bulk to the Free church. It comprises the congregations of the United Secession church and the Relief church, which were united in 1846, and which, previous to the formation of the Free church, were the two largest dissenting bodies in Scotland. Its government is strictly presbyterian; but it has only one synod, and the representation there is the same as in its presbyteries, consisting of the minister or ministers and one lay-elder from each congregation. There belonged in 1865 to this church 31 presbyteries and 590 organized congregations; but the presbyteries vary in size from the inclusion of only 7 congregations to the inclusion of so many as 74; and five entire presbyteries, portions of two others, comprising altogether 103 congregations, are out of Scotland. The total of United Presbyterian regular congregations in Scotland, therefore, is 487; but many of these are large; and there are some mission churches and some preaching stations. The total number of United Presbyterian places of worship in Scotland in 1851 was 465. The disbursements for all congregational purposes are managed on the voluntary principle, and the aggregate income for them, including extraordinary as well as ordinary, amounted in 1858 to £129,079; in 1864 to £178,858. Ministers' stipends, in the larger charges, range from £300 to £700; in the medium charges, range from £120 to £300; and in the smaller charges, receive a supplement from a central fund, included among the benevolent schemes, and aiming to raise the minimum to £120. The sums contributed in the United Presbyterian

church during the year ending 31st December, 1864, for missionary objects and for other ultra-congregational purposes, amounted to £50,690 13s. 11d.

The Reformed Presbyterian church comprises 6 presbyteries and 45 congregations—one of the latter in England. The Reformed Presbyterian church in Scotland comprises 2 presbyteries and 11 congregations—all Scotch. The Synod of United Original Seceders comprises 4 presbyteries and 27 congregations—2 of the latter in Ireland; but in 1851 it had in Scotland 36 places of worship, a number of which afterwards became connected with the Free church. The Scottish Episcopal Church is distributed into 7 dioceses, and comprises at present 163 congregations. There are likewise in Scotland 8 English Episcopalian congregations. The Independents in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland have at present in Scotland 101 congregations; the Evangelical Union and affiliated churches 53; the various bodies of Baptists, about 78; and the Wesleyan Methodists, about 34. But many of all these classes of congregations, Independent, Union, Baptist, and Methodist, are very small. There are likewise about 110 other congregations, either Protestant or at least not Roman Catholic, of very diversified name and character, rarely more than 5 or 6 of them grouped into a denomination, and so many as about 10 or 12 standing alone; and what all these are may be proximately seen from the statistical table, which we subjoin of the Census of 1851; but not a few of them, besides being very small, are fluctuating and ephemeral. The Roman Catholic body in Scotland is distributed into three districts or quasi-dioceses, and comprises at present 128 places of worship and 182 priests.

The following table shows the total church-accommodation and church-attendance in Scotland, as returned to the Census officers in 1851, including an estimate for returns defective and for others known to be missing;—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Total number of Places of worship and Sittings.		Number of Places open for Worship on Sunday, March 30, 1851; and Number of Sittings thus made available.						Number of attendants at public worship on Sunday March 30th, 1851.		
			Places open.			Sittings.					
	Places.	Sittings.	Morn- ing.	After- noon.	Even- ing.	Morn- ing.	After- noon.	Even- ing.	Morn- ing.	After- noon.	Even- ing.
<i>Protestant Churches:</i>											
Presbyterian—											
Established Church,	1,183	767,088	1,022	523	98	713,567	398,195	70,226	351,454	184,192	30,763
Reformed Presbyterian Ch.,	39	16,969	35	26	7	15,055	11,465	2,874	8,739	7,460	2,180
Original Secession Church,	36	16,424	35	26	4	15,781	12,794	3,093	6,562	5,724	1,629
Relief Church,	2	1,020	2	2	2	1,020	1,020	1,020	220	250	275
United Presbyterian Church,	465	288,100	436	341	90	273,554	227,781	47,374	159,191	146,411	30,810
Free Church,	889	495,335	741	467	188	438,363	315,985	116,669	292,308	193,583	64,811
Episcopal Church,	134	40,022	116	83	29	35,769	27,484	11,458	26,966	11,578	5,360
Independents,	192	76,342	169	122	90	70,851	59,884	34,915	26,392	24,866	17,273
Baptists,	119	26,086	98	67	33	24,320	16,712	9,980	9,208	7,735	4,015
Society of Friends,	7	2,152	7	5	2	2,153	2,075		196	142	
Unitarians,	5	2,437	5	3	3	2,438	1,100	2,400	863	130	855
Moravians,	1	200	1	1	1	200		200	16		55
Wesleyan Methodists—											
Original Connexion,	70	19,951	58	25	53	19,918	7,322	17,107	8,409	2,669	8,610
Primitive Methodists,	10	1,890	5	5	9	1,250	1,220	1,560	327	404	715
Independent Methodists,	1	600	1	1	1	600	600	600	190	150	180
Wesleyan Reformers,	1		1		1				11		11
Glassites or Sandemanians,	6	1,068	6	6	1	890	890	260	429	554	100
New Church,	5	710	4	3	2	630	310	400	211	67	120
Campbellites,	1	80	1	1		80	80		11	14	
Evangelical Union,	28	10,319	26	18	17	10,589	7,770	5,239	3,895	4,504	2,171
Isolated Congregations—											
Various,	9	2,175	6	2	7	2,000		1,468	919	99	522
Common,	2	360									
Unsectarian,	1	320	1	1		320	320		200	220	
City Mission,	7	1,365	3	1	6	990		1,562	70	40	686
Christians,	7	1,131	7	4	3	1,131	725	616	417	236	280
Christian Disciples,	15	2,471	14	10	4	2,375	1,713	647	539	530	201
Christian Reformation,	1	50		1			50			11	
Reformed Christians,	1		1	1	1				8	8	11
Free Christian Brethren,	1	340	1	1		340	340		180	261	
Primitive Christians,	2	210	2	2		210	210		57	74	
Protestants,	4	1,210	2	2	4	760	760	1,210	230	400	935
Reformation,	1	250	1	1		250	250		10	18	
Reformed Protestants,	1	725	1		1	725		725	130		105
Separatists,	1		1						11		
Christian Chartists,	1	220	1	1		220	220		100	80	
Denomination not stated,	6	495		2	6		100	495		70	316
<i>Other Churches:</i>											
Roman Catholics,	117	52,766	101	38	26	48,771	22,377	15,439	43,878	21,032	14,813
Catholic and Apostolic Church,	3	675	3	3	1	675	675	300	272	126	190
Latter-day Saints or Mormons,	20	3,182	18	16	12	3,177	2,302	2,474	1,304	1,225	878
Jews,	1	67	1		1	67		67	28		7
Total,	3,395	1,834,805	2,933	1,615	701	1,689,049	1,122,729	350,396	943,951	619,863	188,874

A satisfactory outline of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland would occupy twenty or fifty times more space than we can spare. Its greatest elements would be critical remark on the date of the introduction of Christianity to Scotland; a view—partly given in our article on Icolmkill—of the character, discipline, and history of the Culdees; an examination of the rise and expansion of diocesan episcopacy; an exhibition of the inroads, methods of conquest, early condition, successive development, history, institutions, and corruptions of Romanism; a careful tracery of the multitudinous events of the Reformation, and of the struggles which presbyterianism maintained against popery, and against protestant prelacy, till the Revolution; and a rapid sketch of the rise and early history of each of the Scottish dissenting sects. Much of the most interesting parts of each of these elements, excepting the first, will be found interspersed with the body of our work; and, wherever it occurs, will be clearly understood without the aid of connecting links of narrative. Very frequently, however, in connexion with the monastic class of the Romish institutions, allusions and names occur which, as the institutions were in some instances peculiar to Scotland, will not be intelligible except with the aid of some explanatory statements.

The conventual orders, or different bodies of the regular clergy of the Romish church in Scotland, were very various, and were early introduced. The friars, while they lived in convents, were professedly strolling mendicants; and, in consequence of their astutely watching every opportunity of visiting the sick in their clerical character, and sedulously improving it, in their mendicant capacity, for drawing largesses and bequests from the wealthy, they amassed an incredible amount of property, and eventually made themselves the envy of the nobility, who could not cope with them in opulence and influence,—of the secular or parochial clergy, who were ostensibly provided for, and saw the friars superseding them,—and of the monks, or second great class of the conventual orders, who were forbidden, by most of their rules, to go out of their monasteries, and could receive only such donations as excessive fanatics carried to their cells. Yet all the other great classes—which were canons-regular, monks, nuns, and canons-secular,—made acquisitions of property which were exceedingly and even monstrosly great, in their circumstances, and which appeared moderate only when compared with those of the friars.

The canons-regular of St. Augustine had 28 monasteries in Scotland, and were first established at Scone, in the year 1114, by Atewalpus, prior of St. Oswald of Hostel, in Yorkshire, and introduced at the desire of Alexander I.—The canons-regular of St. Anthony wore neither an almuce nor a rochet, both of which were used by the other canons-regular, and they called their houses hospitals, and their governors preceptors; but they had in Scotland only one monastery, noticed in our article on Leith.—The red friars pretended to be canons-regular, but were denied the title by many of their adversaries; and they variously bore the names of Mathurines, from their house at Paris, which was dedicated to St. Mathurine, of Trinity friars, and of friars ‘De Redemptione Captivorum,’ from their professing to redeem Christian captives from the Turks. Their houses were called hospitals or ministries, and their superiors ‘ministri;’ their mode of living was similar to that of the canons of St. Victor at Paris; their habit was white, with a red and blue cross patée upon their scapular; and one-third of their revenue was expended in ransoming captives. They were established by St. John of Malta, and Felix de Valois; their first Scottish foundation was erected in Aberdeen, by William the Lion; and they had in Scotland 6 monasteries in 1209, and 13 at the Reformation.—The Premonstratenses had their name from the principal monastery, Premonstratum, in the diocese of Laon in France; and were also called Candidus Ordo, because their garb was entirely white. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, a copy of which they fabled to have been delivered to them in golden letters by himself; and were founded by St. Norbert, an archbishop of Magdeburg, who procured for himself, and his successors in the see, the title of primate of Germany. Their monasteries in Scotland were six.

The Benedictines, or Black monks, had their names respectively from that of their founder, and from the colour of their habit. St. Benedict, or Bennet, was born at Nursi, a town of Italy, about the year 480, and was the first who brought monachism into estimation in the west. Five orders who followed his rule had monasteries in Scotland.—The Black monks of Fleury had 3 Scottish monasteries; and took their name and origin from the abbacy of Fleury la Riviere, on the river Loire, in France.—The Tyronenses, the second order of Benedictines, had 6 Scottish monasteries; and took their name from their first abbey, Tyronium, or Tyron, in the diocese of Chartres in France, where they were settled in 1109 under the auspices of Retrou, Earl of Perche and Montagne.—The Cluniacences, the third order of

Benedictines, had 4 monasteries in Scotland, and originated with Berno, who began to reform the Benedictines, or to frame some new constitutions, about the year 940, and who built a new abbey near Cluny, or Cluniacum, in Burgundy, 4 leagues from Macon.—The Cisterrians, or Bernardines, the fourth order of Benedictines, had their names respectively from their first house and chief monastery at Cistercium, in Burgundy, and from St. Bernard, one of their earliest chief abbots, whose zeal succeeded in founding upwards of 160 monasteries. They originated in 1098, with Robert, abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres in France; and were called White monks in contradistinction to the other orders of Benedictines, and in consequence of retaining only the black cowl and scapular of St. Bennet, and having all the rest of their habit white. Of thirty provinces into which they were divided, Scotland was one, and it contained 13 of their monasteries.—The monks of Vallis-caulium, Vallis-olerum, or Valdes-cheux, were established in 1193, by Virard, at the place which gave them name, in the diocese of Langres, between Dijon and Autun; they were a professed reform of the Cisterrians, and very austere; and they were introduced to Scotland, in 1230, by Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews, and had here 3 monasteries.

The Carthusian monks were established, in 1086, by Bruno, a doctor of Paris, and a canon of Rheims, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France; they originated professedly in miracle, and manifestly in excessive superstition, and were characterized by very great austerities; they were introduced to England in 1180, but they had in Scotland only one monastery, founded near Perth, in 1429, by James I., after his captivity in England.—The Gilbertines were, in the first instance, all nuns; but they afterwards had accessions from the canons-regular, who were domiciled under the same roofs as the nuns, but in separate apartments. Gilbert, their founder, was born in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was the son of a gentleman of Normandy, and lord of Sempringham and Tynrington in Lincolnshire; and he is said to have spent all his substance and patrimony in such acts of charity as were dictated by his diseased religion, and particularly in converting distressed and poor young women into nuns of his order. The nuns were bound to observe constant silence in the cloister; and they were not admitted to their novitiate till they were 15 years of age, and could not be professed before having fully on their memory the psalms, hymns, and antiphona used in the Romish ritual. Though the Gilbertines had 21 houses in England, they had only one in Scotland, situated on the river Ayr, founded by Walter III., Lord High-steward of Scotland, and supplied with its nuns and canons from Syxle in Yorkshire.

The Templars, or Red friars, were an order of religious knights, and followed the rule of St. Augustine, and the constitution of the canons-regular of Jerusalem. They were established at Jerusalem in 1118, by Hugo de Paganis, and Gaufrigus de Sancto Aldemaro; they professed to defend the temple and city of Jerusalem, to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims, and to protect them while in Palestine; and they received from Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, a residence in the vicinity of the temple, or its site, and thence had their name of Templars. To a white habit which, in every particular, distinguished their exterior, Pope Eugenius III. added a red cross of stuff sewed upon their cloaks; and from this they were called Red friars. They had enormous possessions, and numbered, throughout Christendom, upwards of 9,000 houses. In Scotland they had houses, farms, or lands, in almost every parish; and, in particular, they possessed very many buildings in Edinburgh and Leith, and had upwards of 8 capital mansions in the country. They are believed to have been introduced to Scotland by David I.; those in this country and in England were under the government of one general prior; and in common with all the other communities of their order, they were, in the year 1312, condemned for certain great crimes, by a general council held at Vienne in France, and were formally suppressed by Pope Clement V.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem closely resembled the Templars in professed character, and were a sort of noble military monks. Certain merchants of the city of Melphi, in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to Palestine, built, under permission of the Caliph of Egypt, a monastery and a church for the reception of Christian pilgrims, and paid the Caliph tribute for his protection; and they subsequently added two churches, dedicated respectively to the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene, and used them for the pompously charitable reception, the one of women, and the other of men. When Jerusalem was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Province in France, built, in 1104, a still larger church, and an hospital for pilgrims and the sick, and dedicated them to St. John. The soldier-monks of the original erections were put in possession of these buildings, and took from them the names of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights-Hospitallers, and Johannites. After

being expelled from Jerusalem by Saladin, they retired to the fortress of Margat in Phenicia, and subsequently settled, at successive epochs, at Acre or Ptolemais, and in the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and Malta; and in the last of these they continued, and from it took the name of the Knights of Malta, till their power was broken, and the island captured, during the last European war. They were inveterate and sturdy foemen of the Turks, and figure largely in the military history of the Ottoman empire. Their members, excepting some illegitimate sons of kings and princes, were all gentlemen, who proved by charters, or other authentic documents, their nobility of descent by both father and mother, for four generations. They took the three ordinary monastic vows, and wore a black habit, with a cross of gold, which had eight points. Their houses were called preceptories, and the principal officers in them preceptors. On the suppression of the order of Templars, the Knights of St. John got many of their Scottish lands and tenements, and, in consequence, are frequently confounded with them in Scottish history. Their chief dwelling in Scotland was at Torphichen in Linlithgowshire. When buildings belonging to them were feued out to seculars, they used great care that the cross of their order should constantly surmount the houses, in evidence that the possessors were subject to them, and were amenable only to their courts. The same practice was previously observed by the Templars; and it accounts for the great number of crosses which, till a late date, might have been seen, and which, in some instances, still exist, on the tops of old buildings in Edinburgh, Leith, and Linlithgow.

The Dominicans, or Black friars, have, for six centuries, been one of the most considerable of the Romish orders of regular clergy. They are often called Preaching friars, from the circumstance of their having longer attended to preaching than any of the other orders. They may preach anywhere without obtaining the permission of the bishops; they are allowed to confess all noblemen and ladies without the consent of their curates; and they everywhere administer the sacraments, and are exempted from all ecclesiastical censures. Their habit is a white gown and scapular. Their founder was St. Dominic, the infamous projector or institutor of the inquisition. This monster devoted himself and his followers to what he and his fellow-Romanists called the conversion of heretics; and he preached and conducted the earliest of the sanguinary crusades against the amiable Waldenses. The order was divided into 45 provinces; of which Scotland was the 18th, and contained 15 convents. Though they were professedly mendicants, they were found, at the breaking up of their Scottish communities, to have amassed in this country a shameful amount of property.

The Franciscans, or Grey friars, also professed mendicants, had their two leading names from their founder, and from the colour of their habit; and affected to assume the title of Friars Minors or Minorites, as if deeming themselves the least or meanest of their function. Their founder was St. Francis of Assize in Italy, a merchant, and a consummately frantic fanatic, who flourished at the commencement of the 13th century; and their superiors were called Custodes or Wardens. They were divided into Conventuals and Observantines; the latter of whom were a reform, in 1419, by Bernardine of Sienna, and had their name from professing to observe St. Francis' rule more strictly than the Conventuals, by always walking barefooted, and not wearing any linen. The Conventuals were introduced to Scotland in 1219, and had 8 convents in the country. The Observantines were introduced by James I., in a colony from their vicar-general at Cologne, and had here 9 convents.—The Carmelites, or White friars, were the third order of wandering mendicants. They absurdly pretend to trace up their origin to the schools of the prophets in the age of Elijah; and they have their second name from the colour of their outer garment, and their first from Mount Carmel in Syria, which abounds in dens, caves, and other sorts of hiding-places, and was a favourite retreat both of some of the earliest anchorites under the Christian dispensation, and of numerous pilgrims during the period of the crusades. St. Louis, king of France, when returning from Palestine, brought some of the Mount Carmel ascetics to Europe, and gave them an abode in the outskirts of Paris. The Carmelites were divided into 32 provinces, of which Scotland was the 13th; and they were introduced to this country in the reign of Alexander III., and had here 9 convents.

The nuns of Scotland were few compared either with the Scottish male regulars, or with their own proportionate number in other lands. Those who followed the rule of Augustine had only two convents in this country, the one of Canonesses, and the other of Dominican nuns. The Benedictine or Black nuns followed the rule of Benedict, were founded by his sister St. Scholastica, and had in Scotland 5 convents. The Bernardine or Cistercian nuns likewise followed the rule of St. Benedict, and had 13 convents. The nuns of St. Francis,

or Claresses, were founded by Clara, a lady of Assize in Italy, who received from St. Francis himself a particular modification of his rule, full of rigour and austerity; and they had in Scotland only two houses.

The Secular canons, or conventual bodies of the secular clergy, formed communities which were called *Præposituræ*, or Collegiate churches, and were governed by a dean or provost. Each collegiate church was instituted for performing religious service, and singing masses for the souls of the founder and patrons, or their friends; it was fitted up with several degrees or stalls which the officiates occupied for an orderly or systematic singing of the canonical hours; it had for its chapter the governing dean or provost and the other canons, who bore the name of prebendaries; and, in general, it was erected either by the union and concentration in it of several parish churches, or by the union and concentration of several chaplainries instituted under one roof. The number of Collegiate churches in Scotland was 33.—Hospitals, for receiving strangers and travellers, or for maintaining the poor and the infirm, were the lowest order of ecclesiastical establishments, and had the accompaniment of a church or chapel. Keith gives a list of 28 which existed in Scotland; but says he is convinced the list might be vastly augmented.

ANTIQUITIES.

The number and variety of Druidical remains in Scotland are very great; and they abound most in the recesses of Perthshire among the spurs of the Grampians, indicating these deep seclusions to have been the principal Scottish seat of the aboriginal superstition. Druidical altars are of two sorts,—flat stones, which are either upright or recumbent,—and cromlechs, which consisted each of several stones usually placed upon their respective edges, and always supporting a large broad stone, so as to possess, jointly with it, a rude resemblance to a massive modern table; and the altars of both sorts are numerous, and, for the most part, are connected with Druidical circles, or other Druidical works,—though the cromlechs occasionally appear in some deep solitude without any accompaniment. Druidical cairns differ from the better known sepulchral cairns, and may be distinguished from them by their connexion with other Druidical works, by their being usually fenced round the base with a circle of stones, by their being approached along an avenue of upright stones, and by their having each on its summit a large flat stone, on which the Druid fires were lighted. Rocking stones, which are huge blocks so poised as to be easily moved, or made to oscillate, and which excite the wonder of the vulgar, and have provoked controversies among the learned, are, in some instances, supposed to be natural curiosities, but on the whole are generally allowed—whether of natural or of artificial origin—to have been made the tools of the degenerate Druidical priesthood, for imposing on the savage and the superstitious; and though not numerous, they occur with sufficient frequency to occupy a commanding place among the country's earliest antiquities. Druidical circles have, to a very great amount, been removed, since the epoch of georgical improvement, to make way for the plough; yet they continue to exist in such wondrous plenty, and such great variety, as to render continued notices of them, in accounts of parishes, monotonous and tiresome.

Sepulchral remains of the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, though they have to an enormous amount been swept away by the same cause which has thinned the Druidical circles, are still very numerously traceable in almost every part of both the continent and the islands, and may be considered under the several distinctions of barrows, cairns, cistvaens, and urns,—the two former constituting tumuli, and the two latter their most remarkable contents. The tumuli, in most instances, are circular heaps, resembling flat cones; and, in many instances, are oblong ridges, resembling the upturned or inverted hull of a ship. Most of them are composed of stones; many of a mixture of stones and earth; some wholly of earth; and a few wholly or chiefly of sand. Cairns and barrows are mutually distinguished by the former being of stones and the latter of earth; and both, when they are conical and covered with green sward, are vulgarly called hillocks. The tumuli are of uniform general character in all parts of Scotland and in England, the cairn prevailing in the northern division of the island, and the barrow in the southern, owing simply, as would seem, to the respective abundance on the surface of the countries of lapidose and of earthy substances; and, in the very numerous instances in which they have been opened and explored, they have been found to contain the ashes, the hair, or the bones, of human bodies, either nakedly interred, or carefully shut up in cistvaens and urns. The cistvaen, in strict accordance with the meaning of the word

in the British language, is a stone chest; it is very various in size, and even diversified in form; it contains, for the most part, ashes and bones, and occasionally an urn; and it very generally, among both the vulgar and the learned, bears the name of a stone-coffin. Urns are found generally in tumuli unenclosed in cistvaens, but occur also beneath the surface of level ground; they are composed usually of pottery, and sometimes of stones; they are of different shapes and sizes; and, according to the taste of the times or the ability of the parties concerned with them, are variously ornamented.—An occasional connexion, dictated apparently by policy, exists between the sepulchral tumuli and the Druidical circles; and a connexion, both more frequent and more natural, exists between these tumuli and the British strengths.

Akin to the simple and more common and plenteous sepulchral tumuli, are some large sepulchral cairns, which denote the fields of ancient conflicts. Besides being of comparatively large bulk, and having a comparative multiplicity of contents, these cairns are characterized by the vicinity of fragments of swords, of bows, and of flint-pointed arrows; they have, on the whole, thrown a faint light on the remote martial history of Scotland; and by the plurality of their occurrences among the bases of the mountain-rampart of the Highlands, they have contributed, along with some cognate antiquities, to evoke much controversy on the *questio vexata* as to the scene of the celebrated battle of the Grampians. Some of these cairns, which still remain, are called Cat-stanes; and the same name—which seems plainly to be derived from the British Cad, or the Scoto-Irish Cath, ‘a battle’—is applied, in various instances, to single stones.—Numerous stones of memorial, or rude pillars, apparently very ancient, and raised by the same people as the Cat-stanes, exist in every district, and, in allusion to their upright position, are traditionally called standing-stones; they are in their natural state, without the mark of any tool, and, of course, are very various in form; they frequently appear single, and frequently, also, in groups of two, three, four, and even a greater number; and in general, from their wanting inscriptions and sculpturings, they have failed to transmit the events which they were reared to commemorate. Another class of standing-stones are of a later date, and are of two species,—the one triumphal, and set up to commemorate some happy national event, such as a victory over the Danes; the other Romishly monumental, and erected with the double design of noting the scene of a disaster, and of bespeaking the prayers of passengers for the souls of persons who, in the course of the disaster, were slain or otherwise perished. Both kinds have sculptured on them the figure of a cross, with various knots of grotesque scroll-work, vulgarly denominated Danish-Tangles; and, in some instances, they are charged with a kind of hieroglyphics.

British strengths, consisting of circular and oval hill-forts, and other safeguards, are surprisingly numerous. Their situation in reference to the districts they command, their mutual or relative positions, and the accommodations attached to them, all indicate that they were constructed rather for the purpose of protection against the attacks of neighbouring and consanguineous tribes, than for that of repelling or checking an invading enemy. They occupy eminences in districts which, even in the earliest ages of Scottish population, must have been the most habitable and fructiferous; they frequently appear in compact or contiguous groups of three, four, and even a larger number; and they are so disposed in their groupings, that a view of all is obtained from the site of each, and that a larger and stronger one commands the rest from the centre, and seems to have been the distinguished post of the chief. The larger strengths were in many instances converted, at the Roman invasion, into Roman posts; and the groups are often chequered with Roman camps, which seem to have been constructed in astute perception of the nature of the ground, with the evident purpose of watching and overawing them. The forts are exceedingly various in area, strength, and details of construction; but, in general, they consist of an interior central building, one, two, or three concentric ramparts, and one or two exterior ditches. Two ranges of small forts, each, in general, perched on the summit of a dome-like hill, or conical rising ground, extend along the north side of Antoninus’ wall,—the one between the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the other along the face of the country on the north bank of the Forth; both, in the case of each of their forts, bear the name of Keir, evidently a corruption of the British Caer, ‘a fort;’ and they appear, from local and comparative circumstances, as well as from an intimation by Tacitus, to have been the only Caledonian posts erected with the design of opposing the Roman progress. The ramparts of all the British forts were composed of dry stones and earth, without any appearance of mortar or cement; and they varied in outline, from the circular or oval, to the wavingly irregular, according to the figure of the hills whose summits they

crowned. Connected with some of the forts, were outworks on the declivity of the hills below, which were probably designed to shelter the cattle belonging to the defenders of the fort.

Subterranean safeguards, or hiding-holes, have been discovered in many parts of Scotland, and seem, in most instances, to have been constructed, or improved and adopted, by the primitive people during a rude age. A few of them are entirely artificial; consisting of one, two, or three apartments of various dimensions, but generally very small; constructed entirely underground of large rude stones, without any cement; and containing, in most cases, unequivocal relics of having been human abodes. Natural caves, which abound on the rocky coasts, and among the clifly dells and ravines of Scotland, have very numerously been improved by artificial means into places of great strength: and, in some instances, they are of large capacity, and retain distinct vestiges of enlargement, or modelling within, and especially of fortification by various contrivances without. Other caves, chiefly of small capacity, and in very sequestered situations, are replete with interest as the known or reputed hiding-holes of the patriotic Scots during the Baliol usurpation, and especially of the devoted Covenanters during the Stuart persecution.

Scottish antiquities of Roman origin are so well known and understood, and, in all their great instances, are so fully described in the body of our work, that they require no particular illustration. Any separate and consecutive notice of them which could throw light on their interesting features, would be a sketch—necessarily too expansive for our available space—of the history and the scenes of Agricola's campaigns, and of the actions of Lucius Urbicus. The chief of them are Antoninus' wall, separately noticed in the alphabetical arrangement; roads or causeways, which intersected the whole territory south of Antoninus' wall and ran up in decreasing ramifications to the Moray frith, and are noticed in our articles on counties and districts; and quadrangular camps, fortified stations, bridges, and innumerable minor antiquities, profusely noticed in probably two-thirds of all the considerable articles in our work.—Pictish antiquities are curious rather for their obscureness and singularity, than for either their number or their imposing character. The principal are uncemented conical towers, vulgarly called Picts' houses, and vitrified forts, similar in form to the hill-forts of the Britons. A species of building, attributed, though doubtfully, to the Picts, is very common in Ireland, but exhibits only two specimens in Scotland, respectively at Abernethy and at Brechin. This is a tall, slender, cylindrical tower, coned at the top, very curious as a piece of architecture, but the subject of mazy and manifold disputations as to its designed use.

Inaugural stones are a class of monuments intimately associated with the most distinguished archæology of the Scoto-Irish and the Irish, and were used in the inauguration of the chieftains of the Irish clans. The chief Scottish antiquity of this class is the famous coronation-stone, now in Westminster, but anciently located successively at Dunstaffnage and at Scone, and noticed in our article on the former of these places.—Earthen works, additional to the barrows of the Britons, are a miscellaneous class of antiquities, and of various date and origin. Small circular intrenchments are not infrequent, and are supposed to be Danish forts. Elongated, flattened mounds, occur in a few instances, bear the name of Bow-butts, and are believed to have been constructed and used for the exercise of archery. Moats, or large artificial moundish hillocks, platformed on the summit, and ascending at a regular gradient on the sides, were places for the administration, over considerable districts, of public justice; and court-hills, not very dissimilar to them in appearance, were the sites of the baronial courts previous to the demolition of the feudal system. Both are very common in Scotland; and sometimes, or even very generally—according to the belief, at least, of local antiquaries—the characters and uses of the two are concentrated in one object,—the same mound being both moat and court-hill. "These moat and court-hills," says Grose, "serve to explain the use of those high mounts still remaining near our ancient castles, which were probably judgment-seats, but have been mistaken for military works, a sort of ancient cavaliers, raised to command the moveable towers, so commonly used for the attacks of fortresses. I, among others, for want of having seen and considered these moat and court-hills, was led to adopt that idea."

The ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland consist of monasteries, collegiate churches, and a few chapels, parish churches, and hospitals; and appear all to be of not higher date than the 12th century. The religious buildings of the Culdees seem, for a considerable time, at least, to have been plain, fragile, and of very primitive workmanship; and even toward the close of the Culdee epoch, they probably were, in no instance, of a kind either to resist the influences

of time by their durability, or to woo the cares of the conservator by their architectural attractions. Our ecclesiastical antiquities are, in consequence, all Romish; and considered as works of art and magnificence, they are by no means inferior in point of execution to those of England. The most exquisite specimens are the abbeys of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh, and the church of Elgin; specimens of great beauty are the abbeys of Dunfermline and Paisley; very handsome specimens are the abbeys of Dundrennan and Newabbey; the grandest specimens—those which best combine architecture with amplitude—are the abbeys of Holyrood and Arbroath; and the specimens in the highest state of repair are the cathedral of St. Mungo in Glasgow, the church of St. Magnus in Kirkwall, and the church of St. Giles in Edinburgh. Each of these, as well as of every other, whether extant or extinct, which presents in landscape or in history any feature of interest, our work fully notices and describes in its appropriate place.

The ancient border-houses, fortalices, and castles of Scotland, though small, seem to have been very numerous. Major says there were two in every league. Most of them are remarkably similar to one another; in general each is a high square tower, surmounting a beetling rock or other abrupt eminence; and many of them overhanging some stream or the sea. The towers are, for the most part, extremely strong, often from 13 to 15 feet thick in the walls; and they rise in height to 3 or 4 stories, each story vaulted, and the whole covered with a vaulted roof. At every angle, re-entering as well as salient, is a turret, supported like the guerites at the salient angles of modern bastions; at each end of the tower, adjoining the roof, is commonly a triangular gable, the sides diminishing by a series of steps called crow steps; and near the top of the tower usually runs a cornice of brackets, like those which support machicollations. At the bottom of most of the towers was the prison or pit, a deep, dark, noisome dungeon, to which the miserable prisoners were let down by ropes; and an iron door to the chief entrance to the tower was also no infrequent means of security. In some instances, a tower was double,—two being built together at right angles with each other, constituting a figure somewhat like that of the letter L or T, and forming a kind of mutual defence or partial flank. As luxury and security increased, both these towers, and the single or more common one, were enlarged with additional buildings for lodgings, frequently surrounded by walls, and in some instances, as in those of Linlithgow-palace and Loudoun-castle, eventually made the mere nucleus of modern, magnificent, princely mansions. The old towers were often the abodes of an almost incredibly large number of inmates; and as they were sparingly lighted through very small windows, they must have been as gloomy as unwholesome. When any of them were taken by an enemy, they were usually burned; but as they were little else than mere masses of stone, they suffered no damage except a little besooting or singeing; and, immediately afterwards, undergoing repair, and receiving a boastful though rude emblazonry of their owners' arms, and the date of their own disaster and renovation, they, in some instances, exhibit to the eye a curious tracery and surprising profusion of inscriptions, armorial bearings, and miscellaneous devices.

EARLY HISTORY.

The aborigines of Scotland seem, beyond any reasonable doubt, to have been clans of the same Gaelic origin as those who, in the most early ages, settled in England. Scotland, at the epoch of Agricola's invasion, may be viewed as a mirror which reflects back the condition of England at the earlier era when Julius Caesar introduced the Roman arms to Britain, and also that of Gaul at the still remoter period when Roman ambition subdued the common parent of the British nations. Caledonia, in its largest extent, from the Tweed and the Eden on the south, to Dunnet-head in Caithness on the north, was distributed among twenty-one tribes of Britons. Those on the east coast, or Lowlands, owing to the greater fertility of the soil, must have been more numerous and potent than those of the western or Highland districts; and all, accordantly with ancient Celtic usage, were mutually independent, and could be brought into union or co-operation only by the pressure of danger.

The Ottadini—whose name seems to have been derived from the Tyne or Tina—occupied the whole coast-district between the southern Tyne and the frith of Forth, comprehending the half of Northumberland, the whole of Berwickshire and East-Lothian, and the eastern part of Roxburghshire; and had their chief town at Bremenium, on Reed-water, in Northumberland. The Gadani—whose name alludes to the numerous groves which adorned and fortified their territory—inhabited the interior country immediately west of that of the

Ottadini, comprehending the western part of Northumberland, a small part of Cumberland, the western part of Roxburgh, all Selkirk and Tweeddale, much of Mid-Lothian, and nearly all West-Lothian; and they had Curia, on Gore-water, for their capital. The Selgovæ—whose country lay upon “a dividing water,” and who gave name to the Solway—inhabited the whole of Dumfries-shire, and the eastern part of Galloway, as far as the Dee; and had, as their chief towns, Trimontium at Brunswark-hill in Annandale, Uxellum at Wardlaw-hill in Caerlaverock, and Caerbantorigum at Drummorie, in the parish of Kirkcudbright. The Novantes—who are supposed to have taken their name from the abundance of streams in their country—possessed all central and western Galloway, between the Dee and the Irish sea; and had, as their principal towns, Lucopibia on the site of the present Whithorn, and Rerigonium on the north shore of Loch-Ryan. The Damnii inhabited all the expanse of country from the mountain-ridge which divides Galloway and Ayrshire on the south, to the river Earn on the north, comprehending all the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, and Stirling, all Strathclyde, and a small part of the shires of Dumbarton and Perth; and had the towns of Vanduarina on the site of Paisley, Colonia in the south-eastern extremity of Strathclyde, Coria in Carstairs, Alauna on the river Allan, Lindun near the present Ardoch, and Victoria on Ruchil-water in Comrie. The Horestii inhabited the country between the Forth and the Tay, comprehending all Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, the eastern part of Strathearn, and the district west of the upper Tay, as far as the river Brand. The Venricones possessed the territory between the Tay and the Kincardineshire Carron, comprehending the Gowrie, Storrnont, Strathmore, and Strathardle, sections of Perthshire, all Forfarshire, and the larger part of Kincardineshire; and had their chief town, Or or Orrea, on the margin of the Tay. The Taixali inhabited the northern part of Kincardineshire, and all Aberdeenshire to the Deveron; and had Devana, at the present Normandykes on the Dee, for their capital. The Vacomagi possessed the country between the Deveron and the Beaully, comprehending Braemar, nearly all Banffshire, the whole of Elginshire and Nairnshire, and the eastern part of Inverness-shire; and had the towns of Ptoroton or Alata Castra at the mouth of the Beaully, Tuessis on the east bank of the Spey, and Tamea and Banatia in the interior.

The Albani—whose name seems to allude to the height and ruggedness of their mountains, and who, in consequence of their becoming subjugated by the Damnii, were afterwards called Damnii-Albani—inhabited the interior districts between the southern mountain screen of the loch and river Tay, and the mountain-chain along the southern limit of Inverness-shire, comprehending Breadalbane, Athole, Appin, Glenorchy, and a small part of Lochaber. The Attacotti possessed the country between Loch-Fyne and the commencement of the Lennox or Kilpatrick hills, comprehending Cowal and the greater part of Dumbartonshire. The Caledonii Proper inhabited the interior country between the mountain range along the north of Perthshire, and the range of hills which forms the forest of Balmagowan in Ross, comprehending all the middle parts of Ross and Inverness. A vast forest, which extended northward of the Forth and the Clyde, and which covered all the territory of this tribe, gave to them their name, originally Celyddoni and Celyddoniaid, ‘the people of the coverts,’ and, owing to the greatness of the area which it occupied, occasioned its Romanized designation of Caledonia to be afterwards applied strictly to all the country north of the Forth and the Clyde, and loosely, but at a later date, to the whole kingdom. The Cantæ—so named from the British Caint, which signifies an open country—possessed Easter Ross and Cromarty, or the district lying between the Beaully and the Dornoch friths. The Logi—who probably drew their name from the British Lygi, a word which was naturally applied to the inhabitants of a sea-coast—possessed the eastern part of Sutherland, or the country between the Dornoch frith and the river Helmsdale. The Carnabii, who, like a cognominal tribe in Cornwall, derived their name from their residence on remarkable promontories, occupied the country north of the Helmsdale, or a small part of Sutherland, and all Caithness, except the north-west corner. The Catini, a small but warlike tribe, from whom the Gaelic inhabitants of Caithness and Sutherland at the present day are ambitious of proving their remote descent, inhabited the narrow territory, partly in Caithness and partly in Sutherland, between the Forse and the Naver. The Mertæ possessed the interior of Sutherland. The Carnonacæ possessed the north and west coast of Sutherland, and the west coast of Cromarty, from the Naver round to Loch-Broom. The Creones—whose name was expressive of their fierceness—possessed the coast between Loch-Broom and Loch-Duich. The Cerones inhabited the whole west coast of Inverness, and the Argyleshire districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgower, or the coast between Loch-Duich and Loch-Linnhe. The Epidii—who derived their appel-

lation from the British Ebyd, 'a peninsula,' and from whom the Mull of Kintyre anciently had the name of the Epidian promontory—occupied the whole country enclosed by Loch-Linnhe, the territory of the Albani, Loch-Fyne, the lower frith of Clyde, the Irish sea, and the Atlantic ocean.

The Caledonian tribes, at the epoch when history introduces them to notice, appear to have been little raised, in their social connexions, above the condition of rude savages, who live on the milk of their flocks or the produce of the chase. According to the doubtful and darkly-tinted intimations of Dio, indeed, they possessed wives and reared their children in common, they lived in the most miserable hovels, they chose to live in a state of almost entire nudity, and they practised, like the heroes of more ancient times, a system of mutual plunder and professional robbery. Herodian concurs in exhibiting them in these sombre and repulsive hues at even so late a period as the 3d century. Yet, according to all testimony, they were brave, alert, and acquainted with various arts; they had remarkable capacity for enduring fatigue, cold, and famine; they were famous alike for speed in conducting an onset, and for firmness in sustaining an attack. Their vast stone monuments, too, which still remain, their hill-forts of such ingenious and elaborate construction as could not even now be taken by storm, and the gallant stand which they systematically opposed to the disciplined valour of the Roman armies, exhibit them in lights quite incompatible with an alleged state of unmitigated barbarism. But though advanced in civilization very little beyond the first stage, they had scarcely any political union. They are said by Dio to have been literal democrats, acting as clans, and adopting any public measure only by common consent, and by an universally and equally diffused authority; but they may be allowed, on the one hand, to have rejected the coercion of any chieftainship or autocracy or monarchic power, and, on the other, to have placed themselves, like the American Indians, under the aristocratic sway of their old men. Their armouries were generally furnished with helmets, shields, and chariots, and with spears, daggers, swords, battle-axes, and bows. The chiefs in command, or in bravery, alone used the helmet and the chariot; and the common men fought always on foot, with shields for defence, and with all sorts of the offensive weapons for attack. Their chariots were sometimes aggregated for making a vehicular onslaught, and were drawn by horses which are said to have been small, swift, and spirited. Their vessels for navigating the inland lakes, and even the seas which surround and so singularly indent the country, consisted only of canoes and currachs. The canoe seems to have belonged to a period preceding the epoch of record; it was the stock of a single tree, hollowed out with fire, and put into motion by a paddle; and it has frequently been found in marshes and drained lakes, and occasionally of a construction remarkably skilful and polished. The currach was certainly in use among the Britons of the south, and very probably was in use also among the Britons of Caledonia, in the days of Julius Cæsar; and is described by him as having its body of wicker-work covered with leather, and as accommodated with a keel, and with masts of the lightest wood. The currachs are even called little ships; they were pushed boldly out into the far-spreading sea; and were frequently, or rather currently, employed in invasions from the wooded north or 'the Emerald Isle' upon the shores which became seized and fortified by the Romans. Adamnan, in his *Life of St. Columba*, describes the currach which that apostle of Scotland employed in his voyages, as possessing all the parts of a ship, with sails and oars, and with a capacity for passengers; and he adds, that in this roomy though seemingly fragile vessel, he sailed into the North sea, and, during fourteen days, remained there in perfect safety.

In the year 78, Agricola, at the age of 38, commenced his skilful military career in Britain. His first and second campaigns were employed in subduing and Romanizing Lancashire, and the territory adjacent to it on the south and the east. His third campaign, conducted in the year 80, carried the Roman arms to the Taw, 'an expanded water,' 'an estuary,' probably the Solway frith. In his fourth campaign, or that of 81, he overran all the eastern and central lowlands, to the Forth and the Clyde. In his fifth, or in 82, he invaded "that part of Britain which is opposite to Ireland," or lower Nithsdale and the whole extent of Galloway. In the summer of 83, he crossed the Forth at what is now called Queensferry, and almost immediately experienced alarms from learning both that the tribes in his rear had dared to act offensively, by attacking the strengths he had erected for protection of his conquests, and that the tribes in his front menaced him with confederation and a vigorous resistance; but he pushed forward among the Horestii, found the clans for the first time in mutual co-operation, was assailed by them at Loch Orr in Fife, in the very gates of his camp,

repelled and broke them after a furious engagement, and, without much further trouble, brought all the Horestii under his yoke. In 84, he passed up Glendevon, through the opening of the Ochil-hills, and defiling toward "Mons Grampus," or the Grampian hill, which he saw before him, he found the Caledonians, to the number of 30,000, confederated, and under the command of Galgacus, already encamped at its base; and he there fought with them a battle so obstinate that only night forced it to a termination, so discouraging to the aborigines that they retired to the most distant recesses of their impervious country, and so curious in archæology as to have occasioned a thousand disputes, and no small expenditure of learning and research, in attempts to fix its precise theatre. The Lowlands south of the lower Tay, and the Earn, being now all in his possession, and a powerful body of the tribes of the conquered district enrolled with him as auxiliaries, a voyage of discovery and of intimidation was ordered by him round the island, and was achieved by the safe return of the Roman fleet to the Forth. Agricola was now recalled, through the envy of the Emperor Domitian; and the silence of history during the 35 years which followed, at once intimates the absence of any events of interest, and evinces the power of Agricola's victories as a general, and the wisdom of his measures as a statesman.

In 120, the Emperor Adrian built the celebrated wall between the Tyne and the Solway; and, though he did not relinquish the conquered territory north of these waters, he practically acknowledged himself to hold it by a partial and comparatively insecure tenure. The Ottadini, the Gadeni, the Selgovæ, and the Novantes, had neither domestic tumult nor devastation from invaders to engage their attention; they had learned the arts of confederation, and were strong in numbers and in union; they began to feel neither overawed nor restrained by the Roman stations which were continued in their territory; and they broke out into insurrections, and ran southward in ravaging incursions, which the Romans had not leisure to chastise, or even effectually to check. In 139, the year after Antoninus Pius assumed the purple, Lollius Urbicus was deputed as the proprætor of Britain, to quell a general revolt, and reduce the inhabitants to obedience; and, in 140, he marched northward to the friths, tranquillized the tribes beyond them, and even began successfully to bring under the power of his arms the whole Lowland country northward, as far as the Beaully frith. With the view of overawing the tribes to the south, as well as of repelling the wild clans who ranged among the mountain-fastnesses on the north, he constructed the great work, from Carriden on the Forth to Dunglass on the Clyde, which is described in our alphabetical arrangement under the title Antoninus' Wall. Iters, or highways, were carried in many ramifications through the country south of the wall, and in several lines along or athwart the conquered country to the north; and stations were established in multitudinous commanding positions, for garrisoning the Roman forces, and maintaining the natives under a continual pressure. Scotland was now divided into three great sections,—the district south of Antoninus' wall, which was incorporated with the Roman government of South Britain,—the Lowland country, between Antoninus' wall and the Beaully frith, which is said to have been now erected into a Roman province, under the name of Vespasiana,—and nearly all the Highland district, north of Loch-Fyne, or the most northerly indentation of the Clyde, which still retained its pristine state of independence, and began to wear distinctly the name of Caledonia.

The tranquillity of the subjugated tribes, till the death of Antoninus, in 161, about which time probably Lollius Urbicus ceased to be proprætor, sufficiently indicates the vigour of the administration throughout all the Roman territory. Disturbances which broke out immediately on the accession of Marcus Aurelius to the empire, were speedily quelled by Calphurnius Agricola, the successor of Lollius Urbicus; yet they were followed by the evacuation, on the part of the Romans, of the whole province of Vespasiana. The tribes beyond Antoninus' wall, thrown back into a state of independence, slowly nursed their energies for invasion,—made, in 183, predatory incursions beyond the wall,—regularly, toward the close of the century, overran the Roman territory,—entered, in 200, into a treaty with the Lieutenant of Severus,—and, in 207, renewed their hostilities, and provoked the emperor to attempt a reconquest of their country. Early in 209, Severus, after making imposing preparations, marched at the head of a vast force into North Britain, found no obstruction south of Antoninus' wall, and even penetrated into the territories of the Caledonians without encountering much resistance. The tribes, unable to oppose him, sued peace from his clemency, surrendered some of their arms, and relinquished part of their country. He is said to have felled woods, drained marshes, constructed roads, and built bridges, in order to seize them in their

fastnesses,—to have lost 50,000 men in destroying forests, and attempting to subdue the physical difficulties of the country,—to have subjected his army to such incredible toils as were sufficient to have brought a still greater number of them to the grave without feeling the stroke of an enemy. Caracalla, his son and successor, is supposed by some to have faintly, while Severus lived, followed up his policy, and to have fought with the Caledonians on the banks of the Carron; but early in 211, after Severus' decease, he relinquished to them the territories which they had surrendered to his father, secured to them by treaty independent possession of all the country beyond the wall, and took hostages from them for their conservation of the international peace.

The Caledonians, henceforth for nearly a century, cease to mingle in Roman story. They appear not to have interested themselves in the affairs of the Romanized Britons; and they were little affected by the elevation of Cæsars or the fall of tyrants, by Carausius' usurpation of Romanic Britain, or by its recovery at his assassination as a province of the empire. But the five Romanized tribes south of the northern wall, though too inconsiderable to figure as a part of the Roman world, and for a time too poor and abject to draw the notice of their own quondam brethren, eventually became sufficiently Romanized, and carried onward in social improvement, and surrounded with the results of incipient civilization and industry, to be objects of envy to the poorer and more barbarous clans who retained their independence. In 306, the earliest date at which the Picts are mentioned, or any native names than those of the aboriginal British tribes are introduced, "the Caledonians and other Picts," after appearing to have made frequent predatory irruptions, and to have been menacing the south with a general invasion, provoked a chastisement from the Roman legionaries, and were compelled by Constantius, at the head of an army, to burrow anew behind the vast natural rampart of their Highland territory. In 343, the Picts are said, on doubtful authority, to have made another inroad, and to have been repelled by a short campaign of the Emperor Constans. In 364, the Picts, who in that age were divided into two tribes by the names of Dicaledones and Vecturiones,—the Attacotti, who still retained their ancient British name and position on the shores of Dumbarton,—and the Scots, who are first noticed in history in 360, who were a transmarine and erratic people from Ireland, and who appear to have made frequent predatory invasions of the Roman territories from the sea, and to have formed forced settlements on the coast,—all three simultaneously made an incursion more general and destructive than any which had yet defied the Roman arms in Britain. Theodosius was sent, in 367, into Britain, to restore tranquillity, and is said, though erroneously, to have found the Picts and the Scots in the act of plundering Augusta, the predecessor-city of the modern London. In two campaigns of 368 and 369, he drove the invaders, wherever he really found them, back to the northern mountains, repaired the wall of Antoninus, and erected the country lying between that wall and the southern one into a Roman province, under the name of Valentia, additional to four which already existed in South Britain.

The Picts and the Scots, forgetting, in the effluxion of a quarter of a century the punishment inflicted on them, and emboldened by the peril with which the empire was menaced by the continental hordes, again in 398, burst forth like a torrent upon Lowland Britain; but, by the energy of Stilicho, the Roman general, they were again stemmed, driven back, and flung behind another renovation of the great northern wall. But early next century they trod down every barrier, and began a system of incessant and harassing incursion, which amounted, on each occasion, to little or nothing less than temporary conquest. In 408, the British provincials were so awed and alarmed by them, that they assumed a sort of independence in self-defence, called earnestly to Rome for help, and were told by their masters to rule and defend themselves. In 422, aided by a legion which was sent in compliance with a renewed and wailing cry for assistance, they are said to have repelled the invaders, to have repaired, for the last time, the fortifications by which the Picts had been overawed, and to have, in consequence, won a respite of some years from the disasters of invasion. And, in 446, pressed anew by the Pictish foe, and abjectly acknowledging themselves for the first time to be Roman citizens, they made a vain appeal to their ruined masters for protection, and were despondingly told that Rome could no longer claim them as her subjects, or render them assistance as her citizens.

At the period of the Roman abdication, the sixteen tribes who ranged unsubdued beyond the wall of Antoninus, and then bore the denomination of the Picts, were the only genuine descendants in North Britain of the Caledonian clans. They acquired, from their independence, paramount importance, when the country ceased to be overawed by the Roman power; and

during the four succeeding centuries of the North-British annals, they figured as the dominating nation. The five Romanized tribes of Valentia, who had long enjoyed the privilege of Roman citizenship, speedily assumed independence, and organized for themselves a separate and national government. Early after the Roman abdication, the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, on the one hand, settled on the Tweed, and began gradually to oblige the Ottadini to relinquish for ever their beautiful domains; and the Scots from Ireland, on the other, colonized Argyle, commenced to spread themselves over all the circumjacent districts, and entered a course of tilting with the Pictish government, which after the bloody struggles of 340 years, ended in its destruction. The history of all these four parties, between the years 446 and 843, belongs to what, with reference to the power which predominated, may distinctly and appropriately be called the Pictish period, and is briefly sketched in our article Pictavia.

The fate of the eastern ones of the five Romanized tribes of the province of Valentia after the Roman abdication, differed widely from that of those in the west. The Ottadini and the Gadani, left in possession of the country from the Forth to the Tweed, and between the sea and the midland mountains, seem not to have erected themselves into an independent and dominant community, but to have resumed the habits and the policy of the early British clans; and when they saw their country early invaded by the Anglo-Saxons, more as settlers than as plunderers, they, with some bravery, but with little skill and less concert, made resistance when attacked, till, through disunion, ebriety, and unmilitary conduct, they speedily became subdued and utterly dispersed. The Selgovæ, the Novantes and the Damnii, with the fugitive children of the other two tribes, erected their paternal territories into a compact and regular dominion, appropriately called Cumbria, or Regnum Cambrensi, or Cumbrensi. This Cumbrian kingdom extended from the Irthing, the Eden, and the Solway, on the south, to the upper Forth and Loch-Lomond on the north, and from the Irish sea and the frith of Clyde, eastward to the limits of the Merse and Lothian; and, with the usual inaccuracy of the Middle ages, it was frequently and almost currently made to bear the name of the kingdom of Strathcluyd or Strathclyde. Its metropolis was Alcluyd or Aldelyde, 'the rocky height on the Clyde,' to which the Scoto-Irish subsequently gave the name of Dun-Briton, 'the fortress of the Britons,' a name easily recognisable in the modernized word Dumbarton. On the south-east, where the open country of Teviotdale invited easy ingress from the Merse, the kingdom suffered speedy encroachments from the Saxons; and, along that quarter, though inland from the original frontier, and screened interiorly by a vast natural rampart of mountain-range, an artificial safeguard, called the Catrail, 'the partition of defence,' was constructed: see article CATRAIL.

From 508 to 542, Cumbria, or Strathclyde, acknowledged the authority and exulted in the fame of some extraordinary original, who figures as the redoubtable King Arthur of romance, who imposed the name of *Castrum Arthuri*, upon Alcluyd, or Dumbarton, and has bequeathed a tenfold greater number of enduring names to Scottish topographical nomenclature than any other ancient prince, and who, whatever may have been the real facts of his history, seems to have achieved many feats, to have received a treacherous death-wound on the field of battle, and to have altogether bewildered by his character and fate the rude romancing age in which he figured. In 577, Rydderech, another noted king of Strathclyde, but noted for his munificence, defeated Aidan of Kintyre on the height of Arderyth. In years between 584 and 603, the Cumbrians, aided by the confederacy of the Scoto-Irish, fought four battles against the intrusive and invading Saxons, and were twice victorious, and twice the vanquished. On many occasions, they had to fight with the Picts attacking them from the north; on some, with their occasional allies, the Scots, attacking them from the west; and, on a few, with the Cruithne of Ulster, and other Irish tribes, attacking them on the south-west and south. In 750, the Northumbrian Eadbert seems to have traversed Nithsdale and seized Kyle; and, in 756, that prince, jointly with the Pictish Ungus, seized the metropolis, though not the castle, of Alcluyd. Yet the descendants of the Romanized Britons were not conquered. Their reguli or chiefs, indeed, often ceased, from civil broil or foreign conflict, to succeed in unbroken series; but, when the storm of war had passed away, they soon reappeared, to wield anew the seemingly extinct power. The Cumbrians, though unable to prevent considerable encroachments on all sides within their ancient frontiers, and though slowly diminishing in the bulk and the power of their independence, remained a distinct people within their paternal domains long after the Pictish government had for ever fallen.

A body of Saxons, a people of Gothic origin, the confederates of those Angles who first

set foot on South Britain in 449, debarked on the Ottadinian shore of the Forth immediately after the Roman abdication. Amid the consternation and the disunitedness of the Ottadini, the new settlers rather overran the country than subdued it; and, though they seem to have directed neither their attacks nor their views northward of the Forth, they are said to have formed settlements along the coast of its frith, almost as far as to the east end of Antoninus' wall. In 547, Ida, consanguineous with the new settlers, one of the most vigorous children of the fictitious Woden, and the founder of the Northumbrian monarchy, landed, without opposition, at Flamborough, and, acting on a previous design, pointed his keen-edged sword to the north, carried victory with him over all the paternal domains of the Ottadini, and paused not in a career of conquest, and of compelling subjugation, till he had established a consolidated monarchy from the Humber to the Forth. After the defeat of the Cumbrians in 603, Ethelfred, the second successor of Ida, took possession of the borders of the Selgovæ, and compelled the western Romanized Britons in general to acknowledge the superior energy and union of the Saxons. Edwin, the most potent of the Northumbrian kings, assumed the sceptre in 617; he acquired a fame of which tradition has spoken with awe; he struck respect or awe into the hearts of Cumbrians, Picts, Scots, and English; he appears to have, in some points, pushed his conquests from sea to sea, and to have made large accessions to his kingdom on the south and west; and he strengthened or occupied in some new form in the north, that notable "burgh" or fortification which, as *par excellence* his, survives in the castle of Edinburgh, the magnificent metropolis of all modern Caledonia. Egfrid, who was the third in subsequent succession, and ascended the throne in 671, was successful in several enterprises, particularly in an expedition in 684, against the unoffending Irish; but at his overthrow and death in 685, at Dunnichen, by the Picts, he bequeathed destruction to his government inward from the Solway, and downward to the south of the Tweed, and effectually relieved the Scots and the Strathclyde Britons from the terror of the Northumbria-Saxon name.

The quondam subjects of the diminished kingdom remained in Lothian and the Merse, but probably did not distinctly acknowledge any particular sovereign. The Northumbrian rulers had, for several successions after Egfrid, little connexion with the territory of modern Scotland; but, though they never reacquired all the ascendancy which he lost, they began, about the year 725, to be again strong along the Solway and in Southern Galloway; and, before the close of 756, they had formed settlements in Kyle and Cunningham, and disputed with the Strathclyde Britons: the possession of the central Clyde. From the moment of the sceptre beginning to possess its ancient burnished brilliance, it was wielded, for several reigns, by feeble and careless hands, and it speedily became lustreless, rusted, and broken. Ethelred, the last of these dowdy monarchs, having been slain during an insurrection in 794, Northumbria, during the 33 following years, became the wasted and distracted victim of anarchy, and was thenceforth governed by earls, under the sovereign authority of the English kings. The Cruithne of Ulster, who had made frequent incursions on the shores of the lower Clyde, took advantage of the Northumbrian weakness to form at length a lasting settlement on the coast of Galloway. The Anglo-Saxons, during the Pictish period, left, in the Gothic names of some places on the Solway, and of many between the Tweed and the Forth, indubitable traces of their conquests, their settlements, and their national origin.

The history of the Scots, or Scoto-Irish, from the date of their definitive settlement in the country of the ancient British Epidii, in 503, to that of their being united to the Picts, and becoming the ascendant section in North Britain, is more perplexed and obscure than almost any passage of equal interest in the records of nations. They were too rude to possess the art of writing, and too restless to endure the repose of study; and when they found a bard able and willing to speak of them to posterity, they were permitted by their narrow views of social order to show him only the names and the personal nobleness of their reguli and chieftains as the elements of their fame. Even the genealogy and the series of their kings have been flung into nearly inextricable confusion by the contests of the Scottish and of the Irish antiquaries for pre-eminence in antiquity. Of their origin, and of their colonizing the ancient Epidia, or the territory of the present Kintyre and Lorn, as clear an account as can be furnished will be found in our article Dalriada. They probably obtained original footing in Argyle from silent sufferance; and by natural increase, and frequent accessions of new immigrants from the Irish Dalriada, they may have become nursed into strength in the strong recesses of the west, before the Picts were refined enough to suspect any danger from their

vicinity. The vast natural power of all their frontiers, the thinness of the hostile population on the sides where they were unprotected by the sea, the facility for slow and insensible but steady and secure encroachment among the mountain districts on the east and the north, the great distance of the seat of the Pictish power, and the intervention of the stupendous rampart of the Highland frontier between the operations of that power and the aggressions of settlement or slow invasion half-way across the continent,—these must have been the grand causes of the Scots eventually acquiring energy and numbers, and a theatre of action great and ample enough to enable them to cope with the dominant nation of North Britain, and to conduct negotiations and achieve enterprises which resulted in their own ascendancy.

Kenneth, who succeeded to the throne of the Scots in 836, was the grandson by his mother of the Pictish kings Constantine and Ungus II., who died respectively in 821 and 833. On the death of Uven, the son and the last male heir of Ungus, in 839, Kenneth claimed the Pictish crown as his by right of inheritance. Two successive and successful competitors kept it five years from his grasp; but both wore it amid disturbance and in misery; and the last met a violent death at Forteviot, the seat of his power. Kenneth could dexterously take advantage of such confusions as arose from the loss of a battle or the death of a king, to achieve an important revolution; and finding no man bold enough again to contest his claim, he easily stepped into the vacant throne. In his person a new dynasty, and a consolidation of popular interests among two great people who had hitherto been at variance, began. The Scots and the Picts were congenial races, of a common origin, and of cognate tongues; and they readily coalesced. Their union augmented the power of both, and, by the ascendancy of the Scots, gave at length their name to all Pictavia and Dalriada, and to the accessions which afterwards were made by the two great united territories. The Scottish period, or that of Scottish ascendancy previous to Saxon intermixture, extended from the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns in 843, to the demise of Donald Bane in 1097. During this period, the ancient territories of the Selgovæ, the Novantes, and the Damnii, became colonized by successive hordes of immigrants from Ireland, who gave their settlements the name of Galloway, and who, by a strange fortune, became known under the appellation of the ancient Picts. Caledonian Northumbria, or the beautiful district of Lothian and the Merse, after a series of bloody struggles for upwards of two centuries and a half, became integrated with Scotland by the lasting connection of rightful cession and mutual advantage; and even the kingdom of Cumbria, or Strathclyde, degenerated so much from its former vigour that large part of it was subdued by the English, who afterwards transferred it to the Scots to be held as a fief of England. See the article CUMBRIA.

The next great period is the Scoto-Saxon, extending from 1097 to 1306. In the former period, the Gaelic Scots predominated; in this, the Saxon-English or Anglo-Saxon. A new people now came in upon the old; a new dynasty ascended the throne; a new jurisprudence gradually prevailed; new ecclesiastical establishments were settled; and new manners and a new speech overspread the land. Malcolm Canmore, the last but two of the strictly Scottish kings, married an Anglo-Saxon princess, and became the father of Edgar, who, by means of an Anglo-Norman army, and after a fierce contest, enforced his title to a disputed crown, and commenced the Scoto-Saxon dynasty. Under Malcolm Canmore, the domestics and relations of his queen aided her powerful influence round the royal seat in introducing Saxon notions; some Saxon barons fled, with their dependants, into Scotland, from the violence of the Norman conquest; numerous fugitives were afforded an asylum by the king, from insurrections which he fomented in the north of England; vast numbers of young men and women were forcibly driven northward by him during his incursions into Northumberland and Durham; and preliminary movements, to a great aggregate amount, and with a great cumulative influence, were made toward a moral and social revolution. When Edgar, aided by the results of these movements, brought in a force from without altogether foreign in speech and character to the Scots, and entirely competent in power to overawe them, and perfunctorily to settle their disputes by placing their leader on the throne, he rendered the revolution virtually complete—introducing in a mass a commanding number of foreign followers to mix with the native population, and treat them as inferiors, and throwing open a broad ingress for a general Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Belgic colonization. So great and rapid was the influx of the new people, that, in the reign of David I., the second in succession after Edgar, men and women of them are said—somewhat hyperbolically, no doubt—to have been found, not only in every village, but in every house of the Scottish or Scoto-Saxon,

dominions. So powerful, though peaceful an invasion was necessarily a moral conquest, a social subjugation; and its speedy aggregate result was to suppress the Celtic tongue and customs, or coop them up within the fastnesses of the Highlands,—to substitute an Anglo-Norman jurisprudence for the Celtic modes of government,—and to erect the pompous and flaunting fabrics and ritual of Roman Catholicity upon the ruins of the simple though eventually vitiated Culdeeism which had so long been the glory at once of Pict, of Dalriadic Scot, of Romanized Briton, and of Galloway Cruithne.

At the accession of Edgar, or the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, Scotland, with the exception of its not claiming the western and the northern islands, possessed nearly its present limits,—the Solway, the Kershope, the Tweed, and the intervening heights forming the boundary-line with England. Northumberland and Cumberland were added as conquered territories by David I.; but they were demanded back, or rather forcibly resumed, by Henry II., during the minority of Malcolm IV. All Scotland may be viewed as temporarily belonging to England, when Henry II. made captive William I., the successor of Malcolm IV., and obliged him to surrender the independence of his kingdom; but, in 1189, it was restored to its national status by the generosity of Richard I., and settled within the same limits as previous to William's captivity; and throughout the remainder of the Scoto-Saxon period, it retained an undisturbed boundary with England, conducive to the general interests of both kingdoms. Lothian on the east, and Galloway on the south-west, were, at this epoch, regarded by foreign powers as two considerable integral parts of Scotland; and though so far consolidated with the rest of the country as to afford but slight appearance of having been settled by dissimilar people and governed by different laws, yet they were so far considered and treated by the kings as separate territories, that they were placed under distinct jurisdictions. In 1266, the policy of Alexander III. acquired by treaty the kingdom of Man, and the isles of the Hebridean seas, and permanently annexed the latter to the Scottish crown. When the great barons were assembled in 1284, dolefully to settle the dubious succession to the throne, they declared that the territories belonging to Scotland, and lying beyond the boundaries which existed at the accession of Edgar, were the Isle of Man, the Hebrides, Tynedale, and Penrith. In 1290, the Isle of Man passed under the protection of Edward I. Even essential Scotland, the main territory of the kingdom, was so deeply imperilled at the close of the Anglo-Saxon period, that she could be preserved from the usurping and permanent grasp of insidious ambition only by a persevering and intensely patriotic struggle; and she was at length re-exhibited and settled down in her independence, and reinstamped, but in brighter hues, with the colourings of nationality, by the magnanimity and the indomitableness of her people supporting all the fortune and all the valour of Robert Bruce, the founder of a new dynasty of her kings and the introducer of a new epoch in her history. An outline of her annals from the days of Bruce downward, sufficiently full to be in keeping with that which we have now sketched of the earlier periods, will be found in the historical section of our article on Edinburgh.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

From a Report by John Hall Maxwell, Esq., Secretary to the Highland Society of Scotland, addressed to James Booth, Esq., Principal Secretary of the Board of Trade, and dated Edinburgh, 30th August, 1856.

No. I.—ACREAGE.

COUNTIES.	Occu- pants.	Total Average under a Rotation of Crops.		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Bere.		Beans.		Pease.	
		1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.
Aberdeen,	7,380	486,288 ¹	479,058 ¹	15,262	5,409 ¹	7,421 ¹	7,109	163,906 ¹	170,087 ¹	353 ¹	225 ¹	4,194 ¹	4,741 ¹	452 ¹	324 ¹	329 ¹	289 ¹
*Argyle,	1,552	71,798 ¹	80,953 ¹	685 ¹	427 ¹	1,197 ¹	1,240	23,213	22,892 ¹	345	374	1,636 ¹	1,814 ¹	601 ¹	636 ¹	117 ¹	94 ¹
Ayr,	3,381	263,311 ¹	258,154 ¹	16,872 ¹	12,847 ¹	697 ¹	682 ¹	60,742	61,648 ¹	535 ¹	361	294 ¹	288 ¹	3,676	3,485 ¹	37 ¹	34 ¹
Barr,	1,721	114,527 ¹	111,214 ¹	2,427 ¹	1,173 ¹	3,943 ¹	3,649	41,491	41,404 ¹	34 ¹	38 ¹	516 ¹	730 ¹	233 ¹	167 ¹	82 ¹	80 ¹
Berwick,	740	147,301 ¹	146,944 ¹	14,316 ¹	9,982 ¹	12,738 ¹	13,119	31,325	31,793 ¹	99	54	56	57	1,829	1,613 ¹	513 ¹	670 ¹
Bute,	136	11,924 ¹	12,064 ¹	1,185 ¹	832 ¹	141 ¹	154 ¹	2,445	2,680 ¹	4	5	...	...	5 ¹	11	...	...
*Aran,	149	6,250 ¹	6,086 ¹	211 ¹	184 ¹	12 ¹	17 ¹	1,635	1,661 ¹	22 ¹	30 ¹	118 ¹	133 ¹	123 ¹	118 ¹	32 ¹	40 ¹
*Cuthness,	593	50,405 ¹	47,854 ¹	617 ¹	168 ¹	243	243	19,240	18,288 ¹	69 ¹	6 ¹	1,740 ¹	1,683 ¹	...	...	...	...
Clackmannan,	224	18,191 ¹	19,079 ¹	2,846 ¹	2,225 ¹	1,624 ¹	1,780 ¹	8,518	9,971 ¹	...	28	27 ¹	27 ¹	1,925 ¹	1,532 ¹	...	...
Dumbarton,	616	41,492 ¹	42,256 ¹	2,543 ¹	2,089 ¹	946 ¹	957	10,013 ¹	9,904 ¹	11 ¹	11 ¹	43	34	712 ¹	715 ¹	11 ¹	14
Dumfries,	1,941	173,429 ¹	174,363 ¹	4,176 ¹	3,244 ¹	2,756 ¹	2,578	60,795	60,493 ¹	94 ¹	118	99 ¹	162	742	512 ¹	37 ¹	26
Edinburgh,	878	104,077 ¹	102,604 ¹	11,628 ¹	9,113 ¹	10,123 ¹	10,297 ¹	23,181	23,488 ¹	8	8	410	494 ¹	1,576 ¹	1,426 ¹	181 ¹	144 ¹
Elgin,	1,146	81,313 ¹	79,833 ¹	8,657 ¹	7,298 ¹	8,642 ¹	8,508	16,938 ¹	17,974 ¹	676 ¹	471	383	34 ¹	97 ¹	84 ¹	240 ¹	224 ¹
Fife,	1,933	221,515 ¹	218,581 ¹	34,099 ¹	26,932 ¹	22,817 ¹	25,934	42,327	44,137 ¹	678 ¹	618	287	337	8,602 ¹	8,441 ¹	450 ¹	621 ¹
Forfar,	2,164	249,571 ¹	245,270 ¹	25,274 ¹	16,232 ¹	17,994 ¹	23,135 ¹	49,703 ¹	50,896 ¹	100	134	287	337	8,850 ¹	8,516 ¹	184 ¹	271
Haddington,	457	99,435 ¹	101,528 ¹	18,226 ¹	17,472 ¹	10,147 ¹	10,856	15,659	16,692 ¹	20	32	31	44	4219	3,930 ¹	184 ¹	170
*Inverness,	786	42,955 ¹	42,030 ¹	2,210 ¹	1,539 ¹	2,095	2,220	13,973	13,704 ¹	276	125	857	1,034 ¹	44	67	159	162
Kincardine,	1,392	100,889 ¹	101,458 ¹	6,080 ¹	7,079	7,079	7,598	28,169	29,783 ¹	193	173	459	678 ¹	586 ¹	460 ¹	36 ¹	50
Kinross,	304	33,783 ¹	33,132 ¹	1,770 ¹	909 ¹	2,474	2,867	7,659	8,030 ¹	4	91	13	1	116	134	35	24
Kirkcaldy,	1,395	120,972 ¹	124,821 ¹	2,441 ¹	1,715 ¹	1,461 ¹	1,382	38,753 ¹	38,853 ¹	53	40	55	19	503	395	2	44
Lanark,	2,978	209,541 ¹	206,405 ¹	8,978 ¹	7,582 ¹	1,787 ¹	2,037	54,803 ¹	54,738 ¹	59	68	51	369	4,010	3,844 ¹	317 ¹	362
Linlithgow,	468	52,511 ¹	52,788 ¹	4,643 ¹	3,792 ¹	3,789	4,057	12,339	12,339	2	31	76	8	1,776 ¹	1,657 ¹	2	52
Nairn,	434	29,705 ¹	29,563 ¹	2,305 ¹	1,714 ¹	2,721	3,043	7,409	7,752 ¹	314	255	2,797	87	12	16	107	100
*Orkney,	278	25,572 ¹	23,989 ¹	40 ¹	15	106	83	8,733	7,962 ¹	48	11	...	2,931 ¹	1	5	8	7
*Orkney,	41	1,170 ¹	1,206 ¹	1	...	3	18	389	380 ¹	...	...	83	70	...	...	...	...
*Orkney,	306	37,010 ¹	36,436 ¹	213 ¹	104 ¹	2,121	2,027	10,458	9,910 ¹	...	...	13	27	21	191	172	182
Peebles,	3,622	262,565 ¹	260,829 ¹	29,254 ¹	22,201 ¹	15,666 ¹	19,318	62,760	63,051 ¹	127	113	595	773	4,127	3,603 ¹	581 ¹	573
Perth,	1,207	77,660 ¹	75,213 ¹	5,211 ¹	4,495 ¹	3,43	428	16,504	16,392 ¹	8	12	70	84	1,492	1,585 ¹	7	10
Renfrew,	933	72,152 ¹	70,513 ¹	11,823 ¹	8,962 ¹	4,765 ¹	6,182	15,273	16,132 ¹	139	149	219	220	427	362	515	515
*Ross and Cromarty,	967	126,113 ¹	124,781 ¹	10,148	7,133 ¹	10,398 ¹	12,462 ¹	28,190 ¹	29,198 ¹	113	38	161	10	1,070	762	565	588
Roxburgh,	167	11,718 ¹	11,134 ¹	229 ¹	1,116 ¹	683 ¹	677	8,324 ¹	2,965 ¹	...	...	3	7	23	19	19	32
Selkirk,	1,440	93,854 ¹	91,400 ¹	5,911 ¹	4,985 ¹	6,444 ¹	6,773	22,654	22,378 ¹	33	...	30	18	4,967	4,776 ¹	11	11
*Stirling,	140	9,916 ¹	10,674 ¹	544 ¹	258	936 ¹	1,051	2,336	2,461 ¹	49	16	118	97	12	17	13	13
*Strathclyde,	1,130	126,855 ¹	127,880 ¹	11,003 ¹	7,343	1,392 ¹	1,589 ¹	33,205 ¹	34,602 ¹	275	150	228	297	1,048	1,098	34	82
Wigtown,	42,919	3,545,721 ¹	3,530,068 ¹	261,842 ¹	191,300 ¹	165,631 ¹	186,082 ¹	918,258 ¹	933,602 ¹	4,751	3,692	15,365	17,263	40,488	37,308	4,840	5,456

* In Counties marked with an asterisk there are no returns from occupiers whose rent is below £20; in other Counties all at and above a rent of £10 are included.

No. I.—ACREAGE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Vetches.		Turnips.		Potatoes.		Mangold.		Rape.		Flax.		Turnip Seed.		Bare or Summer Fallow.		Grass and Hay under Rotation.	
	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.
Aberdeen,	1,957	1,021	81,273	79,612	7,383	7,498	28	16	16	16	384	510	298	234	1,147	1,024	201,598	200,665
*Argyle,	131	150	6,357	6,346	5,883	5,178	64	33	10	10	12	14	36	38	1,170	1,343	30,342	40,303
Ayr,	421	420	16,426	16,480	8,724	8,166	1,298	898	40	40	17	17	66	46	469	944	151,216	151,216
Banff,	588	357	17,412	17,412	2,159	2,159	9	1	1	1	60	58	81	92	191	426	44,278	43,422
Berwick,	981	880	26,980	26,980	2,151	2,104	155	57	270	270	...	2	94	171	1,400	1,574	54,232	55,702
Bute,	26	25	1,165	1,188	664	625	8	4	...	...	...	...	17	4	93	55	6,154	6,471
*Arran,	2	3	422	421	401	342	19	10	...	...	...	...	20	5	172	105	3,043	3,002
*Cathness,	544	252	7,641	7,326	1,249	1,442	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	14	269	310	18,683	18,076
Clackmannan,	181	143	1,861	1,832	444	382	8	18	7	7	10	31	18	334	270	5,817	6,838	
Dumbarton,	212	164	2,449	2,567	2,727	2,378	43	37	...	...	35	432	41	16	166	350	21,230	22,536
Dumfries,	162	184	21,019	20,684	6,372	6,300	116	40	562	562	12	...	59	70	352	655	86,026	88,992
Edinburgh,	1,263	1,135	14,517	13,862	6,668	6,749	124	96	33	33	3	...	182	187	497	441	33,703	35,304
Elgin,	375	240	13,163	11,967	3,563	3,717	21	73	16	16	...	1	53	53	26	251	28,178	28,513
Fife,	1,593	1,491	29,739	28,991	17,209	17,355	155	103	4	4	576	428	81	56	2,149	2,451	65,898	65,817
Forfar,	1,382	938	33,270	32,518	14,400	14,258	41	9	30	30	17	5	24	46	276	376	75,723	75,513
Haddington,	997	1,058	16,378	16,063	6,082	6,451	167	114	27	27	...	...	221	298	981	1,257	25,943	26,887
*Inverness,	271	186	5,458	5,286	2,893	2,916	15	16	...	...	1	...	4	4	558	506	13,914	14,226
Kincardine,	295	228	16,853	16,690	2,893	2,937	6	6	...	...	2	76	56	44	114	323	37,915	39,584
Kinross,	247	230	4,346	4,270	1,053	1,053	2	1	...	...	50	28	44	16	168	113	15,813	15,433
Kirkcubright,	84	63	15,154	14,555	3,112	2,965	100	58	153	153	...	...	37	37	287	294	63,707	63,399
Lanark,	1,688	1,670	11,443	11,341	8,733	8,202	114	80	2	2	540	746	61	11	1,073	1,515	115,202	113,476
Linhiltow,	509	416	5,142	4,963	2,044	1,925	45	28	...	...	105	169	59	70	340	520	21,400	22,743
Nairn,	142	70	4,647	4,467	1,517	1,542	9	5	...	...	...	...	12	8	102	165	10,319	10,320
*Orkney,	76	34	3,328	3,016	1,159	1,301	58	1	6	6	...	...	22	46	308	232	8,297	8,297
*Zetland,	2	2	121	111	90	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	458	535
Peelies,	250	227	5,356	5,265	863	956	37	44	30	30	...	...	...	...	13	83	17,482	17,615
Perth,	1,261	919	31,945	31,351	17,510	18,171	38	19	...	...	31	65	58	191	1,330	3,359	97,297	98,057
Renfrew,	194	192	3,184	3,334	5,935	5,584	154	120	...	...	16	43	8	11	923	802	44,125	42,563
*Ross and Cromarty,	1,567	840	11,559	11,367	4,439	4,501	21	14	5	5	2	...	24	37	492	704	20,773	20,491
Roxburgh,	620	574	24,016	24,080	1,772	1,760	39	19	148	148	...	...	37	81	515	741	48,422	57,220
Selkirk,	59	49	2,065	1,940	196	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	102	5,013	5,048
Stirling,	645	616	6,197	5,963	3,904	3,607	35	14	...	...	548	770	...	38	1,401	1,720	40,972	39,655
*Sutherland,	43	71	1,747	1,833	371	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	43	3,699	4,446
Wigtown,	216	183	16,204	15,289	4,132	3,843	733	520	35	35	...	...	82	54	592	845	57,202	61,658
	19,096	15,038	459,741	449,404	148,930	146,969	3,642	2,299	1,407	1,407	2,723	3,461	1,777	1,998	17,715	22,462	1,475,584	1,510,044

The total number of acres, as shown by the Report, of carrots in Scotland, in 1856, is 1,529; in 1855 it was 1,191. Of cabbage, in 1856, 1,483 acres; in 1855, 1,209 acres. Any other grain or root, 1856, 859 acres; 1855, 1,223 acres.

* In Counties marked with an asterisk there are no returns from occupiers whose rent is below £20; in other Counties all at and above a rent of £10 are included.

No. 11.—STOCK.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.						CATTLE.											
	Horses for Agri-cultural purposes above 3 years.			Horses for Agri-cultural purposes under 3 years.			All other Horses.		Total Horses.		Milk Cows.		Other Cattle.		Calves.		Total Cattle.	
	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.
Aberdeen.	16,718	3,362	3,631	2,551	2,709	22,900	22,274	34,869	74,344	73,995	31,223	31,817	141,789	140,681				
Argyle.	3,876	1,790	1,787	1,049	893	6,712	6,512	18,796	29,306	28,590	11,694	12,992	59,651	60,378				
Ayr.	7,003	1,812	1,824	1,086	1,086	9,872	9,705	39,286	27,745	28,809	14,276	15,913	84,008	84,008				
Banff.	4,529	1,025	1,025	716	705	6,465	6,135	8,890	16,856	17,174	8,140	7,947	33,886	33,633				
Berwick.	4,055	1,127	1,100	862	990	6,144	6,272	3,800	9,194	9,569	4,023	4,213	17,017	17,693				
Bute.	300	250	208	80	98	652	636	1,541	1,857	1,844	320	364	4,436	4,400				
Avon.	296	64	64	30	26	392	389	1,213	1,337	1,142	534	660	3,046	3,015				
Caithness.	2,080	502	471	324	314	2,906	2,789	4,188	7,897	7,013	3,609	3,738	15,659	14,659				
Clackmannan.	793	205	196	151	185	1,114	1,114	1,059	2,879	2,704	829	868	4,822	4,631				
Dumbarnton.	1,349	504	549	302	319	2,155	2,186	5,274	5,110	5,686	2,079	2,289	13,039	13,144				
Dumfriess.	5,277	5,304	1,818	1,806	1,317	8,401	8,416	13,736	14,025	24,217	8,777	9,613	47,183	47,855				
Edinburgh.	3,445	3,390	692	674	857	4,994	5,002	5,255	8,351	8,801	2,472	2,749	16,078	16,902				
Elgin.	8,557	785	720	528	545	4,850	4,791	5,964	11,523	11,162	5,068	5,405	22,665	22,429				
Fife.	8,419	8,224	2,338	1,471	1,496	12,248	12,041	8,819	23,869	23,845	7,923	8,356	40,611	41,039				
Forfar.	7,401	1,806	1,750	1,206	1,220	10,503	10,417	12,299	26,585	27,410	10,665	11,232	49,549	50,908				
Haddington.	3,353	518	570	749	697	4,672	4,481	2,069	6,399	5,508	1,437	1,627	9,922	9,204				
Inverness.	2,404	2,390	671	694	521	3,645	3,645	8,175	9,951	9,758	5,452	6,002	23,578	24,061				
Kincardine.	3,065	617	693	647	538	4,206	4,378	6,568	13,912	13,940	5,969	6,653	26,449	27,424				
Kinross.	963	485	522	131	138	1,569	1,699	1,599	4,611	5,002	2,082	2,023	8,288	8,624				
Kirkcubright.	3,747	1,433	1,466	793	862	5,983	6,073	9,107	24,012	24,434	6,731	7,118	39,850	40,758				
Lanark.	5,765	5,704	1,506	1,399	1,425	8,670	8,465	31,309	20,740	20,386	9,373	10,129	61,422	60,701				
Lindburgh.	1,659	1,587	467	434	452	2,578	2,334	3,446	6,103	5,840	1,797	1,975	11,346	11,249				
Nairn.	1,378	312	289	155	127	1,845	1,826	2,392	4,500	4,137	1,851	1,892	8,743	8,304				
Orkney.	1,373	1,314	425	400	165	1,963	1,899	2,621	3,972	3,417	2,080	2,173	8,673	8,128				
Orkney.	73	9	22	9	465	446	548	303	789	780	185	182	1,277	1,260				
Peabes.	985	256	256	206	199	1,447	1,412	2,502	3,258	3,037	1,721	1,581	7,354	7,354				
Perth.	11,063	2,905	2,844	1,793	1,879	15,947	15,586	22,199	40,130	40,739	18,661	20,032	81,191	82,970				
Renfrew.	2,275	2,272	681	744	97,321	607	3,623	11,414	7,762	8,297	3,177	3,595	22,353	23,513				
Ross and Cromarty.	3,250	3,173	759	793	518	4,516	4,414	5,165	8,117	7,174	3,691	4,008	16,973	16,190				
Roxburgh.	3,661	3,710	695	1,094	1,098	5,450	5,470	4,401	4,462	9,461	3,721	4,408	17,096	17,931				
Selkirk.	397	98	71	138	132	630	590	729	697	9,461	1,012	444	2,328	2,153				
Stirling.	3,640	3,525	1,146	1,106	556	5,342	5,279	8,524	8,721	14,673	5,333	5,858	28,530	29,112				
Sutherland.	551	119	128	198	221	868	914	1,138	2,057	1,849	524	655	3,655	3,642				
Wigtown.	4,156	1,462	1,393	598	668	6,236	6,079	10,592	18,264	17,985	7,318	8,181	36,104	36,863				
	123,009	33,391	32,100	23,504	23,939	179,904	177,229	298,463	473,505	469,309	193,765	207,044	967,311	974,816				

No. II.—STOCK.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP.										Swine.		Total Stock.	
	Sheep of all Ages for Breeding.		Sheep of all Ages for Feeding.		Lambs.		Total Sheep.							
	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.		
Aberdeen, . . .	36,787	38,109	47,393	43,230	28,504	28,060	112,084	109,399	9,691	8,673	287,004	281,027		
Argyle, . . .	418,997	412,934	155,671	151,641	266,061	249,454	840,729	814,029	2,884	3,458	909,926	884,377		
Ayr, . . .	131,980	123,525	28,509	38,444	98,554	88,404	259,043	245,373	11,442	12,483	863,048	851,566		
Banff, . . .	16,879	16,318	8,862	9,694	12,619	11,729	38,360	37,741	3,273	2,987	81,984	80,496		
Berwick, . . .	88,192	91,300	58,194	54,448	90,455	94,377	236,841	240,125	4,275	4,290	268,380	268,380		
Bute, . . .	4,497	3,873	2,105	2,023	3,618	3,018	10,220	8,914	3,735	4,266	15,581	14,376		
Arran, . . .	14,205	12,925	3,996	3,531	9,928	9,174	28,129	25,630	291	360	31,858	29,394		
Caitness, . . .	30,329	29,744	20,166	19,093	23,363	21,610	73,858	70,447	1,290	1,149	93,678	89,044		
Clackmannan, . . .	7,082	6,896	3,288	3,890	6,462	4,965	16,832	15,751	912	998	23,706	22,492		
Dumbarton, . . .	30,218	27,322	8,966	12,645	22,662	21,075	61,778	61,942	844	1,042	77,816	77,414		
Dumfries, . . .	243,783	241,505	38,666	37,854	186,023	178,631	468,472	457,990	13,101	14,374	527,157	528,635		
Edinburgh, . . .	64,428	66,628	26,828	26,123	52,214	54,792	143,470	147,543	5,266	5,225	169,808	174,672		
Elgin, . . .	27,756	28,726	11,551	14,171	20,433	20,856	59,740	63,753	3,797	4,074	90,982	95,047		
Forfar, . . .	12,263	12,708	32,839	35,630	12,204	12,778	57,306	61,116	8,754	8,863	118,899	123,059		
Haddington, . . .	27,336	28,989	47,433	50,059	28,853	22,171	97,622	101,219	6,247	6,363	163,921	168,927		
Inverness, . . .	292,987	285,919	129,017	143,156	167,508	138,619	589,512	567,694	1,474	1,667	618,209	596,907		
Kincardine, . . .	7,559	8,987	14,522	12,738	5,813	5,394	27,894	27,117	2,850	2,705	61,399	61,624		
Kinross, . . .	7,763	6,869	10,144	9,396	7,903	6,720	23,810	22,987	869	948	36,536	34,258		
Kirkcubright, . . .	137,725	134,786	43,124	44,345	120,754	113,517	301,603	292,648	6,433	7,252	353,869	346,751		
Lanark, . . .	89,859	86,291	20,313	21,135	66,817	69,193	176,989	176,619	6,998	7,666	254,079	253,451		
Linlithgow, . . .	4,471	2,861	7,229	8,755	4,813	4,029	16,513	15,545	1,494	1,524	31,931	30,752		
Nairn, . . .	17,998	21,316	6,982	6,914	10,710	10,257	35,690	38,487	1,103	1,489	50,106	50,106		
Orkney, . . .	4,822	5,083	1,816	1,414	4,458	4,318	11,096	10,815	1,152	1,387	22,884	22,179		
Zelland, . . .	3,142	3,318	954	843	2,109	1,684	6,205	5,845	52	50	8,030	7,703		
Peebles, . . .	91,570	89,708	20,648	21,470	65,949	61,633	178,167	172,711	1,216	1,215	188,311	182,692		
Perth, . . .	247,640	248,927	134,762	125,455	176,791	170,465	559,193	544,847	8,408	9,039	664,739	652,442		
Renfrew, . . .	3,672	10,515	5,343	6,189	9,046	9,196	24,061	25,850	1,446	1,808	51,337	54,794		
Ross and Cromarty, . . .	133,536	143,859	88,264	78,715	85,109	65,441	306,909	288,015	8,836	4,557	332,264	313,176		
Roxburgh, . . .	228,273	232,559	43,647	40,010	176,775	176,231	448,695	448,800	3,917	4,271	475,158	476,472		
Selkirk, . . .	78,663	79,135	3,060	3,577	57,747	52,396	139,470	135,108	357	322	142,780	138,173		
Stirling, . . .	37,313	42,909	15,096	12,919	30,137	29,885	82,546	85,513	2,348	2,488	118,766	122,392		
Sutherland, . . .	95,794	91,443	61,734	61,275	51,125	47,835	208,653	200,553	2,405	2,550	213,581	205,659		
Wigtown, . . .	40,984	42,960	12,070	13,342	32,110	32,419	84,264	88,721	5,493	6,001	132,097	137,664		
	2,712,950	2,707,950	1,145,448	1,138,521	1,964,080	1,848,429	5,822,478	5,694,900	126,944	134,350	7,096,637	6,981,295		

THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF
SCOTLAND.

AAN.

AAN, or **AEN**, a stream of the eastern Grampians. It rises on the north side of Mount Battock, within the border of Aberdeenshire, and runs about 10 miles north-eastward to a junction with the Feugh, in the parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire. The name is a corruption of **Aven**. See the article **AVEN** or **AVON**.

ABBEY, a village in the vicinity of Cambuskenneth Abbey, on the north-west border of Clackmannanshire. The tract around it is in dispute between the parish of Stirling and the parish of Logie. See **CAMBUSKENNETH**. Population of the village in 1861, 227.

ABBEY, a small village on the banks of the Tyne, about a mile east of Haddington. Here, in 1178, a Cistercian nunnery was founded and richly endowed by Ada, the mother of Malcolm IV.; and here, in 1548, the parliament met and gave their sanction to the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France. Scarcely a trace of the convent now remains.

ABBEY, any district around the remains or the site of a great ancient monastic edifice. Thus there is a special district of Abbey around the abbey of Cambuskenneth. There is an ecclesiastical district of Abbey around the abbey of Arbroath. There is a parish of Abbey around the abbey of Paisley. And there is a district known in Scottish law as emphatically the Abbey, and possessed of the privileges of a sanctuary for debtors, around the abbey and palace of Holyrood. See the article **HOLYROOD**.

ABBEY-BATHAN'S. See **ABBEY-SAINT-BATHAN'S**.

ABBEY-BURN, a stream of Kirkcudbrightshire. It runs about 6 miles southward, through the parish of Rerrick, past Dundrennan abbey, to the Solway frith, at a point a little east of Abbey Head. Burnfoot, at its mouth, is a free port, and might easily be made a commodious harbour. See **RERRICK**.

ABBEY-CRAIG, a craggy, precipitous, greenstone hill, in the neighbourhood of Cambuskenneth abbey, in the parish of Logie. It rises about 500 feet above the level of the surrounding plain, and is precisely similar in form and texture to the rocks of Craigforth and Stirling Castle in its near vicinity. A monument to Wallace was recently begun upon it, at great cost, but stood incomplete in 1865. The hill is a picturesque feature in a most magnificent landscape, and commands a gorgeous prospect of the cares and windings of the Forth. The Scottish army under Wallace was posted on it on the

night before the battle of Stirling. Excellent mill-stones are manufactured out of its rock.

ABBEY-GREEN, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. It occupies a beautiful position on the banks of the Nethan, about 6 miles from Lanark and 22 from Glasgow. A monastery was founded here in 1140 by David I., and was subordinate to the abbey of Kelso. The village has a post-office, and is otherwise the centre of influence to a considerable tract of country; but, in these respects, is usually designated by the name of the parish. See **LESMAHAGO**. Population of the village in 1861, 494.

ABBEY-SAINT-BATHAN'S, a parish in the Lamermoor district of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Haddingtonshire, and by the parishes of Cockburnspath, Coldingham, Buncle, Longformacus, Dunse, and Oldhamstocks. Its post-town is Dunse. It has a very irregular outline, and measures nearly 6 miles in extreme length, and 4 miles in extreme breadth. It is drained along the eastern boundary by the Eye, and through the interior by the head-stream and some feeders of the Whiteadder. It contains nearly 2,000 acres of arable land, and upwards of 3,000 acres of coarse pasture and barren heaths. The hills consist of greywacke, and rise 300 or 400 feet above the level of the vales. A mine of copper was commenced in 1828, on the estate of St. Bathan's, but proved uncompensating. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £2,555. The rental in 1864 was about £1,800. The Kirktown stands on the Whiteadder, about 7 miles north by west of Dunse. Population of the parish in 1831, 122; in 1861, 179. Houses, 27.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £155 9s. 3d.; glebe, £13. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with fees £12. The church is a very ancient structure, with about 140 sittings. A Cistercian nunnery, with the title of a priory, was founded here, toward the close of the 12th century, by Ada, daughter of King William the Lion, and dedicated to St. Bathan, Bythen, or Bethan, who is supposed to have been a cousin of Columba and his successor at Iona; and the priory acquired large revenues, and gave name to the parish; but not a vestige of it now exists. About three furlongs east of the church, in a field which still bears the name of Chapelfield, were to be seen, a number of years ago, the foundations of an ancient chapel; and about a mile to the west there existed not long since some

remains of the parish church of Strafountain—probably a corruption of Trois Fontaines—united at the Reformation to St. Bathans', and originally an hospital founded by David I. A little to the north-west of Strafountain, near the banks of the Monynut, a tributary of the Whiteadder, is Godscroft, once the demesne of David Hume, a distinguished writer of the 17th century, and an intimate friend of the celebrated Andrew Melville. There is a parochial library.

ABBEY-WELL. See URQUHART.

ABBOTRULE. See ABBOTSRULE.

ABBOTSFORD, the country mansion erected, and long occupied, by our great national novelist, Sir Walter Scott. It stands on the right bank of the Tweed, a little above the influx of Gala Water, about 2 miles south-east of Galashiels, and immediately adjacent to the road between Melrose and Selkirk. It looks across a beautiful sweep of the Tweed, away to the green hills of Ettrick Forest; but, excepting this pleasant prospect, it owes all its attractions, and also its name, to "Scotland's mighty minstrel." He bought the site when it was occupied by a mean farmstead called Cartley Hole; he added to it various small adjacent properties from time to time as his means increased; and he slowly and ingeniously raised the mansion and elaborated the grounds, till the former became "a romance in stone and lime," and the latter a bewilderment of beauty, where

"Well might we deem that wizard wand
Had set us down in fairy land."

The edifice defies all the rules of architecture, and has singular features and extraordinary proportions, yet looks both beautiful and picturesque. It got many of its decorative details from some of the most famous old piles in Scotland,—for example, a gateway from Linlithgow and a roof from Roslin Castle; and it contains a multitude of curiosities connected with its illustrious founder, with literature, with the fine arts, and with Scottish antiquities. The melancholy interest of it, so profound at the death of Sir Walter, was greatly deepened by the extinction of his hereditary name at the death of his son.

ABBOTSFORD FERRY, a station on the Selkirk railway, opposite Abbotsford.

ABBOTSHALL, a parish, containing a suburb of the post-town of Kirkcaldy, on the southern border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Kinghorn, Auchtertool, Auchterderran, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy. Its greatest length is nearly 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The surface is low and flat for more than half a mile from the frith, then rises in fine slow swells, with beautiful diversities, for upwards of two miles, and then descends to the northern boundary. The soil is various, but on the whole excellent. The small streams Tiel and Camilla, and a tributary of the Oar, form the chief drainage, but have little feature. Raith loch, situated in the Raith pleasure-grounds, is an artificial and highly picturesque sheet of water, about a mile long, and in some parts nearly a quarter of a mile broad. Raith House is a good old mansion, with two wings, and a fine Ionic portico. A square tower on the summit of the hill on which that mansion stands, and at an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea, commands one of the richest and most extensive panoramic views in Scotland. The residences of several proprietors are of a handsome description. The chief antiquity is a piece of the strong square tower of Balwearie, the residence of the famous wizard, Sir Michael Scott. See BALWEARIE. The parish is traversed by the Edin-

burgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The real rental of the parish in 1836 was £7,500. Assessed property in 1864. £14,733. The great majority of the inhabitants live in Linktown. This consists of an old street, about three quarters of a mile long, extending on a line with the principal street of Kirkcaldy, and of a newer street, or New Town, going off at right angles from the end of the former toward the parish church. Linktown is a burgh of regality, under Ferguson of Raith. It shares fully in the trade and public communications of Kirkcaldy, and has a gas-work, a pottery, a brick and tile work, a sail-canvas manufactory, a linen bleachfield, large spinning-mills, several power-loom factories, and a flour-mill. Annual fairs are held on the 3d Friday of April and the 3d Friday of October; but they possess little consequence. See KIRKCALDY. Population of Linktown in 1841, 4,100; in 1861, 4,385. Houses, 354. The parish also contains the village of Chapel. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,206; in 1861, 5,193. Houses, 512.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. Patron, Ferguson of Raith. Stipend, £199 11s. 11d.; glebe, £36. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with house and garden, about £35 of fees, and £25 from other sources. The parish church was built in 1788, and has 825 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised by its congregation in 1865 was £361 9s. The United Presbyterian Church at Bethelfield was built in 1836, and has 1,096 sittings. There are four non-parochial schools. Abbotshall parish was erected in 1650, by disjunction from Kirkcaldy; and it took its name from the circumstance of an abbot of Dunfermline having built a house near the site of the church.

ABBOT'S ISLE, a small green island, in the bay of Stonefield, south side of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

ABBOTSRULE, formerly a parish in Roxburghshire, now divided between Southdean and Hobkirk. It extended about 3 miles along the east side of the upper part of the Rule, from Blackcleuch Mouth to Fultonhaugh. The barony of Abbotrule contains 2,343 English acres, and was exposed to sale in 1818 at the upset price of £35,000. See SOUTHDEAN.

ABB'S HEAD (Str.), a bold promontory, in the parish of Coldingham, 2 miles north-north-east of the town of Coldingham, and 4 miles north-west of the port of Eyemouth, Berwickshire. It consists of a huge isolated mass of trap rock, opposing a perpendicular front of nearly 300 feet in height to the billows of the German ocean. On two other sides the point of the headland is nearly equally precipitous; and on the fourth it is divided from the mainland by a deep fosse. The stratified rocks adjacent to it display astonishing contortions, and are pierced with numerous large caverns. Tradition relates that, early in the 9th century, Ebba daughter of Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, fleeing from the amorous suit of Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, was shipwrecked on this coast, and built a nunnery on this headland in token of gratitude for her preservation. Of this building no remains are now discernible; but within the memory of man, there were some relics of the chapel and cemetery, attached to it on an eminence about a mile to the east.

ABDIE, a parish, containing a suburb of the post-town of Newburgh, in the north-west corner of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Perthshire, by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Newburgh, Flisk, Dunbog, Monimail, Collessie, and Auchtermuchty. Two portions of it are separated from the main body by the intervention of the parishes of Newburgh and Dunbog. The whole, if compact,

might form an area of about 6 miles by 4. The surface is a varied succession of hill and dale. About 6,000 imperial acres are under cultivation; about 300 are under wood; and about 1,670 are either waste land or coarse pasture, extensively covered with heath and furze. The finest land is rich alluvium along the Tay. The highest ground is Norman's Law, "the hill of the northern man," situated in the eastern isolated portion, rising to the height of 850 feet above the level of the sea, with a bold precipitous front, and commanding a splendid view of the vale of Eden, the frith of Tay, and the course of Gowrie. Clatchard Crag is also a remarkable basaltic eminence, situated a little south-east of Newburgh, and presenting a precipitous front of about 250 feet, along whose face passes the railway. The loch of Lindores, near the centre of the parish, is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly a mile in length, covering about 70 acres, fed by a small stream called Priest's Burn, which never freezes and never dries up, and discharges its waters by a rivulet of about 2 miles in length into the Tay at Lindores, a short way below Newburgh. The lake abounds in perch, pike, eels, and aquatic fowl; and the stream which flows from it drives five or six very valuable mills,—saw-mill, bone-mill, and corn-mills. There are ten land-owners; and of these the Earl of Zetland draws the largest rental. Macgill of Rankellour once had much land here, but now has none. The most remarkable mansion is Inchrye House, a Gothic structure with turrets and battlements, situated a little east of the loch of Lindores, and figuring conspicuously in some of the finest views of the parish. The House of Lindores is also a picturesque object. The village of Lindores, near the foot of the loch, is a place of great antiquity; and it contains some vestiges of a castle which is said to have belonged to Duncan Macduff, first Thane of Fife. Balfour relates that, in the vicinity of this castle, in June 1300, a battle was fought between the Scots under Wallace and the English, and cost the latter a loss of 3,000 killed and 500 taken prisoners; and Blind Harry states that after the battle, Wallace and his companions retired to the castle. Lindores gave the title of Baron to the ancient family of Leslie, whose peerage became dormant in 1775, at the death of Francis, the seventh lord. Population of the village of Lindores in 1841, 95. There is also a village called Grange of Lindores. Population in 1841, 166. Mount Pleasant, the suburb of Newburgh, has been almost wholly built since 1831. Population in 1861, 452. The parish is traversed for a short distance by the Perth branch of the North British railway, and enjoys ready access to communication by that railway, and by the Tay steam-boats. Population in 1831, 870; in 1861, 1,381. Houses, 248. Assessed property in 1865, £9,558 13s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £233 9s.; glebe, £23. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with about £17 fees. The parish church is a plain building with a pillared belfry, overlooking the loch of Lindores. It was built in 1827, and has between 500 and 600 sittings. There is a Free church for Abdie and Newburgh; attendance, about 220; yearly sum raised in 1865, £186 17s. There is one private school. The family of Balfour of Denmill, now represented by Lord Belhaven, were long proprietors of a large part of Abdie; and their funeral monuments are still to be seen in the aisle of the old church. One of the most famous of them was Sir James Balfour, a distinguished writer on antiquities and heraldry, and Lyon-king-at-arms to Charles I. and Charles II. The

parish anciently bore the name of Lindores; and when or why it took the name of Abdie is not known.

ABER, any locality of a marked character, either knolly or marshy, near the mouth of a stream, whether the stream falls into lake or sea, or runs into confluence with another stream. The name occurs seldom by itself, and does not in that form designate any considerable seat of population. But it occurs often and prominently as a prefix,—commonly in combination with the ancient name, which also is often the modern one, of the stream on which the locality lies. And in the case of a parish, that locality may be sought at the site of the original parish church.

ABERARDER. See NAIRN (THE).

ABERARGIE. See ABERDARGIE.

ABERBROTHWICK. See ARBROATH.

ABERCAIRNEY. See FOWLIS WESTER.

ABERCHALDER. See OICH (THE), and CALEDONIAN CANAL.

ABERCHIRDER, a village in the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire. It stands on the road from Turriff to Portsoy, and on that from Huntly to Banff, about 7 miles west of Turriff, and about 9 south by west of Banff. It contains a post-office, a stamp-office, a branch-office of the North of Scotland Bank, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Baptist meeting-house; and near it is a large handsome new church, which was erected on occasion of the famous Free Church contest. See MARNOCH. Hiring markets for servants are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas; an annual market, for horses and cattle, called Marnoch fair, is held on the second Tuesday of March; and a weekly market for grain is held, during the winter, on Monday. Aberchirder was the original name of Marnoch parish; and is said to allude to the mouth of a moss or moss-burn. Population in 1841, 819; in 1861, 1,273.

ABERCORN, a parish on the north of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Dalmeny, Kirkliston, Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow, and Carriden. Its post-town is Winchburgh. Its greatest length, east and west, is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface is exceedingly diversified and eminently picturesque, yet nowhere attains an elevation of more than 350 feet. Only two points are called hills,—Binns hill in the west, and Priest-inch in the south-east; and the former is cultivated to the summit, and commands a gorgeous, extensive, panoramic view. All the seaboard is rich with wood, and surpassingly beautiful. Hope-toun House on the coast, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, and the last place visited by George IV. in Scotland, is a truly princely mansion, amid superb pleasure-grounds. Binns House, the seat of Sir R. Dalryell, Bart., is also a fine mansion. All the streams of the parish are very small; but they drive some useful rural mills. There are several quarries of excellent sandstone, and a quarry of good whinstone; and there was, till lately, a small coal-mine. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1843 at £22,700. The assessed property in 1860 was £8,528. The villages are Newton, Philipston, and Society, but are all small. The parish is traversed by the Union canal and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Population in 1831, 1,013; in 1861, 965. Houses, 188.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend, £188 15s. 2d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £30 fees. The parish church is an old pile, thoroughly re-

paired in 1838. There is a Free church; yearly sum raised in 1853, £54 3s. 5½d.—in 1865, £35 14s. There is a school for girls, which was instituted by Lady Hopetoun, and is well attended. The monastery of Abercorn, anciently written Aebecurnig, is mentioned more than once by Bede, and may be regarded as an early Culdee establishment; and it is said to have been the residence of a bishop in the 7th century, at a time when the only other place of similar character in Scotland was Whithorn in Galloway. But not a vestige of it now exists. Nor is there a vestige of Abercorn castle, which was a feudal fortalice of great strength, and was dismantled in 1455, during the rebellion of one of the Black Douglasses. The estate of Abercorn belonged, in the 13th century, to Sir John Graham, the friend of Wallace; it afterwards passed to the Douglasses; it next went to the Hamiltons, and gave them a noble title, which continues to be enjoyed by their descendant, the Marquis of Abercorn; and it subsequently passed to the Mures, the Lindsays, the Setons, and last of all the Hopes, Earls of Hopetoun. Binns was the family seat of "the bloody Dalzell," and is still in the possession of his descendants.

ABERCROMBIE, or **ST. MONANCE**, a small parish, containing the post-office village of St. Monance, on the southern border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Pittenweem, Carnbee, Kilconquhar, and Elie. It measures about 1½ mile from north to south, and about a mile along the coast. Its surface makes a very abrupt ascent from the low and rocky beach, and then has some diversities, but on the whole is flat. The soil is chiefly a friable fertile loam; and nearly all the land is arable and cultivated. Coal mines were worked, but are exhausted. The small stream Inweary flows on the western boundary to the sea; and the Dreeb burn runs eastward on the boundary with Carnbee. There are two landowners of £100 Scots valued rent. Assessed property in 1865, £4,350 17s. 3d. The village of St. Monance stands on the coast, about 1½ mile west of Pittenweem. It is a burgh of barony, under the laird of Newark; and has 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. A good harbour is here, partly natural and partly formed by a strong pier, built in 1865; and it accommodates 3 or 4 trading vessels, and about 100 large fishing-boats belonging to the port, but is seldom frequented by strangers. A principal employment of the villagers is the herring fishery, all now in the neighbouring waters, but formerly carried on chiefly off the coast of Caithness. There are several friendly societies. The village of Abercrombie is small and rural. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,110; in 1861, 1,498. Houses, 192.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £162 0s. 11d., of which £32 19s. 4d. is received from the Exchequer. Glebe, 12 acres. Schoolmaster's salary, £35; fees, £60. There was formerly a private school. The old kirk of Abercrombie is in ruins, and has not been used as a place of worship for upwards of two centuries. It is the burying-place of the Balcaskie family. The church now in use is situated at the west end of the village of St. Monance, close upon the beach. It is a Gothic edifice, originally founded in the 14th century, and, till recently renovated, presenting a singularly antique appearance in its interior furnishings as well as externally. It is now a very handsome place of worship, seated for 528, and preserving as much of its ancient outline as was found consistent with modern ideas of comfort. It is related that David II., having been grievously wounded by a barbed arrow, and miraculously cured at the

tomb of St. Monance, dedicated this chapel to him, and granted thereto the lands of Easter Birnie. Keith says: "This chapel, which was a large and stately building of hewn stone, in form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre, was given to the Black friars, by James III., in 1460-80. The wall of the south and north branches of this monastery," he adds, "are still standing, but want the roof; and the east end and steeple serve for a church to the parishioners." This parish was known by the name of Abercrombie so far back as 1174. In 1646 the lands of Newark, constituting the barony of St. Monance, were disjoined from Kilconquhar, and annexed quoad sacra to Abercrombie. The parish thus enlarged received the designation of Abercrombie with St. Monance. In the course of years, and with the decline of the village of Abercrombie and rise of that of Monance, the old title disappeared altogether, and the parish came to be known as that of St. Monance, and is still sometimes so designated; but early in the present century, the old title of Abercrombie was formally revived at the instance of the principal proprietor, Abercrombie Anstruther of Balcaskie. A peerage of Abercrombie existed in the 17th century, in the family of Sandilands, proprietors of the lands of Newark, but became extinct at the death of the second lord.

ABERDALGIE, a parish in the Strathearn district of Perthshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Tippermuir, Perth, Forteviot, and Forgandenny. Its post-town is Perth. It has a compact outline, and measures about 3 miles from east to west, and about 2½ from north to south. It is washed along the south by the beauteous winding Earn, and ascends the hills toward the watershed with the Almond and the Tay; and it partakes fully in all the boasted beauty of Lower Strathearn, both as to the richness of its own scenery and the magnificence of its distant views. Duplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, is a superb feature. The former castle was accidentally burnt to the ground in 1827; and the present one, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, was built at a cost of upwards of £30,000. The whole parish is the property of the Earl of Kinnoul, whose ancestors acquired it in 1625 from the Earl of Morton. The soil in general is fertile, but in some places thin. There are several sandstone quarries. The assessed property of the parish in 1843 was £3,870 17s., and in 1865 was £3,724 14s. 7d. Population in 1831, 434; in 1861, 295. Houses, 62.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend, £157 19s. 4d.; glebe, £24. Patron, the Crown and the Earl of Kinnoul. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with about £14 fees. The parish of Duplin was united to this parish in 1618. The present church was built in 1773. A vault at the east end is the burying place of the Kinnoul family. The battle of Duplin was fought in this parish, August 12th, 1332. See **DURLIN**.

ABERDARGIE, a village in the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire. It is situated in the mouth of Glenfarg, near the mill of Farg, and has a humble appearance.

ABERDEEN, the capital of the north of Scotland. It stands on the east coast, between the rivers Dee and Don, in 57° 8' 20" north latitude and 2° 2' 48" west longitude, 45 miles south-south-east of Banff, 107 east-south-east of Inverness, 90 by railway north-east by north of Perth, and respectively 108, 112½, and 135 north-north-east of Edinburgh, the first of these three distances being by road, the second by railway through Broughty-Ferry, and the third by railway through Perth. It comprises two towns

Old Aberdeen and New Aberdeen, situated about a mile from each other, of different aspects, and with distinct charters and privileges; so that, though possessing one set of interests, and included within the limits of one parliamentary burgh, it requires to be described as two places, each with its own parochial connexions, and as a separate town.

The parish in which OLD ABERDEEN stands is called the parish of Old Machar. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of New Machar and Belhelvie; on the east by the sea; on the south by the parish of St. Nicholas and by Kincardineshire; and on the west by the parishes of Banchory-Devenick, Newhills, and Dyce. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. The river Dee divides it from Kincardineshire; and the river Don goes windingly across its centre. Its surface rises slowly from the beach, and is beautifully diversified by heights and hollows and by the fruits of art. The general landscape is pleasant, and comprises some fine close scenes and a good far-away view. Its chief features are the beach and sea, the course of the river, some woods on the Don, clumps of trees on the rising grounds, country mansions, villas, manufactories, villages, the town of Old Aberdeen, and the outskirts of New Aberdeen. The steep and rugged banks of the Don, from the house of Seaton to below the old bridge, are truly romantic. Many curious little sand-hills occur near Ferryhills, moulded into various forms, and disposed in all directions, seemingly by the retiring of some immense quantity of water. The soil of some parts of the parish is naturally fertile; but that of other parts either lies barren or has been forced into productiveness by labour and expense. The principal mansions are Grandholm, Scotstown, Denmore, Balgownie, Hilton, Powis, Cornhill, Seaton, and Woodside.

The part of the parish north of the Don is called the landward part, yet nearly one half of its population is in villages. The part south of the Don is all included in the parliamentary boundary of the burgh; and contains the manufacturing contiguous villages of Woodside, Tanfield, and Cotton, about 2 miles north-west of New Aberdeen,—the village of Ruthrieston, about 2 miles south-west,—the suburbs of Broadford, on the north side,—Gilcomston, along the north end of the west side,—the Windmill Brae and College Street near the south end of the same side,—Holborn, about half-a-mile to the south-west,—Dee village, on the bank of the river Dee,—and the new streets situated between Gilcomston and the Dee, extending nearly three-quarters of a mile westward, and containing many of the best houses of New Aberdeen. The agriculture of Old Machar has, in recent times, received large accessions both by the reclamation of waste lands and in the form of general improvement; and the manufactures, in addition to those in the town, comprise extensive woollen-cloth-making, thread-spinning, weaving, bleaching, and flax-spinning, at Grandholm-Haugh, Gordon's Mills, Printfield, Broadford, and Rubislaw. Assessed property in 1860, £112,172; of which £319 were in quarries, and £1,844 in fisheries. Population in 1831, 25,107; in 1861, 33,236. Houses, 3,431. Population, in 1861, of the landward part, 1,298. Houses, 226.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The charge is collegiate. Patron of both charges, the Earl of Fife. Stipend of the first minister, £273 1s. 3d., without a manse or glebe; of the second minister, £282 19s. 9d., with a manse and glebe of the yearly value of £31 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £60. The parish church formed part of the cathedral of St. Machar, in the city of

Old Aberdeen, and will be described in our account of the town. Sittings, 1,594. The chapel in King's College is open during the session for the accommodation of the professors and students. The parish in ancient times comprehended, not only all its present territory, but also the districts of New Machar and Newhills; and it ranked as a deanery, or was held by the dean of the cathedral, while these districts were served as chapelries. But about the time of the Reformation, New Machar was erected into a separate parish; and about the year 1633, Newhills also was made a separate parish. And in modern times, three chapels were built respectively in Gilcomston, in Woodside, and at Holborn, and during a few years previous to the Disruption, had the character of quoad sacra parish churches, each with a definite parochial territory. Gilcomston chapel was erected by subscription in 1769–71, enlarged in 1796, and has 1,522 sittings; and in September, 1852, it was constituted by the Court of Teinds a quoad sacra parish church. Woodside chapel is a commodious structure, erected in 1846; was constituted a quoad sacra parish church, by the Court of Session, in December, 1862; and had 1,140 persons on its communion roll in 1865. Holborn chapel was erected by subscription in 1836, at the cost of £1,858, and has 1,332 sittings. The minister of Gilcomston chapel is elected by trustees; and the minister of each of the other two chapels by the congregation. There are five Free churches,—Old Machar, Gilcomston, Woodside, Holborn, and Bon-Accord; and they had communicants in 1864, and raised contributions in 1865, as follow:—Old Machar, communicants, 246,—contributions, £612 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Gilcomston, communicants, 1,169,—contributions, £695 5s. 7d.; Woodside, communicants, 606,—contributions, £598 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Holborn, communicants, 846,—contributions, £558 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Bon-Accord, communicants, 496,—contributions, £397 4s. 6d. The other places of worship are an Original Seceder church, with 500 sittings; St. John's Episcopal church, with 386 sittings; a Congregational chapel at Cotton, with 480 sittings; and a Baptist meeting-house, with about 50 attendants. There are two private schools in the district north of the Don, and perhaps so many as seventy in the district south of it,—the total number in 1833 having been sixty-two, with an attendance of 2,160.

THE TOWN OF OLD ABERDEEN stands about a mile north of New Aberdeen, and adjacent to the right bank of the Don, on the road to Peterhead and Fraserburgh. It is a burgh of barony, the seat of an university, and formerly the seat of a bishopric. It has a countrified, classic, and antique appearance, and presents a striking contrast, in both its quietness and its quaintness, to the bustle and pretension of New Aberdeen. Its environs abound in gardens and fruiteries, and look as if disdaining all acquaintance with manufacture and commerce. The approach to it from the north over the Don is eminently interesting. The river there flows in a deep narrow bed, between beetling crags and among embowering wood; and it is spanned, at the distance of 1,200 yards from the sea, by the famous 'Brig o' Balgownie,' a lofty, narrow, gaunt Gothic arch of 72 feet in width,—and, 450 yards lower down, by the new bridge of Don, a structure of 5 arches, and 500 feet in length. In 1281, Henry Cheyne, the nephew of the Red Comyn, who opposed the claims of Robert Bruce to the crown of Scotland, became bishop of Aberdeen; and, after Comyn was slain at Dumfries in 1305, the bishop was obliged to flee to England, and to let his episcopal revenues lie unapplied. But he eventually got reconciled to

King Robert, and was allowed to return and to take repossession of his see; and then, with the concurrence or more probably by the command of the king, he devoted the accumulated episcopal revenues to the building of a bridge over the Don, in the vicinity of the cathedral. This was erected probably about the year 1320, and is the present 'Brig o' Balgownie.' An annual sum of £2 5s. 8d. was bequeathed by Sir Alexander Hay toward the supporting of it; and this bequest, which, as the quaint inscription on the lobby wall of Aberdeen town-house says, consisted of "certain few fermes and an-rents," went on accumulating by increase of the value of the property. In 1825, the fund amounted to £20,000, and was applied to the building of the new bridge; and since then, though no expense has been spared in keeping the old bridge and road-way in excellent repair, the fund has again accumulated, insomuch that, in 1865, it amounted to £14,000. Lord Byron commemorates this locality in a stanza of Don Juan, where he speaks of "the Dee, the Don, Balgownie's Brig's black wall;" and he adds in a note, "The Brig of Don, near the Auld Town of Aberdeen, with its one arch, and its black deep salmon stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with a childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying as recollected by me, was this, but I have never heard nor seen it since I was nine years of age:—

'Brig of Balgownie, black's your wa',
Wi' a wife's ae son, and a mare's ae foal,
Doon ye shall fa'!' "

Several streets, courts, and closes of Old Aberdeen challenge attention by their singular or ancient features. Mar's Castle is a curious object. The town-house is a neat building, erected towards the close of last century. The trades' hospital, built on the site of the Mathurine convent, was founded in 1533 by Bishop Dunbar. There are no remains of the bishop's palace. The cathedral was originally founded in 1154; but having become ruinous, it was demolished, and a splendid new one founded by Bishop Kinninmonth in 1357. This is said to have been seventy years in progress; but it does not appear to have ever been completed. All parts of it except the nave were either destroyed by the fury of mobs at the Reformation, or pulled down by the soldiers of Cromwell as building material for a garrison. The nave is now the parish church, and is kept in high preservation, and underwent repairs in 1832. It is 135 feet long and 65 feet broad; and, though not an elegant structure, is massive and noble, and possesses some interesting features. The windows and pillars are in the severe early English style, and for the most part plain; but the western window is a very fine large one, with seven high lancet lights, and the capitals of the pillars of the transept are beautifully carved with oak and vine leaves. The ceiling, too, is of oak, finely carved, and painted with armorial bearings.

The buildings of King's college, however, are the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen. It appears that there existed, so long ago as the reign of Malcolm IV., a "*Studium generale in collegio canoniorum Aberdoniensium*," which subsisted till the foundation of this college by Bishop Elphinstone. In 1494, Pope Alexander VI., by a bull dated February 10th, instituted in the city of Old Aberdeen, or Aberdeen, an university, or "*Studium generale et Universitas stultii generalis*," for theology, canon and

civil law, medicine, the liberal arts, and every lawful faculty; and privileged to grant degrees. James IV. applied for this bull on the supplication of Bishop Elphinstone, who is considered as the founder. But though the bull was granted in 1494, the college was not founded till the year 1505. It was dedicated to St. Mary; but, being taken under the immediate protection of the king, it was denominated King's college. James IV. and Bishop Elphinstone endowed it with large revenues; and Charles I. gave it additional possessions. It had, in 1836, an income of £2,363 from endowments and Crown grants; and it received, in 1840, a bequest of £11,000 from Dr. Simpson of Worcester. Its bursaries were 128, aggregately yielding £1,643 a-year. Its first principal was Hector Boethius.

A recommendation was made in the report of the University commissioners of 1838, that King's college and Marischal college should be united into one university, to be called the university of Aberdeen, with its seat at Old Aberdeen; and this recommendation has been carried out under the act 1858. The university possesses the funds which belonged to both colleges, and ranks from the year 1494, the date of King's college. The session, in arts, commences on the last Monday of October, and closes on the first Friday of April; in divinity, commences on the second Monday of December, and closes on the last Friday of March; in law, commences on the first Monday of November, and extends to the end of March; in medicine, for winter, commences on the first Monday of November, and extends over six months, and for summer, commences on the first Monday of May, and extends over three months. The general council meets twice a-year—on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of April, and on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of October. The chief officers are a chancellor, elected by the general council, a rector, elected by the matriculated students, a principal, appointed by the Crown, and four assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the rector, the general council, and the senatus academicus. The university court consists of the rector, the principal, and the four assessors. The senatus academicus consists of the principal and the professors. The chairs are Greek, humanity, logic, mathematics, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, natural history, systematic theology, divinity and church history, divinity and biblical criticism, oriental languages, law, institutes of medicine, practice of medicine, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, materia medica, midwifery, medical logic and jurisprudence, and botany. The Crown appoints to fifteen of the chairs, and the university court to five. There are also three lectureships and eight assistantships. Under the act of 1858, the professorships of Greek, humanity, mathematics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, church history, oriental languages, and chemistry, as also the principalship, were united with those of King's college; new professorships of logic, divinity and biblical criticism, institutes of medicine, materia medica, midwifery, and botany were instituted for the united colleges; compensation, to the aggregate amount of £3,500 a-year, was made to such professors and other officials as were necessarily displaced; a new scale of emoluments, including estimated amounts from fees, was fixed,—allotting to the principal £599 a-year, to the Greek professor £607, humanity £578, logic £492, mathematics £536, moral philosophy £492, natural philosophy £524, natural history £468, systematic theology £566, church history £486, biblical criticism £130, oriental languages £439, law £303, institutes of medicine £272, practice of medicine £254,

chemistry £531, anatomy, £600, surgery £266, materia medica £242, midwifery £223, medical jurisprudence £222, botany £377; and authority was given for repairs and alterations in Marischal college, and for the erection of new buildings at King's college, at an estimated cost of respectively £800 and £17,936. The number of members of the general council, in 1865, was 502. The number of matriculated students, in the winter session of 1863-4, was 560; in the summer session of 1864, 109. The number who graduated in 1864 was 43 in arts, 52 in medicine, and 4 in divinity.

The buildings of King's college stand on the east side of the town; and are rendered conspicuous at a distance by a fine square tower, fashioned at the top into a beautiful imperial crown, surmounted by a cross. The crown is said to have been built about 1530, by Bishop Dunbar, to replace an original spire or lantern, which had been damaged or overthrown by a storm. The buildings occupy the sides of a large quadrangle, underwent extensive additions and repairs shortly before the union of the colleges, and presented then remarkable mixtures of both style and material; and the west side, composed of class-rooms, has since then been rebuilt. All the old parts are of granite, with either round-headed arches, or severe sharp early English ones; and the restored portions of these have fronts of polished sandstone, and florid perpendicular windows. The buildings, as a whole, comprise a chapel, a library, a museum, a common hall, a suite of class-rooms, and a range of modern houses unattached, for the accommodation of the professors. The chapel is the choir of the old College church, and a very handsome building, and has stalls of beautifully carved black oak, surrounded by a screen of the same material, in a style of artistic finish far superior to everything else of the kind in Scotland; but the ancient elegant decorations both of this building and of the common hall have been sadly spoiled by modernized seats, pulpits, and stucco-work. The tomb of Bishop Elphinstone is in the middle of the chapel, and was once highly ornamented, but is now covered with a slab of black marble without inscription. The library is the nave of the old College church, and is much too small to afford proper lodgment to the immense and most valuable collection.

When King's college existed as a separate institution, it was the great resort of students from the surrounding rural districts and from all parts of the North Highlands; and its numerous small bursaries, together with very moderate class fees, and efficient professional teaching, enabled large numbers of young men from the humbler ranks of life to obtain an excellent classical education, and so push their way to positions of influence and distinction. Since the union of the colleges, the curriculum of study has been somewhat extended, the system of bursaries partly modified, several of these formed into scholarships, and the class-fees considerably increased.

Old Aberdeen is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance towards the end of the 9th century. David I., in 1154, translated the episcopal see from Mortlach to this place, and granted "to God and the blessed Mary, St. Machar, and Nectarius, bishop of Aberdeen, the hail village of Old Aberdeen." Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and James IV., successively confirmed and enlarged the original charter, and conferred extensive grants of lands and tithes on the bishop of Aberdeen. On the abolition of Episcopacy, the right of appointing magistrates fell to the Crown; and, in 1723, a warrant of the Privy-council authorized the magistrates

to elect their successors in office in future. Previous to the municipal act, the council, including the provost, four bailies, and a treasurer, consisted of 19 members. The limits of the burgh are ill-defined. The revenue of the burgh in 1832, was £43 5s.; the expenditure £14 16s. 6d. The burgh has no debts, and little property; the latter consisting only of a right of community in a moss, and a freedoom-hill lying north of the Don, the town-house, feu-duties, customs, and a sum of £310. The magistrates are trustees of £2,791 13s. 4d., three per cent. consols, being a proportion of a bequest left by Dr. Bell to found a school upon the Madras plan; and also of Mitchell's hospital, endowed in 1801, for maintaining five widows and five unmarried daughters of burghesses. There are seven incorporated crafts, but no guildry. Old Aberdeen is a place of little trade; but a fair for cattle and horses is held at it on the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of October, old style. The population of the town and its environs in 1851—or the population of Old Machar, after deducting the districts of Bon-Accord, Gilcomston, Holburn, and Woodside, and all the district north of the Don—was 8,772. But the population of the town itself was only 1,490.

The parish in which most of NEW ABERDEEN stands is called St. Nicholas. It was divided in 1828 into six parishes; but it is still conveniently recognised as one parish in topographical description and in statistics. It has an irregularly quadrangular outline, and comprises an area of about 1,100 imperial acres. It is bounded on the south by the river Dee; on the east by the sea; and on the other sides by Old Machar. The boundary on the Dee runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearly eastward to the river's mouth; that on the sea-shore runs nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile almost due north, to a point opposite the little eminence of Broad Hill, nearly midway between the Dee and the Don; and that with Old Machar runs nearly westward about a mile, and then irregularly south-westward for about another mile to the Denburn, between Broadford and Gilcomston, and thence southward, along the Denburn, almost three quarters of a mile, to the Dee. Somewhat more than one half of all the area, comprising most of the south side, all the west side, and nearly one half of the north side, is occupied by the city of Aberdeen and by the suburb of Footdee or Futtie, which lies along the lower reach of the river; and the rest of the north side is chiefly disposed in market gardens, nurseries, and bleach-greens; while nearly all the east side consists of a range of low sand hills and an expanse of links or open downs. The surface of the south and west sides is roughly tumulated, and comprises Heading Hill on the eastern outskirts of the city, and the Castle Hill, the Port Hill, the School Hill, and St. Catherine's Hill, (the last now levelled,) within the city and occupied by its streets; and the surface of the north side and of the links is nearly flat, and but very slightly elevated above the level of the sea. The annual value of property in the parish assessed to income tax in 1860, exclusive of railways, was £143,137; of which £2,016 were in fisheries, and £5,610 in gas-works. Population of the parish in 1831, 32,912; in 1841, 36,734; in 1861, 41,962. Houses, 2,711.

The parish of St. Nicholas, in remote Roman Catholic times, contained a parish church, a Dominican friary, a Franciscan friary, a Carmelite friary, and a monastery dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parish church was probably the oldest of these structures, and certainly seems to have been by far the most magnificent; and it was dedicated to St. Nicholas, who had been bishop of Myria in Lycia,

and who, according to a prevalent custom of the times, was chosen patron saint of the city. That church, in a superb cathedral-like form in which it stood for ages, was probably built in the 12th century, and at all events is known to have existed in the 13th; and it afterwards was fitted up and long used as two churches,—the nave or west end of it under the name of the West church, and the choir or east end of it under the name of the East church. The church of the Franciscan friary also came early to be used in the capacity of what is now termed a chapel of ease, or rather took rank as a co-ordinate parochial place of worship under the name of Greyfriars church. A chapel was founded at Footdee, in 1498, by the town-council, for the benefit of the fishing population, and dedicated to St. Clement; and after the Reformation, it was neglected and went into decay; but in 1631, it was repaired and put into use as a church in connection with the Protestant establishment. The ministers of all the four places acted conjointly, or had a cumulative care of the parish, yet each exercised a special supervision within a district of his own; and during at least 150 years, the charges of the West church and the East church were collegiate. In modern times, several other places of worship were erected, either originally in connection with the Establishment, or in circumstances which afterwards brought them into connection with it; and in 1828, by a decree of the Court of Teinds, the four old churches and two of these modern erections, called the South church and the North church, were constituted separate and distinct parish churches, and had distributed among them all the territory of the old parish in six new parishes. Four other places of worship which existed prior to 1828, and one which was built in 1833, held the rank of quoad sacra parish churches at and before the Disruption in 1843; but three of them then adhered to the Free church, and the other two are now the only chapels of ease in St. Nicholas.

All the parishes of New Aberdeen are in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The town council are the patrons of the six parish churches; and the congregations elect to the two chapels of ease. The stipends of the ministers of the West, the East, the South, and the North parishes, are £300 each, paid by the city corporation; that of the minister of Greyfriars parish is £250, paid by the city corporation; and that of the minister of St. Clement's parish is £279 11s. 10½d., derived from the half-barony of Torrie, the glebe of Footdee, and seat-rents.—The present West church stands on the site of the nave of the old church of St. Nicholas, and was built in 1755 and enlarged in 1836, and contains 1,454 sittings. Population of the West parish in 1831, 8,930; in 1861, 11,450. The present East church stands on the site of the choir of the old church of St. Nicholas, and was built in 1837, and contains 1,705 sittings. Population of the East parish in 1831, 3,846; in 1861, 5,182. The Greyfriars church is a very ancient building, the only ancient church now in New Aberdeen, and is often called the College church. Sittings, 1,042. Population of Greyfriars parish in 1831, 4,706; in 1861, 7,143. The present St. Clement's church stands on the site of the old Footdee church, and was built in 1828, and contains 800 sittings. Population of St. Clement's parish in 1831, 6,501; in 1861, 7,623. The original South church was built in 1779, and was first a meeting-house in connexion with the Relief body, and afterwards a chapel of ease in connexion with the Establishment; and in 1830–1 that structure was taken down and the present church erected on its site. Sittings, 1,562. Popu-

lation of the South parish in 1831, 4,313; in 1861, 4,291. The North church was built in 1826, and contains 1,486 sittings. Population of the North parish in 1831, 4,616; in 1861, 6,273. The two chapels of ease are called Trinity church and John Knox's church. Trinity church was built in 1794, and contains 1,247 sittings, but is now shut up; and John Knox's church was built in 1835, and contains 1,054 sittings.

The Free churches in St. Nicholas parish are the West, the East, Greyfriars, St. Clement's, South, North, Trinity, John Knox, Union, Melville, Mariners', and the Gaelic. The communicants in the West, in 1864, were 1,070,—the yearly contributions, in 1865, £1,772 7s. 4½d.; in the East, communicants, 890,—contributions, £1,461 7s. 7d.; in Greyfriars, communicants, 160,—contributions, £170 16s. 10½d.; in St. Clement's, communicants, 940,—contributions, £559 2s. 3½d.; in South, communicants, 1,100,—contributions, £1,528 15s. 7½d.; in North, communicants, 487,—contributions, £498 17s. 3d.; in Trinity, communicants, 784,—contributions, £1,588 19s. 7d.; in John Knox, communicants, 914,—contributions, £568 15s. 3d.; in Union, communicants, 712,—contributions, £400 14s. 11d.; in Melville, communicants, 102,—contributions, £110 7s. 9½d.; in Mariners', communicants, 250,—contributions, £141 8s. 4½d.; in the Gaelic, communicants, 209,—contributions, £161 10s. 5d. There were, in 1865, six United Presbyterian churches,—respectively in St. Nicholas-lane, in George-street, in Belmont-street, in Charlotte-street, in St. Paul-street, and in Gallowgate; and the last had but recently become connected with the U. P. body. The other places of worship, in 1865, inclusive of some within Old Machar, were an Original Seceder church, in Skene-street; four Independent chapels, in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, in Belmont-street, Dee-street, Blackfriars-street, and Albion-street; two Independent chapels, in connexion with the Evangelical Union, in St. Paul-street and Johns-street; St. Andrew's Scotch Episcopal church, served by the Bishop of Aberdeen and an assistant, in King-street, with 1,100 sittings; St. John's Scotch Episcopal church, in Crown-terrace; St. Mary's Scotch Episcopal church, in Carden-place; St. Paul's English Episcopal church, in Gallowgate, with 900 sittings; St. James' English Episcopal church, in Crown-street; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in Long Acre, with 900 sittings; three Baptist chapels, in George-street, John-street, and South Silver-street; a Glassite chapel, in St. Andrew's-street; a Quakers' meeting-house, in Gallowgate; a Unitarian chapel, in George-street; and a Roman Catholic church, served by the bishop of the northern district of Scotland, and two assistants, in Huntly-street.

In the times before the Reformation, there was a St. Mary's chapel, under the East church; there was a St. Catherine's chapel founded in 1242, and situated on St. Catherine's-hill; and there was a St. Ninian's chapel situated on the Castle-hill. The Black friars had their establishment on the School-hill, where Gordon's hospital and the Grammar-school now stand; the Carmelite, or White friars' monastery, was on the south side of the Green, near Carmelite-street; and the Greyfriars in Broad-street, where the Marischal college and Greyfriars church are now situated.

The CITY OF NEW ABERDEEN is a place of great spirit, bustle, and magnificence, every way worthy of its high honours as the seat of an university, the seat of much manufacture and commerce, and the fourth greatest town in all Scotland, and by far the first in the north. It fascinates all strangers, and

does so chiefly by its own power, or through the effects of the industry and the arts of its citizens; for it possesses none of the thrilling brilliance or grand picturesqueness of site and surrounding scenery which distinguishes Inverness, Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh, and so many other famous Scottish towns. The approach to it by sea lies along a bleak sandy coast, with low rocks and long reefs on the foreground, and a tame unfeatured surface on the background, and becomes interesting only at the point of sudden ingress among the crowded shipping of the harbour. The land approach from the south, too, traverses a broad, low, moorish outskirt of the Grampians, and is all utterly dismal till it bursts at once on a near view of the Dee and the city. But the contrast there is most striking; and an impression is instantly produced on an intelligent stranger, which subsequent acquaintance with the place thoroughly confirms, that wonders have been worked by art both within the city and on the surrounding soil. Three interesting walks, of four or five miles each, may be had among the environs. The first goes to Old Aberdeen, and up the Don, past Grandholm and through Woodside, and returns to the city by the Inverness road; the second goes by the Lunatic Asylum, on the north-west side of the city, to the Stockel-hill, where the best view of the city and the surrounding country is obtained, and proceeds thence to the great granite quarries of Rubislaw, and returns by the Skene turnpike road; and the third goes south-westward to the Old Bridge of Dee, and passes down the right bank of the Dee to Girdleness lighthouse, and crosses by the ferry to Footdee.

The first dwelling-houses of Aberdeen were probably a few rude huts near the spot where Trinity church now stands. The ground next occupied was probably in the neighbourhood of the castle and the green; and the town gradually extended in the direction of the Ship-row, the Exchequer-row, and the south side of Castlegate. But in the 14th century the town was almost totally destroyed by an English army under Edward III.; and a grand extension of it then took place over the eminences of Castle-hill, Port-hill, St. Catherine's-hill, and Woolman-hill; and this took the name of New Aberdeen, not in contradistinction to the kirktown of Old Machar, which now bears the name of Old Aberdeen, but in contradistinction to the old town on the Dee which the English had destroyed. Even the new town, however, with the exception of its public structures, was rude and insubstantial; and not till ages after did it acquire any regularity of alignment or urbanity of appearance. In 1545 a stone edifice was considered a mark of great opulence; and so late as 1741 the houses on the west side of the Broadgate were constructed of wood. Westwards of the Gallowgate, there was, till the latter part of last century, a large fenny marsh, called the Loch, which must have occupied a large portion of the north-west quarter of the present city. The very best streets, too, till then and afterwards, were narrow and unlevel, and had no better pavement than a causeway of round stones; and the parts of the town most favourable to drainage and ventilation on the Den-burn and toward the south-west, were huddlements of houses so chokingly close to one another, and so abominably filthy, as to render it difficult to conceive how they could be ever free from pestilence; and the only egresses to the Dee and to the north were by steep, rough, suffocating thoroughfares, which persons accustomed to the modern conveniences of the city would think it a dire penance to go through. And even to the present hour, indeed, there are remains of this state of

things within the city, in no fewer than about 60 narrow lanes, and no fewer than about 163 courts or closes, of an average breadth of not more than 7 feet.

But about the end of last century a great change began; and it rapidly gave the city grand new features, and at the same time set its finest old ones in advantageous lights. First, a street was opened from Broad-street to North-street, so as to form an improved outlet to the north. Next, Marischal-street was opened from Castle-street to the quay; and, though rather inconveniently steep, it is interesting both for being still a great thoroughfare from the centre of the city to the harbour, and for being the first street in Aberdeen which was paved with dressed stones. Next, a new and important exit to the north-west was obtained by opening George-street through the middle of the loch, to communicate with a new turnpike road to Inverury. Next, two grand new exits were made, from the middle of the town at Castle-street, by respectively Union-street to the south-west, and King-street to the north,—two projects which were estimated by the engineer to cost the town council about £42,000, but which soon actually cost them £171,280, and then involved them in bankruptcy. And contemporaneously with these, and also subsequently, there were other great improvements which we shall have occasion to glance at when noticing the public buildings and the harbour.

The edifices of Aberdeen, both public and private, are for the most part constructed of a very fine granite from the neighbouring quarries; and those of the modern and principal streets are so clean, so massive, so uniformly surfaced, and reflect the light so clearly from the glittering mica of the granite as to look, on a sunny day, as if they had just been hewn and polished from the rocks on which they stand. Union-street is about a mile long, spacious, straight, elegantly edified, well-gemmed with public buildings, and altogether one of the finest streets of the empire; and at the same time runs on a higher level than the portions of the town on its southern flank, and looks over the tops of their houses to a pleasant prospect of the south side of the Dee. It is carried over two of the old streets of the town, and over the ravine of the Den-burn, which formerly caused vast inconvenience to the thoroughfare; and there it is sustained by a magnificent bridge of three arches,—two of them covered and concealed and of 50 feet each in span, and the other open, 132 feet in span, and surmounted with cornice, parapet, and balustrades. This bridge cost £13,342. St. Nicholas-street leads airily from Union-street to George-street on the north-west. Market-street is wide, short, and moderately steep; leads direct from Union-street to the harbour; and, in 1865, was in process of being built with houses of a superior character. Castle-street is a large oblong square, the Place of the City, rich in public ornamental structures, and taking its name from an ancient fortress which stood on a rising ground on its eastern side. King-street is little inferior in splendour to Union-street, and has also several handsome public buildings. Broad-street is the site of Marischal college; and the house in it, No. 64, was the residence of Lord Byron, while under his mother's care. The other streets do not challenge particular notice, but may be described in the aggregate as at least equal to the second and the third class streets of most stone-built towns in Britain.

The West and East churches stand on the north side of Union-street, amid a cemetery of nearly two acres in area, which is separated from the street by

a very beautiful Ionic façade. The West church is a plain structure, in the Italian style, and contains a stone effigy of Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, who fell at Harlaw in 1411,—a curious brass plate, in memory of Dr. Duncan Liddell, founder of the mathematics chair in Marischal college,—and a fine white marble monument, executed by Bacon, at the cost of £1,200, in memory of a lady. The East church is a masterly and much-admired Gothic structure, nearly after the model of the fine old relic of mediæval architecture which it replaced. The two churches are separated from each other by the original transept of the old church of St. Nicholas, now called Drum's Aisle, in consequence of being the burial-place of the ancient family of that name; and this is surmounted by a square tower and spire, 140 feet high, containing a set of very finely toned bells. In the cemetery lie the mortal remains of the poet of 'the Minstrel,' of Principal Campbell, of the learned Blackwell, and of Dr. Hamilton, the author of a work on the National Debt.—Greyfriars church stands in a court adjacent to Marischal college, behind some lofty houses which separate it from Broad-street; and is a plain ancient Gothic hall, with a modern aisle on its east side. The General Assembly of 1640 was held here; and the town-council, on that occasion, made lavish outlay on the church and otherwise in order to do the assembly honour.—St. Clement's church, at Footdee, is a neat Gothic building of 1828, surrounded by a cemetery. The South church, in Belmont-street, is a Gothic structure of 1831, with massive gables and tower. The North church, in King-street, was built in 1826, at a cost of £10,500, and is an oblong edifice in the Ionic style, with a circular tower 150 feet high. The Free East, West, and South churches, in Belmont-street, form an imposing cruciform pile, with a graceful brick spire. St. Andrew's Episcopal church, in King-street, was built in 1817, at a cost of £8,000, is a handsome sandstone Gothic structure, and contains a statue of Bishop John Skinner by Flaxman. St. Mary's Episcopal church, in Carden-place, was built shortly before 1865, is in the early pointed style, and has a very rich interior. The Independent chapel, in Belmont-street, was built in 1865, at a cost of £3,200, and is in the Romanesque style. The Roman Catholic church, in Huntly-street, is a recent edifice in the early English pointed style, and is extensive and imposing.

The Town-house stands on the north side of Castle-street, and was erected in 1730. It is a plain edifice, containing town-hall, council chamber, and other apartments; and on its east end is an old square tower, now faced up in a very tasteful manner with dressed granite, and surmounted by an elegant spire of 120 feet in height. The Court-house adjoins the town-hall, and was erected in 1818. A new suite of Municipal and County buildings was projected near the end of 1865; to occupy the site of the Town-house and Court-house, but to retain the tower; to present a frontage of 200 feet to Union-street, and one of 115 feet to Broad-street; and to have, at its southwest angle, a tower 28 feet square, surmounted by turrets and a lofty lantern gablet. The style is French Gothic, intermingled with Scottish baronial; and the estimated cost was £60,000.—The Music-hall buildings are westward of the bridge in Union-street; include the quondam county buildings, erected in 1820 at a cost of £11,500; and have a new splendid hall, added at a cost of £5,000, opened by the late Prince Consort, capable of accommodating nearly 3,000 persons, and containing a very fine organ.—The cross, one of the most beautiful structures of its

kind, stands in the middle of the upper end of Castle-street. It is an hexagonal building, richly ornamented with large medallions of the kings of Scotland from James I. to James VII.; and from the centre springs a splendid column of the composite order, and surmounted by an unicorn bearing on its breast a scutcheon charged with the Scottish lion. It was the work of John Montgomery, a country mason from the village of Old Rayne, and was originally erected in 1686, on the site of a more ancient cross, at the top of a smooth pavement, opposite the entrance of the Court-house, but, in 1842, for the sake of better effect, it was rebuilt where it now stands, with great improvements in style, and on a basement of several feet in height above the level of the street, and surrounded by an iron railing.—A colossal statue of the late Duke of Gordon, formed after a model by Campbell of London, stands about 30 feet in front of the cross, and nearly in the centre of Castle-street. The figure, hewn from a single block of granite, measures, including the plinth, 11 feet 3 inches; and the pedestal, a block of red granite, is 10 feet 3 inches in height.—A bronze statue of the late Prince Consort, by Baron Marochitti, stands in a circular recess at the south end of Union terrace, on the west side of Union bridge. It represents the Prince seated, wearing various orders, with a scroll in one hand, and his field-marshal's hat in the other. The statue itself measures 6½ feet in height, and is placed on a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite 8 feet high. The likeness is not considered good. The statue is a memorial one by the town and county of Aberdeen, and was publicly inaugurated on 13 October, 1863, in presence of the Queen.

The Jail is situated immediately behind the Court-house, and was built in 1831. It is 129 feet in length, and 98 in breadth, and contains 69 cells and 6 day-rooms; and within its precincts is a court divided into six compartments, with the turnkey's lodge in the centre.—The West prison stands near the west end of Union-street, and was erected in 1809, at the expense of nearly £12,000. It is a large castellated building, within a square area of nearly two Scotch acres, surrounded by a high enclosing wall, and containing 112 cells, besides two sick-rooms, and 8 small adjoining dormitories, and having attached to it a house occupied by the chaplain, and other accommodations. It has not been used as a prison since 1863, the other jail affording accommodation for all the criminals under confinement.—The Barrack stands on the crest of the Castle-hill, above the Waterloo quay, and was built in 1796. It has an appropriate and commanding appearance, and contains quarters for about 600 men.

The Old Bridge of Dee, though situated about a mile south-west of the landward extremity of Union-street, belongs really to the city, both because it is under the sole management of the town council, and because it is connected with the city by a chain of interesting suburbs; and till quite recently, it was also the line of the only great thoroughfare to the south of Scotland. Bishop Elphinstone left a considerable legacy to build a bridge over the river Dee, near Aberdeen, but died in 1514, before anything was done towards it. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Sutherland, having succeeded to the bishopric of Aberdeen in 1518, fulfilled his predecessor's intentions, and erected the greater part of the bridge where it now stands, about the year 1530. This bridge having gone into decay, was restored out of the funds belonging to itself, between the

years 1720 and 1724; and again it was widened from 15 to 26 feet, at an expense of £7,250, in 1842; and on the latter occasion, the facing of the enlarged side was carefully taken down and replaced so as to maintain unimpaired the old character of the masonry. The bridge is a fine structure of seven arches; and in the times of the ecclesiastical civil wars, it was the scene of more than one tough contest between the Covenanters and their oppressors.—A suspension bridge, called the Wellington bridge, was, in 1829, erected over the Dee at Craig-lug, 2,600 yards below the old bridge; and is a very splendid structure of 140 feet in span.—The viaduct of the Aberdeen railway across the Dee is one of the most magnificent things of its kind in Scotland, and a fine addition to the many striking architectural features of Aberdeen, but unhappily is so near the Wellington bridge as to make its relative position awkward, and to produce a confusing effect on the spectator. It was erected after a design by Messrs. Locke and Errington, and, from the peculiar difficulties attending its construction over a voluminous, rapid, and shifting river, causing more than one alteration in its foundations, is not the least creditable among the substantial and elegant achievements of modern engineering.—An excellent drawbridge goes across the harbour, opposite the foot of Marischal-street, to a group of small islands now united and called the Inches.

The entrance of Market-street into Union-street is adorned with piazzas. The Market-house stands on the west side of Market-street, and is unequalled, for extent, design, and finish, by any structure of its class in Scotland. It was projected by a joint-stock company, and opened in April 1842. It measures 315 feet in length, 106 feet in breadth, and 45 feet in height; and is divided into a basement floor, a main floor, and galleries, with a wide and deep flight of steps leading down to the first; and is also divided into three alleys by two ranges of massive pillars; and has in its centre a large fountain of finely polished granite.—The Post-office stands on the east side of Market-street, and is a building of 1841, erected with the aid of £2,000 from government.—The Corn-exchange is in Hadden-street, south of Market-street, and consists of a large hall with committee-room; and, except during market-hours on Fridays, the hall is occupied as a public news-room.—The office of the North of Scotland Banking Company stands in Castle-street, adjacent to the east side of the town-house tower, and is an elegant structure of dressed granite, built in 1839 at a cost of £14,000, with a Corinthian portico, in a minuteness and delicacy of execution which no previous granite building ever displayed.—The office of the Union Banking Company stands in the same street, on the opposite side, and is a chaste handsome building.—The Athenæum or Public Newsroom, stands at the west end of Castle-street, and is an elegant structure, erected in 1822. It is liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals.—A handsome club-house, on the same principle as the London clubs, is in Market-street.—The Aberdeen Town and County Bank stands at the junction of St. Nicholas-street with Union-street; was erected in 1863, at a cost of £14,000; is a splendid edifice, in the Roman classic style; and has a telling-room, surmounted by a fine dome, beautifully lighted, and altogether one of the finest rooms of its kind in Scotland.—The Advocates' hall is in Union-street, west of the churchyard.—The Commercial Bank and the County Record office are in King-street.—The theatre is in Marischal-street.—The chief hotels of the city are the Royal, Douglas's, St. Nicholas, the Lemon-Tree, Forsyth's Temper-

ance, the Queen's, the Adelphi, and the City; and, in a general view, they are situated pretty near the centre of the town.

The Infirmary is a large, modern, splendid Grecian building, erected at different dates, and at a great expense. It consists of a centre and two wings, and contains accommodation for 210 patients. It has twenty large, lofty, well-aired wards, and eleven smaller apartments for cases requiring separate treatment; and contains every kind of convenience which can be found in the most approved hospitals in the empire. Behind the main hospital, and within the grounds, are a convalescent hospital, and accommodation for fever patients; also a pathological museum, under the superintendence of a well-qualified curator. The students of the Aberdeen medical school, who have in late years taken a very high rank in competitions for army medical appointments, walk the hospital; and several of the professors are Infirmary physicians and surgeons.—The Lunatic Asylum stands about half-a-mile north-west of the city; has grounds extending to about 45 acres, tastefully laid out and richly wooded; and has been constituted a district asylum for the county of Aberdeen. The main building was erected in 1819, at a cost of £13,135; of which £10,000 was a bequest by John Forbes of Newe; but, with the exception of that bequest, it was built, and has been maintained, by public contributions. A new building, called Elmbill House, for private patients, was erected in 1862, at a cost of £20,000; and is a handsome edifice in the Italian villa style, with its rooms comfortably and even elegantly fitted up in the manner of a private mansion. The pleasantly retired situation of the buildings, and the high professional character of the resident medical superintendent, Dr. Jamieson, have secured for the asylum a large measure of public favour and support. The average number of patients during the year 1864-5 was 360. The Hall of the Medical Society stands in King-street. It was built in 1820, and contains a large library and a museum.

The Grammar School has long held a high place among the institutions of Aberdeen, both for its antiquity and for the character of the education given within its walls. It can be traced back as far as 1418; and, under its modern rectors, particularly the late Dr. Melvin, one of the first Latinists of his day, it has enjoyed a high reputation as a classical school. Till 1863, its buildings, which were of a very unpretentious character, stood in School Hill; but in that year, under the auspices of Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost, to whom the city owes many of its improvements, a new edifice was built in Skene-street-west, at a cost of £15,000; and this is a very handsome structure, in the old Scotch baronial style, with fine public school and superior class-rooms. The course of instruction also has been expanded. While formerly there were only a rector and three classical masters, there are now likewise teachers of mathematics, of English, and of modern languages; and the curriculum extends over five or alternately six years.—Gordon's Hospital confronts the School Hill. This is an institution of similar origin and character to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh. It comprises a handsome central building, erected in 1739 at the expense of £3,300, and two wings, with neat connecting colonnade, erected in 1834, at the expense of about £14,000, and has a lawn in front. Robert Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen, by deed of mortification, of date 13th December, 1729, and 19th September, 1730, founded this hospital for the maintenance and education of indigent boys, being the sons and

grandsons of burgesses of guild of Aberdeen, or the sons and grandsons of tradesmen of the burgh, being freemen or burgesses thereof; and for the purposes of it he assigned his whole estate, personal and real, to the magistrates and the four ministers of Aberdeen, whom he appointed perpetual patrons and governors of the hospital. There are at present 150 boys maintained and educated in this institution. Boys must not be under 9 years of age when admitted; and must leave at 16, when they are put to proper trades, under the direction of the governors. The funds were enlarged by a great bequest in 1816 from Alexander Simpson, Esq. of Collieston; and they now amount to about £60,000. —The Female Orphan Asylum or Orphan Girls' Hospital stands on the west side of the city. It is an institution for girls similar to what Gordon's is for boys; and owes its origin and maintenance to a gift of £26,000, in 1836, by Mrs. Elmslie, then a widow lady residing in London, but a native of Aberdeen. The Free Church college, in Alford-place, near the Orphan asylum, was built in 1850, at a cost of £2,000, and is an edifice in the Tudor style, with a square tower and an octagonal turret.

The other institutions of Aberdeen, educational, benevolent, religious, literary, and miscellaneous, are very many and various, and do great honour to the city. The chief are the mechanics' institution, in Market-street, with excellent library, several free schools, several largely endowed schools, several partially endowed schools, a boys' hospital, a girls' hospital, Carnegie's female orphan hospital, male and female industrial schools, a house of refuge, a mechanics' institution, a trades' hospital, a deaf and dumb institution, an asylum for the blind, a magdalene asylum, a number of mortifications and funds for behoof of the poor and the sick and the aged, a ladies' working society, a clothing society, a sick man's friend society, an aged and indigent females' society, a general dispensary, a savings' bank, a seamen's friend society, many missionary, tract, and Sabbath-school societies, five public libraries, several subscription libraries, a medical society, an advocates' society, a shipmasters' society, and the Royal Northern agricultural society.

But immensely the grandest institution, while it existed as a separate institution, was Marischal college. This was founded by George Keith, fifth Earl-Marischal, in April 1593. According to the deed of foundation, it was to consist of a principal, three teachers denominated regents, six alumni, and two inferior persons, viz., an economist and a cook. The principal was required to be well-instructed in sacred literature, and to be skilled in Hebrew and Syriac; he was also to be able to give anatomical and physiological prelections. The first regent was specially to teach ethics and mathematics; the second, logic; the third, Latin and Greek. The Earl reserved to himself and his heirs the nomination to professorships; the examination and admission of the persons so named being vested in the chancellor, the rector, the dean of faculty, and the principal of King's college, the ministers of new Aberdeen, and the ministers of Deer and Fetteresso. The foundation was confirmed by the General Assembly which met in the same month in which it was framed; and a few months after a confirmation was given by parliament. A charter of confirmation was granted by William, Earl-Marischal, in 1623; and a new confirmation by Charles II., in 1661. In all these charters, however, it was specially declared that the masters, members, students and bursars, of the said college, should be subject to the jurisdiction of the burgh-magistrates. An

additional regent was appointed within a few years after the institution of the college; a professorship of divinity was founded in 1616; and a mathematical professorship three years before. In 1753, the Senatus academicus directed that the students after being instructed in classical learning, should be made acquainted with natural and civil history, geography, chronology, and the elements of mathematics; that they should then proceed to natural philosophy, and terminate their curriculum by studying moral philosophy. This plan of study, with a few alterations, was afterwards continued; and seven other professorships, at different periods subsequent to that of divinity, were added.

Marischal college, as noted in our account of Old Aberdeen, has, under the University act of 1858, been united with King's college into one university, with a new constitution. The library, in 1827, contained 11,000 volumes; and the principal and professors had a right, under a decision of the Court of Session in 1738, to the use of the books transmitted from Stationers' hall to the library of King's college. Since 1827, the Marischal college library has been considerably enriched, having received, among other gifts, the valuable classical collection of the late Dr. James Melvin. Among the most eminent alumni of Marischal college were Gilbert Burnett, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, who took his degree of M.A. here in 1657; James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope; George Jamesone, the father of painting in Scotland, and who has been called the Scottish Vandyke; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope; Colin Maclaurin, the mathematician; and Dr. Reid, the metaphysician.

The original buildings of Marischal college were those of the Franciscan convent. A new edifice, retaining with it some of the old, was erected in the latter part of the 17th century; and an extension of it to supersede the retained parts of the old, was built in 1740–41. But the whole was insubstantial and in constant need of repair; and it was replaced, on the same site, in 1837–41, by a very extensive and most imposing pile, erected partly by subscription but chiefly by grant from government, at an expense of £21,420. This new structure is built of the very hard and durable white granite quarried in the vicinity, and is in a simple and bold style of the collegiate Gothic architecture, to suit the capabilities of the material. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, rises to the height of two lofty stories, and presents uniform and striking ranges of mullioned windows. A square tower rises from the centre, and terminates in four ornamented turrets at the height of about 100 feet from the ground. Open arcades extend on both sides of the principal entrance, 48 feet long and 16 feet wide. The public school is on the ground floor, 74 feet long and 34 feet wide; and a lofty staircase, with a ceiling of enriched groins and a massive stone balustrade, leads to the hall, 71 feet by 34, and to the library and the museum, each 75 feet by 34, and all 32 feet high, with ornamental ceilings painted in imitation of oak. There are also seventeen class-rooms and a number of other apartments. An obelisk stands in the area of the quadrangle, with base 16 feet square and 6 feet high, pedestal 9 feet square and 11 feet high, plinth 7 feet square and 3 feet high, shaft from 5 to 3½ feet square and 52 feet high, all of polished Peterhead granite; erected in 1860 to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., who was several times rector of the college, and 36 years director-general of the army medical department.

The principal manufacture of Aberdeen, prior to the year 1745, was knitted stockings, which were mostly exported to Holland, and thence dispersed

through Germany. The linen manufacture was subsequently introduced, and now employs between 2,000 and 3,000 hands. The articles chiefly manufactured are thread, sailcloth, osnaburghs, brown linens, and sacking. The manufacture of sailcloth only commenced in 1795.—In the beginning of last century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and flingrons, which were sold from 5d. to 8d. per ell, and stockings from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per pair. These were manufactured by the farmers and cottagers from the wool of their own sheep, and by the citizens from wool brought to the market from the higher parts of the country. These goods were mostly exported to Hamburg. Blankets, serges, stockings, twisted yarns, and carpets, are now manufactured. There were, in 1838, 1,000 looms employed on linen, of which four-fifths were in factories, 130 on cotton, and 300 on woollen carpets. The number of linen and cotton looms has since greatly diminished, and the woollen manufacture has increased. The latter includes the manufacture of wineys, for which Aberdeen has, of late years, obtained a distinguished reputation. Bunner mill, which employs about 650 hands, is now the only cotton mill. Winey-weaving gives employment to several hundreds of persons. Messrs. Hadden and Sons employ about a thousand in woollen manufacture; and Messrs. Crombie, at Grandholm mills, about seven hundred. There are several breweries; and porter and ales in considerable quantities are annually exported to America and the West Indies. There are also several distilleries. There are likewise, at Ferryhill, Foot-dee, &c., extensive iron-works, at which steam-engines, anchors, chains, cables, and all kinds of machinery are manufactured. Ship-building has long been extensively and successfully carried on; and the invention of the famous "clipper bow" was the work of one of the local firms, the Messrs. Hall. Seven firms, including one newly commenced in 1865, are engaged in iron ship-building; and, during the year ending in May, 1865, eleven vessels of aggregate 8,385 tons were launched, while thirteen others were in progress. The cattle and meat trade has become very extensive; and the computed value of live stock and dead beef and mutton, forwarded to the southern markets, chiefly London, is about £1,000,000 a-year. Rope-making, paper-making, and the manufacturing of soap, combs, and leather are also carried on; and there is a large and increasing trade in the exportation of corn, butter, and eggs to London. Salmon fishing is also carried on to a great extent, the fish being principally sent to London packed in ice. Aberdeen salmon appear to have been exported to England so early as 1281. Towards the end of the 17th century, Aberdeen annually exported 360 barrels of 250 lbs. each to the continent. From 1822 to 1828, inclusive, being a period of seven years, 42,654 boxes of salmon, chiefly the produce of the Dee and the Don rivers, but including some Spey salmon, were shipped at Aberdeen; and from 1829 to 1835, inclusive, 65,260 boxes. The salmon fishings, however, have somewhat declined. Whittings, or finnocks, and haddocks are also taken, and made an article of trade to the London market. See articles *DEE* and *DON*. In 1819 the feu-duties of the whole fishing amounted to £27 7s. sterling, and it was stated in the House of Commons committee that they were then worth £10,000 per annum. The granite quarries near Aberdeen, which have contributed so much to the decoration of the town, afford also a staple commodity for exportation. The freight to London is about 8s. per ton; and the

vessels in returning generally bring coals from Sunderland.

The banks in Aberdeen are the head offices of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank, and the North of Scotland Banking Company, an office of the Union Bank, with which is now incorporated the old Aberdeen Bank, and branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the Royal Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank. Four newspapers are published in Aberdeen—the Aberdeen Journal every Wednesday, the Aberdeen Herald every Saturday, the Aberdeen Free Press every Tuesday and Friday, and the Northern Advertiser every Tuesday. The Aberdeen Journal is the oldest of these, and was established in 1746. Aberdeen almanacks have long been celebrated. It appears that these useful manuals were printed here so early as 1626—and probably some years earlier—by Edward Raban, a printer originally from St. Andrews. A club, called the Spalding Club, and constituted similarly to the Bannatyne Club of Edinburgh, was formed a good many years ago in Aberdeen for printing select and curious historical and literary remains of the north-east of Scotland. Aberdeen contains the head offices of the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, and the Northern Assurance Company, and agency offices of not fewer than about 40 other insurance companies. A weekly grain market is held on Friday. A linen market is held on the Green on the last Wednesday of April; a wool market is held in the same place on Thursday and Friday of the first week of June and of the first and second weeks of July; a market for wooden utensils is held in Castle-street on the last Wednesday of August; but none of the markets, except the weekly one, is now of importance. Hiring markets are held in Castle-street on several Fridays about the Whitsunday and Martinmas half-yearly terms.

The chief communications are by the North-eastern, the Deeside, the Great North of Scotland, the Aberdeen and Banff, and the Formartine and Buchan railways. A junction between the North-eastern and the Deeside is at Ferryhill; but a junction between these on the south and the others on the north seemed long to be unattainable, and was for a good many years a subject of discussion. The distance between the Northeastern's terminus at Guild-street, at the top of the harbour, and the Great North's terminus at Waterloo-quay—a distance of one-eight of a mile, along crowded quays, with no means of transit but by omnibus—was felt, especially by through travellers, to be very inconvenient. Numerous plans to effect a junction were tried and relinquished. But at length, in June, 1865, under the powers of the Denburn Junction Railway act, a junction railway from the North-eastern above the terminus to the Great North's Kittybrewster station, was begun to be formed, and was to be completed in two years. This is a mile and three-quarters long; it goes up the valley of the Denburn, under Union-bridge, and is taken by one tunnel under Woolmanhill, and by another under Maberley-street; and, owing to the necessity of purchasing valuable property on its route, it was computed to cost probably not less than at the rate of £100,000 per mile.

In 1656, when Tucker visited Scotland, there were 9 vessels belonging to Aberdeen, of a total burden of 440 tons; in 1839, the vessels belonging to the port of Aberdeen, as distinct from those of Peterhead, Stonehaven, and Newburgh, amounted to 254, of 30,032 tons; and in 1864 there were 251 sailing vessels of aggregate 77,440 tons, and 16 steam

vessels of aggregately 3,373 tons. In the year ending 30th September, 1852, 2,194 vessels entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 298,418; and in the year ending 30th September, 1864, 2,380 vessels entered, having an aggregate tonnage of 372,230. The imports, in 1864, comprised 176,980 tons of coal, 96,445 bolls of lime, 2,370 tons of flax and tow, 562 tons of hemp, 790 tons of wool, 26,487 loads of wood, 2,265 qrs. of oats, 37,230 qrs. of wheat, 13,038 sacks of flour, 2,521 tons of salt, 9,905 tons of iron, 10,863 tons of bones, and 6,046 tons of guano, besides other goods; and the exports, in the same year, comprised 22,638 b. b. of flax-manufacture, 107 b. b. of cotton manufacture, 6,184 b. b. of woollen-manufacture, 185,298 qrs. of oats, barley, and bear, 99,035 bolls of oatmeal, 4,021 cattle, 153 horses, 7,913 sheep and lambs, 2,745 pigs, 18,007 cwt. of pork, 38,781 tons of granite-stones, 20,826 Scotch pine timber, 1,059 cwt. of butter, 5,115 b. b. of eggs, and 807 b. b. of salmon. The amount of customs, in 1862, was £92,963; in 1863, £82,838. All the coast trade northward to Thurso, Stornoway, and Lerwick, and southward to Granton, Newcastle, Hull, and London, is mightily facilitated by powerful steamers.

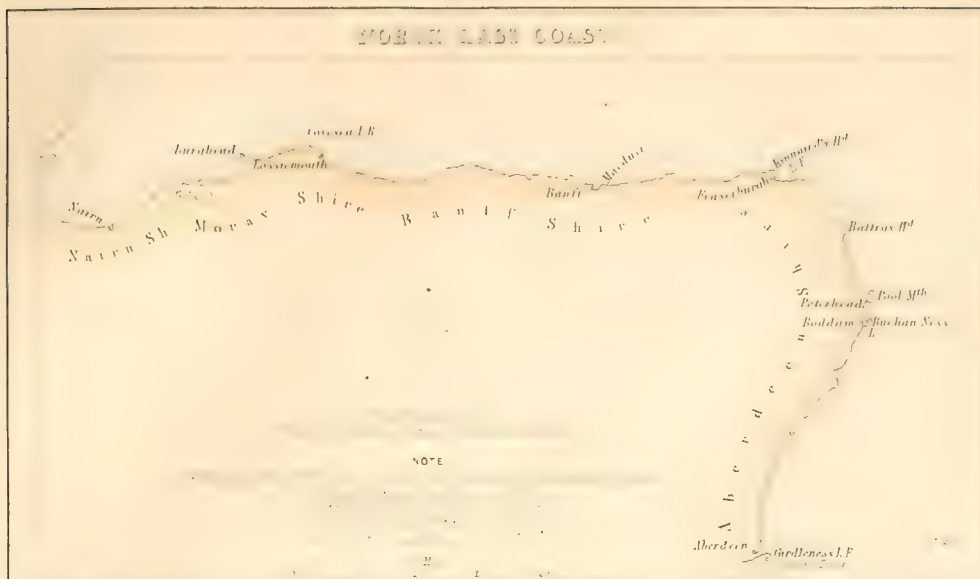
The harbour of Aberdeen was originally nothing more than an expanse of water, communicating with the sea by a narrow and shallow mouth; and the earliest artificial erection within the port was a bulwark extending from the Ship-row southward. In 1607, the erection of a pier on the south side of the channel was begun; in 1623, the extension of the wharf to near the present canal was commenced; in 1775, the new pier was begun; and from 1810 till about 1862, a series of vast improvements was effected at an aggregate cost of about £500,000, making the harbour of Aberdeen one of the most commodious in Scotland. The chief features have been an extension of the pier to the length of 900 feet, the construction of a breakwater on the opposite side to the extent of 800 feet, the erection of wharfs on the south-west side of Footdee, the enlarging of the old pier opposite Torrie, the extension of the old quay westward, the banking of the Inches and converting them into quays, the forming of the massive Waterloo quay where the large steamers are berthed, and the forming within a reach of the river a set of magnificent wet docks. In 1864 the shore dues amounted to £23,983; the total income of the harbour to £30,723; and the total expenditure to £17,593, leaving a clear surplus of £13,226. In 1852 the debt on the harbour-trust stood at £282,173; in 1864, by the application of surplus revenue to its liquidation, it had been reduced to £188,200.

The town council of New Aberdeen consists of 19 members, including a provost, four bailies, and a dean of guild. The corporation became bankrupt in 1817; and the average annual revenue for the five years preceding Michaelmas 1832 was £15,184, the total average annual expenditure £17,528. The town's affairs are now rapidly retrieving, under the management of a popularly elected magistracy. The real property of the city was valued in 1858 at £179,072; and the corporation revenue in 1863-4 was about £11,376. The lighting and watching are under the charge of commissioners; and the general police is regulated by an act passed in 1862. The gas works are situated in the Footdee district. The supply of water, for a good many years, was obtained by pumping from the river at the Bridge of Dee. The continued growth of the city, however, made the supply altogether inadequate; and, in 1862, the Commissioners of police obtained powers for carrying out a scheme to supply water by gravitation. Plans were prepared by James Simpson, C. E.,

London, to form an aqueduct 22 miles in length, with intake of water at Cairnton on the Dee, at an elevation of 210 feet above high water at Aberdeen docks. The aqueduct passes from the intake through a rocky tunnel half-a-mile in length, on to a reservoir capable of containing 15,000,000 gallons at Invercarny a mile onward. There are also, at the lower end, near Aberdeen, a reservoir of the capacity of 6,000,000 gallons, at an elevation of 161 feet above sea-level at the docks, and one of less capacity on a higher level to supply the higher districts of the town. The construction of the works was undertaken by Mr. Easton Gibb for £103,999. They were begun in the spring of 1864, and were to be finished in two and a half years; and they will amply supply the city with water. The act for them also gives powers to carry out, for the city, an improved system of sewerage. The city is well situated for effectual drainage; but, except in a few of the principal streets, built within the present century, it has no large common sewers. The only cemeteries within the city are those of St. Nicholas and St. Clement; and these are being forsaken for cemeteries in the suburbs. Overcrowded dwelling apartments are not uncommon. The trades' corporations in the city are the hammermen, the tailors, the bakers, the wrights, the cordwainers, the weavers, and the fleshers; and they possess valuable funds, belonging partly to the general body, and partly to each corporation. The general funds include Trades Hospital, which, in 1864, yielded a revenue of £1,400, the proceeds being divisible among old men members of the craft, and the widows' fund, yielding a revenue of £900. The gross yearly revenue of the separate funds amounts to not less than £6,000; and there are also school and bursary funds. The sheriff court for the county is held in the court-house in Aberdeen on Wednesdays and Fridays, the small debt court on Thursdays, and the Commissary court on Wednesdays, at 10 o'clock; and the general quarter sessions are held there on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The burgh of New Aberdeen formerly united with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Bernie to send a member to parliament; but the present parliamentary burgh of Aberdeen, which includes all the parish of Old Machar south of the Don, and a very small part of the parish of Banchory-Devenick, sends a member for itself. The constituency of the royal burgh in 1861, was 2,701; in 1864, 2,825. The constituency of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, was 3,586; in 1865, 4,008. The population, in 1861, of the entire royal burgh, was 54,376; of the part of it within Old Machar, 12,514; of barracks, prison, hospitals, and other institutions, 1,971. Houses of the whole, 3,869; of the Old Machar part, 1,158. The population of the parliamentary burgh, in 1831, was 58,019; in 1841, 63,262; in 1861, 73,805. Houses, 5,917; rooms with one or more windows, 48,073; separate families, 18,743. The population in 1861, of Ferryhill, within the parliamentary burgh, was 947; of Woodside, 3,724; of hospitals and other institutions beyond the royal burgh, 688. The annual value of real property in the parliamentary burgh, in 1857-8, was £179,072; in 1864, £216,616 11s. 9d.; in 1865, when the harbour had for the first time been put upon the roll, about £226,616.

The name Aberdeen is of disputed origin; and, in former times, it was spelt variously Apardion, Aberdoen, Aberdeyn, Aberdeen, and Habyrdine. A charter by William the Lion is the town's oldest extant municipal document; and a second by the same monarch granted to the burgesses exemption from

NORTH EAST COAST



PETERHEAD



BODDAM



ABERDEEN



olls and customs throughout the whole kingdom. King William's successors frequently resided here, and had a palace which stood upon the site of the present Trinity church and Trades hospital, in the Shiprow. On the 14th of July, 1296, Edward I. of England entered Aberdeen, where he remained five days and received the homage of the bishop and dean, and of the burgesses and community. An English garrison thenceforth for twelve years held possession of the town; but at length the citizens silently waxed hot in the cause of Bruce, and rose suddenly at night in a well-planned insurrection, with the watch-word "Bon-Accord," and captured the castle and massacred the garrison. King Robert Bruce, in the 14th year of his reign, made a gift and conveyance to the community of Aberdeen of the royal forest of Stocket; and besides this, he granted various other privileges and immunities to the citizens and burgh of Aberdeen, and in particular the valuable fishings in the Dee and Don. In 1333, Edward III. of England having sent a fleet of ships to ravage the east coast of Scotland, a body of English landed and attacked by night the town of Aberdeen, which they burnt and destroyed. In 1336, Edward having invaded Scotland, and led his army as far north as Inverness, the citizens of Aberdeen attacked a party of the English forces which had landed at Dunottar, and killed their general. In revenge, Edward, on his return from Inverness, attacked Aberdeen, put the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword, and again burnt and destroyed the town. Soon after this, as already related, the town was rebuilt, and considerably enlarged; and in the re-edification of it, the citizens were greatly assisted by King David Bruce, in acknowledgment of their steady loyalty and attachment both to himself and to his father. David II. resided for some time at Aberdeen, and erected a mint here, as appears from some coins still extant. In 1411, at the battle of Harlaw, the citizens of Aberdeen turned the fortunes of the day against Donald of the Isles; and, in 1547, they fought with equal gallantry but less success at Pinkie. In the early part of the year 1560, the Reformation obtained a permanent footing in Aberdeen. Adam Heriott was the "first minister of the true word of God in Aberdene." He died in 1574. During the civil wars of the 17th century, Aberdeen suffered much between the two contending parties; for whichever of the two happened to be in possession of the town levied heavy subsidies from the citizens. In September 1644, the Marquis of Montrose, with an army of about 2,000 men, approached Aberdeen, and summoned it to surrender; but the magistrates after advising with Lord Burley—who then commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the assailants—refused to obey the summons; upon which a battle ensued within half-a-mile of the town, at a place called the Crabstone, near the Justice-mills, in which Montrose prevailed, and many of the principal inhabitants were killed. "There was little slaughter in the fight," says Spalding, "but horrible was the slaughter in the flight fleeing back to the town." "Here it is to be remarked," adds the worthy Commissary-clerk, "that the night before this field was foughten, our people saw the moon rise red as blood, two hours before her time!" Charles II. landed at Speymouth, July 4, 1650, and visited Aberdeen a few days after. He revisited the city in February 1651, after the defeat of his hopes at Worcester and Dunbar; and in September 1651, General Monk's army took possession of Aberdeen. On Sept. 20, 1715, the Chevalier was proclaimed at the cross of Aberdeen; and three months afterwards, he passed through the town in person; but he did not receive here any effectual sup-

port. On Sept. 27, 1745, the Pretender was proclaimed at Aberdeen by the chamberlain of the ducal family of Gordon, and a party of troops in his service held possession of the town from a few weeks after that event till the approach of the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland.

The plague raged in Aberdeen in 1401, 1498, 1506, 1514, 1530, 1538, 1546, 1549, 1608, and last in 1647, when, out of a population of about 9,000, it carried off 1,760 persons. Cholera visited Aberdeen in August 1832; but the number of cases was only 260, and the number of deaths 105,—and these chiefly in Footdee and the east end of the city.—From 1336, when the town was last burnt, to 1398, it does not appear that any public records were regularly kept here; but from the last-mentioned period to the present day, (except for about twelve years in the beginning of the 15th century,) there is a regular and uninterrupted series of records in the town's chartulary. The county-records do not reach a more remote date than 1503.—Aberdeen gives the title of Earl to a branch of the ancient family of Gordon. Sir George Gordon of Haddo was executed, in 1644, at Edinburgh, for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. Sir John, his eldest son, who was restored to the baronetage and estates after the Restoration, was succeeded by his brother George, who was created chancellor of Scotland, and earl of Aberdeen, in 1682. George, the fourth earl, succeeded in 1801; and was created Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1814. George, the sixth and present earl, succeeded in 1864.

ABERDEEN. One of the eight districts of Aberdeenshire. It forms the lower part of the basins of the Dee and the Don, together with the seaboard northward to Foveran; and it comprehends the parishes of Old Machar, St. Nicholas, Belhelvie, Dyce, Fintray, Kinnellar, New Machar, Newhills, Peterculter, and Skene, and part of the parishes of Drum-oak and Banchory-Devenick. Population in 1831, 69,778; in 1861, 88,265. Houses, 8,428.

ABERDEEN AND TURRIFF RAILWAY. A railway in Aberdeenshire, northward from a junction with the Great North of Scotland at Inveramsay to Turriff. It was authorized on 15th June, 1855, and opened on 5th September, 1857. It is 18 miles long, and has stations at Wartle, Rothie, Fyvie, and Auchterless. Its receipts till 31st August, 1863, were £85,290 on shares, and £39,900 on loan; its expenditure, £148,447. It was incorporated originally as the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction, with design of being prolonged northward to Banff and Macduff; and it took its present name on 19th April, 1859. A prolongation of it to Banff and Macduff, under the name of the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Extension, was authorized on 27th July, 1857, and opened on 4th June, 1860; and this is 11½ miles long, and has stations at Plaidy and King-Edward; and the receipts of it till 31st August, 1861, were £49,872 on shares and £27,000 on loan, the expenditure, £81,724. The two railways are practically one, and are often called the Aberdeen, Turriff, and Banff railway.

ABERDEEN CANAL. A quondam canal from the harbour of Aberdeen, up the valley of the Don, to Inverury. It was projected in 1793, but not opened till 1807. It cost £44,000; did not prove very compensating; and was sold to the Great North of Scotland railway company for £39,272, and superseded.

ABERDEEN RAILWAY. A railway authorized in 1845, and now forming the northern part of the Scottish North-eastern railway. It goes from the city of Aberdeen south-south-westward to the centre of Forfarshire. The formation of it encountered great difficulties, suffered some tantalizing

delay, and cost an amount of money far exceeding the original estimate. But the work was opened, over all its length and with favourable prospects, on the 30th of March 1850, and cost a good deal less per mile than either the Scottish Central, the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, the North British, or the Caledonian. It commences at Guild-street, adjacent to the upper dock and to the foot of Market-street, 700 yards west of the terminus of the Great North of Scotland railway; and has connexion with that terminus, and with the intermediate wharves, by rails along the quays, worked by horse-traction. It crosses the Dee at Polmuir by an elegant viaduct, noticed in our account of the city; and it proceeds by the stations of Cove, Portlethen, Newtonhill, and Muchalls, to Stonehaven; and thence goes through the fertile district of the Mearns, by the stations of Drumthie, Fordoun, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and Craig, to the north border of Forfarshire; and there, at Dubton and at Bridge of Dun, it sends off two branches, the one 3 miles and 160 yards eastward to Montrose, the other 3 miles and 862 yards westward to Brechin. It thence proceeds by the station of Farnell Road, sends off a branch of 1 mile and 1,547 yards in length to Guthrie, and forms a junction with the Arbroath and Forfar railway at Friockheim. That railway, which had previously been formed, was leased to it in 1848, and became ultimately incorporated with it. The Aberdeen itself and the Scottish Midland Junction were amalgamated with each other in 1856, under the name of the Scottish North-eastern. The length of the Aberdeen, from its northern terminus to Friockheim, exclusive of branches, is 49 miles; and the aggregate length of the Scottish North-eastern system is 138 miles. The total consolidated capital of the company, at 31 July 1865, was £2,826,192.

ABERDEENSHIRE, an extensive county on the north-east coast of Scotland; bounded on the north and east by the German ocean; on the south by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the west by Inverness-shire and Banffshire. Its outline is very irregular. It extends about 86 miles in length, from Cairnellar, or Scarseoch, the south-west point of Braemar, where the counties of Inverness, Perth, and Aberdeen meet, to Cairnbulg, a promontory forming the eastern point of the bay of Fraserburgh on the north-east; and about 47 miles in breadth, from the mouth of the Dee on the east, to the head-springs of the Don, on the skirts of Banffshire, on the west. It is the fifth Scottish county in point of area, and the third as respects population. The extent of sea-coast is about 70 miles. The circumference is about 280 miles. The area has been estimated at 1,970 square miles, or 1,260,625 acres. The county comprehends the districts of Aberdeen, Alford, the greater part of Deer or Buchan, Ellon, Garioch, Kincardine O'Neil, Strathbogie, and Turiff. In ancient times its recognised divisions were Buchan on the north; Mar on the south-west; and Fornmartin, Garioch, and Strathbogie in the middle. The Farquharsons, Forbeses, and Gordons, are the principal septa of this district of country. The Taixai or Tazali were the possessors of the soil in Roman times.

The south-western parts of this county are extremely rugged and mountainous; towards the east and north-east the country is more level. About two-thirds of the entire surface are covered with mountains, hills, moors, and mosses. The principal mountains are Ben Macdhu, 4,390 feet; Cairntoul, 4,245; Ben-Aven, 3,967; Loch-nagar, 3,777; Ben-Uarn, 3,589; and Scarseoch, 3,402. The general scenery of the county is cheerless and bleak; yet many picturesque groups of landscape, variously

beautiful and romantic and grand, occur around some of the larger towns and along the courses of the large rivers. The shores are generally bold and rugged, occasionally rising into lofty precipices, and scooped out into extensive caverns. Immediately to the north of Aberdeen, however, there are extensive sand-flats.

Large forests of natural wood occur in some of the interior districts, especially in Braemar, Glentanner, and Mortlach. In these regions "the mountains seem to be divided by a dark sea of firs, whose uniformity of hue and appearance affords inexpressible solemnity to the scene, and carries back the mind to those primeval ages when the axe had not yet invaded the boundless region of the forest." The Scotch fir is very generally distributed, and reaches an elevation in this county of 2,000 to 2,300 feet. At Invercauld there is a tree of this species measuring 23 feet in girth at the soil; another in Mar forest measures 22 feet 4 inches; and other two in the same locality 19 feet. The best specimens in the eyes of a timber merchant occur at Aboyne. The larch is also a general tree in this county, rising from sea-level to 1,800 feet.

The climate is on the whole mild, considering its northern situation; the winters are not so cold, nor the summers so warm or so long, as in the southern counties. The mean temperature at Aberdeen, from nineteen years' observation by the late Mr. Innes, is $47^{\circ} 1$; at Buchanness, from registers for 1834-5-6, $47^{\circ} 3$; at Alford, 26 miles inland, and 420 feet above sea-level, $40^{\circ} 03$. Generally the mean of the three summer months is about 10° higher than that of the whole year; and the mean of winter as much below.

With regard to mineralogy, this county is not peculiarly rich. The granite quarries are its most valuable mineral treasures. The ordinary granite of Aberdeenshire is a small grained stone of the common ternary compound of quartz, felspar, and mica. Sometimes it passes into greenstone of the trap family, and sometimes into basalt. It forms the great mass of the Grampian chain. All the quarries around Aberdeen are of white granite with a bluish tint. The granite quarried near Peterhead is of a red colour, and of much larger grain than that of Aberdeen. There are several quarries in the parish of Aburdour which yield excellent millstones; a quarry of blue slate is wrought in the parish of Culsalmund; and a vein of grey manganese exists in the neighbourhood of Old Aberdeen. In the parish of Huntly there are indications of metallic ores; and plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered here. Aberdeenshire abounds with limestone; but, owing to the scarcity of coal, it cannot be wrought to much advantage, except near a seaport. Small pieces of amber have been found on the Buchan coast; and Camden has an apocryphal story of a piece the size of a horse having been found on that coast! In the parish of Leslie, a beautiful green amianthus, with white and grey spots, is found in considerable quantities. It is easily wrought into snuff-boxes and other ornaments. Amethysts, beryls, emeralds, and other precious stones, particularly that species of rock-crystal called Cairngorm stone, are found in the Crathie mountains; and a variety of a fine polish and beautiful variety, on the shore near Peterhead. From Ben-y-bourd, on the estate of Invercauld, large specimens of rock-crystals have been obtained; and one of these, in the possession of the proprietor of Invercauld, is nearly two feet in length. Besides these, asbestos, talc, cyanite, and mica occur.

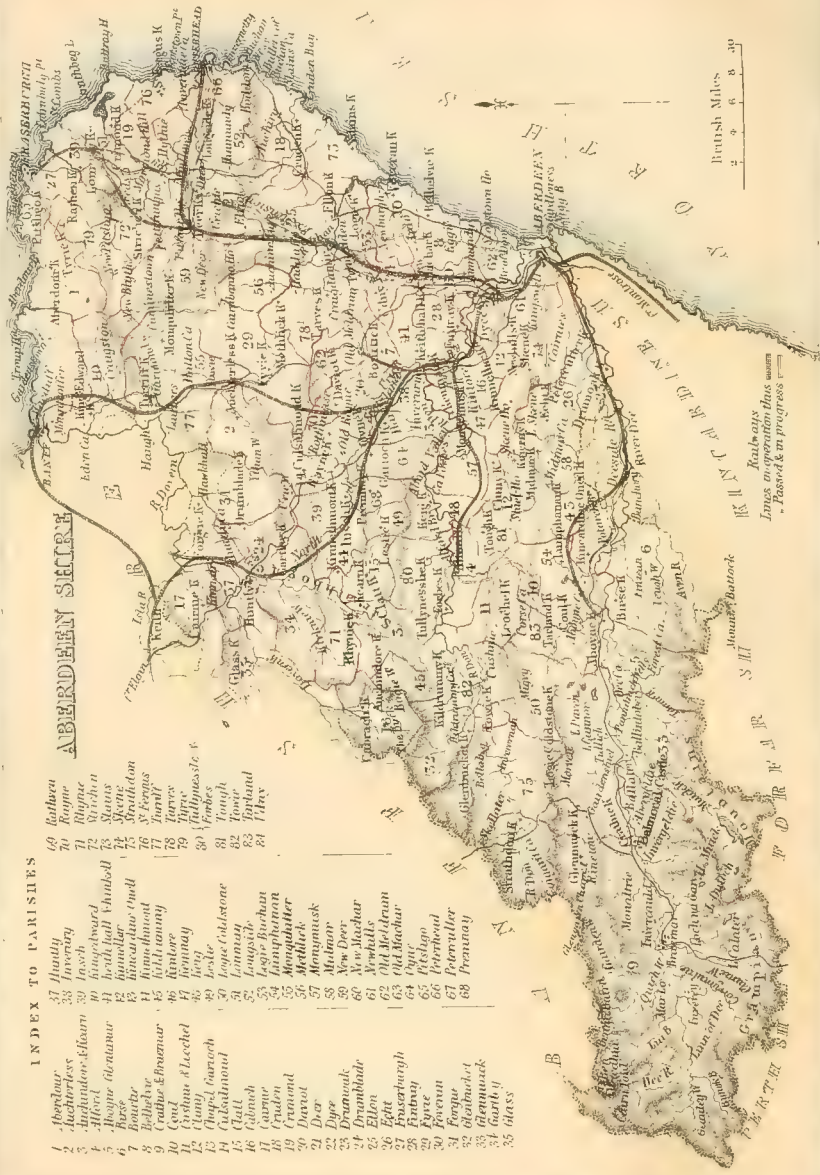
The mineral waters of Peterhead in the north, and Pannanich in the south, are celebrated. About



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ABERDEEN SHIRE



6,400 acres of the county are occupied with lakes. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Bogie, the Urie, the Ugie, and the Cruden. The Deveron also rises in Aberdeenshire,—though it has its embouchure in the county of Banff. All these rivers flow into the German ocean; and have long been celebrated—especially the first two—for the excellence of the salmon with which they abound. Besides the fishings in the rivers, the sea-coast of Aberdeenshire abounds with excellent fish, and a number of fishing vessels are fitted out from the seaports of this county, particularly from Peterhead and Fraserburgh. There is one canal, extending up the valley of the Don from Aberdeen harbour to Inverury. It has been described in a preceding article.

The surface of the mountains and other uplands of this county is, for the most part, either bare rock or such thin poor soil as admits of little profitable improvement or none, even for the purposes of hill pasture; that of the moorlands and the mosses comprises many tracts which might be thoroughly reclaimed, and not a few which have, in recent times, been very greatly improved; and that of the lowland and arable districts has a very various soil,—most of it naturally poor or churlish, but a great deal now converted into fine fertile mould by judicious cultivation. Heaths and coarse stiff clays are common in the higher districts of the county; and light sands and finer clays prevail in the valleys and on the sea-board. By far the greater part of the united parishes of Braemar and Crathie, containing nearly 200,000 acres, is incapable of cultivation. In the adjacent highland parish of Strathdon, containing 68,000 acres, the arable land does not exceed 5,000 acres. But in both these districts agriculture is making steady progress. Their principal crops are Angus oats and turnips. Of about 40,000 acres between the Don and the Dee, and midway between the sources and mouths of these rivers, nearly 16,000 acres are under the plough and yield an average rent of 16s. per acre. The land here is cultivated on a rotation of seven years; turnips are succeeded by bear or by oats with grass seeds; then the land is laid down in grass for three years; and then two successive crops of oats are taken. The cattle are chiefly the long-horned black or brown Aberdeenshire breed. The principal arable land of the county lies between the Don and the Ythan, in the districts of Formartin and Garioch, in Strathbogie, and between the Ugie and the sea on the north. About 200,000 acres of land throughout the county are annually under oats. The cultivation of wheat is seldom attempted; and very little hay is made. Turnips are very extensively grown; and fat cattle are exported in great numbers to the London market. Sheep-farming is little followed. In 1811 the sheep-stock did not exceed 100,000 head, and the number has not greatly increased since that period. Tenantry-at-will is now almost entirely unknown; and leases are usually from 19 to 21 years. The tenant's choice in the management of his land was, until lately, restricted to the five and seven course rotations, which are still those most commonly practised; and he is usually allowed three years after entering on the farm to determine which course of cropping is likely to be the most eligible. The six-course shift has lately been introduced, and being regarded by all intelligent farmers as the best adapted to the nature of the soil of which this county is chiefly composed, and most consonant with the principles of correct husbandry, bids fair to supersede the above-named rotations at no distant period.

The recent improvements in agriculture have

comprised, not only more economical methods of cropping, but also better tillage, better implements, better manuring, better farm-vault management, better outhouse treatment of live stock, extensive subsoil draining, extensive reclamation of waste lands, and extensive enrichment of poor soils, and have resulted in such vast increase of produce from both arable lands and pastures as has changed the county from being a constantly losing one in the balance of agricultural imports and exports, to being a largely gaining one in that balance, by large exportation of oats and cattle. A writer in an official survey of the Board of Agriculture printed in 1794 for private circulation, says, "About the middle of last century, the farms in Aberdeenshire were of much greater extent than they are at present; and from many incidental circumstances that occurred to me during my residence in that county, it seems evident to me, that farmers were then in general a more wealthy and respectable body of men than they are at present; and it is very obvious that many extensive tracts of land which were then under the plough, are now abandoned as waste, and covered with heath. Of so little value was land in this country at that period, that there are instances of considerable tracts of corn lands being so totally abandoned as to be allowed to pass from one proprietor to another, merely by a prescriptive title of occupancy for upwards of forty years without a challenge." How great is the contrast now! The large farm system has been revived; farms have become scarce and dear; the scantiest season yields an abundant supply; and in average years there is enough and to spare. For example, in 1847, the farmers of Aberdeenshire, aided perhaps by those of a small contiguous portion of Kincardineshire, exported 43,750 quarters of oats, 52,150 bolls of meal, and 4,600 quarters of bear; and in the years 1828—1849 they exported cattle as follows,—in 1828, 150; in 1829, 250; in 1830, 400; in 1831, 550; in 1832, 800; in 1833, 1,250; in 1834, 3,125; in 1835, 4,528; in 1836, 5,505; in 1837, 5,850; in 1838, 6,150; in 1839, 6,250; in 1840, 6,422; in 1841, 6,450; in 1842, 9,543; in 1843, 10,150; in 1844, 10,561; in 1845, 11,928; in 1846, 12,300; in 1847, 13,783; in 1848, 15,420; and in 1849, 18,300. The steadiness of this increase, taken along with the rapidity of it, indicates unmistakably the highly improving state of things; and the aggregate value of the cattle exported is also very striking; for supposing them to have brought £20 a-head, the total receipts for them must have been about three millions of pounds. The export of sheep, pigs, dead meat, and eggs, has also been large. In 1827, the total value of all the disposable animal produce of the county was probably not more than £10,000; and in 1849 that of black cattle alone was upwards of £360,000. Yet the main part of this wonderful increase is ascribable, not directly to agricultural improvement in the mere working of its own energies, but indirectly to the stimulus exerted upon it by the facilities of steam-navigation to Hull and London.

Aberdeenshire has been long noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly the knitting of stockings and hose, in which numbers of the common people are constantly employed. The cotton, linen, and sail-cloth manufactures have been successfully introduced, particularly in Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntly. In 1831, there were about 1,600 hands employed in the linen, woollen, and cloth manufactures, in Old and New Aberdeen, and about 700 in other districts of the county. In 1841 the carpet-manufactory within this county employed 186 persons; cotton manufactures, 1,448; flax and linen, 3,489; lint, 233; rope, cord, and twine, 224; stock-

ings, 1,330; woollen and worsted, 840; paper, 173; combs, 220. There were also 384 bakers, 1,289 blacksmiths, 2,033 boot and shoe makers, 227 cabinet-makers, 563 gardeners, 153 iron-founders, 1,299 masons, 155 millwrights, 230 quarriers, 1,278 tailors, and 407 weavers.

The royal burghs of Aberdeenshire are Aberdeen, Inverury, and Kintore; and the towns and principal villages are Peterhead, (which is also a parliamentary burgh,) Huntly, Fraserburgh, Turriff, Old Meldrum, Old Deer, Tarland, Stuartfield, St. Combs, Boddom, Roseheart, Inverallochy, Cairnbulg, Ellon, Newburgh, Collieston, New Pitsligo, Banchory, Charlestown of Aboyne, Ballater, Castletown of Braemar, Cuminstown, and Newbyth. The chief seats are Balmoral, the Queen; Birkhall, the late Prince Albert; Abergeldie, the late Duchess of Kent; Aboyne Castle, the Marquis of Huntly; Slaines Castle, the Earl of Errol; Keith Hall, the Earl of Kintore; Mar-Lodge, Skene-House, and Dalgety Castle, the Earl of Fife; Philorth Castle and Memsey-House, Lord Saltoun; Castle-Forbes, Lord Forbes; Haddo-House, the Earl of Aberdeen; Eyvie Castle, W. Gordon, Esq.; Dunecht-House, the Earl of Crawford; Huntly Lodge, the Duke of Richmond; Strichen House, G. Baird, Esq.; Invercauld-House, J. Farquharson, Esq.; Pitfour, Admiral G. Ferguson; Cluny, John Gordon, Esq.; Freefield, Alexander Leith, Esq.; Leith-Hall, Sir Andrew Leith Hay; Logie-Elphinstone and Westhall, Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.; Crimmongate, Sir Alex. Bannerman, Bart.; Pitsligo-House, Sir John Stewart Forbes, Bart.; Craigievar Castle and Fintray House, Sir William Forbes, Bart.; Monymusk, Sir Isaac Grant, Bart.; Hilton, Sir W. B. Johnston, Bart.; Pitlurg, Sir W. C. Seton, Bart.; and Newe and Edinglassie, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

The principal lines of road in Aberdeenshire are the line from Aberdeen west-south-westward, up the valley of the Dee to Castletown-Braemar, and thence southward to the Spittal of Glenshee; the line from Aberdeen west-north-westward, through Skene and Cluny and up the vale of Alford, and thence northward to Huntly and Keith; the line from Aberdeen north-westward up the valley of the Don to Inverury, and thence in the same direction to Huntly; the line from Aberdeen north-north-westward, through Old Meldrum and Turriff, to Banff; the line from Aberdeen northward along the coast to Ellon, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh; and the line from Peterhead west-north-westward, by Newbyth, to Banff. The number of miles of turnpikes in 1858 was 448; the number of turnpike trusts, 33; the yearly revenue from tolls, £10,534. The railways are the Aberdeen or Scottish North-eastern, the Deeside, the Great North of Scotland, the Inverury and Old Meldrum, the Alford Valley, the Aberdeen and Turriff, and the Formartine and Buchan; and the first, third, and sixth are noticed in their own alphabetical place. The Deeside defects from the Scottish North-eastern at Ferryhill, near Aberdeen; goes up the valley of the Dee to Aboyne; is 32 miles long; and has stations at Ruthrieston, Cults, Murtle, Milltimber, Culter, Drum, Park, Mills of Drum, Banchory, Glassel, Torphins, Lumphanan, and Dess. It was authorized in 1846; opened to Banchory in 1853,—to Aboyne in 1859; and its receipts, from shares and loans, till 31st December 1860, were £208,032. The Inverury and Old Meldrum defects from the Great North of Scotland near Inverury; is 4½ miles long; was opened in 1856; cost £2,509; and is leased in perpetuity to the Great North of Scotland. The Alford Valley defects from the Great North of Scotland at Kintore; goes 16½ miles westward to Alford; has stations at Kemnay, Monymusk, Tillytownrie,

and Whitehouse; and was authorized in 1856, and opened in 1859. Its receipts, from shares and loans, at 31st August 1861 were £31,821 short of the expenditure. The Formartine and Buchan defects from the Great North of Scotland at Dyce; goes 40½ miles northward to Fraserburgh; sends off branches, 2½ to 9¾ miles long, to Ellon and Peterhead; and has stations at Parkhill, New Machar, Uduy, Newburgh Road, Esslemont, Arnage, Auchnagatt, Brucklay, Old Deer or Mintlaw, Longside, New Seat, and Inverurie. It was authorized in 1858, and opened to Mintlaw in 1861. Its receipts, from shares and loans, till 31st August 1861, were £204,694.

Aberdeenshire is divided into 90 parishes; and in 1865, in addition to the parish churches, it contained chapels of ease. The synod of Aberdeen comprehends 87 of the parishes of Aberdeenshire, with all its chapels of ease, also 7 parishes of Kincardineshire and 12 parishes of Banffshire, with 5 chapels of ease, and is divided into the eight presbyteries of Garioch, Alford, Ellon, and Deer, which consist wholly of Aberdeenshire parishes,—Aberdeen and Kincardine O'Neil, which have a mixture of Kincardineshire parishes,—Turriff, which has a mixture of Banffshire parishes,—and Fordyce, which consists wholly of Banffshire parishes. The three Aberdeenshire parishes not comprehended in the synod of Aberdeen, are in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. The Free church synod of Aberdeen follows the same arrangement as the Established synod of Aberdeen; and in 1865, it comprised 87 churches and 10 preaching stations; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with the whole was £25,780 14s. 10d. The United Presbyterian synod has 23 churches in Aberdeenshire; and places 13 of these in its presbytery of Aberdeen, 8 in its presbytery of Buchan, and two in its presbytery of Banffshire. The synod of United Original Seceders has only two churches in Aberdeenshire, at Aberdeen and Clola, but gives the name of Aberdeen and Perth to one of its presbyteries. There are in Aberdeenshire 14 Congregational churches connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, and 3 not connected with it. The Scottish Episcopal church has a diocese of Aberdeen; and this comprises 25 charges in Aberdeenshire, and 5 in other counties. There are nine Roman Catholic chapels in Aberdeenshire; but the Roman Catholic college of Blair, which is often associated in the public mind with this county, is in the Kincardineshire parish of Maryculter 6 miles south-west of Aberdeen.—In 1837, there were in Aberdeenshire 93 parish schools, attended by 6,103 scholars; 161 private schools, attended by 6,765 scholars; and 39 other private schools the attendance of which was not returned.

Aberdeenshire is divided, for administration, into the two major districts of Aberdeen and Peterhead, with a sheriff-substitute for each, and into the ten minor districts of Braemar, Deeside, Aberdeen, Alford, Huntly, Turriff, Garioch, Ellon, Deer, and New Machar, with a set of deputy-lieutenants for each. Sheriff-courts are held weekly at both Aberdeen and Peterhead; the general quarter sessions are held at Aberdeen on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and small debt courts are held four times a-year at Tarland, Inverury, Turriff, Old Deer, and Fraserburgh.

Aberdeenshire sends one member to parliament. The number of electors in 1838 was 3,142; in 1863, 4,210. The valued rent of the whole county in Scottish money is £241,931 8s. 11d.; the annual value of the real property as assessed in 1860, £951,364; as assessed to property and income-tax in 1842–3, £605,802, whereof £423,388 was on lands, and £145,365 on houses. The assessment, in 1865,

for rogue-money and for rural police was $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for prisons $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound. Previous to the act for the equalization of weights and measures, the Aberdeenshire boll was equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ boll of the Linlithgow standard. The boll of barley, here, or oats, was 4 Aberdeen firlots of 136 pints of 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. The brass standard bushel of Queen Anne, 1707, used in Aberdeen, contained 13 cubic inches less than the Winchester standard; and a bushel used in the county contained 40 cubic inches less. The peck of potatoes was 32 lbs. Dutch; the pound of butter or cheese, from 20 to 26 oz. Dutch; of malt, meal, or corn, 24 oz. Dutch.—The population of Aberdeenshire in 1801 was 121,065; in 1811, 133,871; in 1821, 155,049; in 1831, 177,657; in 1841, 192,387; in 1861, 223,344. Inhabited houses in 1861, 33,109; uninhabited, 763; building, 219. In 1841, 44,013 of the population were under 20 years of age; and 166,352 were natives of the county, 21,998 were born in other parts of Scotland, 1,711 were natives of England, 1,037 were natives of Ireland, 22 were natives of the colonies, and 170 were foreigners,—leaving 1,097 whose places of birth had not been ascertained. The number of persons engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, in 1841, was 27,937, or 15.5 per cent.; in agriculture, 25,224, or 13.1 per cent. The number of female servants was 13,377; of male servants, 1,334; of alms-people and pensioners, 1,947; of the medical profession, 341; of the clerical, 220; of the legal, 174; of independent means, 6,837. The yearly average number of crimes was 259 in 1836–40, 93 in 1841–45, 117 in 1846–50, 104 in 1851–55, and 89 in 1856–60. The number of prisoners in Aberdeen jail during the year July 1862—June 1863 was 1,208; and the average duration of their confinement was 16 days. In 1860, the number on the poor roll was 7,100,—casual, 1,699; insane or fatuous, 270; orphans or deserted children, 443; and the amount expended, in that year, for the poor on roll was £39,726, and for casual poor, £1,101.

ABERDONA. See CLACKMANNAN.

ABERDOUR, a parish containing a post-office of its own name, and the villages of Easter Aberdour, Wester Aberdour, and Newtown of Aberdour, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Dalgety, Auchtertool, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. It measures about 4 miles in length, about 3 miles in breadth, and about 6,059 acres in area. But the island of Inchcolm, lying about 2 miles to the south, belongs to it; and a small detached district, called Kilrie-Yetts, lies about 4 or 5 miles to the east. A ridge of hills runs through the main body of the parish, in a direction nearly parallel to the coast. The tract to the north of this lies comparatively high, and has a cold sour soil, and is altogether bleak and churlish; but the tract to the south is genial and generous, and exhibits a profusion of both natural and artificial beauty. The coast is upwards of 2 miles long, and probably comprises twice that extent of shore-line. The western part of it rises gently into the interior, and is feathered and flecked with wood; the centre is indented by the sandy, wood-girt, finely-sheltered bay of Aberdour; and the eastern part is steep and rugged, and has shaggy sheets of wood down to the water's edge, and is traversed through its glades and across its brows by walks, which command most picturesque prospects of the frith and its southern seaboard, and of the hills of Edinburgh and the Pentlands. A rivulet runs windingly from the northern border of the parish, through its centre, partly along a rich little vale, to the head of Aberdour bay; and the embouchure of this is denoted in the name of the parish, which alludes to the adjacency of the village.

Coal, lime, and sandstone abound and are worked. The average rent of arable land is about £2 per acre. The value of the assessed property in 1843 was £5,581 2s. 2d., and in 1865 was £10,200 9s. 8d. The principal landowners are the Earl of Morton and the Earl of Moray; but there are six others. The principal mansion is Aberdour House, the seat of the Earl of Morton, who is here called the gudemán of Aberdour; and the other mansions are Hillside House, Whitehill Cottage, Cattlehill House, and Templehall. The chief antiquities are the castle of Aberdour and a cairn or tumulus,—the latter on a flat-topped hill. The three villages of Aberdour stand adjacent to one another, and are often described as one village, at the head of Aberdour bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Burntisland, on the road thence to Inverkeithing. This place is a favourite bathing resort of the citizens of Edinburgh during summer; and it enjoys the advantage of a steam-boat communication of its own with Leith. It also has a few small sailing vessels, and does something, though not much, in oyster-fishing. A few of the inhabitants formerly were employed in the weaving of ticking, and in the work of two saw-mills and of a small spade factory. An hospital exists here for four widows, founded by Anne, Countess of Moray. The Earl of Moray presents three of the inmates, and the writers to the signet the fourth. Population of Easter Aberdour in 1851, 307; of Wester Aberdour, 469; of Newtown of Aberdour, 152. Population of the parish of Aberdour in 1831, 1,751; in 1861, 1,874. Houses 333.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Morton. Stipend, £207 14s. 6d.; glebe, £13. Schoolmaster's salary in 1865, £60, with upwards of £50 fees. The parish church was built in 1790, and repaired in 1826, and has 579 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 450; yearly sum raised in 1865, £166 13s. 10d. There is also a Scottish Episcopalian place of worship. There is a colliery school. The lands of Aberdour anciently belonged to the monastery of Inchcolm; and the western portion of them is said to have been given to it by one of the Mortimers for the privilege of burying in its church; and that portion, together with the lands of Beath, was acquired from an abbot of Inchcolm by James, afterwards Sir James Stuart. See INCHCOLM. The parish of Aberdour was formed in 1640 by disjunction from the parishes of Beath and Dalgety. A nunnery of the sisterhood of the Poor Clares formerly existed here. Aberdour bay was a convenient landing-place for any party coming from the continent to the royal court at Dunfermline, and the supposed commissioners sent to escort Queen Margaret of Norway resided its vicinity; so that the popular reading of the old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens—though not the reading preferred by Sir Walter Scott—is probably correct, which places the catastrophe of the piece midway between Norway and this place, and says,

"Half ower, half ower, to Aberdour,
 'Tis fifty fathom deep,
 And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,
 Wi' the Scotch lords at his feet."

ABERDOUR, a parish on the north coast of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the sea, and by the parishes of Pitsligo, Tyrie, New Deer, King-Edward, and Gamrie. Its post-town is Fraserburgh. Its extent along the coast is about 7 miles; but its greatest length is not less than 10 or 11 miles. A portion, comprising about 800 acres, is separated a mile or so from the main body, by the intervention of Tyrie. The eastern part of the parish, or estate of Aberdour, is somewhat low and flat, with little diversity of surface. But the western

part, or estate of Auchmeddan, is elevated 200 or 300 feet above the level of the sea, and has a rugged surface, and a large proportion of moor and bog. Several long romantic hollows or deep ravines cleave the high grounds upward from the beach; and each, as they advance, branches off on both sides into lesser ones, which lose themselves among moors and bogs at a distance of about 3 miles from the sea. Little wild tumbling streams descend the ravines to the sea; and the mouth of one of these, called the Dour, gives name to the parish. In the southern district is the ravine or den of Glasby, traversed by the northern head-stream of the river Ugie. The greater part of this side of the parish consists of moors and bogs, interspersed here and there with corn fields. The coast, especially to the west of the church, presents a rocky, precipitous, and lofty front to the sea, insomuch that, in its whole extent, are only three openings where boats can land,—one in the north-east corner, one immediately below the church, and the third at the mouth of the burns of Troup and Auchmeddan, where a small harbour once existed, but is now totally destroyed. Numerous romantic caves pierce the cliffs at and below the level of the sea; and the most remarkable of these, called Cowshaven, served as a hiding-place to Lord Pitsligo after the battle of Culloden, and runs up into the country "nobody knows how far." The rocks of the parish are highly interesting to geologists; and are quarried in several places for granite and sandstone, and in two places for millstones. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £13,382 10s. 6d., exclusive of stones and fish, which were estimated at respectively £130 and £360. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,510. The chief antiquity is the remains of the castle of Dundargue, a place which made some figure in the civil wars of the 14th century, situated on a precipitous sandstone rock of 64 feet in height, on the beach, and connected with the mainland only by a narrow neck of rock and earth. The village of New Aberdour was founded in the year 1798. Fairs are held at it on the Tuesday after the 11th of April, on the 26th of May, on the Tuesday after the 7th of August, and on the 22d of November; but they are not well attended. Population of New Aberdour in 1861, 543. A small fishing village called Pennan stands on the Auchmeddan part of the coast, and has about half-a-dozen boats. Population of Pennan in 1851, 168. Population of the parish of Aberdour in 1831, 1,548; in 1861, 1,837. Houses, 324.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Fordyce of Brucklaw. Stipend, £204 7s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £42 10s.; female teachers, £15. The parish church is at New Aberdour, and was built in 1818, and has 800 sittings. A station of the Free church is also maintained there; but the yearly sum raised in 1865 by the people connected with it was only £11 10s. 7d. There is a parish school in Pennan.

ABERELLIOT. See ABERILOT.

ABERFELDY, a small post-town in the parishes of Dull and Logierait, Perthshire. It stands on the Moness burn, on the south side of the Tay, and on the great road down Strathtay, about 5 miles from Taymouth. It consists principally of one long street, a short one joining that about the centre, and a small square at their junction; it has, of late, been much improved; and it is connected by railway with the Highland line. It contains a Free church with 800 sittings, an Independent chapel with 400 sittings, a Baptist chapel with 60 sittings, branch offices of the Central and the Union Banks, a savings bank, and a public library. Fairs are held on

the first Thursday of January old style, on the Tuesday before Kenmore in March, on the last Thursday of April old style, on the Saturday before Amulree in May, on the last Friday of July old style, and on the last Thursday of October old style. The scenery in the vicinity of the town, up the Moness burn, is among the most interesting in Scotland. See MONESS. To this the well-known lines of Burns refer,—

"The braes ascend like lofty wa's,
The foaming stream deep roaring fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,
The birks of Aberfeldy.

The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,
White o'er the linn the burnie pours,
And, rising, weets wi' misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy."

In a field adjacent to the town, the 42d Highlanders, so well known by the name of the Black Watch, and so famous for their bravery in battle, were first embodied into a regular regiment. Over the Tay, opposite the town, is an elegant bridge of five arches, erected in 1733 by General Wade. The view from the centre of this bridge is magnificent. On the north are the Weem Rock and the soaring Grampians; on the east are the rich vale of Appin and the turrets and woods of Castle-Menzies; and all round is a sublime amphitheatre, with a foreground of objects ever beautiful and often new, including rich verdant meadows, groves in green array, and the broad and limpid Tay rolling in its cradle of granite to

"The white waves of the restless main."

In 1861, the population of the Dull portion of Aberfeldie was 634; and of the Logierait portion, 511.

ABERFOYLE, a parish, containing a small post-office village of its own name, in the south-west corner of Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Loch Katrine and Loch Achray, which separate it from Callander parish; on the east by the parish of Port-of-Menteith; and on the south and west by Stirlingshire. Its greatest admeasurement is from the east end of Loch Arctlet, on the north-west, to the bridge across the Forth, on the road from Gartmore, in the south-eastern extremity, a distance of about eleven miles; its greatest breadth from north to south is towards the centre of the parish, and about 6 miles. The general aspect of this district is extremely picturesque. It is a narrow tract of country, bounded on every side by lofty hills and mountains. The bottom of the valley is occupied by a series of beautiful lakes, skirted with woods of oak, ash, and birch; and their banks are occasionally diversified with scanty portions of cultivated ground, the soil of which has, in the course of ages, been washed down from the mountains and deposited by the streams. The mountains are in some instances clothed with oak-woods more than half-way up; the lower eminences are, for the most part, covered to their summits; the higher regions are overgrown with heath, and sometimes present only the bare rugged rock. None of the mountains are of the first class in height. 'Huge Benvenue' and Benchochan, are far overtopped by Benlomond, in the parish of Buchanan, which, with its pyramidal mass, terminates the prospect to the west. The rocks are chiefly micaceous granite. There is a quarry of excellent slates, of blue and green colour; and it employs from 20 to 30 workmen, and produces about 500,000 slates per annum. Many of the rarer Alpine plants are to be found upon the mountains. The black eagle builds in some of the more inaccessible rocks; but it is now very rare. The falcon is also found here. The most considerable lakes

are LOCH KATRINE, LOCH ACHRAY, LOCH CHON, and LOCH ARD: which see. One head branch of the river Forth has its rise in the western extremity of the parish, at the eastern foot of Ben-Awe. After flowing through Loch Chon, and the upper and lower Loch Ard, it bursts forth, at the eastern extremity of the latter; and a few hundred yards to the east of it, flings itself over a rock nearly 30 feet high. After having formed a junction with the other head branch of the Forth, called the Duchray, coming from the south-west, the united stream receives the name of the Forth, and enters by a narrow opening—the famous pass of Aberfoyle—into Strathmore. In winter, the lakes are covered with waterfowl; among which swans, and some of the rarer species of divers, are occasionally met with. The soil is light. It is generally remarked, that the harvest is earlier in Aberfoyle than any where in the vicinity towards the south, where the flat country begins. The climate is healthy.—The property of this parish was anciently vested in the Grahams, Earls of Menteith; but, on the failure of heirs-male of that family in 1694, their estate came to the family of Montrose; and the Duke of Montrose is now sole heritor in this parish, being at the same time patron, proprietor, and superior of the whole, excepting a single farm (Drumlane) which holds blench of the Duke of Argyle. Assessed property in 1865, £4,085. Population in 1831, 660; in 1861, 565. Houses 116.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d., with a manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £5 or £6 fees. The parish church was built in 1744, and thoroughly repaired in 1839, and has about 250 sittings. A school-house also is used by the parish minister for public worship generally once in two months.—The village of Aberfoyle stands on the Forth, about 21 miles from Stirling and 22 from Dumbarton. It has a good inn; and fairs are held at it on the third Tuesday of April, on the Friday before the third Tuesday of August, and on the last Thursday of October.—The principal line of road through the parish follows the vale of the Forth, or of its fountain-lochs rather, and enters the parish of Buchanan, between Lochs Arclet and Katrine, from which point it passes through a wild moor to Inversnaid on the eastern side of Loch Lomond. This is a road of great beauty and variety of scenery.—On a rising ground in the neighbourhood of the manse, and facing the south, there is a circle of stones, which, there is room to believe, may be a relic of Druidism. It consists of ten large stones placed circularly, with a larger one in the middle.—The scenery of this parish has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his poem of *The Lady of the Lake*, and his novel of *Rob Roy*. Perhaps it owes its chief power and beauty to the mighty minstrel's inspiration. Nature herself is indeed a poet here,—yet a "something more exquisite still,"—a nameless charm, flung around us by the hand of one whose genius glorifies everything it touches, is everywhere resting on this elf and fairy realm. See articles ACHRAY (LOCH), BENVENUE, and FORTH.

ABERGELDIE, an estate in the parishes of Craithie and Glengairn, on the left bank of the Dee, 6 miles above Ballater, Aberdeenshire. The mansion comprises an old turreted square tower and various modern additions, and is an imposing pile. The grounds are eminently picturesque, and harmonize well with the adjacent royal park of Balmoral, and continue to wear the leafy honours of "the birks of Abergeldie,"—though Burns capriciously transferred the fame of them to Aberfeldy.

The limited fee of the estate was put up to sale in 1848, and became the property of the late Prince Consort. See BALMORAL. A fair for sheep, cattle, and horses, is held at Abergeldie on the last Friday of February.

ABERIACHAN, a rivulet on the confines of the parishes of Inverness and Urquhart, toward the lower part of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire. It runs among romantic scenery, and makes a succession of beautiful cataracts and perpendicular water-falls. A fine spar cave was recently discovered here, adjacent to the road from Inverness to Fort-Augustus. It measures about 21 feet in length, from 6 to 12 in height, and from 3 to 6 in breadth, and has a rich and curious display of stalactites and stalagmites.

ABERLADY, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the north-west coast of the county of Haddington; bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, which here forms Aberlady bay, and by the parish of Dirleton; on the east by Dirleton and Haddington parishes; and on the south by Gladsmuir parish. Its greatest dimension is about 4 miles, in a line running north-east and south-west from the Pefferburn, near Saltcoats, to Coteburn in Gladsmuir; and its greatest extent from east to west is nearly the same. The Pefferburn—supposed to have been once called the Leddie, whence the name of the parish—rises in the parish of Athelstaneford, and after a winding course of 7 miles, falls into Aberlady bay, at Luffness point. From this point the whole bay between the Aberlady and the Goolan or Dirleton shore is left dry at low water, so that it may be crossed by foot passengers at a point where the sands are above a mile in breadth. At spring-tides, vessels of 60 or 70 tons may come up the channel of the Peffer to within a few hundred yards of the village of Aberlady. This anchorage-ground belonged formerly to the town of Haddington as its port. The sands covered by the tide abound in cockles, and some other kinds of shell-fish. Along the shore, from near Gosford House to the eastern point of the parish, runs a tract of sandy links, of considerable breadth, abounding with rabbits, and which is continued and spreads out into greater breadth along the Goolan shore. From this flat tract, the ground rises gradually as we proceed inland, but in no part attains any considerable elevation. The village of Gosford no longer exists; but the late Earl of Wemyss built a splendid mansion here, close on the links, and commanding a fine view of the frith towards Edinburgh. The present Earl has here a splendid collection of paintings. Ballencrieff House, the seat of Lord Elbank, occupies a commanding situation; and Luffness, the seat of H. W. Hope, Esq., is an interesting old mansion. The village of Aberlady, 5 miles north-west of Haddington, consists of one long street of a good appearance. It is occasionally resorted to by the inhabitants of Haddington as a bathing-place; but the surrounding country presents little that is attractive to the stranger. Population of the village in 1861, 480. The North British railway traverses the parish, and has two stations in its immediate vicinity. Population of the parish in 1831, 973; in 1861, 1,019. Houses, 222. Assessed property in 1865, £9,823 9s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Stipend, £280 11s. 11d.; glebe, £27 10s. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with about £34 fees. The parish church was built in 1773, and has 525 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 150. There is also a side school, with a large attendance. A little to the west of Luffness House are the remains of a

conventual building, once belonging to the Carmelites. An hospital is said to have been founded at Ballencriff in the 12th century. This parish formerly belonged, in virtue of a grant from David I., to the bishop of Dunkeld, and was a vicarage in that diocese. It has been conjectured that the Culdees had a seat at or near Aberlady, called Kilspindie.

ABERLEMNO, a parish in the centre of Forfarshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Tannadice, Caralston, Brechin, Guthrie, Rescobie, and Oathlaw. Its post-town is Forfar. Its greatest length, in the line of the road from Forfar to Brechin, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its average breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$. The surface has a general declination towards the South Esk river, which runs along the northern boundary of the parish, and along the course of which the land is so level as to be occasionally extensively inundated by that river. The principal stream is the Lemno, which rises on the south-east side of the Finhaven ridge of hills in this parish; passes the kirk-town; sweeps in a circuitous direction around the base of the ridge; and, entering Oathlaw parish, turns north-eastwards, and flows into the Esk, in the latter parish, at a point within one mile of its original source. The highest ground, Turin hill, has a height of about 600 feet above the level of the adjacent waters. There are two curious stone pillars or obelisks in this parish, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of a victory obtained over the Danes. They are covered with unintelligible hieroglyphics. About a mile to the north-east of the kirk-town are the ruins of Melgund castle, which tradition alleges to have been built by Cardinal Beaton, and which gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Minto. Auldbar Castle, Balgavies House, Carsgownie House, and Flemmington Castle, are also interesting old edifices; and all, except the last, are still inhabited. The Arbroath and Forfar railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it at Auldbar. Nearly one-half of the parish belongs to the Earl of Minto. The valued rental is £4,233 6s. 8d. Scots. Assessed property in 1865, £9,867 8s. 10d. Population in 1831, 1,079; in 1861, 1,054. Houses, 223.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown, and Smyth of Methven. Stipend, £228 6s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £469 14s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £45, with about £20 fees and other emoluments. The parish church is an old structure with about 450 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly amount raised in connexion with it in 1853, was £38 16s. 2½d.,—in 1865, £92 3s. There is a private school. The present parish of Aberlemno comprises the old parishes of Aberlemno and Auldbar; but probably the former originally extended farther to the north-east, so as to include the mouth of the Lemno, from which it seems to take its name.

ABERLOUR, a parish containing a post-office village of its own name, in the south-west of Banffshire. It is bounded by Morayshire, and by the parishes of Boharm, Mortlach, and Inveraven. The Spey divides it from Morayshire; the Fiddich, from Boharm; and the Dullan-burn, from part of Mortlach. Its general outline is triangular; and its extent along the Spey, irrespective of the river's windings, is 5 miles; and its greatest length, from the head of the Dullan to the mouth of the Fiddich, is 9 miles. About two-thirds of the area are under cultivation; but nearly all is hilly; and the southern and eastern parts are completely wild and mountainous. The loftiest mountain is Benrinnes on the south-west, whose enormous base lies partly

and chiefly in this parish, but extends also into Inveraven parish. It rises to the height of 2,765 feet above the sea-level, and 1,876 feet above the adjoining country. From its summit, the mountains of Caithness on the north are visible in a clear day, and the Grampians in the opposite direction. The deep pass of Glackharnis separates this mountain, on the east, from the Convals, which are of much less elevation. Three small streams intersect this parish in a north-west direction, and discharge themselves into the Spey; and one of them, the burn of Aberlour, about a mile above its mouth, forms a beautiful cascade of 30 feet in leap, called the linn of Ruthrie. The Spey along the boundary is deep and rapid, and, in the great floods of 1829, rose 19 feet six inches above its ordinary level. A little above the confluence of the Fiddich and the Spey, and 12 miles above Fochabers, are the picturesque rock and bridge of Craigellachie. See CRAIGELLACHIE. The turnpike road to Fochabers and Elgin lies along this bridge; and adjacent to it, on the south bank of the river, is Craigellachie Junction railway station, at the meeting-point of the Dufftown branch of the Great Northern, the Morayshire line, and the Strathspey line. The Morayshire goes hence, across the Spey, by a trellis girded iron bridge of 200 feet in span; while the Strathspey line goes up the south side of the river, past Aberlour village to Carron, and crosses there on a magnificent iron bridge. Aberlour House, about a mile south of Craigellachie, is an elegant modern mansion, in the Grecian style; and has tastefully ornamented grounds, with very fine garden. A Doric column of Aberdeen granite, 84 feet high, surmounted by a large globe of polished granite, is on the front lawn. The village of Aberlour, or Charleston of Aberlour, stands on a haugh, at the mouth of the burn of Aberlour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Craigellachie Junction station, and 17 by railway south-west of Keith. It was founded in 1812 by Grant of Wester Elchies; and is a burgh of barony, by royal charter. It consists of one broad street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, with a square to the west, and its houses are substantial and slated. It has a post-office under Craigellachie, a railway station, and an office of the Union Bank. Fairs are held at it on the first Thursday of April, on the Thursday before the 26th of May, on the third Thursday of July, on the second Thursday of August, and on the second Thursday of November. Population of the village in 1861, 510. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,276; in 1861, 1,665. Houses, 296. Valued rental in 1864, £4,980.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. Stipend, £287 8s. 2d.; glebe, small but valuable. Patron, the Earl of Fife, who is also the principal landowner. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The former church, built in 1812, was destroyed by fire in 1861; and the present church erected since 1861, is one of the most elegant in the north of Scotland, in the Norman style, with a square tower 65 feet high, and containing about 800 sittings. A church is in Glenrinnes, constituted quoad sacra parochial in 1865. See GLENRINNES. A Free church is at Aberlour; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £90 7s. 3d. There are a side school in Edinville and a female school in Charleston. A house of the Knights Templars stood on Kinermony, an elevation to the west of the village, commanding a view of the valley of the Spey.

ABERLUTHNET. See MARYKIRK.
ABERMELE. See MUNGO (St.)

ABERNETHY, a parish chiefly in Perthshire, and partly in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by the Earn river, which separates it from the parishes

of Dunbarnie and Rhynd, and by the estuary of the Tay; on the east and south by Fifeshire; and on the west by the parishes of Dron and Dunbarnie. This parish is of an irregular figure. It extends from east to west about 4 miles; and from north to south, in some places, nearly 5. The surface is uneven. A considerable part is hilly, and belongs to the Ochills. The low ground betwixt the rivers Tay and Earn on the north, and the hills on the south, forms nearly an oblong square of about 4 miles in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. About 25 feet below the surface of this flat, and 4 feet below the highest spring-tide mark in the Tay and Earn, there is uniformly found a stratum of moss, from 1 to 3 feet thick, comprising remains of oak, alder, hazel, birch, &c. The soil above this bed is composed of strata of clay and sand. The Earn, by breaking down the opposing banks in its serpentine turning, has formed beautiful links or haughs on each side of its stream, which are secured from being overflowed, by embankments. The Tay, which washes the eastern part of the northern boundary, is here navigable, and affords salmon and sea-trout. The proprietor of Carpow has valuable fishings upon it. In the middle of this river, opposite to Mugdrum, in the parish of Newburgh, is an island called Mugdrum island, belonging to this parish. It is nearly 1 mile in length; its greatest breadth is 198 yards; area 31 acres. The Earn, which bounds the northern part of the parish till it falls into the Tay, a little below the mansion-house of Carpow, is navigable for several miles. It also produces salmon and trout, which are chiefly sent to Perth, and thence to the English market. There are two passage-boats on the Earn,—one at Cary, which is seldom employed,—another at Ferryfield, upon the estate of Carpow, near the junction of the Earn and the Tay; and there are passage-boats also between the latter and the Carse of Cowrie. The Farg, a rivulet rising on the borders of Kinross-shire and flowing into the Earn about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west from Abernethy, abounds with small trout. There is another small rivulet, the Ballo burn, anciently called the Trent, which flows through what is called the glen of Abernethy. The principal landowners are the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, Paterson of Carpow, Tod of Ayton, and several others. The valued rent is £8,884 15s. 1d. Scots. Assessed property in 1865, £13,422 17s. 5d. Annual value of raw produce, as estimated in 1842, £26,274 10s. The branch of the North British railway toward Perth has a station on the north side of the town of Abernethy, 3 miles from Newburgh and $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Perth. Population of the entire parish, in 1831, 1,776; in 1861, 1,960. Houses, 349. Population of the Fifeshire portion in 1831, 164; in 1861, 147. Houses, 30.

The town of ABERNETHY is nearly in the centre of the parish; stands amidst numerous recent cottages, which are let to summer visitors; and consists of streets without any plan and badly edificed. It is a burgh of barony under Lord Douglas, coming in place of the Earls of Angus. It has a charter from Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy, dated August 23, 1476; which was confirmed by charter of William, Earl of Angus, dated November 29, 1628. There is a post office here; and fairs are held on the 12th day of February, on the fourth Wednesday of May, and on the second Thursday of November. Population in 1841, 827; in 1861, 984. This place, though "now a mean village," says Dr. Jamieson, "once boasted high honours, and had very considerable extent. It would appear that it was a royal residence in the reign of one of the Pictish princes who bore the

name of Nethan or Nectan. The Pictish chronicle has ascribed the foundation of Abernethy to Nethan I., in the third year of his reign, corresponding with A. D. 458. The Register of St. Andrews, with greater probability, gives it to Nethan II., about the year 600. Fordun and Wyntoun agree in assigning it to Garnat, or Garnard, the predecessor of the second Nethan. Abernethy had existed as a royal seat perhaps before the building of any conspicuous place of worship. For we learn, that the Nethan referred to 'sacrificed to God and St. Bridget at Aburnethige;' and that the same Nethan, 'king of all the provinces of the Picts, gave as an offering to St. Bridget, Apurnethige, till the day of judgment.' Fordun expressly asserts, that, when this donation was made, Abernethy was 'the chief seat, both regal and pontifical, of the whole kingdom of the Picts.' He afterwards relates, that, in the year 1072, Malcolm Canmore did homage, in the place called Abernethy, to William the Bastard, for the lands which he held in England. I have elsewhere thrown out a conjecture that this place may have been denominated from the name of Nethan the founder. It has been said, indeed, that 'the name which Highlanders give to Abernethy, is *Obair* or *Abair Neachtain*, that is, the work of Nechtan.' But it seems preferable to derive it from Nethy, the brook on which it stands." But no such brook is here.—There are two villages in the parish.—Aberdargie and Glenfoot.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Stipend, £256 5s. 7d.; with a glebe of the value of £15, and a manse. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. There are about £270 unappropriated teinds. The schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with the interest of a mortification of £190, and some other small fees. The parish church is a plain structure, built in 1802, and has about 600 sittings. Here are also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. The sum raised by the F. church congregation in 1865 was £95 7s. 6d. The attendance at the U. P. church is from 350 to 400. There is one private school. Abernethy was in ancient times the seat of an episcopal see. When Kenneth III. had subdued the Picts, he translated the see to St. Andrews; but long before this, Abernethy was known as a principal seat of the Culdees. While they held it, there was an university here for the education of youth, as appears from the Priory book of St. Andrews. In the year 1273—by which time the Culdees were much discouraged—it was turned into a priory of canons-regular of St. Augustine, who were brought, it is said, from the abbey of Inchaffray. The Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, one of the four founders of the Secession Church, was minister of Abernethy, and proprietor of Culfargie, a considerable estate in the parish. The Rev. John Brown of Haddington, so well known for his theological writings, was a native of this parish.

In the church-yard stands a tower of an extraordinary construction. South-west from the kirk-town there is a hill, called Castle-law. Dr. Jamieson says: "Although the round tower of Abernethy has attracted the attention of many travellers and writers, and been the subject of various hypotheses, no one has ever thought of viewing it as connected with the royal residence; as it was undoubtedly used for some ecclesiastical purpose. That good-humoured old writer, Adamson, assigns a singular reason for the erection of this building; while he seems not to have known that there was another of the same description at Brechin, considerably higher than this. He pretends that this was built by the Picts to prevent the Scots from trampling on the body of their king after his death:—

Passing the river Earne, on th' other side,—
Thence to the Pights great Metropolitan,
Where stands a steeple, the like in all Brittain
Not to be found againe, a work of wonder,
So tall and rounc in frame, a just cylinder,
Built by the Pights in honour of their king,
That of the Scots none should attempt such thing,
As over his bellie big to walk or ride,
But this strong hold should make him to abide.

MUSE'S TREASON, p. 172.

The tower is hollow, and has a recent staircase. At the bottom are two rows of stones, projecting as a sort of pedestal. It is 75 feet in height, and consists of 64 regular courses of hewn stones. At the base it measures 48 feet in circumference, but diminishes somewhat towards the top; the thickness of the wall being $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom, and 3 at the top. It has only one door, facing the north; 8 feet in height, 3 wide, and arched. Towards the top are four windows; they are equidistant; 5 feet 9 inches in height, and 2 feet 2 inches in breadth; each being supported by two small pillars. Some intelligent visitors assert, that, whatever may have been the original design of this work, it has at one time been used as a cemetery. Where the earth has been dug up, to the depth of three feet, a number of human bones have been found in the exact position in which they must have been interred; which, it is urged, would not have been the case, had they been thrown in from the adjoining ground. It stands at the corner of the present churchyard. 'South-west from the town,' we are told in the 'Statistical Account,' 'there is a hill, called Castle-law. Tradition says, that there was a fort upon the top of it.' 'This,' it is subjoined, 'probably served for one of those watch-towers on which the Picts used to kindle fires, on sudden invasions, insurrections, or the approach of the enemy. But if any place bids fair to have been the site of a royal residence, this seems to have a principal claim.' It follows, however: 'About a mile and a half east from Abernethy, a little below the mansion-house of Carpow, stood the ancient castle which belonged to the lords of Abernethy; part of its foundation may be still seen.' Now, it might be supposed that here, as in other instances, the person who obtained the grant of royal domains would prefer the occupation of the ancient residence to the erection of a new one. The distance would be no objection. For I have elsewhere proved, from the most ancient authority, that, during the Pictish era, Abernethy was far more extensive than it now is; as the king, in his donation to St. Brigid, extends its limits to a stone near Carpow. I acknowledge, however, that the place called Castle-law seems to claim the preference. For, from the most minute inquiry, I learn that there is a tradition, perfectly familiar to every one in the vicinity, that this was the residence of the ancient Pictish kings. In confirmation of this article of traditionary belief, an appeal is made, not only to the vast quantity of stones still remaining on this hill, but to the description of those that have been carried off in successive ages. Unlike the materials of the cairns, which are so commonly met with in our country, these have, in a great measure, been hewn stones. A house in the neighbourhood has, of late, been entirely built of dressed stones carried off from the Law. There seems, therefore, to be no reason to doubt that this has been the site of very extensive and superb buildings. The remains of a surrounding moat are yet to be traced on the west side. At the bottom of this hill, an eminence is called the Quarrel-know, i. e. knoll, where, according to tradition, the Picts were wont to celebrate their military games. This may have been its original appropriation, whence in later ages it might

continue to be employed for similar purposes. But the name itself can hardly claim so early an origin; having most probably been given to it, in an age in which the use of the cross-bow was common, from the designation of the arrow shot from it, which was called a *quarrel*; unless the term should be traced to our old Scottish word *quarrell*, or *querell*, denoting a quarry. The view from this elevation has been deemed worthy of its ancient royal honours, as scarcely excelled by any in Scotland,—a country so rich in beautiful and picturesque prospects. While the classic Earn unites with the noble Tay at your feet, the eye is delighted with the richness of the carse of Gowrie; and the prosperous town of Dundee is seen in the distance, with the numerous sails that enliven the expanding river in its course to what was anciently denominated the Scythic sea.—In the south-west corner of the parish, among the hills, stands Balvaird castle, which belonged to the Murrays of Balvaird, in the reign of Robert II. It is now the property of the Earl of Mansfield, the lineal descendant of that ancient house.

ABERNETHY. A highland parish, partly in Morayshire and partly in Inverness-shire. It is bounded, on the north, by the parishes of Duthill and Inverallan; on the east, by Banffshire; on the south, by Braemar; and on the west, by the river Spey. Its post-town is Grantown; but it has a sub-office of its own. It comprises the old parish of Abernethy and the parish of Kincardine or Kinchardine—the latter united to it about the time of the Reformation, and lying wholly in Inverness-shire; and it is sometimes known as the united parish of Abernethy and Kinchardine. The name is descriptive of the situation of the kirk-town with respect to the Nethy, being within a mile of the fall of that stream into the Spey. The meaning of the name Nethy, or Neich, is not known; that of Kinchardine, or Kinie-chairdin, is 'the Clan of Friends.' The parish is 15 miles in length, measured from Cromdale on the north to Rothiemurchus on the south; and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The surface is highly diversified with haughs, woods, and mountains. A stretch of about 3 miles of low land and meadow, along the bank of the Spey, is often overflowed by that river, which here runs smooth and slow. The arable ground bears but a small proportion to the uncultivated. A great proportion of the surface is covered with woods. On the Grant estate alone there are 7,000 acres of natural fir-wood.—The only river of any note, besides the Spey, is the Nethy, which, rising on the northern side of the hills to the east of Cairngorm, known as the Braes of Abernethy, flows in a north-west direction through the forests, and empties itself into the Spey, 4 miles above Grantown. It is about 12 miles in length, and is a rapid running stream; after rains, or thaws, it swells so as to bring down the timber that has been cut in the forests of Grant to the Spey, whence it is sent in rafts to Garmouth. There is a bridge over the Nethy about a mile above its confluence with the Spey, having a water-way of 84 feet. A little to the east of the Nethy is the burn of Cultmore. The Dualg burn flows into the Spey about 4 miles above the Nethy. There are several small lakes in Kincardine, the most considerable of which is Loch Morlach, in Glenmore. It is of an oval form, and nearly two miles in diameter. It is in the bottom of the glen, and surrounded with aged fir-woods, which rise gradually towards the mountains. It discharges itself into the Spey by the Morlach burn, which is about 4 miles in length. In Glenmore there is another small loch, in extent about one acre, which abounds with small fat green trout. At the foot of Cairngorm, about a mile from its base, is

Loch Avon, whence the river of that name issues. At one end of this loch is a large natural cave, called Chlachdhian, or 'the Sheltering stone.' Of the mountains of this parish, Cairngorm, or, 'the Blue mountain,' is the most remarkable. It commands an extensive view. The shires of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, are seen from its summit. See CAIRNGORM. A vast business in the cutting down of timber in the mountains, and floating it down the Nethy and the Spey, was commenced by the York Building Company about the year 1730, and resumed at a later period, and has conferred great benefits on the population. The practices of agriculture, in the low tracts, have in recent times undergone wonderful improvement. The chief landowner is the Earl of Seafield. Assessed property in 1860, £4,764. The Strathspey railway terminates here. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,092; in 1861, 1,928. Houses, 404. Population of the Morayshire portion in 1831, 1,258; in 1861, 1,141. Houses, 234.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £234 2s. 1d., with a glebe valued at £7, and a manse. Unappropriated tithes £98. Schoolmaster's salary in 1865, £45, with about £20 fees. The church of Kincardine is 8 miles distant from the kirktown of Abernethy. The parish-minister officiates two successive Sabbaths in Abernethy church, and every third Sabbath in that of Kincardine. The latter church has sittings for 600; the former, for 1,000. Both are well-built. There is a Free church at Abernethy; and the yearly sum raised at it in 1853 was £76 11s. 1½d.,—in 1865, £105 8s. There is a Society's school at Kincardine.—There is a large oblong square building near the church, called Castle Roy, or the Red castle; one side measures 30, the other 20 yards; the height is about 10. It never was roofed, had no loop-holes, and only one entrance to the inside. Neither history nor tradition give any account of it.—The Hon. John Grant, Chief-justice of Jamaica, was a native of this parish; and Francis Grant, Lord Cullen, and Patrick Grant, Lord Prestongrange, both eminent juriconsults, and lords of session, were connected with this parish. At Knock of Kincardine was born, in 1700, John Stuart, commonly called John Roy Stuart. He was a good Gaelic poet.

ABERNYTE, a parish in the Sidlaw-hills district of Perthshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Cargill, Longforgan, Inchture, Kinnaird, and Collace. Its post-town is Inchture. Its length is nearly 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2 miles. It has an area of about 2,600 acres, of which a little upwards of 1,700 are under cultivation. The kirk-town, near the centre of the parish, is situated 11 miles north-east of Perth, and stands in a fine valley intersected by a stream flowing south-east into the estuary of the Tay. The highest point in the parish is the King's seat, on the northern extremity, which rises to the height of 1,155 feet, and commands a fine view southwards to the frith of Forth. The general declination of the country is towards the south-east. Upon the top of a hill called Glenny-law are two cairns, supposed to cover the remains of the slain in a feud between the Grays of Fowlis and the Boyds of Pitkindie. Population in 1831, 254; in 1861, 310. Houses, 67. Assessed property in 1865, £2,937 17s. 8d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159 11s. 3d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £25 fees, and £4 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1736, and may accommodate

the whole population. There is a Free church for Abernethy and Rait; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £123 4s. 8d.

ABER-RUTHVEN. See AUCHTERARDER.

ABERTARF. See BOLESKINE.

ABERTUCHILL. See COMRIE.

ABINGTON, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Crawford-John, Lanarkshire. It stands near the confluence of Glengonnar Water with the Clyde, at the junction of the road down Glengonnar Water from Leadhills with the road from Dumfries by Elvanfoot to Glasgow, and near a station on the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, 5 miles from Lamington, and 48½ from Edinburgh. It is a neat and picturesque place, and is the rendezvous for the coursing matches in which the best dogs of England and Ireland are pitted against those of the west of Scotland. Gold is said to have been obtained from mines wrought in this neighbourhood in the reign of James VI. Population of the village, 135.

ABOYNE, a parish in the Deeside district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded, on the south, by Forfarshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Glenmuick, Coull, Lumphanan, and Birse. It contains the village and post-office of CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE; which see. Its greatest length is about 13 miles; and its greatest breadth about 12 miles. A detached part, with a population of about 60, lies beyond Birse, on the left bank of the Feugh. The present parish comprises two old parishes, Aboyne and Glentanner, and is frequently designated the united parish of Aboyne and Glentanner. The entire area of the united parish is about 29,000 acres, of which nearly 3,000 acres are arable. By far the greater part of the rest is covered with heath. The extensive forest of Glentanner, composed of Scotch fir, once the finest in the county, is now all sold, and nearly all cut; and the splendid plantations of the same wood about Aboyne castle are also nearly all exposed to the same fate. There is little if any hard wood in the parish, and none of great size. About five-sixths of the parish are held under entail. Four-fifths of it is the property of the Marquis of Huntly; and the rest belongs principally to Mr. Farquharson of Finzean, Mr. Dyce Nicol of Ballogie, and the Earl of Aberdeen. Assessed property in 1864-5, £6,290, including £280 in the Deeside railway, which has a station here, and is to be extended to Bridge of Gairn. Farms are generally very small, the soil light and early, and chiefly adapted for turnip husbandry. The principal mansion is Aboyne castle, a large massive building which has been enlarged and improved by the Marquis of Huntly. The site is rather low, but is finely sheltered and surrounded by well-laid out and extensive enclosures. About a mile to the south the Dee is crossed by an elegant suspension-bridge. The turnpike from Aberdeen to Braemar runs through part of the parish; and various lines of commutation road also pass through it. The Dee runs about 6 miles through and along the parish, and receives in its course a few tributary streams, the principal of which is the Tanner from the south. The parish is very hilly, particularly in Glentanner, where some of the hills attain a considerable altitude. Tumuli abound in various parts of the parish, but most in the north part. Some urns with calcined bones have been dug up in Glentanner, which indicate that the Romans had visited this part of Scotland at some time. There are three burying-grounds in the parish, one in Glentanner and two in Aboyne. Tradition has it that the pest or plague, had at one time raged with great violence here; and that it was first observed to abate on the Mondays and Fridays, after which the people should have immediately ab-

stained from breaking ground in the churchyard of Glentaner on those days of the week, out of gratitude for the appearance of deliverance from such an awful enemy to the human race. The observance, which is still most scrupulously adhered to, has more likely had its origin in the dark days of ignorance and popish superstition. The title of Earl of Aboyne merged, in 1836, in that of Marquis of Huntly. It was created by James VI. in 1599. Population in 1831, 1,163; in 1861, 1,160. Houses, 211.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neill, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Marquis of Huntly. Stipend, £160 15s. 1d., with manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary of Aboyne school, £35; of Glentaner school, £30. The parish church is a very handsome edifice, built in 1842, and has 628 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance at it 150; sum raised in 1865, £44 11s. 5½d. There is a female school supported by Lady Huntly.

ABRUTHVEN. See AUCHTERARDER.

ACH-, or AUCH-, a prefix in many topographical names of Gaelic origin. It signifies simply 'a field,' in a loose or general sense of that word; so that very few of the names compounded with it have a graphic character, or even a very definite or well-ascertained reference.

ACHAISTAL. See LATHERON.

ACHALHANZIE. See CRIEFF.

ACHALICK, a bay on the east side of Loch Fyne, about 3 miles south of Kilfinan church, Argyshire.

ACHALL, a lake in the parish of Lochbroom, Ross-shire. It is situated about 3 miles west of Ullapool, and is skirted by the road thence to Oikel-Bridge. It measures about 2½ miles in length, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth; and is variously embosomed in green hills, rugged heights, and wooded promontories; and, under some aspects, is one of the prettiest pieces of water in the Highlands.

ACHALLADER. See GLENORCHY.

ACHALLY. See BENACHALLY and CLUNIE.

ACHANDRAINE, a village in the parish of Inverary, Argyshire. Population, about 80.

ACHANDUIM. See LISMORE.

ACHANEILEIN, a quagmire, or quaking bog, of unknown depth, about three-quarters of a mile broad, and upwards of 5 miles long, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire. It lies along the south side of Lochshiel.

ACHARACLE, or AHARCLE, a government church district in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire and Inverness-shire. It consists chiefly of the eastern portion of Ardnamurchan, but comprises also a part of Sunart and a part of Moidart. Its post-town is Strontian. The church and the manse are situated at the west end of Lochshiel. The population, a number of years ago, amounted to 2,026, of whom 1,200 were Roman Catholics. There was a Free church station for Acharacle and Moidart; the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1853 was £5 16s. 1d.

ACHARAINNEY. See HALKIRK.

ACHARN, a village in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire. It stands on the south shore of Loch Tay, 1½ mile above the village of Kenmore. It is a neat, snug, little place, and is famous for a picturesque waterfall on a burn which rushes past it to the lake. "The burn, precipitating its waters over the side of a deep and wooded dell, first performs a perpendicular descent of fully 50 feet, separating towards the bottom into two vertical streams, which are caught by a small basin; whence the water escapes by successive inclined leaps, the whole forming a cascade apparently about 80 or 90 feet

high." [Anderson's Guide to the Highlands.] Population of the village, 42.

ACHBRECK, a mission-station on the Royal Bounty, in Glenlivet, in the parish of Inverarn, Banffshire. See GLENLIVET, INVERARVEN, and BANFFSHIRE RAILWAY.

ACHENACRAIG. See ACHNACRAIG.

ACHERUACH. See STRATHDON.

ACHESON'S HAVEN, a small harbour near Prestonpans, in the county of East Lothian. It was constructed by the monks of Newbottle, on their grange of Preston. It is often named Morrison's haven, from one of its later proprietors.

ACHILTY (LOCH). See CONTIN.

ACHINBLAE. See AUCHINBLAE.

ACHINCASS. See KIRKPATRICK-JUSTA.

ACHINDAVY. See AUCHENDAVY.

ACHINDUIN. See LISMORE.

ACHLOUCHRIE. See TANNADICE.

ACHMITHY. See AUCHMITHY.

ACHMORE. See WEEM.

ACHNACARY. See ARCHAG (LOCH).

ACHNACRAIG, or ACHENACRAIG, a small harbour, with a post-office, in the parish of Toresay, and on the east coast of the island of Mull, Argyshire. It is situated at the entrance of Loch Don, 18 miles south-east of Aros, and 132 west by north of Edinburgh. It is the principal ferry of Mull, first to the opposite island of Kerrera, a distance of about 4½ miles, and thence to the mainland near Oban, a distance of 4 miles. Great numbers of black cattle are conveyed from it for the lowland markets; and formerly those also from Coll and Tyree were landed on the farther side of Mull and reshipped here.

ACHNAGOL, a village in the parish of Inverary, Argyshire. Population, about 90.

ACHNAVARN. See HALKIRK.

ACHRANNIE (SLUGS OF), two romantic cataracts on the river Isla, on the boundary between the parishes of Glenisla and Lintathen, Forfarshire. They occur about 2 miles below the Reeky linn. See ISLA (THE). "The upper one," says the new statist of Glenisla, "is the most deserving of notice. Here the river is suddenly contracted by stupendous cliffs into a space scarcely exceeding 3 yards in breadth. Through this frightful chasm the deep boiling flood forces itself with tremendous power, and in curling wreaths of foam, thunders down a steep broken channel of considerable length, into a gloomy but spacious ravine, walled by rocks quite perpendicular and of great altitude. These are surmounted by a profusion of trees, exceedingly rich and varied in their foliage, which the hand of man never planted, and many of which he will never dare to approach."

ACHRAY (LOCH), a beautiful sheet of water in Perthshire, between Loch-Katrine and Loch-Vennachar, and at a nearly equal distance from both. With these lakes it is connected by two small streams,—one of which flows into its western extremity from Loch-Katrine, while the other, issuing from its eastern end, carries its waters into Loch-Vennachar. The lake receives its name from the farm of Achray, situated on its south-western shore; the term in Gaelic signifies 'the level field.' Loch-Achray, therefore, means 'the lake of the level field.' Compared with either of its sister-lochs, Loch-Achray is but of small dimensions; its utmost length being about a mile, and its breadth scarcely half-a-mile; but the epithet 'lovely' has been, with peculiar propriety, applied to this lake by Sir Walter Scott, as it is hardly possible to conceive any natural scenery more lovely than that presented by the shores of Loch-Achray. The northern shore is bold and rocky, but its harsher features are softened



by a rich covering of wood and 'bosky thickets' to the water's edge,—

—"the copsewood grey,
That waves and weeps on Loch-Achray."

On the south, the ground rises more gradually from the lake, but it is mostly clad with heath. This soft and gentle character, however, can only be applied to the lake, its bays and shores, and their immediate vicinity; for beyond this we have lofty mountains rearing their rugged and often cloud-capp'd heads in awful majesty, and deep and silent glens and ravines through which the upland streams seek their way to the lakes. On the shores of Loch-Achray we are still within the power of the magician's spell; and so thoroughly has he peopled the visions of our fancy with the creations of his own imagination that we look for the localities of his poem, as we did at Loch-Katrine, with as perfect a faith, and gaze on them when found with as much devotion, as we should on the scenes of some of the most important transactions in our national annals. Along these shores the messenger of Roderic Dhu carried the fiery cross, to alarm and call to the rendezvous the sons of Alpine; and he who, giving himself up to the magic influence of the minstrel's strain, delights to blend together the real truth and the ideal in his conceptions, will remember how

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
From winding glen, from upland brown,
They pour'd each hardy tenant down."

Near the east end of Loch-Achray, and before the traveller from Callander approaches it, he passes over 'the Brigg of Turk,' one of the localities of the poem. See GLENFINGLASS and TROSACHS.

ACKERGILL. See WICK.

ACKERNESS. See WESTRAY.

ADAM. See WHITEKIRK.

ADAM'S ROW, a village in the parish of Newtown, Edinburghshire. Population, 249.

ADD (THE), a river of the west side of Argyleshire. It rises in some marshes in the north-west extremity of the parish of Glassary; and in its winding course south-westward receives several tributaries, and acquires a considerable volume. It flows along the valley of Glassary, and through the moss of Crinan, and falls into the sea at Inner Loch Crinan. It occasionally, in heavy rains, overflows its banks, and does much injury to adjacent fields. It abounds with trout; and there is a salmon fishery at its mouth.

ADIE HILL. See RATHVEN.

ADVIE, an ancient vicarage and district, partly in Moray, partly in Inverness-shire, now comprehended in the parish of Cromdale; 8 miles north-east from Grantown. This district contains the barony of Advie on the eastern, and the barony of Tulchen on the western side of the Spey. These baronies, anciently a part of the estate of the Earl of Fife, came to the family of Ballendalloch in the 15th century, with whom they continued, until sold to Brigadier Alexander Grant.

AE (THE), or WATER OF AE, a river of Dumfriesshire. It rises at the southern foot of Queensberry-hill, runs south for some miles to Glencross in Kirkmahoe, forming the boundary between Closeburn and Kirkmichael parishes; then bending its course south-eastward, forms a junction at Esby with the Kinnel, a branch of the Annan. Its tributaries are the Deer burn, the Branet burn, the Garrel, Capple water, and Glenkill burn. Its length of course, including windings, is about 16 miles. It is a rapid stream, and very subject to sudden and powerful

floods; and as it flows much on a broad gravelly bed, through a country but slightly above its own level, it often does considerable injury, and is constantly undermining its banks and altering its course.

ÆBUDÆ and ÆMODÆ. See HEBRIDES.

ÆN. See AAN.

AFFLECK. See AUCHINLECK.

AFFORSK, a picturesque ravine, in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It is deep and winding, and has precipitous, diversified, and luxuriantly plant-clad sides, and passes down in a profusion of romance from the interior of the parish, past the old church, to the sea. See GAMRIE.

AFFRICK (LOCH), a lake on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity, in the north-western part of the mainland of Inverness-shire. It measures about 7 miles in length and about one mile in breadth, and extends in a north-easterly direction. It is very deep, and abounds in different kinds of small fish. The river Glass flows out of it, and soon expands into two other lakes of respectively 3 miles and 4 miles in length, and sometimes bears here the name of the Affrick. All the strath of the three lakes, and of the intervening runs of the river, is sublimely picturesque, and it possesses fine remains of the ancient Caledonian forest.

AFTON, a rivulet of Ayrshire. It rises among the uplands near the meeting-point of Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Kircudbrightshire; and flows 8 miles northward to the Nith at the east side of the village of New Cumnock. Its current is rapid, and its course lies along a beautiful valley, to which it gives the name of Glenafton. It is noticed in one of the effusions of Burns.

AFTON BRIDGEND, a village in the parish of New Cumnock, taking its name from its situation on the rivulet Afton, Ayrshire. Population in 1861, 301.

AHARCLE. See ACHARACLE.

AIGAS, or EILEAN-AIGAS, a beautiful island, 5½ miles south-west from Beaulieu, formed by the river Beaulieu, which here divides into two branches. It is of an oval figure, about 1½ mile in circumference; and contains about 50 acres. It is principally composed of a mass of pudding-stone, rising in an abrupt manner about 100 feet above the level of the water, but communicating with the mainland by a bridge. It is covered with natural wood of birch and oak, and is much frequented by roes, and occasionally by red deer. To this island Simon, Lord Lovat, conducted the dowager Lady Lovat, when letters of fire and sword were issued against him in 1697; and here, in a crow-stepped building in the old Scottish style, erected by Lord Lovat, reside the only descendants of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The wild turkey of America was introduced to the island in the summer of 1842. See KILMORACK.

AIKENHAULD. See OATHLAW.

AIKERNESS. See POMONA.

AIKY. See DEER (NEW).

AILSA CRAIG, a stupendous insulated rock, or rather mountain, in the mouth of the frith of Clyde, between the coasts of Ayrshire and Kintyre; in N. lat. 55° 15' 13"; W. long. 5° 7', according to Galbraith, but according to Norie, in N. lat. 55° 17' 0"; W. long. 5° 8' 0". From the islet of Pladda it is distant 10' 20" direct south. It is a mass of columnar syenetic trap, shooting up in a conical form, to an altitude of 1,100 feet according to Macculloch, from an elliptical base of 3,300 feet in the major axis, by 2,200 in the minor. Its formation is distinctly columnar, especially on the western side, in which the rock rises quite perpendicularly from the sea. Dr. Macculloch says, that "if a single pillar

be examined near at hand, it will be found far less decided in shape than those of Staffa or Skye, while the whole mass appears as if blended together, not as if each column could be separated; but, when viewed in the mass, the general effect of a columnar and regular structure is as perfect as on the north coast of Skye," while the diameter of the columns far exceeds those of Skye, ranging from 6 to 9 feet, and, in one place, attaining an unbroken altitude of nearly 400 feet. The only landing-place is on the east side, where there is a small beach formed by fallen fragments of the rock. From this, an easy ascent of 200 feet conducts us to the ruins of a square building of which nothing is known, though Macculloch conjectures it may have been an eremitical establishment dependent on Lamlash in Arran. Beyond this building the ascent is extremely laborious, the visitor having to force his way over fragments of rock, and through a forest of gigantic nettles. Not far from the summit are two copious springs; the summit itself is covered with fine herbage, but affords only a scanty and somewhat perilous footing.

The aspect of this vast and 'craggy ocean pyramid' "from any distance, and in every direction," says Macculloch, "is very grand, and conveys an idea of a mountain of far greater magnitude; since, as its beautiful cone rises suddenly out of the sea, there is no object with which it can be compared. From its solitary and detached position also, it frequently arrests the flight of the clouds, hence deriving a misty hue which more than doubles its altitude to the imagination; while the cap of cloud which so often covers its summit, helps to produce, by concealing its height, the effect—invariable in such cases—of causing it to appear far higher than it really is; adding that appearance of mystery to which mountains owe so much of their consequence. What Ailsa promises at a distance, it far more than performs on an intimate acquaintance. If it has not the regularity of Staffa, it exceeds that island as much in grandeur and variety as it does in absolute bulk. There is indeed nothing, even in the columnar scenery of Skye or in the Shiant isles, superior as these are to Staffa, which exceeds, if it even equals, that of Ailsa. In point of colouring, these cliffs have an infinite advantage; the sobriety of their pale grey stone, not only harmonizing with the subdued tints of green, and with the colours of the sea and the sky, but setting off to advantage all the intricacies of the columnar structure; while, in all the Western islands where this kind of scenery occurs, the blackness of the rocks is not only often inharmonious and harsh, but a frequent source of obscurity and confusion."

Ailsa Craig is occupied throughout the warm parts of the year by innumerable legions of sea-fowl; and a favourite feat, in pleasure excursions by steam-boat from Glasgow, is to sail near the stupendous cliffs, and to fire a swivel against them so as to give a sudden and universal alarm to the birds. The scene which follows is wondrously sublime,—seeming as if the mountain were resolving itself into great dense clouds of feathered creatures, with an accompaniment of cawing and screaming almost terrific; but, at the same time, it is so very singular, so exceedingly unlike every other kind of sublime scene, that some attempts which spirited writers have made to describe it, though all true and graphic to persons who have witnessed it, appear bombastic and nonsensical to those who have not. An intelligent tacksman pays £34 a-year for the use of the rock; and, along with two or three assistants, spends the whole summer, from the month of May onward, in alternately fowling and fishing. The birds are of value chiefly for their

feathers, for the stuffing of beds; and they are caught in two methods. One of these is to spread a large net over any traversable part of the surface, and to leave it there for a sufficient time to allow them to settle down upon it; and when it is visited, it generally has entangled as many as will fill a sack or two, and the fowler needs only to pick them out and despatch them. The other method is exactly similar to the perilous one practised at St. Kilda. Morning and evening, when the birds are quiescent, the tacksman or an assistant is let down from the summit against the face of the precipice, by means of a rope securely held by two persons above. The man, thus dangling between sky and sea, is armed with a long pole carrying a hair gin; and he slips the gin over the head of each slumbering fowl, draws tight the loop, and then flings down the carcass to the foot of the precipice to be picked up at leisure by a boat. Notwithstanding the immense numbers which are thus taken, the feathered colonies of the Craig never look as if they had sustained any diminution, but seem, amid all the trackings of desolation which pass over them, to be like the sea, which "takes no furrow from the keel." Toward the end of summer, the colonies have completed the purposes of their yearly sojourn, and begin to leave in detachments according to their kind; and early in autumn the myriads of solan geese, cormorants, puffins, links, and gulls, have entirely taken their departure for other regions. The rock, however, is even then not without inhabitants; for, in addition to great numbers of rabbits, between forty and fifty goats work hard amongst the cliffs for a decent subsistence. The rabbits are thinned during the month of January, when, according to the season, from 50 to 100 dozens are taken off the rock; and as their quality is generally excellent, they are great favourites in the market.

Ailsa Craig is situated about 15 miles west of the town of Girvan, and belongs proprietorially to the barony of Knockgeran, in the parish of Dailly. A scheme was agitated, a number of years ago, to make it a fishing station for the supply of Glasgow and Liverpool, by means of the steam-boats which regularly pass it, and some buildings for the purpose were commenced, but the scheme was abandoned. The noble family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassilis in the peerage of Scotland, are proprietors of Ailsa Craig, and take from it their titles of Baron and Marquis in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Archibald, twelfth Earl of Cassilis, was created Marquis of Ailsa in 1831; and his grandson succeeded to his titles in 1846. The family seats are COLZEAN CASTLE and CASSILIS CASTLE, which see; and see also the article MAYBOLE.

AIRD, or ARD, any isolated height, of an abrupt or hummocky character, either on the coast or in the interior. The name by itself, chiefly in the form of Aird, occurs sometimes, yet not often, in Scottish topography; but in combination, as a prefix, chiefly in the form of Ard, it is of very frequent occurrence. Some words compounded with it refer to legendary circumstances, as Airdrie, "the king's height;" others refer to events in authentic history, as Ardhattan, "the height of Catan," one of the companions of Columba; but the great majority are descriptive of the localities themselves, as to either character or relative situation, as Ardelach, "the stony height," Ardnamurchan, "the height of the narrow seas."

AIRD, a hamlet in the parish of Inch, Wigtonshire.

AIRD (CASTLE OF), an extensive ruin, supposed to be the remains of a Danish fortification, situated on a rocky promontory a little to the north of Cara-

dell point, on the eastern side of Kintyre, opposite Machry bay in the island of Arran.

AIRD (THE), a fertile district of Inverness-shire, in the vale of the Beauly, chiefly the property of different branches of the clan Fraser.

AIRD (THE), a peninsula on the east coast of the island of Lewis, with which it is connected by the isthmus of Stornoway. It measures 5 miles in extreme length from Tuimpan-head on the north-east, to Chicken-head on the south-west; its average breadth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is in the parish of Stornoway, to which in ancient times it formed a chapelry called *Ui or Uy*. The old chapel is in ruins, but the inhabitants attend a government chapel at Knock. See **LEWIS** and **STORNOWAY**.

AIRD LYNN. See **SHINNEL**.

AIRD OF APPIN. See **AIRDS**.

AIRD OF COIGACH. See **COIGACH**.

AIRD POINT, the north-eastern extremity of the island of Skye, nearly opposite the mouth of the Gairloch in Ross-shire.

AIRDLAMONT. See **ARDLAMONT**.

AIRDLE, or ARDLE (THE), a small river of the north-eastern part of Perthshire. It is formed by the union of two streams,—one descending from the Grampians, in the east forest of Athole, through Glen Fernal,—and the other flowing from the west through Glen Briarachan. These streams unite at Tulloch, and assume the name of the Airdle, which flows south-east through Strath-Airdle in the parish of Kirkmichael, and unites with the Shee a little below Nether Traquhair. The two united streams form the **ERICHT**: which see. The total course of the Airdle is about 13 miles.

AIRDMEANACH. See **ARDMEANACH**.

AIRDNAMURCHAN. See **ARDNAMURCHAN**.

AIRDRIE, a post and market town and parliamentary burgh, in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire. It stands on the principal line of road between Glasgow and Edinburgh, 11 miles east by north of Glasgow, and 32 miles west by south of Edinburgh. Its site is a rising ground, between two rivulets, sloping gently to the west, but presenting no marked or interesting features. Chalmers thinks that this place is the Arderyth of the ancient Britons, where, in the year 577, Rydderech the Bountiful, king of Strathclyde, defeated Aidan the Perfidious, king of Kintyre, and slew Givenddolan the patron of Merlin, who was also engaged in the battle. But so recently as about 130 years ago it continued in a strictly rural condition, and was occupied only by a farm hamlet. The surrounding country is still bleak, but has assumed an appearance of high general interest from the stir and achievements of manifold industry. The town is well-built, and has an aspect of tidiness, good taste, and great prosperity. The principal street extends along the Glasgow and Edinburgh road, and is spacious and airy. The town as a whole is not compact, yet on the other hand is free from all disagreeable compression and unhealthy closeness. It owes its rise and progress to the working of the rich and extensive beds of ironstone and coal which surround it,—to facilities of communication by road and canal and railway with the great markets and outlets of the west,—and to a large share in the weaving orders of the manufacturers of Glasgow; and, both in the spiritedness of its population and in the neatness of its streets and buildings, it does ample credit to the circumstances of its position and its history.

The town-house, erected about 20 years ago, is a very neat structure, and contains a good town-hall, a prison, and a police-office. The principal school, called the Academy, is a neat edifice, built by R. S.

C. Alexander, Esq., of Airdrie House, conducted by a rector and his assistants, and containing a branch for girls. The chief public institutions, commercial, charitable, and miscellaneous, are offices of the Bank of Scotland, the National Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, a savings' bank, a Temperance savings' Bank, offices of ten insurance companies, a Gas Company, the Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Company, the New Monkland Poor-House, the New Monkland Orphan Society, the Airdrie Charity-House, the Benevolent Society, the Mechanics' Institution, the Horticultural Society, the Gardeners' Societies, New Monkland Agricultural Society, the Phrenological and Literary Society, the Airdrie Weavers' Friendly Society, the Temperance Society, and the Airdrie Sabbath School Union. The chief means of communication with Glasgow are the Monkland Canal and the Monkland branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; and with Edinburgh is the direct Airdrie, Bathgate, and Edinburgh Railway. See the articles **MONKLAND CANAL**, **MONKLAND RAILWAYS**, **SLAMANNAN RAILWAY**, and **EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY**; and see also **GLASGOW AND GARNKIRK RAILWAY**. The number of passengers between Airdrie and Glasgow by the canal alone, previous to the great facility of railway transit, was upwards of 50,000 a-year. At present there are five railway trains daily from Airdrie to Glasgow, and three to Edinburgh.

In 1821, Airdrie was erected into a free burgh of barony; and by the Municipal Act it was put under the government of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors; by the Reform Act, it was constituted a parliamentary burgh, to unite with Lanark, Hamilton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow, in sending a member to parliament; and by a special act passed in 1849, it acquired all requisite powers for its municipal government and for all matters of police. The corporation revenue in 1863-4 was £2,700; and the municipal and parliamentary constituency was 389. A burgh court is held every Monday; a sheriff's court every Tuesday; and a Justice of Peace court, every Thursday. A market is held every Tuesday; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesday of November. Real property of the burgh in 1861-2, £29,742. Population in 1831, 6,594; in 1861, 12,922. Houses, 1,259.

Airdrie has a chapel of ease, called the West church, and had formerly another called the East church; but the latter, which was built in 1797, has been taken down. The West church was opened in 1835, and cost £2,370, and has 1,200 sittings. There are three Free churches, denominated Broomknoll, the West, and the High; and the yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the first was £201 12s. 7d., with the second £259 0s. 11½d., with the third £259 6s. 0d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the one in Well Wynd and the other in South Bridge-street; the former a neat modern structure; each attended by between 500 and 600. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 350. The other places of worship are one Independent, one Baptist, two Methodist, and one Roman Catholic. See **MONKLAND (NEW)**, and **BROOMKNOLL**.

AIRDRIE, an estate in the parish of Crail, Fifeshire. It belonged in the reign of David II. to the family of Dundemore; in the 15th century, to the Lumsdens; in the reign of James VI. to Sir John Preston, president of the court of session; afterwards to General Anstruther; and latterly, to Methven Erskine, Esq., who became Earl of Kellie, and died here in 1830. The mansion is embosomed

in wood, and crowns a swelling ground at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, and comprises an ancient tower from which a magnificent view is obtained of the expanse and shores of the frith of Forth from the ocean to Edinburgh, and of the east coast of Scotland from St. Abb's Head to the Bell-Rock Lighthouse.

AIRDRIE-HILL, a property, rich in black-band ironstone, in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire.

AIRDS, a beautiful district of Appin, in Argyleshire. It comprises the peninsula between Loch Linne on the west and north, and Loch Creran on the south and east. "I do not know a place," says Macculloch, "where all the elements—often incongruous ones—of mountains, lakes, wood, rocks, castles, sea, shipping, and cultivation, are so strangely intermixed,—where they are so wildly picturesque,—and where they produce a greater variety of the most singular and unexpected scenes." The promontory of Ardmucknish, richly clothed with oak-coppice, is a remarkably fine object. The estate of Airds comprises about 3,881 imperial acres, of which 792 are arable and 1,171 are under wood. The mansion-house is within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of Port-Appin.

AIRDS BAY, a bay on the south side of Loch Etive, within the district of Muckairn, Argyleshire.

AIRDSMOSS, or **AIRSMOSS**, a large tract of elevated moorland in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying between the water of Ayr on the north, and Lugar water on the south. The road from Cumnock to Muirkirk may be regarded as its extreme eastern boundary, and that from Cumnock to Catrine as its extreme western. It is chiefly in the parish of Auchinleck; but the uncultivated tract of moss does not exceed 5 miles in length, by 2 in breadth. A severe skirmish took place here, on the 22d of July 1680, between sixty-three Covenanters and a party of dragoons; and a monument popularly called Cameron's stone, about half a mile west of the road from Cumnock to Muirkirk, marks the spot where the deadliest of the strife occurred. The present erection is neat and quite modern; but the original monument was a large flat stone, laid down about fifty years after the event, and marked with the names of the Covenanters who fell in the skirmish, and with the figure of an open bible and the figure of a sword grasped by a hand.

The sixty-three Covenanters were among the staunchest adherents of the famous Sanguhar declaration, which renounced allegiance to the King, and were headed by Richard Cameron, who was both their minister and their chief political leader, and by Hackston of Rathillet, who acted as their military commander. They had lain for some time enscathed in the moor, aware of danger being near them; and, in the afternoon of the 22d of July, they espied a body of well-armed dragoons, about 112 in number, under the command of Bruce of Earlsball, coming rapidly on. They had no alternative but to surrender unconditionally or make a desperate fight for liberty and life; and they promptly made ready to offer a stern resistance. Cameron prayed thrice aloud, "Lord, spare the green and take the ripe," and then made a brief encouraging address to his brethren. Hackston rode off to seek an advantageous position, but could not find any; and returned to the margin of the morass, and there quickly arranged his little company in the order of eight horsemen on the right, fifteen horsemen on the left, and forty foot, many of them badly armed, in the centre. A detachment of the foot were sent off to meet about twenty dismounted dragoons, who advanced to turn the flank of the Covenanters; and

the main body moved forward to confront the chief force of the enemy, who were coming on at a gallop. The Covenanters' horse rode right up to the very face of the dragoons, and were the first to fire, and broke in among their ranks with desperation and fury. Hackston himself was foremost, and rode riotously amongst them, and sustained assaults from several troopers at a time, and pushed forward and recoiled by turns, and laid about him for many minutes like an Achilles; and, his horse at last sinking in the bog, he sprang to his feet, and was instantly assailed by a heroic dismounted dragoon, an old acquaintance of his own, of the name of David Ramsay, and combated him long and fiercely with the small sword, without either gaining or yielding any considerable advantage, and was at length struck down by three mounted dragoons behind him, and then surrendered himself on quarter to Ramsay. The other horsemen of the Covenanters fought almost as desperately as their leader, and neither asked nor gave quarter; but were soon cut down or captured. The foot did not adequately support the horse, but delivered their fire at some distance; and when Hackston fell, most of them fled far into the wet and sinking parts of the bog, where the dragoons could not easily or at all follow them. No fewer than twenty-eight of Earlsball's dragoons were either killed or mortally wounded in this skirmish; and the survivors readily acknowledged the great bravery of their antagonists. Only nine of the Covenanters were slain. Richard Cameron himself was among the first who fell, and was shot dead upon the spot where he stood. A number of others were made prisoners, and taken to Edinburgh, and were afterwards either tortured, banished, or executed. The skirmish of Airdsmoss is the subject of the well-known beautiful effusion, beginning,

"In a dream of the night I was wafted away,
To the moorland of mist where the martyrs lay;
Where Cameron's sword, and his bible are seen,
Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green."

AIRI-INNIS, a lake, about 2 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, in the parish of Morvern, Argyleshire.

AIRLIE, a parish on the west border of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Perthshire, and by the parishes of Lintrathen, Kingoldrum, Kirriemuir, Glamis, Eassie, and Ruthven. Its post-town is Kirriemuir. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 6 miles; and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to 4 miles. The Dean river, a sluggish stream flowing from the Loch of Forfar, forms the southern boundary; and the romantic Isla, running in a deep rocky gorge, bounds part of the north and west. The surface of the southern district is part of the howe of Strathmore,—alluvial and fertile; and the surface of the other districts rises, in a series of undulating parallel ridges, to an extreme height of about 350 feet above the level of the howe. The glen of the Isla, along the northern border, with rocky channel, lofty and precipitous braes, and a profusion of every kind of brushwood, is a striking series of close picturesque views. A bog of 128 acres in area, called Baikie Moss, once lay on the western border, but has all been brought under cultivation. There are eight landowners of £100 Scots valued rent. Assessed property in 1865, £9,838 16s. 6d. Baikie castle, the property of the last Viscount Fenton, was once a notable object; but not a vestige of it now exists. Airlie castle, the ancient seat of the Ogilvies, Earls of Airley, is 'the Bonnie House o' Airlie' of Scottish song. It occupied a commanding site on the rocky promontory at the confluence of the Melgum and the Isla, about 5 miles north of Meigle in Strath-

more; it possessed great strength of both position and masonry, and ranked as one of the proudest and most massive fortresses in Central Scotland; and, previous to the introduction of artillery, it must have been almost if not entirely impregnable. It had the form of an oblong quadrangle; and occupied the whole summit of the promontory, with the exception of a small space at the extremity, which is traditionally said to have been used for exercising the horses. The wall which protected it on the eastern and most accessible side—high and massive, together with the portcullis entry—still remains in connexion with the modern mansion of Airlie; and the fosse also continues distinct, but has been partially filled up, in order to render the place accessible to carriages. In July 1640, the Earl of Argyle, acting secretly upon the personal resentment which he had all his life long entertained against the Ogilvies, but overtly upon an express commission given him for the public service by the Committee of Estates, raised a body of 5,000 men of his own clan, and led them across the Grampians and down Strathtay to devastate the territories of the Earl of Airlie. He is said by an old tradition to have halted them for the night on the haughs at the village of Rattray; and, in accordance with this, though most diminishingly out of reckoning with regard to the numbers, the old ballad says,—

"Argyle has raised a hunder men,
A hunder men and mairly,
And he's awa down by the back o' Dunkeld,
To plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie."

The Earl of Airlie at the time was absent in England, whither he had gone as much to avoid the necessity of subscribing the Covenant, as to render immediate service to the King's cause. Lord Ogilvie, the Earl's eldest son, held the charge of Airlie castle, and had recently maintained it against the assault of a party under the Earl of Montrose; but, on the approach of Argyle's army, he regarded all idea of resisting them as hopeless, and hastily abandoned the castle and fled. Argyle's men plundered the place of everything which they coveted and could carry away, and then proceeded to damage the castle to the utmost of their power by dilapidation and fire; and Argyle himself acted so earnest a part in the demolition, that, according to the report of the historian Gordon, "he was seen taking a hammer in his hand, and knocking down the hewed work of the doors and windows till he did sweat for heat at his work." The modern house of Airlie is a beautiful and commodious residence. The other mansions are Lindertes House and Baikie House,—the former a modern structure in the castellated style. The railway from Newtyle to Glamis runs along the southern confines of the parish. Population in 1831, 860; in 1861, 845. Houses, 171.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Stipend, £219 1s. 5d.; glebe, £12. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with £13 fees. The parish church was built in 1783, has 411 sittings, and is in good repair. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £69 10s. 3d. There is a private school.

AIRNTULLY. See ARNTULLY.

AIRSMOSS. See AIRDSMOSS.

AIRTH, a parish, with a post-office village of its own name, in the carse district of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by the upper part of the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of St. Ninians, Larbert, and Bothkenner. It extends about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Forth, and is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Excepting two small hills, the whole surface is a plain. A small stream which rises near the centre of St. Ninians

parish, flows eastward with a meandering course through this parish, and discharges itself into the Forth at Higgin's Nook. Stream-tides flow above a mile up this rivulet, which is liable to sudden and extensive floods. On the western side of the parish were formerly two extensive mosses,—one of nearly 500 acres, called the Moss of Dunmore; and the other, to the south of it, called the Moss of Letham. These—which might be remains of the great Caledonian forest—have almost disappeared before the progress of cultivation; and on the side of the frith also a considerable quantity of rich land has been reclaimed from the sea. The hills of Dunmore and Airth are very beautiful wooded eminences, towards the centre of the parish, both commanding a fine view of the frith. Coal was once extensively wrought; and sandstone is plentiful in the two hills. There are three small harbours on the coast,—Airth, Dunmore, and Newmill; and two ferries across the frith,—one at Kersie, where the frith is about half-a-mile in breadth, and the other at Higgin's Nook, where the breadth is nearly a mile. All the low grounds of the parish seem to have, at a comparatively recent period, lain below the frith; for they all contain strata of modern shells at no great depth; and at the forming of the present road from Airth to Stirling in 1817, the skeleton of a whale was found at a spot upwards of a quarter of a mile from the present beach. The mansions are Airth castle, Dunmore House, Higgin's Nook, and Powfoulis. Airth castle takes its name from an old tower adjacent to it which is said to have been the scene of an exploit of Sir William Wallace against the English. Dunmore House is an elegant, Gothic, castellated structure, the seat of the Earl of Dunmore, amid a beautifully wooded park. The village of Airth stands near the coast, about 5 miles north of Falkirk. It has a savings' bank, a circulating library, two friendly societies, and more than enough of alehouses; and an annual fair is held on the last Tuesday of July, chiefly for hiring shearers. Population of the village in 1851, 583. There is another village,—the village of Dunmore. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,825; in 1861, 1,194. Houses, 221. Assessed property in 1864, £10,367.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Graham of Airth. Stipend, £281 12s.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated tithes, £1,489 3s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with £40 fees. The parish church is a handsome structure built in 1820, and has 800 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; the sum raised at which in 1865 was £62 3s. 11d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of from 130 to 140. There are two private schools. An earldom of Airth was grafted in 1683 on the earldom of Menteith, held by the noble family of Graham; but it became dormant at the death of the second Earl in 1694.

AIRTHREY, an estate among the skirts of the Ochill hills, about 2 miles north of Stirling. It belongs to Lord Abercromby, and is graced by his beautiful residence of Airthrie castle. It is remarkable for the picturesqueness of its scenery, for the richness and variety of its minerals and mines, and most of all in recent years for the celebrity of its mineral wells. These wells are four in number, but yield only two waters, called the weak water and the strong water, for the use of invalids. According to the analyses of Dr. Thomson, one pint of the weak water contains 37·45 grains of common salt, 34·32 of muriate of lime, and 1·19 of sulphate of lime; and one pint of the strong water contains 47·354 grains of common salt, 38·461 of muriate of lime, 4·715 of sulphate of lime, and 0·45 of muriate

of magnesia. The waters, as a saline aperient, far excel those of Dunblane and Pitcaithley; and for general medicinal effect against various chronic diseases, they have begun to compete in fame with those of the most celebrated spas in Britain. But, no doubt, much of the benefit ascribed to them is really derived from the salubrity of the climate, and the influences of scenery, and the effects of repose and exercise. Visitors are accommodated with lodgings at the neighbouring village of the Bridge of Allan. See ALLAN (BRIDGE OF). A very neat bath-house, in the cottage style, with hot, cold, and shower baths, was erected a few years ago by Lord Abercromby.

AITHSTING. See SANDSTING.

AIT-SUIDHE-THUIN. See PORTREE.

AITHSVOE. See DUNROSSNESS.

AKERMOOR. See YARROW.

ALATERVA. See WATLING STREET.

ALBANY, ALBION, or ALBIN, the ancient Gaelic name of Scotland, and, until Cæsar's time, the original appellation of the whole island. The Scottish Celts denominate themselves *Gael Albinn* or *Albinnich*, in distinction from those of Ireland, whom they call *Gael Éirinnich*; and the Irish themselves call the Scottish Gaels *Albannaich*; while their writers, so late as the 12th century, call the country of the Scottish Gael *Alban*. With respect to the etymology of the name Albinn or Albion, it is to be observed, in the first place, that it is compounded of two syllables, the last of which, *inn*, signifies in Celtic a large island. Thus far the etymology is clear, but the meaning of the adjective part, *alb*, is not so apparent. Dr. John Macpherson thinks it folly to search for a Hebrew or Phœnician etymon of Albion, and he considers the prefix *alb* as denoting a high country, the word being, in his opinion, synonymous with the Celtic vocable *alp* or *alba*, which signifies *high*. "Of the Alpes Grajæ, Alpes Pœninae or Penninae, and the Alpes Bastarnicae, every man of letters has read. In the ancient language of Scotland, *alp* signifies invariably an eminence. The Albani, near the Caspian sea, the Albani of Macedon, the Albani of Italy, and the Albanich of Britain, had all the same right to a name founded on the same characteristic reason, the height or roughness of their respective countries. The same thing may be said of the Gaulish Albici, near Massilia." Deriving *alb* from the Latin word *albus*, the appellation of Albion would denote an island distinguished by some peculiarity either in the whiteness of its appearance or in the productions of its soil, and hence Pliny derives the etymon of *Albion* from its white rocks washed by the sea, or from the abundance of white roses which the island produced. His words are, "*Albion, insula sic dicta ab albis rupibus, quas mare alluit, vel ob rosas albas quibus abundat.*" But although the whitish appearance of the English cliffs, as seen from the channel and the opposite coast of Gaul, certainly appears to support the supposition of Pliny, yet it is evidently contrary to philological analogy to seek for the etymon of Albion in the Latin. Amongst the various opinions given on this subject that of Dr. Macpherson seems to be the most rational. The term *Albany* or *Alban* became ultimately the peculiar appellation of an extensive Highland district, comprehending Breadalbane, Athole, part of Lochaber, Appin, and Glenorchy. The title Duke of Albany was first created for a younger son of Robert II. It became extinct in his son Murdoch, who was beheaded by James I. James II. renewed it for his second son Alexander; in whose son it again became extinct. Since the Union it has always been borne by the King's second son.

ALDARDER. See KNOCKANDO.

ALDCAMBUS. See COCKBURNSPATH.

ALDCATHIE. See DALMENY.

ALDCLUYD. See DUMBARTON.

ALDERNAN. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

ALDERNY. See BOHARM.

ALDGIRTH. See AULDGIRTH.

ALDHAM. See WHITEKIRK.

ALDHOUSE, a small village, about the centre of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

ALDIE, an ancient barony in the parish of Fossaway, Perthshire, originally belonging to the Earls of Tullibardine, but which came by marriage into the family of Mercer of Meiklour, and is now the property of Baroness Keith of Aldie. The hamlet of Aldie is about two miles south by east of the Crook of Devon. Aldie Castle, once the family-seat of the Mercers, is now in ruins.

ALDIVALLOCH. See MORTLACH.

ALE (THE), a small stream of Berwickshire. It rises in the north-east part of the parish of Coldingham, and flows about 8 miles south-eastward to a confluence with the Eye, at a point about 1½ mile above Eyemouth. Some parts of its valley are deep and picturesque; and the terminating part is very romantic, and has a remarkable elevation called the Kip-rock.

ALE (THE), a small river of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. It issues from several sources on the western heights of the parish of Robertson, flows eastward through that parish and through Alemoor loch, and runs first north-eastward and then eastward across the western district of Roxburghshire, draining the parishes of Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf and part of the parishes of Bowden and Ancrum, and glides into the Teviot a short distance below the town of Ancrum. It has a run altogether of about 20 miles, exclusive of its smaller windings; and it passes through much variety of scenery, from bleakly pastoral to lusciously luxuriant, yet in most places is, in some style or other, pleasing or picturesque. Its waters are of a darkish colour, and abound in trout. It was anciently called the Alne and the Alna. See ANCNUM.

ALEMOOR LOCH, a lake in the part of the parish of Robertson which lies in Selkirkshire. It has a circular outline, measures about two miles in circumference, and is of considerable depth. The scenery around it is pleasant in summer, but rather tame. This lake, Leyden informs us, is regarded with superstitious horror by the common people, as being the residence of the water-cow, an imaginary amphibious monster. A tradition also prevails in the district that an infant was once seized, while disporting on the 'willow shore' of this loch, by an erne, a species of eagle, which, on being pursued, dropped its 'hapless prey' into the waters. Leyden has introduced this incident with thrilling effect in his 'Scenes of Infancy,' in the lines commencing

"Sad is the wail that floats o'er Alemoor's lake,
And nightly bids her gulfs unbottomed quake,
While moonbeams, sailing o'er the waters blue,
Reveal the frequent frown of blood-red hue."

ALEXANDRIA, a post-town in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the right bank of the Leven, contiguous to the village of Bonhill, about 1½ miles south of Balloch and 3¼ miles north of Dumbarton. It has a station on the Dumbartonshire railway, and is traversed by the main road of the vale of Leven. The scenery around it is exquisite; and the appearance of its own streets and buildings is modern and pleasing. It has printworks and bleachfields which so long ago as in 1840 employed 438 persons; and it shares largely in the general industry which, in recent times, has

kept up so much stir and prosperity along all the once rural banks of the Leven. It has a branch office of the Clydesdale Bank, a chapel of ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and an Independent meeting-house. Population in 1841, 3,039; in 1861, 4,242. Houses 339. See BOSHILL.

ALFORD, a district in the south-west of Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Alford, Auchindoir, Clatt, Glenbucket, Keig, Kildrummy, Kinnethmont, Lochell-cushnie, Rhynie and Essie, Strathdon, Tullynessle with Forbes, Tough, Towie, and part of Cabrach, which is mostly in the shire of Banff. This district is nearly surrounded on every side by hills and mountains, and there is no entrance to the greater part of it but by ascending considerable heights to gain the passes between them. The climate is good. Its distance from the ocean occasions more intense frosts and longer lying snows; but, on the other hand, the surrounding mountains protect and cover the country from the north-east fogs and winds which are so unfavourable to vegetation in less-sheltered situations and places upon the coast. Besides several inferior streams, Alford is watered by the Don, which, rushing through a narrow gullet amongst the mountains on the west, winds its course, in a direction from west to east, through the whole length of the district, and flows out through a narrow valley encompassed on the north by Bennochie, which here rises into high and magnificent alpine tops. See BENNOCHIE. A railway for this district, called the Alford Valley Railway, was opened in March 1859; defects from the Great North of Scotland Railway at its station of Kintore; and proceeds about 16½ miles, by Fetternear, Kemnay, Monymusk, Paradise, Castle-Forbes, and Haughton, to the village of Alford. Population in 1831, 11,923; in 1861, 13,241. Houses 2,470.

ALFORD, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the south-west of the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Tullynessle, Keig, Tough, Cushnie, and Auchindoir and Kearn. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. Less than one-half of the surface is arable; and the rest is variously moss, moorland, hill-pasture, and waste upland. The soil on the banks of the Don is generally a good light loam. In the eastern part of the parish, the soil is in some places a deep loam; in others, a strong clay; and sometimes a mixture of both. In this quarter, and the adjoining parish of Tough, there was formerly a large marsh, now called the Strath of Tough or Kincraigie, which was partially drained in the end of the 17th century. Two roads cross each other in this parish, a little to the north-east of the kirk-town: viz., the great northern road, which leads from Fettercairn, over the cairn of Month, to Huntly; and the road which goes from Aberdeen to Corgariff, a military station on the sources of Don. On the former of these lines is the bridge of Alford over the Don, a little below its junction with the Lochell, built in 1811. It is of 3 arches, having a waterway of 128 feet, and cost £2,000. It is 14 miles distant from the bridge of Potarch over the Dee, on the same line of road. There are two old fortalices in this parish; one of them, Astoune, seems to have been a place of some strength. The river Don here abounds with trout, and after high floods with salmon. Besides the Don, there are several inferior streams well stocked with trout; and upon one of them, the Lochell, a bridge was built by Mr. Melvine, then clergyman of the parish, in the end of the 17th century. The mansions are Haughton-House and Breda. There are three meal-mills. The village

of Alford is very small and very scattered, and is distant 27 miles from Aberdeen. It contains offices of four insurance companies, and an office of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank. It also contains a savings' bank and a parochial library, and is the seat of the Vale of Alford agricultural association. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle, are held on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December, on the Tuesday in June before Trinity Muir, and on the Friday after the second Thursday of September old style. Population of the parish in 1831, 894; in 1861, 1,264. Houses, 217. Assessed property in 1860, £5,752.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £206 17s. 4d., with manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with about £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1804, and enlarged in 1826, and has 550 sittings. There is a female school. In this parish, the Marquis of Montrose, upon the 2d July 1645, signally defeated Baillie, one of the generals of the Covenant; but his cause sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly, who fell by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a large stone which is still pointed out by the country people. About 100 years ago some men, while casting peats, dug up the body of a man on horseback and in complete armour, who had probably perished either in the pursuit or flight from this engagement. Upon the top of a hill in this parish there is an immense cairn, 120 yds in circumference, and of a proportionable height. Of this monument there is no very distinct tradition, though some legends represent it as marking the burial-place of a brother of one of the kings of Scotland. Nor can any more certain account be given of a large cairn which stood at a place called Cairnballoch.

ALINE (Loch), a beautiful little arm of the sound of Mull, connected with the sound by a very narrow channel, and penetrating about 2 miles into the most interesting district of Morven. The sides are steep and woody, and towards the head assume a rugged and picturesque appearance. Two streams flow into it at the head, at opposite angles; the one descends from Loch-na-Cuinn, through Loch Ternate, and falls into the north-east corner of the loch; the other and larger stream, flows through Glen-Dow, skirting the western base of Ben-Mean, receives at Claggan a tributary from Glen-Gell, on the eastern side of Ben-Mean, and discharges itself into Loch Aline on the north-west point. Loch Arianas flows into the latter stream, by a small rivulet. At the head of Loch Aline is a fine old square fortalice, picturesquely situated on a bold rock overhanging the loch.

ALLAN (THE), a tributary of the Teviot, rising on the southern skirts of Cavers parish, and flowing in a north-east direction, through a lovely pastoral vale, till its junction with the Teviot at Allamouth peel, a mile above Branzholm.

ALLAN (THE), a river of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, famed for its picturesque scenery, and giving name to the fertile district of Strathallan. Its head-springs descend in a south-eastern direction from the Braes of Ogilvie. The united stream first runs west, and then turns south-west, and enters the parish of Dunblane. At Stockbridge it bends suddenly towards the south-east, till it reaches Dunblane, whence it assumes a direction nearly south, till its junction with the Forth, about 2 miles above Stirling. Its entire course is about 18 miles. It is a fine trouting-stream, and is a familiar name to the lovers of Scottish song. It is the opinion of

Chalmers, that the Alauna of Ptolemy, and of Richard, was situated on the Allan, about a mile above its confluence with the Forth. See STRATHALLAN.

ALLAN BANK. See EDROM.

ALLAN (BRIDGE or), a beautiful small town and charming watering place, in the parishes of Logie and Lecropt, on the northern border of Stirlingshire. It stands on the river Allan, on the road from Stirling to Crieff, and has a station on the Scottish Central Railway, 3 miles north of Stirling, and 2 miles south of Dunblane. It is a favourite summer retreat of invalids, both on account of the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of the country around it, and the near proximity of the mineral wells of Airthrey; and, for a number of years prior to 1866, it had annually about 40,000 visitors. It commences at Coneyhill villa, not far from Lord Abercromby's Lodge; descends westward, over a slope, to the quarter of Sunnynaw; and consists partly of streets or rows of well-built houses, with many handsome shops, but chiefly of neat or elegant separate villas. It has a head post-office, an office of the Union Bank, a public reading-room, a well-kept bowling-green, three large hotels, three smaller hotels, and four places of worship. Two of the hotels keep each a public library and a table d'hôte; and one of them has pleasure-grounds with jets d'eau. The Established church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1859, with 350 sittings. The Free church is an edifice of 1853, in the middle pointed style; has a spire 108 feet high; and contains 800 sittings. The United Presbyterian church is a neat structure of 1846, with a public clock, and contains 400 sittings. The Episcopalian church was built in 1857; is in the early decorated style; consists of nave and chancel, with a belfry; and contains 250 sittings. Omnibuses run several times a-day, during summer, to Stirling. Airthrey Castle, Westerton House, Kippenross, and Keir, are in the vicinity; and very numerous spots of antiquarian interest, and places of picturesque and romantic scenery, are within easy access. Pop. in 1861, 1,803. Houses, 686.

ALLAN (PORT or), a landing-place in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire.

ALLANDER, a small river of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire. It rises among the Kilpatrick hills about 3 miles north of West Kilpatrick, and runs about 10 or 11 miles, partly eastward, but chiefly south-south-eastward, to the Kelvin, at a point about 2½ miles above Garscube. It is fed in summer by a reservoir among the hills; and it brings down thence supplies of water in droughty weather for the mills on the Kelvin; and always drives extensive machinery at places on its own course within the parish of East Kilpatrick.

ALLANTON, a village in the parish of Edrom, Berwickshire, situated at the point of confluence of the Blackadder and Whiteadder, on the road from Ladykirk to Chirnside, 1½ mile south of Chirnside. A new bridge was erected a few years ago over the Whiteadder here, and has supplied an important want. There is a Free church in the village, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £241 1s. 11d. There is a mineral well in the vicinity. Population of the village, 258.

ALLANTON, an estate in the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. The lands of Allanton anciently belonged to the abbey of Arbroath, and have for centuries been in the possession of the Darnley Stewarts. The mansion is an elegant pile; and the estate is rich in useful ores.

ALLANTON BURN. See KEIR.

ALLARDYCE. See ARBUTHNOT.

ALLEN (THE), a small stream in Roxburghshire. It rises on the north-western boundary of the parish

of Melrose, near Allenshaws; flows southward, skirting the western base of Colmslie hill, and passing the ruins of Hillslap, Colmslie, and Langshaw; and falls into the Tweed, about a quarter of a mile above the bridge near Lord Somerville's hunting-seat called the Pavilion, after traversing a romantic ravine called the Fairy dean, or the Nameless dean. The vale of the Allen is the prototype of the imaginary Glendearg in 'The Monastery;' although, as Sir Walter himself informs us, the resemblance of the real and fanciful scene "is far from being minute, nor did the author aim at identifying them."

ALLERMUIR, one of the Pentland hills, in the parishes of Colinton and Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It is one of the most conspicuous summits of the range, and has an altitude of 1,625 feet above the level of the sea.

ALLNESS. See ALNESS.

ALLOA, a parish, containing a town of the same name, also the villages of Cambus, Collyland, Tullibody, and Holton Square, and comprising the two ancient parishes of Alloa and Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire. It is bounded on the north and west by the river Devon; on the south by the river Forth; and on the east by the parishes of Tulliculter and Clackmannan. Its average length from east to west is about 4 miles; but its extent of bank along the winding Forth, here slowly beginning to expand into frith, is about 5½ miles; and its breadth from north to south is about 2 miles. "The low grounds lying on the banks of the Forth," says the excellent description of the parish in the New Statistical Account, "are of a fine fertile carse soil. The subsoil of part of it is a strong clay, fit for making bricks and tiles. The banks that arise from the carse, are mostly composed of gravel, with a fine loam near the surface. On the higher grounds, towards the north, the soil is thin, on a cold till bottom; but by draining of late years, it has been greatly improved. This parish contains no mountains or high hills; but its finely diversified surface, its little hills and fertile valleys, form a richly varied landscape. From any of the eminences near the town, scenery is presented to the eye, almost unrivalled for picturesque beauty, if not for magnificence. To the eastward, embosomed in trees, is seen the ancient Tower of Alloa, from the summit of which, although situated on flat ground, part of nine counties can be discerned. About a furlong north-east of the Tower, on a gentle elevation, is the new and elegant mansion of the Earl of Mar and Kellie. Beyond Alloa Wood, Clackmannan Tower crowns the summit of the next rising ground; while on either side of the expanding frith, innumerable beauties arrest the attention in the rich vale below. On turning to the north and west, a panorama of no ordinary splendour meets the eye,—on one side, the lofty Ochils, bounding the view, and covered with verdure to their summits,—on the other, the numerous windings of the river, Stirling with its finely elevated castle, and beyond, in the blue distance, the gigantic Benledi and Benlomond, with others of our Scottish alps." The highest ground in the parish is Gartmorn hill in the north-east, which has an altitude of 390 feet above the level of the Forth. Alloa Park mansion, the seat of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, is an elegant Grecian structure, surmounting a gentle eminence, and looking to the south, about a furlong east of the ancient town. The mansion of Tullibody, a seat of Lord Abercromby, is an old house near the Forth. In front of it are two pleasant low islands; behind it, on the north, is a wooded bank; and on either side, almost at equal distances from the house, are two prominences, jutting out into the carse, which

protect and shelter the lower grounds. Within a mile to the west, the Devon discharges itself into the Forth; and vessels of tolerable burden can load and unload at a pier built at the mouth of that river; while sloops and large boats loaded with grain come up near to the village of Cambus. In the north-east extremity of the parish is Shaw Park, formerly the seat of Lord Cathcart, now of Lord Mansfield. From the drawing-room windows, there is in view a fine reach of the river, with a magnificent far-away prospect, even to the hill of Tinto, in Clydesdale. Upon the eastern extremity of the parish, there is a large artificial piece of water, made about the beginning of the 17th century for the use of the Alloa coal-works. It is called Gartmorn dam; and when full, it covers 160 English acres of ground. There are two collieries in the barony of Alloa: the oldest of them, called the Alloa pits, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the shore; the other is the Coalyland, and is about double that distance. There are various seams in each colliery; some of 3, 4, 5, and 9 feet in thickness. The pits are free of all noxious damps, and have in general a good roof and pavement, although there is iron stone over some of the seams. In 1768, a waggon-way was made to the Alloa pits, which proved to be so great an advantage that it induced the proprietor to extend it to the Coalyland, in 1771; and this has been substituted, in the course of improvement, by the best kind of cast-iron railway. The quantity of coal now annually raised in the parish is from 76,000 to 80,000 tons.

The ancient families of Alloa and Tullibody have all disappeared; and the oldest and mightiest of the present ones, though of ancient descent in connection with other districts, are comparatively modern here. The branch of the Abercrombies which settled at Tullibody towards the end of the 16th century, were descended from the family of Birkenboig in Banffshire. The Cathcart family only made Shaw Park the seat of their residence, on parting with the estate of Auchincruive in Ayrshire, which they had possessed for ages. Their possessions in Alloa, and the adjoining parishes, descended to the late Lord Cathcart from his grandmother Lady Shaw; whose husband had purchased them, in the beginning of the 18th century, at a judicial sale, from the Bruces of Clackmannan. Neither can even the Erskines be said to be originally of this parish, although they got the lands which they now possess here, in the reign of King Robert Bruce. They were originally settled in Renfrewshire. They succeeded by a female, in 1457, to the earldom of Mar; but it was not until the year 1561 that they got possession of it. It was at that time declared in parliament, that the earldom of Mar belonged to John, Lord Erskine, who, in the year 1571, was elected regent of Scotland, on the death of the Earl of Lennox. The title was forfeited by John, the 11th earl, taking part in the rebellion of 1715; but was restored in 1824, in the person of John Francis, Earl of Mar.—The old parish of Alloa was anciently a chapelry to the parish of Tullibody; and the latter was a vicarage of the abbey of Cambuskenneth. "There are the remains of an old church in Tullibody," says the Old Statistical Account, "the lands of which, with the inches and fishings, are narrated in a charter by David I., who founded the abbey of Cambuskenneth, in the year 1147; and are made over to that abbacy, together with the church of Tullibody, and its chapel of Alloa. There are no records of the union of these two churches of Alloa and Tullibody. It seems probable, that it was about the beginning of the Reformation. It appears from John Knox, that, in the year 1559, when

Monsieur d'Oysel commanded the French troops on the coast of Fife, they were alarmed with the arrival of the English fleet, and thought of nothing but a hasty retreat. It was in the month of January, and at the breaking up of a great storm. William Kirkcaldy of Grange, attentive to the circumstances in which the French were caught, took advantage of their situation, marched with great expedition towards Stirling, and cut the bridge of Tullibody, which is over the Devon, to prevent their retreat. The French, finding no other means of escape, took the roof off the church, and laid it along the bridge where it was cut, and got safe to Stirling. It is generally believed that this church remained in the same dismantled state till some years ago, that George Abercromby, Esq. of Tullibody, covered it with a new roof, and erected within it a tomb for his family. There is still a large burying-ground around this church; and on the north side of it, where there had been formerly an entry, there is a stone coffin, with a niche for the head, and two for the arms, covered with a thick hollowed lid, like a tureen. The lid is a good deal broken; but a curious tradition is preserved of the coffin, viz.: that a certain young lady of the neighbourhood had declared her affection for the minister, who, either from his station, or want of inclination, made no return; that the lady sickened and died, but gave orders not to bury her in the ground, but to put her body in the stone coffin, and place it at the entry to the church. Thus was the poor vicar punished; and the stone retains the name of the Maiden stone." Population of the modern parish of Alloa in 1831, 6,377; in 1861, 8,867. Houses, 1,110. Assessed property in 1860, £26,927.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £299 3s. 2d.; glebe, £63. Unappropriated teinds, £101 9s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £70, with £16 in lieu of a house and garden, £18 10s. fees, and about £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1819, at the cost of £8,000, and has 1,561 sittings. There are two Free churches in the town of Alloa, the East and the West, and another Free church at Tullibody. The yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the East Free church was £236 9s. 3d.; in connexion with the West Free church, £298 3s. 7½d.; in connexion with the Tullibody Free church, £170 19s. 9½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one called the West U. P. church, an old plain building, with an attendance of from 300 to 600; and the other, called the First U. P. church, a new neat building, with an attendance of above 700. The other places of worship are an Independent chapel, built in 1839, an Episcopalian chapel built in 1840, a meeting-place of Baptists, and a meeting-place of Methodists. There are eight private schools.

ALLOA, a burgh of barony, and post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It is distant 7 miles from Stirling, 7 from Dollar, 20 from Kinross, and 37 from Perth. The name has been variously written. In the charter granted by King Robert in 1315, to Thomas de Erskyne, it is spelled Alway; and, in some subsequent ones, Aulway, Auleway, and Alloway. Camden, in his 'Britannia,' seems to think it the Alauna of the Romans. He says, "Ptolemy places Alauna somewhere about Stirling; and it was either upon Alon [Allan] a little river, that runs here into the Forth, or at Alway, a seat of the Erskines." The windings of the Forth between Stirling and Alloa are very remarkable. The distance, from the quay of Alloa to the quay of Stirling, measured in

the centre of the river, is 17 miles, and to the bridge of Stirling 19½ miles; whereas the distance, by land, from Alloa to the bridge of Stirling, does not exceed 7 miles, though the turnings in the road are numerous.

The situation of the town is pleasant. Some strata of rock run a considerable way between the carse and the high grounds, and break off about the ferry, a little above the harbour. On part of this rock is built the tower and the ancient part of the town. The tower marks the ancient residence of the family of Mar. It was built prior to the year 1315; but the entire building, with the exception of the square tower still standing, was accidentally burnt to the ground in the year 1800. The highest turret is 89 feet; and the thickness of the walls is 11 feet. The gardens were laid out by John, Earl of Mar, in 1706, in the old French taste of long avenues and clipped hedges, with statues and ornaments. The town formerly almost surrounded the tower; and in rude ages they afforded mutual benefits to each other. Most of the streets are narrow and irregular. There is one, however, on a regular plan, in a line parallel to the gardens of the tower, called John's-street, which is between 76 and 80 feet broad. A row of lime-trees, on each side, affords an agreeable shade in summer, and a comfortable shelter in winter. The town has of late years extended rapidly to the west, and it is adorned in that quarter by some elegant villas. The buildings of the town, as a whole, have a pleasant appearance. The parish church is alike conspicuous and elegant, a structure in a pointed style, 124 feet by 78, with a tower and spire soaring to the height of 207 feet. The Episcopalian chapel is a neat Gothic edifice. The Academy is a small but handsome Grecian building. The chief inns are the Royal Oak Hotel, the Crown Inn, and the Ship Inn.

Directly abreast of the town, and looking up to a pleasant view of it, is the harbour. The water here rises at neap tides from 14 to 16 feet, and at spring-tides from 22 to 24; yet it has been ascertained that the bottom of Alloa harbour is nearly on a level with the top of the pier of Leith. There is a double tide at each flowing and ebbing. The quay is built of rough hewn stone, and forms a pow, or small creek, where the rivulet that runs through the north-east end of the town falls into the river. A little above the harbour there is a dry dock. Above the dry dock there is a ferry, sometimes called the Craigward, and sometimes the King's ferry. The breadth of the river here, at high tide, is above half-a-mile; and there are good piers carried down to low-water mark on each side, and two large steamers are employed; but the rapidity of the tide sometimes renders the passage tedious. The scheme of building a bridge across the Forth here has often been talked of, and has been ascertained to be quite practicable; and some little time ago, measures were taken to form a company, with a capital of £100,000, to carry it into effect. The water here at ebb-tide is almost quite fresh, and at full-tide is nearly half fresh and half salt. The depth of the river for a considerable distance below the harbour has, in recent years, been injuriously lessened by the throwing of ballast out of vessels, by the floating of masses of matter from mosses, and by the lodgment which these substances give to the natural silt; insomuch that vessels formerly frequented Alloa of larger burden than any which can now frequent it. This port was for a long time an independent and head one, with admiralty jurisdiction on the north side of the Forth from Stirling-bridge to Petticur, and on the south side from Stirling-bridge to Higgin's Nook; and it lost this dignity, and was

suffering inconvenience and loss for want of it, but has recently regained it. The port was long ago an important one, and at the end of last century had 115 vessels of aggregately 7,241 tons; but though still ranking as the seventh in Scotland, it has not at all prospered either in the ratio of its own advantages or in the proportion of some other Scottish ports. The harbour, all things considered, is the best in the Forth above Granton; and it commands an immense sphere of trade, in the way of both export and import. Yet the aggregate tonnage of its shipping, including sub-ports, at the end of 1860, was only 13,671 tons; and the dock and quay walls are not in good condition. The harbour revenue is derived from very light dues on goods and shipping; and in 1846, it amounted to £725 at Alloa, and £50 at Cambus; but is not levied at Clackmannan Pow, Kennetpans, and Fallin. The arrivals and departures at Alloa, in 1846, amounted to 439, of aggregately 31,940 tons, and paying customs duty £1,859; and 78 of the whole were to or from the colonies, or foreign. The arrivals and departures, in the same year, at Clackmannan Pow, Cambus, Kennetpans, and Fallin, were respectively 235, 28, 18, and 7. The vessels belonging to the port in 1864 were 49, of 10,512 tons; the coasting trade of 1860 comprised a tonnage of 2,302 inward, and of 13,754 outward; and the entire trade of 1863 comprised a tonnage of 11,385 inward in British vessels, 13,979 inward in foreign vessels, 16,546 outward in British vessels, and 25,225 outward in foreign vessels. The imports consist chiefly of corn, timber, wool, fuller's earth, and miscellaneous small goods; and the exports consist chiefly of coals, pig-iron, woollen-manufactures, glass, ale, whisky, leather, and bricks. The customs in 1863 amounted to £6,997.

The town and its environs contain many and various extensive manufactories. Camlet weaving was long a prominent department of industry, and employed about 100 looms, but became extinct. The manufacture of plaiding, tartans, shawls, blankets, druggets, and other similar fabrics, is of somewhat recent origin, yet sprang up so vigorously as soon to give rise to six large factories. The making of glass is carried on, and long has been so, in works which occupy a space of about six imperial acres, westward of the ferry, and fitted with a pier. Ale, of great celebrity, not only in Scotland but in distant lands, is made, to the amount of about 80,000 barrels a-year, in eight breweries. Whisky, in vast quantity, is produced at Carsebridge and Cambus. Tobacco and snuff were once very extensively manufactured; and are still a considerable object. The other chief articles of production or labour are leather, bricks, stoneware, machinery, and flour. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; but only that on Saturday is well attended. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of February, May, August, and November; but they are ill-attended and of very trifling consequence. The town has a stamp-office, an excise-office, a custom-house, offices of the Commercial Bank, the Union Bank, the National Bank, the Clydesdale Bank, and offices of ten insurance companies. Two newspapers are published in it,—the Alloa Advertiser and the Alloa Journal, both weekly on Saturday. Abundant communication is enjoyed up and down the Forth by the Stirling and Granton steamers, to Tillicoultry by branch railway, to Stirling, Dunfermline, and places beyond, by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and connected places, by the Alloa junction of the Scottish Central railway. A line of railway was once projected direct between Alloa and Glasgow, to proceed by way

of Larbert and Denny, to join the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway in the vicinity of the Croy station; but this gave place to the line which leaves the Forth opposite Alloa, and joins the Scottish Central a short way north of the Larbert station. Alloa has an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a mechanics' institution, a public library, a Shakspeare club, and several friendly, charitable, and religious societies.

The town is governed by a baron bailie, appointed by the Earl of Mar and Kellie. He regulates the stents and cesses; he has also jurisdiction in debts not exceeding 40s., but few or no actions of debt are ever brought before him. The town obtained a police act in 1803, which was amended and enlarged in 1822. The town, as such, has no property or revenue, and no debts; but it pays county-burdens and rats corresponding to a valuation of £601 1s. 10d. Scotch; and, for the privilege of participating with the royal burghs in foreign trade, £11 6s. sterling as its share of royal burgh cess. Until the passing of the police act of 1822, it was ill supplied with water; but this has since been brought from the river at a considerable expense, and is filtered through an artificial bed of sand. The streets are lighted with gas, well-paved, and regularly cleaned. The town is practically the political capital of Clackmannanshire; and a new court-house and public offices, in the Flemish Gothic style, with a portico and a tower, at a cost of about £3,000, were completed in December 1865. The sheriff court is held on every Wednesday and Friday during session; and quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Population of the town of Alloa in 1831, 4,417; in 1861, 6,425. Houses, 643.

ALLOWAY, an ancient parish in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It was united, towards the end of the 17th century, with the parish of Ayr, from which it is divided by Glengaw burn. 'Alloway's auld haunted kirk,'—a little roofless ruin,—long known only as marking the obscure resting-place of the rustic dead, is now an object of veneration, and many an enthusiastic pilgrimage, on account of its having been chosen by Burns as the scene of the grotesque demon revelry, at once ludicrous and horrible, described with such graphic and tremendous power in his tale of Tam o' Shanter; for it would seem that imagination is not restricted in her flight here by the actual and real. It is situated on the right bank of the Doon, a little below the point where the road from Ayr to Maybole is carried across that river by the new bridge, and a quarter of a mile from the cottage on Doon side in which the peasant-bard was born on the 25th of January 1759. The poet's father was interred here at his own request; and the bard himself expressed a wish to be laid in the same grave, which would have been complied with, had not the citizens of Dumfries claimed the honour of the guardianship of his ashes. Betwixt the kirk and the 'Auld brig o' Doon,' by which a road now disused is carried over 'Doon's classic stream,' about 100 yards south-east of the kirk, and on the summit of the right bank, which here rises boldly from the river, stands a splendid monument to the poet, designed by Hamilton of Edinburgh, and consisting of a triangular base, supporting nine Corinthian columns, which are surrounded by a cupola terminating in a gilt tripod. It is upwards of 60 feet in height, and cost above £2,000. The whole is enclosed, and ornamented with shrubbery; and the clever figures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny, executed by the ingenious self-taught sculptor, Thom, are placed in a small building within the enclosure. The moat of

Alloway, situated near the avenue leading to the House of Doonholm, is an ancient artificially-formed mound, on whose summit the magistrates of Ayr, in the olden times, often held courts of justice. Mr. Cathcart of Blairston, one of the lords of session, on his promotion to the bench, took the title of Lord Alloway. He died in 1829, and was interred within the ruins of Alloway kirk.

ALMAGILL. See DALTON.

ALMOND (THE), a river of Lanarkshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire. It rises in the moor of Shotts, about a mile south-east of the kirk of Shotts, near the Cant hills; and for about 14 miles flows eastward, in a line nearly parallel with the post-road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Whitburn, which crosses it at Blackburn, and recrosses it again near to Mid-Calder. From a little beyond Mid-Calder, it flows in a north-easterly direction, and forms the boundary betwixt the shires of Linlithgow and Edinburgh, passing Ammondell, Bliston, Kirkliston, Carlourie, and Craigiehall, and falling into the sea at Cramond, where it forms a small estuary navigable by boats for a few hundred yards. Its entire length of course, irrespective of smaller windings, is about 24 or 25 miles. Its bed, over a great part of its course, is broad and either gravelly or rocky; and after heavy rains, it often comes down in great freshets, and largely overflows its banks, and does much injury to low fertile lands in its vicinity. But, in recent times, it has been extensively restrained by very strong, high, and expensive embankments. The Union canal is carried across it near Clifton Hall by a noble aqueduct; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway is carried across it, lower down, near Kirkliston, by one of the most magnificent works on any line of railway, an immense viaduct of 43 arches, of 50 feet span each, and varying in height from 60 to 85 feet. See EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. Its chief tributaries are Brieck Water, on the right bank below Blackburn, the Broxburn on the left bank above Kirkliston, and Gogar burn on the right bank below Kirkliston.

ALMOND (THE), a river of Perthshire. It rises in the south-east corner of Killin parish, on the north side of the range of hills at the head of Glen Lednock, and flows eastward to Newtown in the parish of Monzie, where it turns to the south-east, and skirts the road from Amulree to Buchandy. At Dallick it again turns eastward, and flows in that direction to Logie-Almond, beyond which it bends toward the south-east, and finally discharges itself into the Tay, about 2½ miles above the town of Perth, and nearly opposite to Scone. Its entire length of course, irrespective of smaller windings, is about 20 miles. It is a stream of high and varied picturesqueness, and is overlooked by many scenes and objects of great interest. See the articles MONZIE, FOWLS WESTER, LOGIE-ALMOND, METHVEN, and GLENALMOND. The valley for a long way is strictly a glen; and in that stretch, particularly in the neighbourhood of the bridge of Buchandy, about 10 miles from Perth, it contains numerous remains of Caledonian and Roman antiquity. The glen itself is dreary, desolate, and wild. In one part of it, where lofty and impending cliffs on either hand make a solemn and perpetual gloom, in the line of the military road from Stirling to Inverness, is the Clach-na-Ossian, or Stone of Ossian, supposed to mark the burial-place of the gifted son of Fingal. About 3 miles from this, in the Corriarlich or Glen of Thieves, is a large cave, known by the name of Fian's or Fingal's cave. Selma in Morven, which is said to have been Fingal's chief residence, is about 60 miles distant from Glenalmond. Newte, who travelled

through this district in 1791, says: "I have learned that when Ossian's stone was moved, and the coffin containing his supposed remains discovered, it was intended by the officer commanding the party of soldiers employed on the military road, to let the bones remain within the stone sepulchre, in the same position in which they were found, until General Wade should come and see them, or his mind be known on the subject. But the people of the country, for several miles around to the number of three or four score of men, venerating the memory of the bard, rose with one consent, and carried away the bones, with bagpipes playing and other funeral rites, and deposited them with much solemnity within a circle of large stones, on the lofty summit of a rock, sequestered, and of difficult access, where they might never more be disturbed by mortal feet or hands, in the wild recesses of the western Glen Almon. One Christie, who is considered as the cicerone and antiquarian of Glen Almon, and many other persons yet alive, attest the truth of this fact, and point out the second sepulchre of the son of Fingal." Macculloch, ever at war with 'old poetic feeling,' discredits the whole story of Ossian's supposed connexion with this place. With a better faith Wordsworth thus expressed himself on this dim tradition:

"Does then the Bard sleep here indeed?
Or is it but a groundless creed?
What matters it?—I blame them not
Whose fancy in this lonely spot
Was moved; and in such way expressed
Their notion of its perfect rest.
A convent, even a hermit's cell,
Would break the silence of this dell:
It is not quiet, is not ease,—
But something deeper far than these:
The separation that is here
Is of the grave,—and of austere
Yet happy feelings of the dead:
And, therefore, was it rightly said
That Ossian, last of all his race!
Lies buried in this lonely place."

A secluded spot called the Dronach-haugh, on the banks of this river, and about half-a-mile north-west of Lynedoch, is said to be the burying-place of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, famed in pathetic ballad story. The road through Glenalmond communicates between Stirling and Dalnacardoch, by Tay bridge, passing through Amulree.

ALMONDBANK, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Methven, Perthshire. It stands on the river Almond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the village of Methven; and has a station on the Methven railway. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in various extensive factories in the vicinity,—the nearest of which is a power-loom weaving establishment. Population of the village, 386.

ALMOND CASTLE. See **MURAVONSIDE**.

ALNESS, a parish, containing part of the small post-town of Alness-bridge, in the east side of Ross-shire. It is bounded on the south-east by the Cromarty frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Kiltarn, Kincardine, and Rosskeen. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is about 20 miles; and its average breadth is about 5 miles. The surface along the sea-board of the frith is flat and cultivated, and the landscape there is beautiful; but the country inland is mountainous and barren. The Aultgrande burn, a stream of great magnificence, [see **AULTGRANDE**.] runs on the boundary with Kiltarn; and Alness Water, a stream of about 14 miles in length of course, runs on the boundary with Rosskeen; and both have a south-easterly direction, and empty themselves into the frith. In the higher part of the parish, surrounded by wild and uncultivated hills, are two fine fresh water

lochs, Loch Moir and Loch Glass, both of which are fed by tributaries descending from Rama-Cruinach, and the former of which discharges itself by the Water of Alness, and the other by the Aultgrande. Navar, the seat of Sir Hector Munro, is a fine building, 2 miles south-west from the bridge of Alness. Iron and silver ores have been found in this parish. Miss Spence, while residing at the manse of Alness, in the month of July, thus describes the effect of twilight: "You can imagine nothing half so beautiful as the summer evenings in Scotland. The dark curtain of night is scarcely spread in this northern hemisphere, before

————— 'Jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top.'

The firmament retains a glow of light, often brilliantly heightened by the aurora borealis—here called the merry dancers—which has a grand effect; and, when the softer shades of evening prevail, and throw into partial gloom the sleeping landscape, it is even at midnight, during the months of May, June, and July, only like our evening twilight, when every object is indistinctly visible. The grandeur of the mountains, the pellucid tranquillity of the rivers, and the deep gloom of the dark fir woods, altogether form a scene no person who has not beheld it can picture." Population in 1831, 1,437; in 1861, 1,178. Houses, 224. Assessed property in 1860, £4,756.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £230 19s. 11d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £20 fees, and some other small emoluments. The parish church was built in 1780, has been repeatedly repaired, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, from 500 to 700; yearly sum raised in 1865, £178 3s. 9d. There are two Society's schools, an Assembly's school, and a private school.

ALNESS-BRIDGE, a village with a post-office in the parishes of Alness, and Rosskeen, Ross-shire. The part of it in the former parish is called simply Alness; the part in the latter is called more strictly Alness-bridge. The village stands on the Water of Alness, 10 miles north-north-east of Dingwall, and has a station, of the name of Alness, on the Highland railway. Ten annual fairs are held at it; seven of these were formerly held at Nonikill; and one in August is a great horse fair. Population of the Rosskeen part in 1861, 756.

ALSH (LOCH). See **LOCHALSH**.

ALTACHOGLACHAN. See **ALTCONLACHAN**.

ALTAMARLACH. See **ALTIMARLACH**.

ALTAN-NAN-CEALGACH, a small stream on the western part of the boundary between Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire. It flows from a long lake, with low tame banks, called Loch Boarlan.

ALTAVIG, or **ALTIVAIG**, the southernmost of a group of flat islets—to which it usually gives name—on the north-east coast of Skye, between the point of Aird and Ru-na-Braddan. Martin says there is a little old chapel on it dedicated to St. Turos; and that herrings are sometimes so plentiful around a small rock at the north end of the isle, that "the fisher-boats are sometimes as it were entangled among the shoals of them!" See **KILMUIR** and **STAFFIN (LOCH)**.

ALTCONLACHAN, or **ALTACHOGLACHAN**, a rivulet in the parishes of Mortlach and Inveraven, Banffshire. It runs down a mountainous course to the Terry, the chief tributary of the Livet. A famous battle was fought on it in 1594; though by a caprice of historians the action is more commonly named from Glenlivet. See the article **GLENLIVET**.

ALTDOWRAN, a romantic glen in the parish of Leswalt, Wigtonshire.

ALTGRAD. See **AULTGRANDE**.

ALTIMARLACH, a burn in the parish of Wick, Caithness. It carries off the superfluence of two lakes in the north-west part of the parish, and falls into the water of Wick, about 3 miles west of the town. Its banks were the scene of a famous conflict, on the 13th of July, 1680, between the Campbells and the Sinclairs. Campbell of Glenorchy, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane, claimed, in right of his wife and by royal patent, to be Earl of Caithness, but was resisted in his claim by Sinclair of Keiss; and he suddenly marched into Caithness, at the head of about 700 Argyle Highlanders, to enforce it. The Sinclairs, to the number of about 400, mustered to do battle, but were so reckless as to let the Campbells come over the Ord, and take post on the Altimarlach, while they themselves sat up all night at Wick drinking and carousing; and, in the morning, all wild with their revelry, they rushed out to conflict with the Campbells, and were promptly defeated, and compelled to run; and, according to tradition, so many of them were slain in the fight that the victors passed the river dry-shod on their bodies. It was on occasion of this incursion of the Argyleshiremen that the names were given to the well-known airs, "The Campbells are coming," and "The Braes of Glenorchy."

ALTIVAIG. See **ALTAVIG**.

ALTMORE (THE), a small stream of Banffshire, rising betwixt the parishes of Ruthven and Deskford, receiving several small tributaries from Altmore ridge in the former parish, flowing southwards betwixt the parishes of Keith and Grange, and falling into the Isla, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town of Keith, after a rapid course of 6 miles.

ALTNACH (THE), a small highland stream of Inverness-shire and Banffshire. It rises on the north-east side of the Cairngorm mountains, a short way north of Loch Aven, and flows about 10 miles north-north-eastward, chiefly on the boundary between Inverness-shire and Banffshire, but partly within the latter county, to a confluence with the river Aven near Tomantoul.

ALTNAHARROW, an inn in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. It stands near the head of Loch Naver, on the road from Bonar-bridge to Tongue, 21 miles from Lairg and 18 from Tongue. Fairs are held here on the 4th Wednesday of May and on the Friday in September before Bonar-bridge.

ALTNARIE (THE), a small tributary of the Findhorn, in the parish of Ardelach, Nairnshire. It is a mountain rivulet, with a southerly course, and it makes a profound and very romantic waterfall within a deep, wooded, and sequestered glen.

ALTON, a village in the north-west of the parish of Loudoun, Ayrshire. The name is a contraction for Auld-town. Population about 120.

ALTON'S HARBOUR. See **NIGE**, Kincardineshire.

ALTRIVE. See **YARROW**.

ALTYRE, a quondam parish, about 2 or 3 miles south of Forres, in Morayshire. It belonged to the parsonage of Dallas, but was annexed, by act of parliament, in 1661, to the parish of Rafford. The estate of Altyre, the property of Sir W. Cumming, Bart., the representative of the ancient Earls of Badenoch, is still the second in value in the united parish; and the mansion-house of Altyre, in the modern Italian style of architecture, is one of its chief ornaments. The burn of Altyre, one of the head-streams of the water of Forres, is an impetuous stream, and often comes down in inundating freshets. The soil of the arable parts of the estate

is generally thin, but sharp and productive; and the extent of hill and pasturage is very great. The place where the capital sentences of the baron court of Altyre were executed in the olden time is still known by the name of the Gallow-Hill. See **RAFFORD**.

ALVA,—anciently **ALVATH**, or **ALVETH**,—a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in Stirlingshire. It anciently belonged to Clackmannanshire, but was attached about the beginning of the 17th century to Stirlingshire; and it was restored to Clackmannanshire by the Reform Act for political purposes, but still continues connected with Stirlingshire for judicial purposes. It lies about four miles north of the nearest parts of the main body of Stirlingshire; and is bounded on the north by Perthshire, and on all other sides by Clackmannanshire. Its length, from north to south, is between 4 and 5 miles; and its breadth is upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Devon, a stream surpassingly picturesque, drains all the interior, either directly or by its tributaries, and glides along the southern boundary. See **DEVON (THE)**. This parish extends over a considerable portion of the Ochils; and over part of the valley—here commonly called 'the hill-foot'—between these hills and the Devon. The mean breadth, from the banks of the river to the rise of the Ochils, is about two-thirds of a mile. That portion of the Ochils which belongs to this parish, when seen from the south, at the distance of a mile or two, appears to be one continued range, presenting little variation in height; but the range slopes towards the south, and is intersected by deep and narrow glens, through most of which flow streams which discharge themselves into the Devon, and by these the foreground of this part of the Ochils is divided into three separate hills, distinguished by the names of Wood-hill, Middle-hill, and West-hill of Alva. On the brow of this last hill is a very high perpendicular rock, called Craig-Leith, long remarkable as the residence of that species of hawk which is used in hunting. The house of Alva stands on an eminence projecting from the base of Wood-hill, near the east end of the parish. The height of this part of the hill is about 220 feet above the Devon, which runs in the valley below; but immediately behind the house, the hill rises to the height of 1,400 feet, making the whole height 1,620 feet. The range continues to rise gradually for about 2 miles farther north, until it reaches, in Ben-Cloch, the highest point of the Alva range, and the summit of the Ochils; being, according to Mr. Udney, about 2,420 feet above the level of the Devon. This mountain is remarkably easy of ascent; and the view from the top of it is of vast extent, and one of the most gorgeous in Scotland. In the upper part of Alva glen, vertical cliffs rise aloft on all sides but one, and there is a very fine cataract; and in other parts, in that neighbourhood, there were formerly several deep diggings for silver-ore, and there are still uncovered pits, 30 or 40 feet in depth, situated within dark caves, and very perilous to inquisitive unwarned strangers. Cobalt ore and precious pebbles have also been largely found; and in "the hill-foot," coal-mines were worked, and there is now a coal-mine. The House of Alva is one of the most exquisite residences in Britain; and the grounds around it are so fairly feathered and tufted as to give all truth to the old rhyme, "Oh, Alva woods are bonnie!" Population of the parish in 1831, 1,300; in 1861, 3,283. Houses, 354. Assessed property in 1860, £6,862.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Johnstone of Alva, who also is the sole heritor. Stipend, £157

5s. 9d.; glebe, £27. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with £28 fees. There are three non-parochial schools. The parish church was rebuilt in 1815, and enlarged in 1854. There is a Free church; attendance 120; yearly sum raised in 1865, £142 14s. 9d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, which was opened in 1843, and has an attendance of about 290.

The TOWN OF ALVA stands near the base of the West-hill, about a mile west of the House of Alva; has a junction railway $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, from Cambus, opened in 1863; and is washed along the east side by a small stream. It probably was a trivial hamlet about the beginning of the 18th century; and it contained 130 families in the year 1795, and contains now nearly five times that number. It has a branch office of the Union Bank of Scotland, and is partly the seat and partly the centre of an extensive and important woollen manufacture. This manufacture dates back to the origin of the village, but has varied in its fabrics. Serges were the chief productions till near the end of last century; plaidings and blanketings then took their place; tartan shawls were introduced in 1826, and soon became the most general article; and chequered cassimeres were introduced in 1832, and speedily became prominent. In 1798, the first woollen factory was built; and in 1841 there were eight factories; and the number of looms in the factories is now much greater than the number in smaller buildings and in private houses. The chief market for the fabrics is Glasgow; and other markets are Stirling, Perth, and Edinburgh. Population of the town in 1841, 2,092; in 1861, 3,147. Houses 330.

ALVAH, a parish on the north-east border of Banffshire. Its post-town is Banff. It is bounded on the north-east and east by Aberdeenshire, and on the other sides by the parishes of Forglen, Marnock, and Banff. Its length is about 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles. The river Deveron enters the parish about a mile below Forglen house, which is on its northern bank, and, after winding through a fertile valley, leaves it at a point about 2 miles from the sea. It here abounds with salmon, trout, and eel; and is frequented by wild ducks, widgeons, teals, and herons. About half-a-mile below the church, the river is contracted by two steep and rugged precipices, commonly denominated the Craigs of Alva, between which it is about 50 ft. in depth. The scenery, naturally bold and picturesque, was greatly embellished here by its noble proprietor, the late Earl of Fife, who threw a magnificent arch over the river. The haughs along the banks of the river are subject to inundations, especially in the neighbourhood of the Craigs of Alva, which check the rapidity of the stream, and throw the water backward. As we recede from the Deveron towards the west, the country becomes more hilly and barren. One of the most conspicuous hills is the Hill of Alva, which rises from the bed of the river to the height of 578 ft. above the level of the sea, and serves as a landmark to mariners on their approaching the coast. This is an isolated hill, and is situated on the northern border of the parish; and the hill of Maundrelea, 155 ft. higher, is situated nearly four miles to the south-west, and is connected with other heights, and commands a vast prospect of the district of Buchan, the valley of the Deveron, and the coast of the Moray frith. An ancient castle, said to have been built by an Earl of Buchan, stood in a swamp, now a fertile field, near Montblair; and an ancient chapel stood on an adjoining eminence; but both have disappeared. A noted fountain, called St. Colme's well, was recently converted into a source of constant and

copious supply of pure water to the town of Banff. An extensive distillery was formerly on the Montblair estate. Population in 1831, 1,278; in 1861, 1,467. Houses, 245. Assessed property in 1843, £4,869 14s. 3d.; in 1864, £7,783 6s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir G. S. Abercromby, Bart. Stipend, £178 15s. 5d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £221 16s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with about £20 fees. The church was built in 1792, and has 600 sittings. There are two private schools.

ALVES, a parish, containing a small post-office village of its own name, on the sea-board of Morayshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith, along which it extends about one mile; on the east by the parishes of Duffus and New Spynie; on the south by Elgin, from which it is separated by Pluscardine hill; and on the west by Kinloss and Rafford parishes. Its outline is very irregular; and its surface varied with hill and dale. The soil is in general a deep fat loam incumbent on clay. There are six landowners. The assessed property in 1843, was £5,707 18s. 9d.; and in 1860, it was £7,545. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a conical hill called the Knock of Alves, which yields a good freestone for building. The only relic of feudal times is the castle of Asleisk, on the Earl of Fife's property. There is no river, or even considerable stream, in this parish; but the Aberdeen and Inverness railway passes through it, and has a station here, at the junction of the branch to Burghead, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Elgin and 7 from Forres. The village of Alves is a small straggling group of houses, on the highway between Elgin and Forres. Population of the parish in 1831, 945; in 1861, 1,010. Houses, 199.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £215 1s. 8d., with a glebe. Unappropriated teinds, £130 13s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., besides £25 fees. The parish church was built in 1769, and has 590 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance about 270; yearly sum raised in 1865, £124 15s. 6d. There are three private schools, and a small parochial library.

ALVIE, a highland parish, containing the post office station of Lynwilg, in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. Its form is very irregular. The principal inhabited division lies along the northern side of the river Spey, here running from south-west to north-east; and is from north-east to south-west about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It is bounded by the parish of Kingussie on the south-west; Moy on the north-west; and Duthel on the north-east. On the southern side of the river, Alvie parish extends, along the course of the Feshie, about 10 miles by 3; and is bounded on the east by Rothiemurchus; on the south by Blair; and on the west by Kingussie. Its total extent from north to south is upwards of 20 miles; and it has an area of about 90 square miles. The mountains are in general extremely barren, covered with heath, and frequently rocky. Those to the south of the Spey, belonging to the Grampian chain, are much higher than those to the north; some points here rising to 4,500 ft. above the sea-level. The interjacent valleys afford a plentiful and rich pasture in summer, but are for the most part inaccessible in winter. The lower or arable part of the parish, intersected by the Spey for the space of two miles, consists of a light stony soil, lying on sandy gravel, and producing heavy crops of corn in a wet season, but exceedingly parched in dry weather. There are some extensive plantations of firs and larches; and natu-

ral coppices of birch, alder, and mountain-ash. The valued rent of the parish is £1,394 Scots; the real rent was long ago above £2,000 ster. Assessed property in 1860, £3,731. The river Spey here abounds with salmon, trout, and pike. The Feshie affords trout and salmon. It rises on the northern side of the Graupian range, in the southern extremity of the parish; and flows at first north-east, till it approaches the road from Castleton of Braemar, where it bends north-west, and then north, pursuing the course of the narrow valley through which also the only road intersecting the parish is led, and falling into the Spey, a little above that enlargement of the river called Loch Insch, and near Invereshie. The only detached loch in the parish is that of Alvie. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad. It has a communication with the Spey, but it is not supposed that its trout visit the Spey; pike are also found in it of from 1 lb. to 7 lbs. weight. An elegant mansion was built here, named Belleville, by James Macpherson, Esq., translator of Ossian's poems, who was a native of Badenoch, and died here on the 17th of February, 1796, but was buried, at his own desire, in Westminster abbey; and Belleville afterwards became the residence of Sir David Brewster. At no great distance from Loch Alvie is the burial-place of the chief of the Macphersons. Another fine mansion in the parish is Kinrara house, long celebrated in fashionable and literary circles as the favourite seat of the accomplished Duchess of Gordon. The Spey, flowing under a long wall of mountain-crags and fir plantations, embraces in its sweep a verdant plain which is close shut in on the opposite side by the hill of Tor-Alvie; in this spot, on a knoll commanding the small plain, and itself sheltered by the loftier Tor, is the far-famed cottage of the duchess. Dr. Macculloch thus describes the scenery of Kinrara: "A succession of continuous birch-forest, covering its rocky hill and its lower grounds, intermixed with open glades, irregular clumps, and scattered trees, produces a scene at once alpine and dressed, combining the discordant characters of wild mountain landscape and of ornamental park-scenery. To this it adds an air of perpetual spring, and a feeling of comfort and of seclusion which can nowhere be seen in such perfection; while the range of scenery is at the same time such as is only found in the most extended domains. If the home-grounds are thus full of beauties, not less varied and beautiful is the prospect around: the Spey, here a quick and clear stream, being ornamented by trees in every possible combination, and the banks beyond, rising into irregular, rocky, and wooded hills, everywhere rich with an endless profusion of objects, and, as they gradually ascend, displaying the dark sweeping forests of fir that skirt the bases of the farther mountains, which terminate the view by their bold outlines on the sky." The swan, a variety of fishing-ducks or duckers, and the woodcock, live here in winter, but retire in summer. There is a small, recently-formed village, called Lynchat, on the Belleville property, near the south-west extremity of the parish. Population of that village in 1851, 73. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,092; in 1861, 833. Houses, 176.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £158 4s. 6d., with manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with £18 school-fees, and £4 10s. emoluments. The parish church was built in 1798, and repaired in 1833, and has 500 sittings. There is a government church at Insch, within 4 miles of the parish church. See INSCH. There is a Free church, formerly a station, for Alvie

and Rothiemurchus; and the yearly sum raised in connection with it in 1865 was £74 1s. 4d. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, with an attendance of about 160. There are two private schools.

ALYTH, a parish partly in Forfarshire, but chiefly in Perthshire. It lies on the north side of Strathmore, and contains a post-town of its own name. It is bounded by the parishes of Glenisla, Airlie, Ruthven, Meigle, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Rattray, and Kirkmichael. The river Isla separates it from Airlie and Meigle; and the Erich or Blackwater separates it from Bendochy and Kirkmichael. Its length from north to south is about 15 miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to upwards of 6. It is divided into two districts of unequal extent and of widely different character by the hills of Alyth, Loyall and Barry. The southern district, which lies in the strath, is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The lower part along the Isla is extremely fertile, producing excellent crops of barley, oats, and wheat; but the frequent inundations of the Isla—which sometimes rises suddenly in harvest to a great height—are liable to occasion great disappointment and loss to the husbandman. The hill of Barry is about a mile in circumference at the base, and has a height of 680 feet; and the hills of Alyth and Loyall are somewhat higher. On the northern side of the hill of Alyth there is an open country of considerable extent, and capable of great improvement. Beyond the hill of Banff—which is 2 miles north-west of the town of Alyth—is the forest of Alyth, a large tract of heathy ground, of more than 6,000 acres, which formerly belonged to four proprietors who possessed it in common, but is now divided among them. The forest, which is skirted on the west with arable ground, affords pasture for a considerable number of sheep and black cattle; it abounds in game, especially moorfowl, and is much frequented in the shooting-season. At the north-western extremity of the parish there is a beautiful little district surrounded with hills, and intersected by the Erich, which in summer has a delightful appearance. Mount Blair, the most considerable hill in this parish, but belonging partly also to Glenisla, is a very conspicuous piece of land. The base is not less than five miles in circumference; and the summit has an altitude of about 2,260 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain affords good pasture for a great number of sheep, and abounds in limestone. About 3 miles south-west of Mount Blair, on the west side of the forest of Alyth, is the King's-seat, rising to the height of 1,179 feet above the level of the sea. The situation is romantic; the water of Erich runs at its foot on the west, and the side of the hill for a considerable way up is covered with a beautiful natural wood. The largest interior stream of the parish is the burn of Alyth, which rises in the mosses of the forest, and runs to the Isla at Inverquich. On the summit of the hill of Barry there is an area about 60 yards long and 24 broad, surrounded with a mound of earth, 7 feet high, and 10 broad at the top. On the west and north borders of this area are seen the marks of something like huts built of dry stones, which may have served to shelter the besieged from the weapons of the assailants, and the inclemency of the air. The northern and western sides of the hill are steep and almost inaccessible; on the south and east, where the declivity is more gentle, there is a broad and deep fosse, over which, at the southern extremity, is a narrow bridge built of unpolished stones and vitrified. It evidently appears to have been designed for a temporary retreat in time of war, and is well-adapted for that purpose. The traditional account is, that Barry-hill was the place

where Queen Guinevra, the wife of the British king, Arthur, who was taken prisoner in a battle between the forces of that monarch and those of the Scots and Picts, was confined by her captors. The mansions in the parish are Banff-house, Balhary, Loyall, Balindoch, and Jordanston. The real rent by valuation in 1837, including the houses in the town, was little short of £12,000. Assessed property in 1865, £17,058 0s. 4d. Population in 1831, 2,888; in 1861, 3,422. Houses, 608.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £229 19s. 6d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated teinds, £134 1s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with fees and other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant structure in the Norman style of architecture, built in 1839, and has 1,290 sittings. An Episcopalian congregation has existed here since the Revolution; and they have a chapel, built in 1857, and containing about 150 sittings. A Secession congregation was organized in 1781; and their church, now United Presbyterian, has 270 sittings. A Free church was built immediately after the Disruption, and contains between 700 and 800 sittings: yearly sum raised in 1865, £307 16s. 2d. There are an Industrial school, a Free church school, and an Episcopalian school.

The TOWN OF ALYTH stands on the burn of Alyth, 2 miles above its confluence with the Isla, 4 miles from Meigle, 5 miles from Blairgowrie, 12 from Forfar, and 17 from Dundee; and it has a junction railway from the Scottish Northeastern at Meigle, opened in 1841. It is a burgh of barony, and has been so since the reign of James III. The superiors of it are the family of Airlie, who have the title of Barons of Alyth. It was a market town in the reign of David Bruce; and it continues to have a weekly market on Tuesday, though this is now little more than nominal. It stands in a healthy situation, and enjoys an ample supply of excellent water. A system of police is maintained within it; and a baronial court is held on the first Tuesday of every month. The chief employment is handloom weaving of coarse linen for the Dundee trade; but it yields such miserable remuneration that many persons engaged in it are glad to take part in the harvest work of the neighbouring farms. There are two powerloom factories; the one with about 100 looms; the other founded about the end of 1865. The town contains the places of worship, and has an office of the Bank of Scotland, and two of the Royal Bank. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May, on the second Tuesday of June old style, on the first Tuesday of August, on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of November old style, and on the second Tuesday after the 11th of November old style, and monthly cattle markets are held during the winter months. Population in 1841, 1,846; in 1861, 2,106.

AMISFIELD, a village, an estate, and the seat of a post-office, in the parish of Tinwald, Dumfriesshire. Here are traces of an ancient fort, which probably was a Roman station. Here too is an ancient baronial tower, one of the most curious and most perfect in the kingdom, a tall, square, stubborn-looking fortalice, 5 miles north-east of Dumfries, between the two head-streams of the Lochar. This was long the family seat of the Anglo-Norman family of Charteris, or Chartres, who migrated northwards during the reign of David I., but seem to have first settled at Kinfauns in Perthshire. The apartments are placed one above another, and communicate by a narrow stair. There is a curiously carved door on one of them, of which Mr. Chambers has given an amusing account, and which door alone, he avers, "makes Amisfield castle worth going

twenty miles to see." See TINWALD. Amisfield has a station on the Dumfries and Lockerby railway. Population of the village, 140.

AMISFIELD, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in the parish and shire of Haddington, on the banks of the Tyne, about 1 mile east of Haddington. It is a handsome edifice of red-coloured sandstone, situated in the midst of an extensive park, and fronting towards the river and the great post-road from Dunbar to Haddington. It contains some fine paintings. It was built by the famous Colonel Charteris, who named it from the ancient seat of his family in Nithsdale, the subject of the preceding article. His only daughter conveyed it by marriage to the noble family of Wemyss.

AMPLE GLEN. See BALQUHIDDER.

AMULREE, a small village, with a post-office, in the parish of Dull, Perthshire. It stands on the river Braan, and on the road from Crieff to Aberfeldy; 10 miles south-west of Dunkeld, 10½ south of Aberfeldy, and 11½ north of Crieff. Its site is thought by Dr. Buckland to have been fashioned by a group of low moraines. It is encompassed with wild highland scenery, and has many attractions for sportsmen. It contains an inn, a government church, and a Free church. The minister of the government church has a stipend of £65, and a manse and garden and small glebe. The yearly sum raised in connexion with the Free church in 1863 was £15 12s. 8½d. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of May and the day before, and on the Friday before the first Wednesday of November.

ANABICH, an island in the Outer Hebrides, parish of Lewis, county of Inverness. Population in 1841, 41; in 1861, 59. Houses 12.

ANCRUM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, nearly in the centre of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by the parishes of St. Boswell's, Maxton, Roxburgh, Crailing, Jedburgh, Bedrule, Minto, Lilliesleaf, and Bowden. The Teviot, along which it stretches about 5 miles, divides it from Jedburgh and Bedrule. The greatest length of the parish is not less than 6 miles, and its breadth does not exceed 4. The old parish of Longnewtown forms the north and north-west parts of the present parish of Ancrum, and was annexed to it in 1684. The Ale, after fetching 'many a loop and link' on the borders of the present parish, flows through it to the village of Ancrum, where it fetches another circuit, and then falls into the Teviot, at the distance of half-a mile below the village, and a quarter of a mile above Ancrum bridge on the great road to Jedburgh. The soil, in the lower grounds of the parish, on Teviot side, is rich, consisting of a mixture of sand and clay, and, in some places, of a loam. On the higher ground, or ridge which pervades the parish from east to west, and on the declivities exposed to the north, the surface is heath on a bottom of cold clay; but the flat ground, on both the Ancrum and Longnewtown side of the Ale, is a naturally rich though stiff clay. In 1837, as stated by the New Statistical Account, 7,496 acres were under cultivation, and above 800 in wood. There was formerly a greater extent of wood in this parish; but none of long standing remains, except upon the banks of the Ale, near the village of Ancrum, and in the environs of Ancrum-house. The principal landowners are Sir William Scott, Bart., of Ancrum, Ogilvie of Chesters, Richardson of Kirklands, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Minto, and six others. The assessed property in 1843 was £8,892 11s. 6d.; in 1863-4, £12,498 17s. There are several freestone quarries. The stone is of two colours, red and white; and it is easily wrought and of a durable quality. The

situation of Ancrum-house, where the village of Over-Ancrum formerly stood, is picturesque and attractive. Spots of verdant lawn, craggy knolls, scattered trees, and, on the verge of the river, steep banks, in some places naked and of broken surface, and in others clothed with wood, here exhibit a fine assemblage of romantic objects. The trees surrounding Ancrum-house are the oldest and most beautiful in the district: they consist of oaks, beech, elms, planes, and limes. The prospect from the house down the vale of Teviot, of the junction of the Ale and Teviot, and towards the lofty mountains of Cheviot, is extensive and striking. Chesters-house is a fine building, picturesquely situated farther up the Teviot; and Kirklands, on the Ale, is deservedly admired for both its architecture and its situation.

The Roman road from York to the frith of Forth, after passing through the north-east part of the parish of Jedburgh, cuts a small part of the north corner of Ancrum; and upon the top and declivity of the hill to the eastward, on the border of Maxton parish, vestiges of a Roman camp may still be traced.—There is a ridge in this parish, over which the road to Edinburgh passes, about a quarter or half-a-mile west of the line of the Roman road, on the border of Maxton parish, called Lyllyard's, or Lyllyard's edge, from a lady of that name, who, on an invasion of the English under Sir Ralph Evers, and Sir Bryan Latoun, in 1544, during the distracted regency of the Earl of Arran, fought with masculine bravery, and fell here under many wounds. The old people point out her monument, now broken and defaced. It is said to have borne an inscription—recast from the well-known lines on a Chevy-Chase hero—running thus:

“Fair maiden Lyllyard lies under this stane;
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English louns she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were cutted off, she fought upon her stumps.”

Sir Walter Scott, in a note on the ballad of ‘The Eve of St. John,’ gives the following account of the battle of Ancrum Moor. In 1545, [1544?] Lord Evers and Latoun again entered Scotland, with an army consisting of 3,000 mercenaries, 1,500 English borderers and 700 assured Scottish-men, chiefly Armstrongs, Turnbells, and other broken clans. In this second incursion, the English generals even exceeded their former cruelty. Evers burned the tower of Broomhouse, with its lady, (a noble and aged woman, says Lesley,) and her whole family. The English penetrated as far as Melrose, which they had destroyed last year, and which they now again pillaged. As they returned towards Jedburgh, they were followed by Angus, at the head of 1,000 horse, who was shortly after joined by the famous Norman Lesley, with a body of Fife-men. The English, being probably unwilling to cross the Teviot, while the Scots hung upon their rear, halted upon Ancrum moor, above the village of that name; and the Scottish general was deliberating whether to advance or retire, when Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch came up at full speed, with a small but chosen body of his retainers, the rest of whom were near at hand. By the advice of this experienced warrior—to whose conduct Pittscottie and Buchanan ascribe the success of the engagement—Angus withdrew from the height which he occupied, and drew up his forces behind it, upon a piece of low flat ground, called Panier-heugh, or Paniel-heugh. The spare horses being sent to an eminence in their rear, appeared to the English to be the main body of the Scots, in the act of flight. Under this persuasion, Evers and Latoun hurried precipitately forward, and, having ascended the hill, which their foes had abandoned, were no less dismayed than astonished, to find the phalanx of Scot-

tish spearmen drawn up, in firm array, upon the flat ground below. The Scots in their turn became the assailants. A heron, roused from the marshes by the tumult, soared away betwixt the encountering armies: ‘O!’ exclaimed Angus, ‘that I had here my white goss-hawk, that we might all yoke at once!’ [Godscroft.]—The English, breathless and fatigued, having the setting sun and wind full in their faces, were unable to withstand the resolute and desperate charge of the Scottish lances. No sooner had they begun to waver, than their own allies, the assured Borderers, who had been waiting the event, threw aside their red crosses, and, joining their countrymen, made a most merciless slaughter among the English fugitives, the pursuers calling upon each other to ‘remember Broomhouse!’—[Lesley, p. 478.]” The English had 800 men slain, and 1,000 made prisoners in this battle. Their leaders, Evers and Latoun, were also left on the field,

“where Ancrum moor
Ran red with English blood;
Where the Douglas true, and the bold Buccleuch,
’Gainst keen Lord Evers stood.

The most venerable fragment of antiquity in the parish were the Malton walls, which stood on a rising ground at the bottom of the village of Ancrum, close to the side of the Ale, where it turns its course towards the south-east, but whose last relics fell to the ground in the winter of 1836-7. “These walls,” says the Statistical reporter in 1796, “were strongly built of stone and lime, in the figure of a parallelogram; and, ascending on one side from the plain adjacent to the river, were considerably higher than the summit of the hill which they enclose; but are now levelled with its surface, and small part of them remains. Vaults or subterraneous arches have been discovered in the neighbouring ground, and underneath the area enclosed by the building. Human bones are still found by persons ploughing or digging in the plain at the side of the river, which is an evidence of its having been formerly occupied as burying-ground. The name, which these walls still retain, gives the colour of authenticity to a tradition generally received in this part of the country, that the building and surrounding fields had been vested in the knights of Malta, or Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who, upon account of their splendid achievements and meritorious services in the holy wars, acquired property even in the most remote kingdoms of Christendom.—On the banks of the Ale, below the house of Ancrum, there were several caves or recesses, and not less than fifteen may be still pointed out. In some of them there are also vestiges of chimneys or fire-places, and holes for the passage of smoke from the back part of the cave to the outside of the bank. From these appearances, it is natural to conclude, that, though these caves—so frequently found on the banks of rivers in border-counties—were originally intended for places of concealment and shelter, yet, after the happy event which put an end to interior violence and depredation, they were probably assumed by the poorer classes for places of habitation, and improved by such further accommodations as the rude or simple taste of the times required.”

The village of Ancrum stands on a rising ground, on the right bank of the Ale, a little west of the Jedburgh and Edinburgh road, and about 3½ miles north-north-west of Jedburgh. Its original or uncontracted name was Alnecrumb or Alncrumb, and signifies the crook of the Ale,—the original name of the Ale; and is exactly descriptive of its situation on a bold sharp curve of the river. The scenery around it is softly yet richly picturesque. The pre-

sént village, as regards its buildings, is nearly all modern; but it dates from a considerable antiquity, and has in the centre of its green an ancient cross. It was long called Nether-Ancrum, to distinguish it from the now extinct village of Over-Ancrum; and both of these villages were burned to the ground during the hostilities connected with the battle of Ancrum Moor. Population of the present village in 1861, 538. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway traverses the north-west part of the parish, and has a station in it at Belses. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,454; in 1861, 1,511. Houses, 274.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir William Scott, Bart. Stipend, £223 16s. 6d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £29 fees. The parish church was built in 1762, and repaired in 1832, and has about 520 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance 200; yearly sum raised in 1853, £68 16s. 5½d.,—in 1865, £111 4s. There are two private schools.

ANDERSTON. See GLASGOW.

ANDREWS (St.), a parish, containing a city of the same name, on the east coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded on the north by the Eden river and its estuary, which separate it from Leuchars parish; on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east by the Kenly burn, which separates it from Kingsbarns and Denino parishes; and on the south and west by the parishes of Denino, Cameron, Ceres, and Kemback. Its greatest length is about 10½ miles from north-west to south-east; its average breadth does not exceed 1½ mile; though in the north-western part it exceeds 4 miles, measuring from St. Andrews links to the western boundary of the parish at Chalderhills. Its area somewhat exceeds 17 square miles, and may be stated at 11,000 acres. The ascent of the surface is from the north to the south and east. From the Eden to the city of St. Andrews, the coast presents a flat firm sandy beach, skirted by the links so famous in the annals of golfing. From the city to the south-eastern extremity of the parish, the shore outwards from high water-mark is lined with rough and ragged shelving rocks covered with sea-weed, while the coast inwards is very rocky and bold, in some places presenting perpendicular rocks of the height of 30 or 40 feet, yet the plough here comes to the very brink, having a sufficiency of soil. The boundaries of the parish to the south and west terminate in moors covered with short heath and farze. In common with all the eastern part of the island, this district is well-acquainted with the cold damp easterly winds, or *haars* of April and May. The south-west wind, however, is the prevailing wind. There are no considerable lakes or rivers within the parish. In the embouchure of the Eden—up which the tide flows 4 miles—is a flat sandy bay abounding with large flounders, cockles, and mussels. In the course of the river, for about a mile from its mouth, salmon are caught, but in no great quantity. Towards the east end of the parish are some small creeks among the rocks, where fishing-boats and small vessels occasionally unload at low water. St. Andrews bay is proverbially dangerous to navigators. Vessels driven into it by an easterly wind, being unable to weather the opposite points of Fifeness and the Redhead, are compelled to run into the mouth of the Tay, which presents an intricate navigation amid its sand-banks. On the lands of Brownhills and Kinkell—which form the first rising ground eastward from St. Andrews harbour—there are a few insulated rocks, from 20 to 40 feet high, and of nearly equal breadth; one about half-a-mile from the harbour, is called the Maiden stone; and about half-a-mile farther,

is the Rock and Spindle. The chief land-marks in this parish are the steeples of St. Andrews, and a small obelisk of stones, on the highest part of the farm of Balrymont, about two miles south-east of the town. The principal hills are the East and West Balrymonts, which rise to the altitude of about 360 feet above sea-level; and the hill of Clatto which has an elevation of 548 feet. On Strathkinness moor, about 3 miles west from the town, and on Nydie hill—which is a more elevated and westerly portion of the same moor—are quarries of excellent freestone, of which most of the houses in St. Andrews are built. In Denhead moor coal is now being worked; and on the estate of Mount Melville there is extensively wrought ironstone. About a mile east from the harbour, there is a natural cave, called Kinkell cave. The direction of it is southwards, and it penetrates about 80 feet; the shelving of the freestone roof presents a triangular cross section, and there is a continual dropping from the roof and sides which are covered with hanging plants. There are no very old or extensive plantations of wood in this parish. The number of acres under cultivation is about 10,000. The landowners are very numerous. The average rent of land is about 30s. per acre. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £46,625. Assessed property in 1865, £22,193 18s. 5d. There are four villages, Strathkinness, Boarhills, Grange, and Kinkale. The highways are such only as diverge from St. Andrews as a centre, viz. to Crail south-east; south to Anstruther; south-west to Ely; west to Cupar; and north-west to Dundee. A railway of 4½ miles, opened in 1852, goes from the city north-westward, by Pilmuir Links and Edenside, and joins the Dundee fork of the North British at Leuchars. On the road to Dundee, over the Eden, is a bridge of six arches, called the Gair or Guard-bridge, originally built at the expense of Bishop Wardlaw, who died in 1444, and who established a family of the name of Wan as hereditary keepers of this bridge, for which they have a perpetual fee of about 10 acres of land adjoining to it. Population in 1831, 5,621; in 1861, 7,092. Houses, 1,716.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife. It is a collegiate charge; the Crown appointing the first minister; and the town-council of St. Andrews the second. Stipend of the first minister £439 9s. 4d., with a glebe of the annual value of £23; of the second, £161 18s. 2d., with a glebe of the value of £16 5s. 2d.; both ministers have an additional allowance for a manse. Unappropriated teinds £791 9s. 10d. The parish church, within the city of St. Andrews, was erected in the 12th century, and thoroughly repaired in 1798. Sittings, 2,128. A new church, quoad sacra, is at Strathkinness; and a church was contemplated, in 1865, at Boarhills. There are in the city a Free church, with handsome Gothic front, and 900 sittings, whose yearly income in 1865 was £715 0s. 9d.; a United Presbyterian church, built in 1865, with a fine spire, and 500 sittings; an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1825, at a cost of 1,400, and enlarged in 1853; an Independent chapel built in 1858, with 360 sittings; and a Baptist chapel built within the last few years. There is also a Free church at Strathkinness, whose yearly income in 1865 was £125 9s. 1½d. The places of education, in addition to the University and the Madras College, comprise some boarding schools, and a number of private schools.

The small parish of St. LEONARDS lies partly embosomed in the parish of St. Andrews, and is identified in most of its interests with that parish and with the city. It consists of several detached districts in and around the city, and of three farms about 4 miles

distant, and surrounded by the parishes of St. Andrews, Kingsbarns, Crail, and Denino,—all originally belonging to the priory, afterwards to the college of St. Leonard, and now to the United college of St. Salvator and St. Leonard. Its total extent is 820 acres. It is probable that the erection of the parish is of the same date with the foundation of the college whose name it bears. Although the principal of St. Leonard's did not always officiate as minister of the parish—and in the instance of Mr. George Buchanan, was not even a clergyman—it is certain that for some time before the Revolution, the two offices were held by the same person; and from that period till 1836 the principal of the college was a clergyman and the minister of this parish. Stipend, £152 1s. 9d.; glebe, £25. The chapel of St. Salvator's college is used as the parish-church; the old parish-church having been long in ruins; sittings, 312. Population in 1831, 482; in 1861, 513. Houses, 98. Assessed property in 1865, £1,189 7s. 7d.

The CITY OF ST. ANDREWS stands on a rocky ridge, in the central part of the coast of the parish of St. Andrews, 10 miles east of Cupar-Fife, and 39 north-north-east of Edinburgh. The ridge is about three-quarters of a mile long and half-a-mile broad, and is washed by the sea-waves on the east and north. It terminates on these sides in abrupt precipices of 50 feet in depth; and it gives the city, to a traveller approaching from the west, an appearance of elevation and grandeur. Its surface looks to the eye to be flat, but really declines gently on all sides from a point near the centre of the city. The view of the place, with its environs and back-grounds, from almost any part at the distance of some miles to the west and north-west, is magnificent. On the left the eye ranges over the vast sweep of the bay of St. Andrews, and the coast of Angus as far as the Redhead; on the right rises the richly wooded bank of Strathytum; while the venerably majestic towers and numerous spires of St. Andrews, shooting into the air, over the horizon line, directly in front, combine to form a finely varied and imposing scene, especially at that fair hour

"When morning runs along the sea
In a gold path."

The city commands a fine and open prospect of the German ocean towards the north-east; and the view on the opposite quarter is bounded by a curvilinear range of hills running from north to south-east, and cultivated to their summits. The road from Crail—or the coast-road, as it is called—conducts us to a view greatly admired by some, and indeed perhaps preferable to any other of St. Andrews; for the scenery is here softened and improved by gardens and fruit-trees, amid which the houses lie half-concealed, seeming to retire as it were into the shade. We have, at the same time, a fine prospect of the harbour, and of the ruins of the monastery and the cathedral. Some, however, prefer the view of St. Andrews from the side of Mount-Melvil, or the south-west prospect of it, on the road from Anstruther, to either of the two we have just described. From this point the city appears still more closely embosomed in gardens and plantations, above which numerous spires and pinnacles shoot up, conferring on it "a kind of metropolitan look." The city is about two miles in circuit, and has three chief streets,—South-street, Market-street, and North-street, each averaging about 70 feet in breadth, and all intersected by smaller ones, well-built, well-paved, and lighted at night with gas. The whole ground plan is remarkably regular. Some of the largest

and most prominent lines of building were originally uniform; and a few parts are sprightly and ornate with elegant new houses. Yet the three principal streets do not lie exactly parallel to one another, but diverge in a westerly direction from the cathedral, like spokes from the centre of a wheel. There was formerly another street, called Swallow-street, which lay farther to the north, now converted into a public walk, and known by the name of the Scores. The castle stood on the north of Swallow-street, 300 yards distant from the cathedral. St. Salvator's, called also the Old or the United college, is on the northern side of the town, between North-street and the Scores; St. Mary's, or the New college, directly opposite to it, on the south side of South-street. The buildings belonging formerly to the third college, or St. Leonard's, are towards the east, off the east end of South-street. On the site of the Blackfriars monastery stands the splendid range of buildings belonging to the Madras college, to be afterwards noticed. At the west end of the Scores was built by subscription, in 1842, a handsome monumental obelisk, 45 feet high, on a massive base, in memory of the Protestant martyrs of St. Andrews, the circumstances of whose death will be afterwards mentioned. The total area of the city, including its gardens, is about 130 acres.

St. Andrews has been described as a paradox of splendour and desolation. Spacious streets, ornate buildings, local sports, and intellectual amusements,—the Union Club house on the Links, with its golf, sea-bathing, and fine promenades,—good society, education, libraries, antiquarian and historical associations, give it a grand aggregate of attractive character. Great improvements, both in renovating the old streets and in erecting new ones, have recently been made; and already, on entering the town from the west, we see its elegance extending as if by anticipation of a brilliant future. Playfair and Gillespie terraces, the former on a line with North-street, the latter on a line with the Scores, present exquisite cottage-rows in freestone; Gladstone-crescent, to the south of Playfair-terrace, presents magnificent piles of building; and many other new streets and places, in the north-west and the west, appear in all the beauty of fine freestone and ornamental masonry. South-street, which, as to both position and importance, might be called the High-street, is not excelled in fine old magnificence by any thoroughfare in any city; and a new street, called South Bell-street, deflecting northward from its western part, is composed of neat private residences. And in looking round on the various public edifices, modern and ancient, it is difficult to decide whether most to admire the Collegiate church, the Madras college, the University library, the Infant school, the remains of the old church of St. Leonard's, or the gorgeous and gigantic ruins of the cathedral and the castle. The most popular of all the modern attractions is the late Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair's garden, which presents a rich display of floral beauty, novel and unique machinery, humorously labelled automata, music ground by flowing streams, jets d'eau, rockeries, and other striking features.

St. Andrews had once seven incorporated trades; and not the least of these was the weavers. Weaving was largely carried on, both throughout the city and in the suburbs; but, in 1865, only four members of the weavers' incorporation survived, not one of whom had worked a web for many a day, and only four old men still drove the shuttle. The making of golf balls, of sheep skin stuffed with feathers, was long a great branch of industry, and nearly the only one the city could boast of; but, in consequence of the introduction of gutta-percha in ball-

making, this is now extinct. A spinning-mill was tried but did not succeed; and the buildings of it were extended to form what is now known as Fleming-place. An extensive steam saw-mill, the property of Mr. Gibson Woodburn, is near the harbour; and the life-boat house is adjacent to it. A flour-mill of modern erection, a reconstruction of the old Abbey mill, was built by the incorporation of bakers, and is now worked by private enterprise; and a mill for barley and oatmeal is at the harbour. There are offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Eastern Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, and a branch of the National Security Savings' Bank. A market is held every Monday for grain, and every Wednesday and Saturday for poultry and dairy produce. Fairs are held on the second Monday of April, the second Tuesday of August, and the last Monday of November. Communication is maintained by railway, several times a-day, with Cupar, Dundee, and Perth, and through these with places beyond them. The principal inns are the Cross Keys Hotel, the Star Hotel, and the Royal Hotel. A new golf club-house was founded, with masonic honours, in July 1853. Had St. Andrews, with its antiquarian associations, been written into popular notice by Burns, Byron, or Scott, it would probably be drawing far more wealth from the visits of fashionable tourists than from all its few and feeble appliances of trade and manufacture. But by a strange popular caprice—aided perhaps by the one-eyedness of its position, away from the straight line of any great thoroughfare—it continued till quite recently to be totally neglected, and was now and then heard of at a distance almost as much for its forlorn appearance as for its curious ruins. Since the opening of the railway, however, it has begun to be a little better appreciated; and perhaps it may hope ere long to be visited by strangers in some due proportion to what Lord Teignmouth calls “its own picturesque situation, the extent, diversity and grandeur of the remains of its ancient secular and ecclesiastical establishments, the importance of the events which they attest, and the celebrity which it has derived from the records of historians and the descriptions of topographical writers.”

St. Andrews long made a great figure as a seaport and a seat of trade. It was in the meridian of its glory in the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries. Merchant-vessels were then accustomed to resort to it, not only from the opposite ports of Holland, Flanders, and of France, but from all the other trading kingdoms of Europe. At the great annual fair, called the Senzie market—which was held within the priory in the month of April—no fewer than from 200 to 300 vessels were generally in the port. In 1656, Tucker describes this town as “a pretty neat thing, which hath formerly been bigger, and, although sufficiently humbled in the time of the intestine troubles, continues still proud in the ruins of her former magnificence, and in being yett a seat for the muses.” At that period only one vessel of 20 tons burden belonged to the port; and upwards of a century later there were only two small vessels. A revival afterwards occurred; and in 1838, there were 14 vessels, of aggregately 680 tons. The port also was made a bonding port; and it, for some time, yielded about £700 a-year of customs. A great trade suddenly arose likewise in the export, to iron-works on the Tyne, of calcined ironstone from newly discovered mines at Wintham, about 3 miles from the city; but that trade did not last, and all other trade now is small. The chief is the import of coal coastwise, and of timber from Norway or the Baltic. A schooner, the property of local merchants, had a few years before 1865 to be

given up; and an attempt to run a steamer to Anstruther and Leith in the summer of 1865 proved an expensive failure. The harbour, with the exception of a small stream flowing through it, is dry at low water; it has so little depth across the mouth at any time, that any vessel of more than 100 tons burden is obliged to discharge part of her cargo before she can attempt to enter it; and though perfectly safe and sufficiently commodious within, it often can be approached only with much peril, in consequence of the narrowness of its entrance, and of being exposed to a heavy rolling sea in easterly winds. Some improvements have been made on it; but far greater ones are needed. Yet the shore dues, which are available for them, and for upkeep and repairs, amounted in 1862 to only £190 16s., and are at the same time available for the general improvement of the town.

St. Andrews was created a royal burgh in 1140; and a city or archbishop's see in 1471. As a royal burgh, it is now classed with Cupar, Easter and Wester Anstruther, Crail, Kilrenny and Pittenweem, in returning one member. The parliamentary constituency, in 1865, was 296; the municipal 293. The first member elected under the Reform act, was Andrew Johnston, Esq. of Rennyhill, who continued to represent the burghs till 1837; and Edward Ellice, Esq., a well-known reformer, was returned by a majority of 29 votes in that year, and again without opposition in 1865. The city is governed by a provost, dean of guild, four bailies, and 23 councillors. The debt of the burgh in 1832 was £4,662; but nearly all this was paid off a few years ago by the sale of town's property. Corporation revenue in 1863-4, £927, besides £285 from Dr. Bell's bequest. Value of real property in 1864-5, £19,462. The magistrates and council have the patronage of the second charge in St. Andrews parish-church; they were also patrons of the town-schools, but have transferred this right to Bell's trustees. The burgh boundaries were extended in 1860; and a thorough system of drainage was introduced in 1864-5. Population of the city in 1801, 3,263; in 1831, 4,462. Pop. of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 5,176. Houses, 794. Pop. of the municipal burgh in 1861, 5,141. Houses, 786.

The original name of this city was Mucross, *i. e.* ‘the Promontory of boars;’ from *muc*, a sow or boar, and *ross*, a point, promontory, or peninsula.* But St. Regulus, or St. Rule, a monk of Patras, a city in Achaia, where the bones of St. Andrew were kept, having been warned in a vision to take some of these precious relics, and carry them with him to a distant region in the west, obeyed the command, and about the year 365 landed in this neighbourhood, and having been successful in converting the Picts, Hengustus, or Hungus, the king of the country, changed the name of Mucross into that of Kilrymont, *i. e.* Cella regis in monte, or ‘the Chapel of the King on the Mount;’ having given to Regulus and his companions a piece of ground adjoining the harbour, on which he also erected a chapel and tower in honour of the monk, and bearing his name. The exemplary virtues of Regulus and his companions—legendary history goes on to say—drew a great resort of people to his chapel; and the name of the city was soon changed from Kilrymont to Kilrule, *i. e.* ‘the Cell or Church of Regulus;’ which name is still retained in Gaelic. Dr. Jamieson thinks it highly probable that such a gift was made

* The village of Boarhills, in what was originally called the Boarchase, a tract of country stretching from Fife Ness to the neighbourhood of St. Andrews, retains the original name of the district, as translated into the dialect of later inhabitants; and the arms of the city display a boar tied to a tree.

by Hungus. "For," says he, "it appears indisputable, that, about the year 825, he founded a church at Kilrymont; which henceforth received the name of the apostle to whom it was dedicated. Sibbald views this gift of the Pictish king as meant for the benefit of the Culdees. But we have more direct evidence. For, as Martine speaks of 'Baronia Calediorum infra Cursum Apri,' or 'the Barony of the Culdees below the Boar's rail,' the extracts bear, that this was given by King Hungus to St. Rule. Yet we learn, from the same source of information, that this tract was afterwards taken from the Culdees, and given first to the bishop, and then to the prior and canons regular of St. Andrews; 'so that,' as Sir James Dalrymple observes, 'this place appeareth to have been one of the ancient seats of the Culdees.' In the tenth century, such was their celebrity at St. Andrews, that King Constantine III. took up his residence among them, and A. 943, died a member of their society, or, as Wyntown says, abbot of their monastery:

Nyne hundyr wyntyr and aucht yhere,
 Quhen gayne all Donaldis dayis were,
 Heddis sowne cald Constantine
 Kyng wes thurety yhere: and syne
 Kyng he sessyd for to be,
 And in Sanct Andrewys a Kyhle.
 And there he lyvyd yheris fyve,
 And Abbot mad, endyd his lyve.—*Cronykil*, B. vi. c. x.

It is also believed that an Irish king attached himself to this religious body. For we learn from the Ulster Annals, that A. 1033, Hugh Mac Flavertai O'Neill, king of Ailech, and heir of Ireland, 'post penitentiam mort. in St. Andrewes eccl.' [History of the Culdees, p. 148.] The walls of St. Rule's chapel, and a tower still remain; though these are not probably the relics of the original building. The tower is a square of 20 feet on the side, and about 108 feet high, without any spire; the outside, from top to bottom, is of fine ashler work. The tower was covered with a flat roof and parapet, at the expense of the Exchequer, towards the end of last century; and a turnpike stair reared within leading to the top, from which there is a fine prospect. The name, Kilrule, continued in use till the 9th century, when the Picts were finally vanquished by the Scots, who changed the name to St. Andrews.

The cathedral of St. Andrews is supposed to have been founded in the year 1159; but a period of 160 years elapsed before its completion, in 1318. It was demolished in June, 1559, by a mob, inflamed by a sermon of John Knox's, wherein "he did intreet (treat of) the ejectione of the buyers and the sellers furthe of the temple of Jerusalem, as it is written in the evangelists Matthew and John; and so applied the corruptione that was then to the corruptione in the papistrie; and Christ's fact to the devote (duty) of thoīs to quhome God giveth the power and zeill thereto, that as weil the magistrates, the proweist and baillies, as the commonalty, did agree to remove all monuments of idolatry: quhilk also they did with expeditione." Such indeed was their expedition, that this noble edifice, the labour of ages, was demolished in a single day.*

* Tennant, the author of 'Anster Fair,' in a clever though less pleasing and less successful poem, entitled 'Papistry Storm'd,' [Edin. 1827, 12mo.] has sung in quaintest dialect, and with all the facetious strength, fluency, and vivacity, which he attributes to the vernacular idiom of Scotland:

"The steir, strabush, and strife,
 Whan, bickerin' frae the towns o' Fife,
 Great bangs of bodies, thick and rife,
 Gaed to Sanct Androis town,
 And, wi' John Calvin i' their heads,
 And hammers i' their hands and spades,
 Enrag'd at idols, mass, and beads,
 Dang the Cathedral down."

"While entire, the cathedral church," says Mr. Grierson, "had five pinnacles or towers, and a great steeple. Of the towers, two stood on the west gable, two on the east, and one on the south end of the transept or cross-church. Two of these towers, with the great steeple over the centre of the church, have long since disappeared. Three of the towers yet remain, the two on the east gable, which is still entire, and one of those on the west. The other, it is said, fell about two hundred years ago, immediately after a crowd of people had passed from under it in returning from an interment. Large fragments of it still remain, which show the goodness of the cement with which the stones have been joined together. The towers are each 100 feet high from the ground to the summit, and they rose considerably above the roof of the church. The two eastern ones are joined by an arch or pend, forming the great east light of the church, till they rise above the height of the roof; and it is evident that the western ones have been in the same state when entire. From each of these towers, to within the church, opened three several doors into so many galleries along the walls; which galleries were supported by pillars, 16 in number on each side, and at the distance of 16 feet from the wall. All that now remains of this once magnificent pile, is the eastern gable entire, as has been said, half of the western, the south side-wall from the western gable till it join the transept, a length of 200 feet, and the west wall of the transept itself on the south side of the church. The rest is entirely gone, 'every man,' as Dr. Johnson expresses it, 'having carried away the stones who imagined he had need of them.' From the length of time which elapsed during its erection, and the varying tastes of the ages in which it was built, we might be led to conclude beforehand that there would be found in it different styles of architecture, and the conjecture is confirmed by the appearance of what remains. For on the east gable there is to be seen the Gothic mixed with the Saxon; and in the part of the south side-wall which still subsists, we have ten windows, six of which, namely, those toward the west, are Gothic, and the other four Saxon. The Barons of exchequer, in 1826, caused the interior of the cathedral to be cleared out, and various repairs to be executed with the view of preserving this venerable relic of long-past centuries, which

'But for that care, ere this had past away.'"

The Crown lands are now the property of the university, having been very recently purchased by that body from the Crown for £2,600, with the view of forming a botanical garden and observatory, and preserving the venerable ruins from further dilapidation; but they still lie in their old desolation.

In the vicinity of the cathedral stood the priory, or Augustine monastery, founded by Bishop Robert in 1144. John Hepburn, prior of St. Andrews, about the year 1516, surrounded the monastery on the north, east, and south sides with a magnificent wall, which is still pretty entire, and is nearly half-a-mile in extent. It is about 22 feet high, and 4 feet thick; and encloses a space of about 18 acres. But of all the various buildings which once occupied this sacred enclosure, only a few vestiges now remain. Near the west end of South-street stood a monastery, which Grose, in his Antiquities, assigns to the Dominicans; but Keith informs us that it was a convent of Observantines. A Dominican convent, we know, was founded in St. Andrews by Bishop Wishart in 1274, and an Observantine establishment by Bishop Kennedy, 150 years later. "The only

part which now remains of the buildings of the convent, beside the grammar-school," says Mr. Grier-son, writing in 1807, "is a fragment, with an arched roof in the Gothic style, extremely elegant in appearance, and supposed to have been the chapel. It strikes one as decidedly the most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture now to be seen at St. Andrews." This fragment is now enclosed within the grounds of Madras college, and its preservation will, we doubt not, be an object of solicitude to the trustees of that noble institution. Besides St. Rule's, and the cathedral, Martine, in his '*Reliquæ Divi Andreae*,' written in 1685, mentions, as having been in some sort discernible in his time, fourteen different buildings: among which were the prior's house, commonly called the Old inn, which stood to the south-east of the cathedral; the cloisters, which lay west from the prior's house, separated from it only by the dormitory. In this quadrangle was held the great fair called the Senzie market, which began in the 2d week after Easter, and continued for 15 days. The refectory, or dining-room, was in length 108 feet, and in breadth 28. It is now a garden; in Martine's time it was a bowling-green. Fordun relates, that Edward I., in 1304, stripped all the lead off this building to supply his battering-machines in a projected siege of Stirling. The New inn, the latest built of all the edifices in the monastery before the Reformation, is said to have been erected on the following occasion:—James V. having married the Princess Magdalene, the only and lovely daughter of Francis I. of France, in 1537, the young queen, being of a delicate constitution, was advised by her physicians to reside here for the benefit of her health. The New inn was, in consequence, built for the purpose of accommodating her majesty; and was erected, we are told, with such rapidity, that it was begun and finished in a single month! The queen, however, never enjoyed it, for she died at Holyrood-house, on the 7th of July, six weeks after her arrival in Scotland. The New inn was the residence of the archbishops after the annexation of the priory to the archbishopric in 1635.—The Kirkheugh, or St. Mary's church, no longer exists. Martine says, that in his time the manse of the provost of Kirkheugh was still standing, "on a little height above the shore of St. Andrews, now in no good repair;" and that "a little north from it were to be seen the ruins of old buildings, which were the chapel itself." A discovery of the substructions of the chapel was made in 1860, when it was found to have been cruciform, and measuring, within the walls, 99 feet along the nave and choir, 20 feet across the nave, and 84 feet along the transepts.

The castle of St. Andrews was founded towards the conclusion of the 12th century, by Roger, bishop of the diocese, and son of Robert, third Earl of Leicester. It stood upon a point of land projecting towards the sea, on the north side of the town, about 250 yards to the north-west of the cathedral. It was enlarged and repaired betwixt the years 1318 and 1328. In 1336, Edward III. placed a garrison in it to command the town and neighbouring country. On his return into England, however, a few months after, the regent, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, in conjunction with the Earls of March and Fife, besieged this stronghold, reduced it in the space of three weeks, and entirely demolished it a short time after. Bishop Trail repaired the castle towards the end of the 14th century, and died in it in 1401. James III. was born in the castle, as appears by the golden charter of the see granted to Bishop Kennedy; and it continued to be the episcopal palace till the murder of Beaton in 1545. Detached from the town, and bounded on two sides

by the sea, the ruins of the castle now serve as a useful land-mark to mariners. The sea washes the rock on which it is built on the north and east sides, and has in some places undermined its walls, a considerable part of which fell in consequence of this in December 1801. Martine says, that in his time there were people living in St. Andrews who remembered to have seen bowls played on the flat ground to the east and north of the castle; the ocean, therefore, must have made great encroachments on this part of the coast. It has recently swept away the curious cave known as Lady Buchan's cave, on the shore between the harbour and the castle. Every winter huge masses of the promontory are broken down and carried away by the tide.

The University of St. Andrews is the oldest in Scotland, having been founded in 1411 by Henry Wardlaw, bishop of the diocese, who obtained the sanction of papal confirmation from Benedict XIII., in 1413. The success of the original institution led to the foundation of St. Salvator's college, about the year 1455, by James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews; St. Leonard's college, founded by Prior Hepburn, 1512; and St. Mary's, founded by Archbishop Beaton, in 1537. In each of these colleges were lecturers in theology, as well as in philosophy, languages, &c. In the reign of James VI. 1579, under the direction of Andrew Melville, these establishments were new modelled, and St. Mary's college appropriated to the exclusive study of theology; it is therefore distinguished by the name of the Divinity college, or the New college. In 1621, an act was passed re-establishing, in all their articles, the first foundations of the colleges, but still assigning to St. Mary's the department of theology. In 1747, on a petition from the masters of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, these two colleges were united into one society, under the designation of the United college. "The statute ordained," says the Report of the Commissioners in 1832, "the United college shall consist of one principal, one professor of Greek; three professors of philosophy: whereof one is to be professor of logic, rhetoric, and metaphysics, another to be professor of ethics and pneumatics, and the third to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy; one professor of humanity; one professor of civil history, in place of the suppressed humanity professorship of St. Salvator's college; one professor of mathematics, and a professor of medicine; 16 bursars on the original foundations; together with such as have been since or may hereafter be added, and the necessary servants: that the whole funds already or to be appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the principal and professors (all specially fixed by the act), shall be joined into one common stock, and be levied and received for their use, by such factor or steward as they shall from time to time appoint: that the patronage of the principalship and of the professorship of mathematics shall belong to the Crown; of the professorship of civil history to the Earl of Cassillis; of the professorship of humanity to Scott of Scotstarvet; of the professorship of medicine to the university, to be exercised as formerly; of the remanent professorships to the principal and professors of the United college, to be determined by comparative trial, in such form and manner as was usually observed in former times; of the bursaries to the same body, to be bestowed as before the Union, the whole being a well-timed and judicious piece of legislation, which, by raising the condition of the collegiate body, secured to it in some degree superior qualifications, and which, though bestowing, after all, only a very moderate endowment on the chairs of the seminary

has in fact filled them, since the date of it, with talents and attainments of the most respectable order, and the highest usefulness." The university commissioners, whose report we are now quoting, add: "It is pleasant to be enabled to state, that the members of the *Senatus Academicus* themselves have, on every occasion on which they could act with effect, manifested the utmost zeal in the cause of literature and science, and for the efficiency and fame of their university. In 1811, their medical chair, which it would appear had never become effective, engaged their attention; and in consequence of authority vested in them by its munificent founder, the Duke of Chandos, to form such regulations and statutes as might tend to the promotion of its object, they resolved that it should be a chair for instruction in the principles of medicine, anatomy, and chemistry, and that the holder of it should be an efficient professor, teaching two very important branches of medical science, chemistry and chemical pharmacy. They made at the same time certain arrangements for creating a fund, to meet the expense of a chemical apparatus and class experiments; and ever since that time, the prescribed branches have been taught every session with great ability, and to a respectable class. About 1818-19, a class for political economy was opened by the professor of moral philosophy, and the lectures on the subject have been so attended of late, as to show that the science is growing at St. Andrews, as elsewhere, into estimation and request. In the session of 1825-6, the United college originated a lectureship for natural history; and to promote the permanency and success of the measure, they voted 25 guineas from their revenue, as an annual salary to the lecturer. Some bequests of specimens have given a beginning to a museum, and the subjects of the science have excited great interest among the students." Since the date of this Report, a regular chair of natural history has been established, the museum has been augmented into a very fine collection, and the two together have materially increased the reputation of the university. The revenue of the university, as distinct from the two colleges, does not exceed £600, and is chiefly appropriated to the support of the university library. The income of the United college, in 1774, was £1,727; in 1823, £3,020. The salary of the principal, in 1824, was £342; of each of the four foundation-professors, £254; of each of the professors of humanity, civil history, and medicine, £140; of mathematics, £245. The bursaries belonging to the United college are 63, besides prizes; and there are foundation scholarships, first competed for in Sept. 1865. The annual amount of grants from the Crown is £297. The united college holds the patronage of Denino, Kemback, Kilmeny, and Cults, and alternately with another patron, Forteviot. The buildings of St. Salvador's college have been re-erected by government grants, within the last 37 years; and they form a magnificent square, ornamented by a handsome spire 156 feet high. Through a portal directly under this spire we enter a quadrangular court, 230 feet long, and 180 broad. The chapel stands on the right; is a handsome edifice, with Gothic front and turreted buttresses; and has six beautiful memorial windows. In the chapel is an elegant tomb, erected by Bishop Kennedy, the founder, for himself. "It is a piece of exquisite Gothic workmanship; and though much injured by time and accidents, is still sufficiently entire to show the fine taste of the designer. It stands on the north side of the church, opposite to where the altar formerly stood, and where the pulpit now stands. An epitaph is easily discernible

upon it, consisting of two lines, but so much defaced as to be altogether illegible. The top was ornamented by a representation of our Saviour, with angels around, and the instruments of the passion. The bishop died in 1466, and was embalmed with spices and buried in this tomb. Within it, and according to tradition, about the year 1683, were discovered six magnificent maces, which had been concealed there in troublesome times. Three of these maces are kept in St. Andrews, and shown as curiosities to strangers; and one was presented to each of the other three Scottish universities, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. One of the maces is very superior in elegance and value to the rest, and is the original, of which the others are only copies. It is of beautiful Gothic workmanship. The bishop seems to have copied it in the architecture of his tomb." The roof of the church, which was of beautiful Gothic architecture, having become apparently insufficient, it was judged necessary to pull it down, and to substitute another in its place. In doing this, the architect unfortunately suffered the tomb of Kennedy to be greatly injured. The average number of students at St. Salvador's is about 200.

St. Leonard's college obtained its name from its vicinity to St. Leonard's church. "It appears," says a modern author, "from the foundation-charter, that there had been an hospital in the same place for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims of different nations, who crowded to St. Andrew to pay their devotions to the arm of St. Andrew which wrought a great many miracles. At length, however, the saint's arm being tired with such laborious sort of work, or thinking he had done enough, the miracles and the conflux of pilgrims ceased, and the hospital was deserted. The prior and convent, who had been the founders and were the patrons of the hospital, then filled it with old women; but these old women produced little or no fruit of devotion, and were turned out. The prior and convent, having repaired the church and hospital of St. Leonard, next resolved to convert them into a college, to consist of a master or principal, four chaplains, two of whom were to be regents, and twenty scholars, who were first to be taught the languages and then the liberal arts and sciences. Six of them, who were thought most fit, were also to apply, with great ardour and vehement reading,—*'continuo studio et lecturâ, vehementi opera,'*—to the study of theology under the principal. Such of these scholars as were found fittest for it, were also to be taught music, both plain song and descant. The foundation-charter to this purpose, was executed by the archbishop, the prior, and chapter, at St. Andrews, August 20, 1512. By another charter, the prior and chapter endowed this college with all the houses, lands, and revenues which had belonged to St. Leonard's hospital." Both these charters received the royal confirmation in next year. On the union of this college with St. Salvador's, the buildings of it were sold and converted into dwelling-houses, to which purpose such of them as now remain are still applied. It stood on the south-east side of the town, adjoining to the monastery. The ruins of the church of St. Leonard are accounted a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. Into this church, it seems, Dr. Johnson could obtain no admission. He was always, he says, prevented by some civil excuse or other; and he loudly complains of its having been applied to the profane purpose of a green-house. It is now entirely unroofed. A little way to the east of it, and on the right, as we proceed from the principal gate of the abbey to the shore, stood an aged sycamore, which, the same traveller informs us, was the

only tree he had been able to discover in the county "older than himself." It was for a long time known by the name of Dr. Johnson's Tree.

St. Mary's college was originally projected by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle and immediate predecessor to the famous cardinal of that name. We are informed, that in the year 1537, "he augmented the seminary called the Pedagogy, by a variety of endowments, and afterwards converted it into St. Mary's college: that he had determined to pull down the buildings of the above-mentioned seminary, which were become old and infirm, and inconvenient for the studies of the youth, and to erect from the foundation others in a more magnificent style, but was prevented by death. He built, however," says our authority, "several parts, and completed some that had been begun by others. His successor and nephew, the cardinal, proposed to follow out his uncle's plans, and had made some progress in the undertaking when he was assassinated in the castle. Having demolished a set of old buildings, he laid the foundation of what was intended to be a handsome church, within the college, but this was never finished." In 1553, Archbishop Hamilton gave a new establishment to this college, according to which it was to consist of 36 persons: viz., a prefect, a licentiate, a bachelor, a canonist, 8 students of theology, 3 professors of philosophy, 2 of rhetoric and grammar, 16 philosophy students, a provisor, a janitor, and a cook. The income of this college on an average of 7 years preceding 1826, was £1,076. The principal has a salary of £238; the professor of divinity, of £231; the church-history professor, £286; and the Hebrew professor, £211. By the charters of foundation, the right of patronage of the parishes of Tynningham, Tannadice, Inchbroyack or Craig, Pert, and Laurencekirk, was vested in St. Mary's college. Pert is now united to Logie, and the crown and college present to that united parish alternately. The patronage of Tynningham was sold by the college to the Earl of Haddington, in the year 1760. But the college is still in possession of the other patronages. In the year 1803, the college obtained the right of patronage to the church of Tweedsmuir; and it would appear from the evidence that it was granted to the college by the late Mr. Scott of Dunninald. There are 20 bursaries, the total annual income of which averages £199. The average number of students is about 30. The buildings of this college stand on the south side of South-street, forming two sides of a quadrangle. On the west are the teaching and dining halls, both upon the first floor; and immediately below is the prayer-hall, in which the students used to assemble twice every day, viz., at nine in the morning, and at eight at night, for public prayers. The evening-service was abolished some years ago. The north side of the quadrangle is formed by the principal's residence and by an arched gateway; and the south-west corner of the court is occupied by the house of the janitor. Contiguous, towards the east, is the University library, containing 60,000 volumes, and forming, in continuation with these buildings, part of the south side of South-street.

The Madras college was founded by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and the founder of the Madras system of tuition, who died at Cheltenham, in January, 1832. Dr. Bell was a native of St. Andrews, and, among other splendid bequests for the purposes of education in Scotland, left a sum of £50,000 in trust, for the purpose of founding a seminary within the city of St. Andrews, with which the English and grammar-schools are now incorporated. The buildings are in

the Elizabethan style, and form a handsome quadrangle, with a court within. The number of pupils attending the Madras college is upwards of 1,000. The branches taught are English, Greek, and Latin, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, writing, drawing, French, German, and Italian, and church-music. The trustees are the provost of the city, the two parish-ministers, and the sheriff-depute of Fife. The lord-lieutenant of Fife, the lord-justice-clerk of Scotland, and the episcopal bishop of Edinburgh, are patrons and visitors of the college.

St. Andrews is a place of great antiquity, and has been the scene of some of the most memorable events recorded in Scottish history. We have already noticed several of the most memorable facts in its early annals; and will now supply a few additional historical notices to complete our sketch of the civil and the ecclesiastical history of this city. In 1298, Edward I., after defeating Wallace at Falkirk, sent a division of his army across the Forth to punish the men of Fife for the aid they had given Wallace. They found St. Andrews deserted of its inhabitants and "wasted it full plaine." In March 1309, Robert Bruce convened his first parliament here, who recognised his title to the crown, by a solemn declaration. In the 15th and 16th centuries the sanguinary temper of its ecclesiastics was often fearfully displayed. In 1407, John Resby, an Englishman, was burnt alive in this "town of monks and bones," for disseminating the doctrines of Wickliffe; and about twenty-four years afterwards, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, suffered the same fate, for propagating the tenets of Jerome and Huss. On March 1st, 1527, Patrick Hamilton, abbot of Ferne in Ross-shire, a young man of great accomplishments, and related to some powerful families, being the son of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavil, and Catharine daughter of the Duke of Albany, and a nephew of the Earl of Arran, was burnt before the gate of St. Salvator's college. Not many months after, a man of the name of Forest was led to the stake for asserting that Hamilton died a martyr. On the 28th of March, 1545, the sainted Wishart was burnt before the castle, then the archiepiscopal palace of the ferocious Cardinal Beaton, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity. The front of the great tower was hung, as for a festival, with rich tapestry; and cushions of velvet were laid in the windows for the cardinal and prelates to repose on, while they feasted their eyes and glutted their fury with this most inhuman spectacle. The cardinal was so infuriated against the noble confessor that he forbade, by proclamation, the inhabitants of St. Andrews to pray for him, under pain of the severest ecclesiastical censures; and in his haste to get his victim put out of the way, the civil power was not consulted at the trial. But the avenger of blood was nigh at hand. By his unbounded ambition, relentless cruelty, and insupportable arrogance, Beaton had raised up against himself a host of enemies, who had even before Wishart's arrest and execution determined on his destruction. A conspiracy was formed against his life, at the head of which were Norman Lesley, Master of Rothes, his uncle John Lesley, and Kirkaldy of Grange. With fourteen associates, they assembled in the church-yard, on Saturday the 29th of May 1545, at 3 o'clock in the morning; and having gained admittance into the castle—which was then repairing—by small parties at a time, they turned the servants out, to the number of 150; and then proceeding to the cardinal's room, forced open the door, which their wretched victim had barricaded from the inside, and rushing upon him, stabbed him repeatedly with their daggers. But Melville, a milder

fanatic, who professed to murder, not from passion, but religious duty, reproved their violence. "This judgment of God," said he, "ought to be executed with gravity, although in secret;" and presenting the point of his sword to the bleeding prelate, he called on him to repent of his wicked courses, and especially of the death of the holy Wishart, to avenge whose innocent blood they were now sent by God. "Remember," said he, "that the mortal stroke I am now about to deal, is not the mercenary blow of a hired assassin, but the just vengeance which hath fallen on an obstinate and cruel enemy of Christ and the Holy Gospel." On his saying this, he repeatedly passed his sword through the body of his unresisting victim, who sank down from the chair to which he had retreated, and instantly expired. The conspirators then brought the body to the very window in which Beaton had a little ago sat with so much unfeeling pride to witness the burning of Wishart, and exposed it to the view of the people with every mark of contempt and ignominy. Balfour says, that the cardinal's corpse, "after he had lyne salted in the bottom of the sea-tower within the castell, was some 9 months thereafter taken from thence, and obscurely interred in the convent of the Black friars of St. Andrews, in anno 1547." John Knox, after having, as he expresses himself, "written merrily" upon the subject, informs us, that "as his funeral could not be suddenly prepared, it was thought best to keep him from spoiling, to give him great salt enough, a cope of lead, and a corner in the sea-tower, (a place where many of God's children had been imprisoned before) to wait what exequies his brethren the bishops would prepare for him." Language such as this can hardly fail to inspire disgust. But the following lines of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, express, with tolerable accuracy, the sentiments with which the most judicious individuals amongst the reformers at that time regarded the cardinal's murder:—

"As for the cardinal, I grant,
He was the man we well might want;
God will forgive it soon.
But of a truth, the sooth to say,
Although the loun be well away,
The deed was foully done."

The conspirators were shortly after joined by 120 of their friends, and held out the castle for more than a year; but at last capitulated to Leo Strozzi, prior of Capua, a knight of Rhodes, who entered the bay with a squadron of 16 galleons, and speedily effected a breach in the walls. In April, 1558, Walter Mill, priest of Lunan, near Montrose, an infirm old man, above 80 years of age, was burnt at St. Andrews for the crime of heresy. So strongly was the resentment of the populace expressed on this occasion, that he was the last victim of popish cruelty in Scotland. "It was at St. Andrews, in June 1583, that James VI. found means to make his escape from the state of captivity into which he had been brought at Ruthven, and detained for nearly a twelvemonth by the Earls of Mar, Gowrie, Glencairn, and others. The king having got permission from these noblemen, who then attended him at Falkland, to pay a visit to his uncle the Earl of March, who resided in the monastery of St. Andrews, went to view the works of the castle a short time after his arrival. He entered the fortress accompanied by the governor to whom he had confided his intentions; but was no sooner in than he commanded the gates to be shut, and admission refused to the party who had attended him from Falkland. Having thus recovered his liberty, he was soon joined by the well-affected part of his nobility; and a proclamation was forthwith issued by him,

"commanding all the lieges to remain quiet, and discharging any nobleman or gentleman from coming to court accompanied by more than the following number of attendants: viz. fifteen for an earl, fifteen for a bishop, ten for a lord, ten for an abbot or prior, and six for a baron, and these to come peaceably under the highest penalties." In 1609, St. Andrews was the scene of a state-trial: that of Lord Balmerinoch, secretary of state to James VI. His crime was the having surreptitiously procured the king's signature to a letter addressed to the pope; and being found guilty by a jury of fifteen of his peers, he was sentenced to have his hands and feet cut off, and his lands and titles forfeited. The first part of the sentence was remitted by the intercession of the queen; but he died a short time after, in his own house, of a broken heart. In 1617, James VI. having, from what he himself calls "a salmon-like instinct to see the place of his breeding," paid a visit to Scotland, and convened an assembly of the clergy, both ministers and bishops, at St. Andrews. He addressed them in a speech of considerable length, in which he proposed the introduction of episcopacy, and upbraided them with what he called "having mutinously assembled themselves, and formed a protestation to cross his just desires." James was the last monarch who ever honoured St. Andrews with his presence. During the troublesome times which followed his death in 1625, while his son and grandsons successively filled the throne, and endeavoured to follow out his plans in the establishment of the episcopal religion in Scotland, this city, as being the seat of the chief ecclesiastical power, was frequently involved in trouble. The murder of Archbishop Sharp, in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews in 1679, will be found detailed in our article, *MAEUS MOOR*. The history of the city of St. Andrews since that period presents nothing sufficiently remarkable for notice in this brief chronicle. We shall now sketch the history of the see.

Kenneth III. translated the metropolitan episcopal see of Scotland from Abernethy to St. Andrews. Malcolm III. styled the bishop of St. Andrews 'Episcopus Maximus,' or Chief Bishop, and assigned to him the oversight of Fife, Lothian, Stirlingshire, the Merse, Angus, and the Mearns. He also conferred upon him the lordship of Monymusk. Alexander I. bestowed upon the see of St. Andrews the famous tract of land called the *Cursus Apri*, or Boar's chase, of which it is not now possible for us to assign the exact limits, but "so called," says Boece, "from a boar of uncommon size, which, after having made prodigious havoc of men and cattle, and having been frequently attacked by the huntsmen unsuccessfully, and to the imminent peril of their lives, was at last set upon by the whole country up in arms against him, and killed while endeavouring to make his escape across this tract of ground." The historian farther adds, that there were extant in his time manifest proofs of the existence of this huge beast; its two tusks, each sixteen inches long and four thick, being fixed with iron chains to the great altar of St. Andrews. According to the best authorities, there were thirty-three successive prelates in St. Andrews before the see was elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, in 1471. Neville, archbishop of York, having revived a claim of superiority over the Scottish clergy, which had already been productive of much ill-will betwixt the two countries, the pope, to silence the pretensions of York for ever, granted a bull erecting the bishopric of St. Andrews into an archbishopric, and subjecting to it the other dioceses of the church of Scotland. The prelate, in whose favour this bull

was obtained, was Patrick Graham, formerly bishop of Brechin, and brother by the mother's side, to the celebrated James Kennedy, his immediate predecessor. Graham, along with the primacy, obtained the power of a legate from the pope, for the reformation of abuses, and correcting the vices of the clergy. But he does not appear to have been aware of the difficulties he had to encounter here; for the clergy, with one consent, set themselves in opposition to him, and had influence enough to destroy his credit even with the pope himself. They accused him to his holiness of schism, and other enormous crimes, and prevailed so completely as to get him degraded from his office. "The nobility and courtiers also," says Spottiswood, "became his most violent opponents, insomuch that he was suspended by the king, excommunicated by the pope, expelled from his see, and, at the end of thirteen years from the date of his election, died in a state of imprisonment in the castle of Lochleven." The dioceses subject to the archbishop of St. Andrews, after the advancement of the see of Glasgow to the same dignity, were the following nine: Dunkeld, Dunblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, and, after its erection in the reign of Charles I., Edinburgh. The province of the see of Glasgow included the three dioceses of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles. The following is a list of the successive bishops and archbishops of St. Andrews:

Fergusus 721
Hadrianus, or Adrian, elected 840, killed by the Danes 872.
Kellach I.
Malisius, or Malvesius I., died in 970.
Kellach II. died 996.
Malmore.
Malisius II. died 1031.
Alwinus, from 1031—1034.
Maldwin, 1034—1061.
Tuthaldus, 1061—1065.
Fothaldus, 1065—1077.
Gregorius, bishop-elect.
Catharus.
Edmarus.
Godricus.
Turgot, died 1115.
Eadmerus, elected in 1120.
Robert, founder of the priory, elected in 1122, died in 1159.
Arnold, founder of the Cathedral, died in 1162.
Richard, chaplain to Malcolm IV., died in 1177.
John and Hugh, a double election.
Roger, who built the castle, died in 1202.
William Malvoisine, chancellor of the kingdom, died 1233.
David Bernham.
Abel.
Gameline, chancellor.
William Wishart, died 1279.
William Fraser, chancellor.
William Lamberton, died 1283.
James Bene, died 1332.
Vacancy of nine years.
William Landal, died in 1355.

Stephen de Pay.
Walter Trail, repaired the castle, died 1401.
Thomas Stewart.
Henry Wardlaw, founder of the university, consecrated in 1403, died 1440.
James Kennedy, founder of St. Salvador's college, died 1466.
Patrick Graham, the first archbishop, died 1478.
William Schives, died 1409.
James Stuart, chancellor, died in 1503.
Alexander Stuart, chancellor, killed at Flodden 1513.
Andrew Foreman, died 1522.
James Beaton, chancellor, died in 1539.
David Beaton, cardinal and chancellor, assassinated in 1545.
John Hamilton, hanged at Stirling in 1570.
John Douglas, the first Protestant bishop, consecrated in 1571, died 1576.
Patrick Adamson, died 1591.
Vacancy of fifteen years.
George Gladstones, died 1615.
John Spottiswood, chancellor, the historian, died 1639.
James Sharp, assassinated in 1679.
Magus-muir in 1679.
Alexander Burnet, died in 1684.
Arthur Ross, deprived of his office at the Revolution in 1688, died in 1704.

And some think that the magistrates of St. Andrews, keeping in their charter-chest some of these pennies, have done it in honour of their Overlord, and for an instance and remembrance of his royal privilege, which no subject in Britain has beside." As the city of St. Andrews lay wholly within the archbishop's regality, he was superior of all its property in land. He was 'Conservator privilegiorum Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ,' guardian of the privileges of the church of Scotland, and constant chancellor of the university *ex officio*; but he was in many cases also promoted to the dignity of lord-high-chancellor of Scotland; and it was his privilege, in general, to officiate at the coronation of the kings. Godricus, bishop of this place, crowned King Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore; and Charles I. was crowned by Spottiswood in 1633. The archbishop was, by act of parliament, in the time of Charles II., constituted perpetual president of the general assembly of the church of Scotland; and he sat in parliament as a temporal lord in all the following capacities: "As Lord-Archbishop of St. Andrews; Primate of the Kingdom; first of both states, spiritual and temporal; Lord of the Lordship and Priory of St. Andrews; Lord Keig and Monymusk; Lord Byrehill and Polduff; Lord Kirkliston, Lord Bishopshire, Lord Muckhartshire, Lord Scotsraig, Lord Stow, Lord Monymail, Lord Dairsie, Lord Angus, Lord Tynningham, and Lord Little Preston." He also took precedence of all noblemen whatever in the kingdom, and ranked next to the royal family, When the privy council, in 1561, passed the famous act enjoining all beneficed persons to give in an exact account of the rental of their benefices, Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, gave in the following account of his:

In money,	Chald.	Boll.	£2,904 7s. 2d
Wheat,	30	9	
Bear,	41	10	
Oats,	67	0	

Mr. Grierson estimates this revenue at £4,504 present currency. "And if," he says, "we add to this sum the value of the priory, and other alienations which had before this time taken place, we shall be led to think that the income of the prelates of St. Andrews, when in their most flourishing condition, could not be much less in value than £70,000, that is, than that sum would have been in 1807. The first great alienation of the revenues of this see was the foundation of the priory in 1120; the second, the erection of the hospital of Lochleven, or Scotland Well, in 1230; the third, the foundation and endowment of St. Salvador's college by Bishop Kennedy in 1455; the fourth, the disposing of Muckartshire by Schives to the Earl of Argyle, to engage that earl to assist him in his dispute with the bishop of Glasgow; the fifth, the erection of St. Mary's college by the archbishops Stuart and the two Beaton; and the sixth, the act of annexation in 1587 by which this see, with all the other church-benefices in the kingdom, was annexed to the Crown, and the rents and revenues of it disposed to the Duke of Lennox by James VI., excepting only a small pittance, reserved as barely sufficient for the subsistence of Archbishop Adamson. It is true, this act of annexation was repealed in 1606; but in the act repealing it, and restoring the revenues of the see, there were a number of important reservations made which prevented it from attaining its former riches. The erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh, in 1633, was another great loss; for all the lands and churches, south of the Forth, belonging to the archbishopric, were now disunited from it, and conferred upon the new see. Yet the loss of

It appears that the bishops of St. Andrews had the power of coining money. But "the tradition goes," says Martine, "that they could not coin above a groat-piece; but this," continues he, "may be allowed to be a mere conjecture, for the German bishops, who coin, are not so restricted and limited. For proof that sometimes this privilege has been in use, I have seen copper coins bearing the same *monde*, chapleted about and adorned with a cross on the top, just in all things like the *monde* set by Bishop Kennedy in sundry places of St. Salvador's college, both in stone and timber, and the same way adorned, with a common St. George's cross on the reverse. The circumscriptions are not legible.

these was in some measure compensated by the bounty of Charles I., who having, two years after, purchased the priory from the Duke of Lennox, to whom it had been gifted by James VI., disposed this benefice to the archbishopric in lieu of the loss it had sustained. Such were the most important changes, losses, and revolutions, which this see, in the course of five centuries, from time to time underwent." The number of monks in the priory at the Reformation was, according to Martine, thirty-four, besides inferior servants; and of these thirty-four, "fourteen," says he, "turned preachers, at certain kirks of the priory, and some continued about the monastery till their death." The priories of May, Pittenweem, Lochleven, and Monymusk—of all which monasteries the monks were also Augustinians—were dependent on the priory of St. Andrews. The revenues of it in Martine's time, consisted, he tells us, in "silver, feu-duties, rental teind-bolls, tack teind-duties, capons, poultry, and small sums in the name of kaim; the houses and yards within the precincts of the monastery; the teinds of the 480 acres of land on the south side of the town, now called the Prior acres, formerly the convent's glebe; and the privilege of having the teind sheaves led into the priory barn by the heritors and tenants themselves. The yearly rent," he continues, "of the priory is at present as good as that of the archbishopric, if not better; and within a few years, at the falling of some tacks, it will be much better." When the act of council, in 1561, passed for the assumption of the revenues of all the church-benefices, that a third part of their value might be applied to the maintenance of the ministers of religion, and the remaining two-thirds to defray the expenses of the king's household, the rental of the priory of St. Andrews was found to be as follows:

In money,	Chald.	Boll.	£2,237 18s. 1d.
Wheat,	38	1	
Bear,	132	7	
Meal,	114	3	
Oats,	151	10	
Beans and pease,	5	7	

The following parish churches belonged to the priory and paid tithes to it: viz., the Trinity church of St. Andrews, now the town-church, Leuchars, Forgan, Cupar, Dairsie, Lathrisk, Kilgour, Seconie, Kennoway, Markinch, Ecclescraig, Fordun in the Mearns, Bourthie, Nigvie and Tarlane, Dull in Athole, Longforan, Rossie in Gowrie, Inchture, Fowls, Portmoak, Abercrombie, Linlithgow, Haddington, Binning, and Preston. The vicarage was annexed to the archbishopric in 1606; but was assigned afterwards by the archbishop to the newly erected parish of Cameron, that parish having been detached from the too extensive parish of St. Andrews, and having no legal maintenance belonging to it.—The provostry of Kirkcubright was a convent of seculars, governed by a prefectus, or provost, and unquestionably the most ancient religious establishment of any in this place. It is believed by some to have been founded by St. Regulus himself, and to be the same with the institution which went by the name of 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de rupe,' or St. Mary's church on the rock, and of which the chapel stood on a rock now covered by the sea at high water, and which still goes by the name of the Lady-craig, situated near the extremity of the present pier. There was also a chapel, called 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ,' on the hill above the harbour.—In June, 1841, her Majesty's Attorney-general, Sir John Campbell, Knt., on succeeding Lord Plunkett as Lord-chancellor of Ireland, was elevated to the

dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Campbell of St. Andrews.

ST. ANDREWS. See DEERNES, DUNDEE, DUNFERMLINE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, GREENOCK, LILAN BRIDE.

ANGELS' HILL, a hillock, crowned by a small circle of stones and a small cairn, in the island of Iona, Argyshire. Pennant regards the relics on it as Druidical. But a superstitious tradition says that Columba, on arriving at Iona, had a conference on the hillock with angels. Hence its name,—in Gaelic Cnocan-Aingeal. See IONA.

ANGUS, the ancient name of FORFARSHIRE: which see. At a very early period the name Angus was given to the district of country lying between the North Esk on the north, and the Tay and Isla on the south. It is thought by some antiquaries to have been so called from Angus, a brother of Kenneth II., on whom this district was bestowed by Kenneth after his conquest of the Picts. Others think that the hill of Angus, a little to the eastward of Aberlemno church, was, in ancient times, a noted place of rendezvous on occasions of great public gatherings; and that the name was ultimately extended to the surrounding country. It seems more probable that the hill itself derived its name from the district.—The How or Hollow of Angus is a finely diversified valley in the northern part of Forfarshire, extending above 30 miles in length, from the western boundary of the parish of Kettins to the mouth of the North Esk. Its breadth varies from 4 to 6 miles.—The earldom of Angus now belongs in title to the Duke of Hamilton. It was in the line of Douglas previous to 1329; and it has been ascertained by Mr. Riddell that it again came into the old line of Douglas by a natural son of William, first Earl of Douglas.—The synod of Angus and Mearns comprehends the presbyteries of Meigle, Forfar, Dundee, Brechin, Arbroath, and Fordoun.

ANKERVILLE, a small village in the parish of Nigg, about 6 miles south-west of Tain, Ross-shire. A fair, called Hugh's fair, is held here on the third Tuesday of November.

ANNAN, a parish, containing a burgh of the same name, in the Annandale district of Dumfriesshire. It is bounded, on the south, by the Solway frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Cumertrees, Hoddam, Middlebie, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Dornock. The Solway frith is in contact with it over a distance of upwards of three miles; the river Annan flows southward, along the west side of the parish, to the frith; and the river Kirtle runs on the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The greatest length of the parish, from north to south, is 8 miles; the breadth varies from about 2½ to about 4 miles; and the area is about 11,100 imperial acres. The general surface declines to the south, but is comparatively flat. Three low parallel ridges extend southward; and between the western and the middle ones, amid softly featured and very beautiful scenery, runs the river Annan. Woodcockair, an obtuse conical hill, of about 320 feet of altitude above sea-level, is situated at the north end of the western ridge; and Annan hill and Barnkirk, with altitudes of respectively about 256 and 120 feet, are situated on the seaboard. The rising grounds and the banks of the Annan are decorated with wood. The shores of the frith are flat and sandy. The soil of most of the parish is very various; but the greater part is either a fertile loam or a rich clay. A tract of nearly 2,000 acres on the north-east of the burgh was formerly a bleak, moorish common; but is now reclaimed, enclosed, and beautified. There are six principal landowners,—the most extensive of whom, M'Kenzie of Newbie,

has a rental of £3,500. Assessed property in 1863, exclusive of the burgh, £12,352 17s. The chief mansions are Mount Annan, situated nearly two miles north of the burgh, and commanding a very extensive prospect; Warmanbie, about a quarter of a mile south of Mount Annan; Northfield, still farther south; and some large handsome houses in and around the burgh. The high roads from Dumfries to Carlisle and from Annan to the north traverse the interior; the Dumfries and Carlisle railway goes across the south end past the burgh; and the Caledonian railway overlooks the north-east, along the opposite bank of the Kirtle. The village of Bridekirk stands in the north-west. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,033; in 1861, 5,761. Houses, 1,085.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £279 2s. 4d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated tithes £191 15s. Schoolmaster's salary, £60 to £70, with about £40 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1790, and has 1,190 sittings. There is a chapel of Ease in the burgh, erected in 1842, and called Greenknowe church. There are a q. s. church at Bridekirk, and a chapel of Ease at Kirtle. There is a Free church in the burgh; the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £230 13s. 9d. There are in the burgh also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 300; an Independent chapel in connexion with the Congregational Union, with an attendance of 120; and an Episcopalian chapel in connexion with the Scottish Episcopal church, with an attendance of 56. The places of education comprise the parochial school, the academy, and an infant and industrial school in Annan, endowed schools at Bridekirk and Breckenbiels, besides private schools.

ANNAN, a post and market town, a royal burgh, and the capital of Annandale, stands in the parish of Annan, on the left bank of the river Annan, on the high road from Dumfries to Carlisle, and on the Dumfries and Carlisle railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Annanfoot, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles west by south of Gretna, 12 south-south-east of Lockerby, $15\frac{1}{2}$ south-east by east of Dumfries, and 79 south by east of Edinburgh. Its streets are spacious, airy, and generally well paved; its houses are substantially built of good sandstone, and for the most part are neat and pleasant; its environs are studded with many modern, beautiful dwellings and cottages ornées; and its entire appearance is cleanly, cheerful, and prosperous. The parish church, at the east end of the town, is a handsome structure, surmounted by an elegant spire. The town-house, at the other end, once had a spire, but now wants it. The other places of worship, as well as the parish church, are in a general view very creditable to the burgh. The academy, erected in 1820, in Ednam street, is a large building under the conduct of two masters. The Dumfries and Carlisle railway crosses the river on a substantial stone viaduct, and afterwards, at some distance east of the burgh, traverses a deep cutting. A railway to Cumberland, by means of a viaduct about a mile long over the Solway, was being formed in 1865. The Dumfries and Carlisle highway approaches the west end of High-street by a bridge of three large arches, built in 1824, at the cost of about £8,000.

A small cotton spinning-mill was established in 1785, and employs about 130 hands. There is also a power-loom shed, with 112 looms. Hand-loom weaving, chiefly for Carlisle, is a considerable employment, but a sadly poor one. The curing of bacon and hams is carried on for the markets of Liverpool and London. See DUMFRIES. The ex-

porting of grain, wool, cattle, sheep, horses, and some miscellaneous goods to Liverpool is a large occupation; and, together with the market-business of transferring them from the producers to the exporters, forms a main feature of the industrious stir of the burgh. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and hiring fairs are held on the first Thursday of May and the third Thursday of October. The town has branch-offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, and a fair variety of other business institutions. It has also a subscription library, a mechanic's institute, a savings' bank, a penny savings' bank, and several benevolent and religious societies.

The port of Annan is situated at the efflux of the river, yet has entire identity of interest with the town, and requires to be noticed here as if it were strictly adjacent. It bears the name of Annan Waterfoot, or often simply Waterfoot. It is naturally the mere mouth of the river, sheltered by Barnkirk hill; but it has been artificially improved by an embankment, which cost £3,000, and by two jetties, of 140 yards in length. A commodious inn stands near the jetties; and there are ample facilities of communication with the town. Two steamers, previous to the opening of the railway, sailed twice a week hence to Liverpool. The aggregate tonnage belonging to the port is about 6,000 tons; but only two or three timber vessels from N. America and the Baltic, and several small coasting-vessels, trade regularly to the port. There is a ship-building yard. The imports from America and the Baltic consist of timber, deals, lathwood, and tar; and the imports coastwise consist chiefly of coals, slates, iron, herrings, salt, and miscellaneous goods.

Annan is conjectured to have received its first charter from Robert Bruce; and it certainly was either recognised as a royal burgh, or erected into one in 1533, by James V. Its subsisting charter was granted in 1612 by James VI. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and 15 councillors. It possesses extensive burgh-woods and commonies, the latter of which have been divided, and are in a state of improvement. Its revenue, arising from rents, fisheries, tolls, and feu-duties, amounted, in 1833, to £670; its debts to £4,500; its expenditure in ordinary to £437. In 1863-4, the corporation revenue was about £435. The real rent of the old royalty was, in 1833, about £11,861; and of that part of the burghal property within the parliamentary bounds £3,000. The ancient royalty comprehends a district of above 5 miles in length; the parliamentary line has greatly limited the burgh. The magistrates hold no patronage; and there is no guild or incorporation. Annan joins with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. The municipal and the parliamentary constituency in 1864, was 176. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 4,409; in 1861, 4,620. Houses, 871. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,473. Houses, 633.

Annan was probably a town before the time of Robert Bruce, but how long before cannot be conjectured. It was frequently plundered and burned, and always more or less kept in turmoil, during the wars of the succession and the hottest periods of the Border forays. In 1298 it was burned by English invaders; and in 1300 Robert Bruce either repaired or built a castle at it for its defence; and this he occasionally made his residence. In 1332, Edward Baliol, soon after being crowned at Scone, summoned the Scottish nobility to the castle of Annan to do him homage; and here Archibald Douglas,

at the head of about 1,000 horsemen, came upon him by surprise at night, slew his guards and many of his chief adherents, and frightened him, half-naked and on a horse without saddle or bridle, to take flight for Carlisle. In 1547, during the protectorate of Somerset, an English army entered Dumfriesshire, and met a stubborn resistance from the inhabitants of Annan, but eventually captured the town, and sacked and burned it. In 1548 and 1549, Annan and its neighbourhood were so fearfully harassed by incursions of the English that a sum of £4,000 was levied by government from the bishops and clergy for the purpose of repairing and strengthening its defences; and soon after, when 6,000 French auxiliary troops arrived in the Clyde, the larger portion of them were sent hither to protect the town and watch the invaders. The castle had been demolished, at previous English inroads, and was rebuilt at the time of repairing the defences; and in 1570, it was again demolished by an English army under the Earl of Sussex. But it was once more rebuilt, and maintained in strength; and, in 1609, in consequence of the disastrous and impoverished circumstances of the townspeople, it was granted to them by the government to be used as a place of worship. During the civil wars of the 17th century, the town was reduced to misery; and soon after the Restoration, it obtained from parliament, as a means of improving its condition, the privilege of collecting customs. In the winter of 1745, the retreating army of the Pretender, after sustaining great loss in the waters of the Eden and the Esk, spent a night in camp at Annan.

The castle stood on the east bank of the river and west side of the town, on the ground now occupied by the old churchyard; but, excepting a small part of the wall built into the town-house, it was all obliterated about half a century ago. A deep fosse once extended, from an elevation about half-a-mile up the river, past the eastern skirt of the town, to Annan moss, and seems certainly to have been formed and maintained for the town's defence against the English; and some of it can still be easily traced. An artificial mound, called the moat, exists near the site of the castle, but separated from it by a hollow, and is supposed to have been used in the middle ages as the seat of courts of justice; and the elevation at the upper end of the quondam fosse bears the name of Gallows-Bank, or corruptedly Gala-Bank, and is believed to have been the place where condemned persons were executed.—Among distinguished natives of Annan were Dr. Thomas Blacklock, the poet, and the Rev. Edward Irving of London; and among eminent persons connected with it were Hugh Clapperton, the African traveller, and Mrs. Graham, the wife of the poet of the Sabbath.

ANNAN (THE), a river of Dumfriesshire. It flows through all the central district of the county from north to south, and gives to that district the name of Annandale. It rises among the high mountains and fells in which the shires of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, touch each other; but its chief feeders flow from the southern and western base of the mountain which gives name to the Hartfell group, which is in the parish of Moffat, on the borders of Peeblesshire, and has an elevation of 2,635 feet. These feeders flow south-west, and successively discharge themselves into a stream holding a course nearly direct south from Corehead to Bridgend. At the latter place, the stream, now of considerable volume, inclines a little towards the east, and forming the boundary betwixt the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Moffat, passes the village of Moffat, below which it

receives in succession, a stream descending from Snawfell, and the Frenchland burn, both coming from the north-east; and about 2½ miles below, is joined by Moffat water coming from the north-eastern, and Evan water descending from the north-western, extremity of the parish. These two tributaries unite with the Annan on opposite sides, at one point, at an elevation of about 350 feet above sea-level. Its next important tributary is Wamphray water, coming from the north-east, soon after receiving which its course becomes very meandering, though still bearing southwards. A little below Applegirth kirk it receives an important tributary from the north-west, in Kinnel water; and a little farther on, another important one from the north-east, in the Dryfe. At the southern extremity of Dryfesdale parish, of which it forms the western boundary, it bends eastward to St. Mungo kirk. At the south-eastern extremity of St. Mungo parish, it receives the Milk water, from its junction with which its course is south-east, to its junction with the Mein water, in the parish of Hoddam. From this latter point its course is nearly south to the town of Annan, whence its estuary sweeps in a south-west and then south-east direction into the upper part of the Solway frith. Its total length of course is about 30 miles. Its general character, in the lower part of its course, is that of a gently flowing pastoral stream, which is perhaps indicated in its name *Annan*, in Gaelic, signifying the slow-running water. Allan Cunningham styles it 'the silver Annan.' In the ballad of 'Annan Water,' [Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, vol. iii. p. 284, Cadell's edn.] it is styled 'a drumlie river;' but this was during a spate, the tragical consequences of which are commemorated in the ballad; and the editor informs us that when

'Annan water's wading deep,'

that river and the frith into which it falls are the frequent scenes of tragical accidents. See **SOLWAY FRITH**.

ANNAN WATERFOOT. See **ANNAN (BURGH OF)**. **ANNANDALE**, the valley of the river Annan. It is bounded on the north by Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire; on the east by Eskdale; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the west by Nithsdale. The open, low, and expanded region of it, often called the How of Annandale, commences in the tremendous hollow of Errickstane, above the village of Moffat, and has a length of about 25 miles, and in some places a breadth of from 15 to 18 miles. It is very extensively carpeted with a deep, rich, alluvial soil; and is supposed, by distinguished geologists, to have been long the bed of a great inland lake. In consequence of its vicinity to England, and of its exposure to continual predatory incursions, the greater part of it lay, during the feudal ages, in a state of commonage and waste; but since the beginning of last century it has worn a very different appearance, and it is now one of the most gardenesque districts in Scotland. It contains a number of lakes, particularly about Lochmaben; and it abounds in sandstone, and has a good share of limestone and some other useful minerals. Population in 1831, 33,654; in 1851, 35,141. Houses, 6,333.

Annandale was anciently a part of the Roman province of Valentia; and it afterwards, by a grant from David I., soon after his accession to the throne, in 1124, to Robert de Brus, son of one of William the Conqueror's Norman barons, with whom David had formed a friendship while at the court of Henry I. of England, became a lordship under the Bruces, who took their title from it.

Much confusion prevailed among our historical writers as to the genealogical relations of the family of Bruce, until Chalmers, in his 'Caledonia,' and Kerr, in his 'History of Scotland during the reign of Robert I.,' pointed out the existing discrepancies, and traced the descent of this illustrious line. Robert de Brus entered England with William, duke of Normandy, in 1066; his son, of the same name, who is frequently confounded with him, received a grant of the lordship of Annandale as above mentioned; but immediately before the battle of the Standard, in 1138, he renounced his allegiance to David I., on finding himself unable to persuade the Scottish king to enter into terms of peace with England. He died on his paternal English estate of Gysburn in Yorkshire, in 1141, and was succeeded in his English estates by his elder son, the ancestor of the English Bruces of Skelton. Robert Brus, his younger son, is said to have received the transfer of Annandale from his father immediately before the battle of the Standard, and to have borne arms against the English in that engagement. This 3d Robert lived in the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion. His son, the 4th Robert, married Isabel, a natural daughter of William the Lion. He died in 1191, and was succeeded in the lordship of Annandale by his son William, who died in 1215. Robert the 5th of the name, married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who was the younger brother of William the Lion, thus introducing the legitimate royal blood of Scotland into the family of Bruce. The fifth Robert Bruce died in 1245, and was succeeded by the 6th of the name, who married a daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. He opposed the Cumyn influence in the affairs of Scotland; and at the age of 81 engaged in the competition for the Crown of Scotland; but ultimately resigned his rights in favour of his son Robert, Earl of Carrick. He died in 1295. His son accompanied Edward of England to Palestine in 1269, and soon after his return, married Margaret, Countess of Carrick, in her own right, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. The eldest son of this marriage was THE BRUCE.

About the year 1371, upon the demise of David II., Annandale fell into the hands of Randolph, Earl of Moray, regent during the minority of David; and, with the hand of his sister Agnes, it went to the Dunbars, Earls of March. After their forfeiture, it fell to the Douglasses, who lost it by the same fate. It now belongs chiefly to the Earl of Hopetoun. It formerly gave the title of Marquis to the gallant border-family of Johnstone. The lineal heirship of this title became extinct, on the death of George, 3d marquis, in 1792; and is claimed by Sir F. Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart. The famous Ben Jonson was the descendant of an Annandale family, and was really not a Jonson, but a Johnstone.

Lochmaben castle was the principal fort in Annandale, and was deemed almost impregnable. From having been a Roman province, this district abounds with Roman stations and antiquities. Part of Severus's wall, the camps of Birrens and Brunswark, and the remains of a great military road, are still visible in it. The ruins of the large quadrangular fortress of Auchincloss, on Even water, once the seat of the regent, Randolph, cover an acre of ground, and still convey an idea of the strength and extent of the building. The castles of Hoddam and of Comlongan are also in tolerable preservation. See DUMFRIES-SHIRE, and LOCHMABEN.

ANNANDALE'S BEEF-STAND. See ERICKSTANE BRIDGE.

ANNAT (THE), a rivulet in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. It rises in a hill in the north-west corner of the parish, and runs into the Teith about a mile above Doune. It is remarkable for numerous cascades.

ANNISTON. See INVERKEILOR.

ANNOCK (THE), a small river of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. It issues from the White Loch in the parish of Mearns, and flows south-westward, past Stewarton, to a confluence with Irvine Water, a little above the town of Irvine. It receives the Swinsey, the Corsehill, and the East burns at the town of Stewarton, and receives the Glazart at Water-meetings, 4 miles farther on; and it has altogether a course of about 14 miles.

ANN'S (ST.). See GLASGOW.

ANSTRUTHER-EASTER, a parish, burgh, and post, market, and sea-port town on the south coast of Fifeshire. The parish is strictly co-extensive with the burgh, and has no landward district. It is bounded, on the south, by the frith of Forth; on the west by Anstruther-Wester from which it is separated by the Dreel burn; on the north, by the landward part of the parish of Kilrenny; and on the east, by the fishing-town of Cellardyke. The shore is rugged and rocky; and a small bay, with safe and commodious harbour, washes the town. Previous to the year 1634, Anstruther-Easter was in the parish of Kilrenny, yet contained the residence of the minister, who therefore was styled the minister of Anstruther-Easter; and in that year it was constituted a parish of itself, and got a church of its own. It is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Baird of Elie. Stipend, £131 15s. from variously the Exchequer, and a grant of part of the bishop's rents, and some money mortified for that purpose; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £5 6s. 8d., with from £40 to £50 fees. The manse is a curious building, erected in 1590, by James Melville, nephew of the celebrated Andrew Melville, and then the minister of Kilrenny. The parish church is the original one built in 1634. It has a spire, and was repaired in 1834, and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £318 4s. 1½d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, a Baptist chapel, an Independent chapel connected with the Congregational Union, and an Independent chapel not so connected.

The town of Anstruther-Easter stands closely adjacent to the towns of Anstruther-Wester, and Cellardyke; and the three look to be one narrow town, stretching along the shore. It was erected into a royal burgh by James VI., in 1583; and once held of the family of Anstruther. It is governed by a council of 9, including 3 bailies, and a treasurer. The revenue in 1833 was £78; expenditure, £93; debt, £485; and in 1851-2, the revenue was £389 8s. 4d. The only taxes levied are the government cess, and the customs and shore-dues. The value of assessed property in 1865 was £3,880. A good harbour is here; and a new and more commodious one was, with aid of a grant from the Exchequer, about to be formed in 1865. In 1710, Anstruther, which formerly was a creek of Kirkcaldy, was made a port, and a custom-house established here. In 1753, a new quay was built; and, to defray the expense, an act of parliament was procured laying a tax of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale brewed or sold in the burgh. In 1768, the tonnage belonging to Anstruther-Easter was 80 tons; in 1793, it was 1,400; and in 1850, it was 2,135 tons. There is some coasting-trade. The principal articles of export are grain and po-

tatoes, and salted cod. A weekly corn-market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of April, on the 5th day of July, and on the 12th day of November. The town has a meal-mill, a tan-work, a brewery, a rope and sail-work, a remarkable number and variety of shops, an office of the National Bank of Scotland, one of the Clydesdale Bank, and one of the Commercial Bank. The Leven and East of Fife railway connects Anstruther with the North British at Thornton. Projects were concocted during the heat of the railway excitement, to form two lines of railway from Anstruther harbour,—the one by way of Cellardyke, Kilrenny, Crail, Kingsbarns, and Boarhill, to St. Andrews,—and the other by way of Pittenweem, St. Monance, Elie, Earlsferry, Kilconquhar, Colinsburgh, Newburn, Largo, Leven, Kennoway, and Cameron-Bridge, to a junction with the Edinburgh and Northern railway either near Thornton or at or near Markinch; and the latter project, after long delay, came to be virtually realized in the Leven and East of Fife scheme. Anstruther joins with Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, Pittenweem, and St. Andrews, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary and the muni. constituency in 1865, was 87 and 73. Anstruther-Easter is the birth-place of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, and of Professor Tennant of St. Andrews, who has sung the humours of 'Anster Fair' with excellent jocularity, and a genius worthy of a higher subject. It also claims for its own the famous Maggie Lawder of song. Population in 1831, 1,007; in 1861, 1,155. Houses, 195.

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER, a small parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name, on the south coast of Fife-shire. It has a very irregular form. It contains about 600 acres of arable land, and about 9 or 10 acres of common, on which the burgesses have the privileges of pasturage and of casting turf. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, along which it extends for about half-a-mile; on the east by Anstruther-Easter; on the north by Carnbee and Kilrenny; and on the west by Pittenweem. In the rivulet which divides the two Anstruthers, it is said there was once a considerable salmon-fishery, whence the arms of the town, bearing three salmon crossed, are supposed to be derived. Toward the end of last century, the average rent of land in the parish was from 21s. to 30s. per acre; and in 1838 it was £3 10s. At the west end of the town there is a large mound, called the Chesterhill, on which was formerly a fine spring. South-east of the town, and 6 miles distant from it, in the mouth of the frith of Forth, is the Isle of May; which, after the desolation of the abbey of Pittenweem, was generally supposed to belong to the parish of Anstruther-Wester, and in consequence was annually visited by the minister of Anstruther-Wester, while it was inhabited by 14 or 15 families. But it is also claimed as belonging to Crail parish. See MAX. Population of the parish of Anstruther-Wester in 1831, 430; in 1861, 438. Houses, 69. Assessed property in 1865, £3,084 1s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend, £142 5s. 6d.; glebe, £22 10s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £75 fees. The parish church appears from the remains of a large choir, and the Gothic structure of the steeple, to be a very ancient building; but it has often been repaired. This parish was anciently a vicarage belonging to the priory of Pittenweem.

The town of Anstruther-Wester was created a royal burgh by James VI., in 1587. The affairs of

the burgh were managed by a council of 15, including 3 bailies, and a treasurer; but, in consequence of an irregularity in the election of 1851, which was set aside by the Court of Session, it is now under three managers of their appointment. The burgh property consists of the town's common, customs, and shore-dues, teinds of the white-fish, and herrings brought into the harbour, and the iron-stone and sea-ware found on the shore. Revenue in 1832, £69; expenditure, £79. Revenue in 1864-5, about £140. The magistrates and minister have the presentation of a bursar to the United college of St. Andrews. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1864 was 25. "The town of Anstruther, and many others on this coast," says the Rev. James Forrester, in the first Statistical account of the parish, in 1793, "suffered much in the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I., both by sea and land. They were zealous covenanters, and there are few old inhabitants of the parish who do not talk of some relations that went to the battle of Kilsyth, in 1645, and were never afterwards heard of. Anstruther shared the fate of its neighbours, about the year 1670, by an inundation of the sea, which destroyed or choked up the harbour, washed away the bulwarks, and rendered many of the houses unsafe to dwell in. An inundation of a similar kind happened about the end of last century, when about a third of the town seems to have been destroyed. A long street, called the Fore-street, was totally destroyed; scarce a vestige of it now remains. The rock on which the town-house once stood, is covered by the sea every spring-tide, and every tide the sea washes the street, where the principal houses of the burgh were situated. The old people date the decay of the towns on this coast to the Union with England. It is evident that that event did undoubtedly give a great shock to the trade of these towns. Their staple commodities were malt, herrings, and cod. Before the Union, there were 24 ships belonging to Easter and Wester Anstruther, and 30 boats employed in the fishery; in 1764, there were only two ships, each 40 tons burden, and three fishing-boats belonging to Anstruther-Easter, and one of 20 tons, and two fishing-boats to Anstruther-Wester." Anstruther-Wester is united to Anstruther-Easter by a good bridge over the Drael burn. Population in 1841, 339; in 1861, 367. Houses, 56.

ANTONINUS' WALL, an ancient Roman work extending from the Clyde to the Forth. In the year 78 of the Christian era, Agricola took the command in Britain; but he did not enter North Britain till the year 81. The years 79 and 80 were spent in subduing the tribes to the south of the Solway frith hitherto unconquered; and in the year 81 Agricola entered on his fourth campaign by marching into North Britain along the shores of the Solway frith, and overrunning the mountainous region which extends from that estuary to the friths of Clyde and Forth, the Glotta and Bodotria of Tacitus. He finished this campaign by raising a line of forts on the narrow isthmus between these friths, so that, as Tacitus observes, "the enemies being removed as into another island," the country to the south might be regarded as a quiet province. See INTRODUCTION. Little is known of the history of North Britain from the time of Agricola's recall till the year 138, when Antoninus Pius assumed the imperial purple. That good and sagacious emperor was distinguished by the care which he took in selecting the fittest officers for the government of the Roman provinces; and his choice, for that of Britain, fell on Lollius Urbicus, a man who united talents for peace with a genius in war. After putting down a revolt of the Brigantes in South Britain in the year

139, this able general marched northward the following year to the friths, between which he built a wall of earth on the line of Agricola's forts. Capitolinus, who flourished during the third century, is the first writer who notices this wall, and states that it was built in the reign of Antoninus Pius, but he gives no exact description of it. The wall or rampart extended from Caeridden on the frith of Forth to Dunglass on the Clyde. Taking the length of this wall from Old-Kilpatrick, on the Clyde, to Caeridden on the Forth, its extent would be 39,726 Roman paces, which agree exactly with the modern measurement of 36 English miles, and 620 yards. This rampart, which was of earth, and rested on a stone foundation, was upwards of 20 feet high, and 24 feet thick. Along the whole extent of the wall there was a vast ditch or *præentura* on the outward or north side, which was generally 20 feet deep, and 40 feet wide, and which, there is reason to believe, might be filled with water when occasion required. This ditch and rampart were strengthened at both ends, and throughout its whole extent, by one and twenty forts, three being at each extremity, and the remainder placed between, at the distance of 3,554½ yards, or something more than 2 English miles from one another; and it has been clearly ascertained that these stations were designedly placed on the previous fortifications of Agricola. Its necessary appendage, a military road, ran behind the rampart from end to end, for the use of the troops, and for keeping up the usual communication between the stations or forts. From inscriptions on some of the foundation-stones, which have been dug up, it appears that the second legion, with detachments from the sixth and the twentieth legions, and some auxiliaries, executed these vast military works, equally creditable to their skill and perseverance. Dunglass, near the western extremity, and Blackness near the eastern extremity of the rampart, afforded the Romans commodious harbours for their shipping, such as they enjoyed, while they remained in North Britain, at Cramond. This wall is called in the popular language of the country Grime's Dyke, the etymology of which has confounded antiquarians and puzzled philologists. In British speech and in the Welsh language of the present day the word *grym* signifies strength; but whether the appellation which the wall now receives is derived from such a root seems doubtful. Certain it is, that the absurd fiction of Fordun, Boyce, and Buchanan, who derive the name from a supposititious person of the name of Grime and his Scots having broke through this wall, has long been exploded, with many other fictions of the same authors. See KIRKINTILLOCH and FALKIRK.

ANWOTH, a parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. It comprises the peninsula between Wigton bay and Fleet bay, and has its extreme length thence to the north. Its post-town is Gatehouse. It is about 6½ miles long, and 3½ broad. It is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Girthon, from which it is divided by the river Fleet; and on the west by the parish of Kirkmabreck. The sea-shore is generally flat and rocky, though in one place it is bold and elevated. Towards the northern part of the parish, the surface becomes broken and barren, rising into numerous hills of small elevation. Along the banks of the Fleet, and to some distance from it, there is a considerable quantity of natural and planted wood. The total area is about 9,000 acres, of which about one-third is arable. The Fleet is navigable for small vessels as far as Gatehouse: see article FLEET. The most remarkable hill is Cairnharrah, which is situated partly in this parish, and partly in Kirkma-

breck. It is elevated above the sea about 1,500 feet; and is the highest ground in this part of the country, Cairnsmuir excepted. It commands an extensive view of the adjacent country, the shire of Wigton, the Isle of Man, a part of Cumberland, and even of the high land on the coast of Ireland. There is a lead mine on the estate of Rusco. The mansions are Rusco, Ardwall, Kirkclauch, and Cardoness. The village of Anwoth stands on the Fleet, opposite Gatehouse, and is connected with that town by a bridge, and often considered as part of it under the name of Fleet-street. Population of the village in 1861, 377. The road from Gatehouse to Newtown-Stewart passes along the shore. There are two old buildings in the parish, the tower of Rusco, and the castle of Cardoness. Both these fortalices stand on the banks of the Fleet; the former about 2½ miles above where the river ceases to be navigable, and the latter 1 mile below that point, on a tongue of land, looking towards the bay at the mouth of the river. The Rev. Samuel Rutherford, author of a valuable volume of Letters on Practical Religion, and various popular devotional pieces, was minister of this parish; and a monument, in the form of an Egyptian obelisk, 56 feet in height, and wholly composed of granite, was erected in 1842 to his memory by his admirers, on a hill a little to the north-east of the farm-house of Boreland. This monument was overwhelmed by a stroke of lightning in 1847, and rebuilt in 1851; and it is conspicuous to a great distance, and serves as a landmark to navigators in the neighbouring seas. The parish churchyard contains a monument to the memory of John Bell of Whiteside, a Covenanter and native of the parish, who met a martyr's death at the hands of Grierison of Lag, in 1685, by being shot at Kirkconnell Moor in Tongueland. Anwoth and the Fleet have recently been sung in the admirable production entitled "Lays of the Kirk and Covenant." Population in 1831, 830; in 1861, 899. Houses, 149. Assessed property in 1843, £3,717; in 1864, £5,223.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Sir William Maxwell, Bart. Stipend, £247 10s. 7d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £41 18s. 1d. There are two parochial schools; salaries, £45 and £25. The parish church is situated about a mile from Gatehouse. It was built in 1826, and has 400 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village of Anwoth, but it takes its popular designation from Gatehouse. There is a Free church school.

AONACHAN, a post-office station, subordinate to Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

APP, a small stream of the parish of Ballantrae, Ayrshire. It flows about 6 miles south-westward, along Glenapp, into Loch Ryan.

APPIN, an extensive district of Argyleshire, above 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 15 broad; comprehending the Airds, the strath of Appin, Glen Duror, Glen Creran, Kingerloch, and Glencoe; extending along the eastern side of Loch Linnhe, and belonging ecclesiastically to the parish of Lismore and Appin. See LISMORE. Appin is one of the most interesting districts in the Highlands; presenting a deeply indented and finely diversified coast sprinkled with islands; while the interior is intersected with deep glens and rushing streams, and rich in the most magnificent varieties of mountain and lake scenery. Appin was the country of the Stuarts, "the unconquered foes of the Campbell," in feudal times, but whom "the greedy Campbells" ultimately overmastered. The Ettrick Shepherd, in a fine ballad entitled 'The Stuarts o' Appin,' thus alludes to its departed glories:

"I sing of a land that was famous of yore,
 The land of Green Appin, the ward of the flood;
 Where every grey cairn that broods over the shore,
 Marks a grave of the royal, the valiant, or good;
 The land where the strains of grey Ossian were framed,—
 The land of fair Selma and reign of Fuzal,—
 And late of a race, that with tears must be named,
 The Noble Clan Stuart, the bravest of all.
 Oh-hon, an Re! and the Stuarts of Appin!
 The gallant, devoted, old Stuarts of Appin!
 Their glory is o'er,
 For the clan is no more,
 And the Sassenach sings on the hills of green Appin."

Appin contains large quantities of both natural and planted woods. Lead ore occurs on the property of Minefield; and extensive quarries of beautiful roofing-slate are worked at the foot of Glencoe. The landowners of Appin are Campbell of Ardnurchan, Cameron of Fassfern, Downie of Appin-House, M'Donald of Glencoe, Stuart of Ballachulish, Stewart of Ardsheil, Stewart of Fasnacloich, Stewart of Achnacone, Fleming of Kinlochlauch, M'Call of Minefield, and M'Donald of Dalness. The most remarkable antiquity is a square tower, situated on a rock in the sound between Appin and Lismore, and built by Duncan Stewart of Appin as a kind of hunting-lodge for King James IV. Excellent facilities of communication and traffic are enjoyed by means of the Glasgow and Inverness steamers. There is a post-office for the district; and there are four villages, Port-Appin, Tayribbi, Portnacroish, and Laroeh. The Appin parish church is situated in the Strath of Appin, and has 400 sittings. There is a government church at Duror, for the districts of Duror and Glencoe. There are two Episcopalian chapels, the one at Portnacroish, and the other near the slate quarries, but both served by one minister. There is also in Appin an Independent place of worship, connected with the Congregational Union; and there is a Free church for Appin and Lismore, whose annual money proceeds in 1853 amounted to £32 11s. 4½d.,—in 1865, to £270 17s. 2d. See AIRDS, GLENCOE, BALLACHULISH, LINNHE, CRERAN, and LEVEN.

APPIN, a beautiful vale, in the parish of Dull, Perthshire. See ABERFELDY and DULL.

APPLEBY LOCH. See GLASSERTON.

APPLECROSS, an extensive parish, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It comprises all the country between Lochcarron and Loch Torriden; and its post town is Lochcarron. It formed part of the parish of Lochcarron till 1726; and the name of Applecross was then for the first time given to it; but its name among the natives is Comrich or Comaraich. It has an irregular outline and is intersected by arms of Lochcarron and Loch Torriden, and by other sea-lochs and bays. The extent of sea-coast, in a direct line, is upwards of 20 miles; but following the shore in all its curves and windings, it cannot be under 90 miles. Though the coast is in some places high and rocky, yet, in many parts, it is flat and sandy; and the general character of the whole—as of most districts of old red sandstone formation, which is the prevalent geological character of the parish—is monotonous and dreary. The course of the tides is all along from the north. The general appearance of the parish is rocky and mountainous; yet amidst these hills, covered only with wild coarse grasses and heath, and indescribably dreary to the sight, occur valleys, both beautiful and fertile, but in many instances almost inaccessible. Towards the close of last century there was neither public road nor bridge from one extremity of it to the other, and the traveller was guided by the season of the year, in determining what course to take over the rugged bills, rapid waters, and deep and marshy moors of

this district; but this state of things is now greatly amended. A good and direct road runs between Applecross and Shieldag on Loch Torriden, a distance of 13 miles; and there are also good roads from the village of Lochcarron, at the head of Lochcarron both to Applecross, a distance of 20 miles, and to Shieldag, a distance of 15. Grazing-farms are numerous but small. The number of acres under cultivation does not exceed 2,000, while nearly 300 square miles are unfit for cultivation. Black cattle is the great article from which the farmer principally derives his emolument and the landlord his rent. Herring shoals occasionally frequent the bays, creeks, and harbours, of this district. The rivers, though small, are very rapid, and abound with trout; the stream of Firdon, and the river of Applecross, contain salmon; there are salmon-fishings at Torriden and Balgie; and fishing is much pursued on the coasts of this parish. In the district of Kishorn there is a copper-mine, which Williams, in his 'Mineral Kingdom,' considered as equally rich with any in Great Britain. On the south side of the bay of Applecross, close by the shore, there is a limestone quarry of an excellent quality. There are some natural woods of fir, birch, and hazel, in different parts of the parish. The ordinary fuel is peat. There are three proprietors: viz. Mackenzie of Applecross, the principal heritor, Mackenzie of Seaforth, and Sir F. Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart. "Amidst the surrounding bleakness and desolation of the sandstone mountains of this district," say the Messrs. Anderson, in their excellent Guide to the Highlands, "the bay and homesteads of Applecross have ever been as an oasis in the desert; and hence they were early fixed upon by the monks of Iona as a proper site for a supplementary monastery, whence to assail the darkness of 'roving clans and savage barbarians' by the light of learning and religion. At its principal natural haven, Camus-Ferrah, or the Boat Cove, the land was claimed for the 'Prince of Peace,' by the erection of a large stone cross, still standing; several other crosses lined the approach towards the sacred buildings, and one curiously carved, of a very antique pattern, occurs in the churchyard. . . .

The house of Applecross is a fine old and high chateau; and the plain about it not only bears good corn crops, and some magnificent trees and young plantations, but in the garden the finest dahlias, fuschias, geraniums, and hydrangeas flower, and are left in the open ground all the year over; while, at the same time, in the higher grounds, the vegetation is quite arctic, and the species few, and even the hardy juniper becomes a short prostrate plant, instead of an upright bush. In the low strath, the air feels always mild, though moist; the light, in some places, is so subdued that the bat flies about at noonday; but nothing can surpass the beauty of the tints on the adjoining hill-slopes, or the grandeur and variety of the sea-coast views, especially of the mountains in the Isle of Skye." Population in 1831, 2,892; in 1861, 2,544. Houses, 568. Assessed property in 1860, £3,616.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 5d; glebe £13. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with £4 10s. fees. The parish church was built in 1817, and has 600 sittings. A government church was built in 1827 at Shieldag, 12 miles from the parish church; and the minister there preaches also, once a month, at Kishorn, 10 miles from Shieldag, in a place of worship built by the inhabitants. There is a Free church at Applecross; attendance, 300; yearly sum raised in 1865, £142 15s. 1d. There is also a Free church preaching station in the open

air at Shieldag; attendance, from 600 to 1,200; yearly sum raised in 1853, £10. There are two Assembly's schools, and two other schools.

APPLEGARTH, or APPELEGIRTH, a parish in the centre of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Lockerby. It is bounded by the parishes of Wamphray, Hutton, Dryfesdale, Lochmaben, and Johnstone. The river Annan runs along the western boundary, and the Dryfe runs through the interior. The greatest length of the parish, from north to south, is about 6 miles; and the greatest breadth is about 5. The southern district is low and level; about two-thirds of the entire surface is arable; and much of the rest is hill pasture. The soil on the low grounds is fertile. The highest ground between the Annan and the Dryfe is Dinwoodie Hill, which has an elevation of 736 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest east of the Dryfe is Adderlaw, which has an elevation of 638 feet. There are seven heritors and three mansions, Jardine-Hall, Balgray, and Hook-House, — the first famous in connexion with the distinguished naturalist Sir William Jardine, Bart. The Caledonian railway and the Edinburgh and Carlisle turnpike traverse the parish, and the former has two stations in it at Nethercleuch and Dinwoodie. Population in 1831, 999; in 1861, 935. Houses, 161. Assessed property in 1860, £8,316.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, Johnstone of Annandale and Sir W. Jardine, Bart. Stipend, £250 5s.; glebe, £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £244. There are two parochial schools. Salaries of the schoolmasters are £40, with nearly £30 fees, and £30, with about £15 fees. There is also a ladies' school. The parish church was built in 1760, and repaired in 1822, and has 380 sittings. It is generally supposed that there have been two old parishes successively annexed to Applegarth, viz. Sibbaldbie and Dinwoodie, or Dinwiddie. It is not certain, however, whether Dinwoodie was ever a distinct parish or not; it rather appears to have been a chapelry to Applegarth. Sibbaldbie was a distinct parish, and was annexed in 1609. There are still some remains of its church. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, informs us that on the 7th July, 1300, Edward I., who was then at Applegarth, on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, made an oblation at the altars of St. Nicholas and Thomas à Becket, in Applegarth church. There are no authentic traces of this church now visible. There is a noble ash-tree in the church-yard of Applegarth, upwards of 14 feet in circumference near the root.

APPLETREE-HALL, a village in the parish of Wilton, Roxburghshire. Population in 1851, 75. See WILTON.

AQUAHARNEY. See CRUDEN.

AQUHORTIES. See INVERURY.

ARASAIG, or ARISAIG, a district, a promontory, and a village, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Inverness-shire. The district is on the west coast of the mainland, between Loch Morar and Loch Aylort, and has a rugged, sterile, and mountainous character. The promontory lies opposite the isle of Eig, at the distance of 6½ miles, between Lochnagaul on the north and Lochnanuagh on the south. The village stands on the north shore of Lochnagaul, at a brief distance from the sea; and consists of only a few scattered houses, yet has a post office and a large inn, and is a place of importance to the district. Fairs are held on the Saturday in June before Fort-William, and on the third Tuesday of October. The Glasgow and Isle of Skye steamers call regularly in the vicinity. A regular ferry was formerly maintained to Skye; and passenger boats can still

be had. An excellent and beautiful road leads from the village to Fort-William. A neat Roman Catholic chapel, and Arisaig Cottage, the residence of Lord Cranstoun, are in the vicinity. A schoolhouse, used as a place of worship in connexion with the Establishment, stands at Ardnafuaran.

ARAY (THE), or ARY, in Gaelic *AOREIDH*, a small but beautiful stream flowing into Loch Fyne, between the town of Inverary and the neighbouring hill of Dunyqueach, Argyleshire. It rises near Loch Awe and flows south. Its course is about 9 miles in length, over a rocky bed, and frequently under rugged cliffs, or between banks finely wooded with oak and birch. The road from Inverary to Oban skirts its course throughout its whole length; and the road around the head of Loch Fyne to Cairndow is carried over the stream, at its confluence with the loch, by a bridge. The first striking scene upon this stream, tracing its course upwards, is the romantic fall of Carlonan linn, which occurs at a point where the river is shut in by thick woods and rocky banks. About 2½ miles from Inverary is another considerable fall; and half-a-mile farther is the finest cascade in the river, the fall of Lenach-Gluthin, where the stream rushes, "with many a shock," over a broken and precipitous rock. It is supposed that the Aray takes its name from these falls, *Aoreidh*, in Gaelic, signifying 'unsmooth.' Skrine calls it 'the furious Aray.' As we ascend the glen of the Aray, the stream "changes temper" and dwindles into a burn flowing between bare mountain-ridges. Gilpin, who passed through Glen Aray in 1776, was greatly delighted with the forest scenery here.

ARBEADIE, or NEW BANCHORY, a village, with a post office, in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire. The old village of Banchory, in the vicinity, has been displaced by a station on the Deeside railway. The new village was founded between the years 1805 and 1810, and has had much prosperity. It is now pretty generally known, as a post-town and otherwise, by the simple name of Banchory. It stands on the river Dee, and on the road from Aberdeen to Braemar, 18 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen. It is a place of much neatness and beauty, and in spite of distance, is a favourite resort of the Aberdonians. It contains a Dissenting place of worship, two schools, three inns, and offices of the Union Bank of Scotland, and the North of Scotland Bank. Population of the village in 1861, 681.

ARBIGLAND. See KIRKEEAN.

ARBIRLOT, in old writings *ABERELLIOT*, a parish on the coast of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Arb-roath. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of St. Vigeans and Carmylie; on the east by Arb-roath; on the south by the sea; and on the west by Panbride parish. The extent of sea-coast is about 3 miles, for the most part flat and sandy. The greater part of this parish is gently undulated; yet the hills are neither very high nor rocky, but are in general green, and capable of cultivation. The superficial area is about 500 acres, and about one-fifth of it is uncultivated. The average rent of the cultivated land is 18s. per acre. The principal crops raised are oats and barley; but a considerable quantity of wheat is also grown. In the year 1790, there were 97 acres sown with linseed, which in general succeeded well; but this branch of farming does not now attract much attention. The water of Elliot runs through this parish from north-west to south-east, but has its source in the parish of Carmylie, about 3 miles from the village of Arbirlot. It was once noted for trouts of a peculiar relish. See EL-

LIOT (THE). Kelly castle, which is built upon a rock on the side of this stream, is seen to great advantage on the road betwixt Arbroath and Arbirlot. This succeeded a very ancient mansion of the Mowbrays; was erected by one of the Ouchterlounys; passed in 1615 to the Irvines,—in 1679 to the Earl of Panmure; and was recently restored and adorned, at great cost, by the Earl of Dalhousie. The village of Arbirlot stands on Elliot Water, in the vicinity of the castle. A cattle fair is held here on the second Wednesday of November, but it is of small note. Population of the village in 1841, 77. There is another village, called Bonnington, about 2 miles to the west. There are three meal-mills and a flax-mill on the Elliot, and there is a bleaching-work at Wormy-hills near its mouth. At Wormy-hills also is a mineral well of some repute. A road is said to have been made through part of this parish by the Scottish historian, Hector Boethius; and it still bears his name in the corrupted form of Heckenbois-path. The Arbroath and Dundee railway and the Arbroath and Dundee highway pass along the coast. The whole parish is the property of the Earl of Dalhousie. Population in 1831, 1,086; in 1861, 960. Houses, 204. Assessed property in 1843, £6,395; in 1865, £9,661 6s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £184 4s. 5d.; glebe, 4 acres. Schoolmaster's salary is £50, with £14 fees. The parish church was built in 1832, and has 639 sittings. There is a Free church; the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £174 3s. 0½d. There are also a parochial library, a savings' bank, and two private schools.

ARBORY HILL, a conical hill, of about 500 ft. in height above the level of the adjacent Clyde, in the parish of Lamington, Lanarkshire. Certain curious old remains occur on the top of it, which some persons suppose to have been a fort of the ancient Britons, and others suppose to have been a Druidical place of worship. See **LAMINGTON.**

ARBROATH, or **ABERBROTHWICK,** a parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name, on the coast of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by St. Vigeans parish; on the east by the German ocean; on the south and west by Arbirlot parish. The extent of sea-coast is about 1½ mile; the superficial area is 1,820 English acres. Average rent of land, 55s. per acre. Around the town the soil is rich and fertile; but towards the north-west there is a considerable extent of what was formerly moor-ground, the property of the community, and once covered with fir-plantations, but which having been fenced out is now in a state of cultivation, and interspersed with villas. The Brothock, or Brothwick, a small stream rising in the parish of Kirkden, near the north-west boundary of St. Vigeans parish, flowing south-east through that parish, and the town of Arbroath, and falling into the German ocean after a course of about 6 miles, gives name to the parish. The water-power furnished by this stream, and its application in creating steam-power, have led to the establishment of numerous manufactures for weaving, spinning, flax-dressing, and bleaching. About a mile westward of the town is a strong chalybeate spring. Population in 1831, 6,660; in 1861, 9,847. Houses, 1,087. Assessed property in 1843, £17,314.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £219 12s. 6d., with a manse. Unappropriated tithes, £125 12s. 11d. There is a permanent assistant minister, appointed by the kirk session, with a stipend of about £100. The parish church was built in 1791, and has 1,690 sittings. There is a Chapel of

Ease, called Abbey church, situated in the north-east corner of the abbey grounds, built in 1797, and containing 1,281 sittings. There is another Chapel of Ease, called Ladyloan church, built in 1838. There are two Free churches,—the East Arbroath and the High Street: attendance at the former, about 680,—at the latter, 400; yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the former, £674 15s. 3d.,—in connexion with the latter, £337 4s. 0½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—called the North Grimsby-street, the Park-street, and the Erskine churches,—the first with 572 sittings, the second with 700, and the third with 850. The other places of worship are an Independent chapel with 400 sittings, a Baptist meeting-house, and a Glassite meeting-house. There are also in the town other two Free churches, called the Inverbrothock and the Ladyloan, an Original Secession church, an Episcopalian chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel; but all these stand within the parish of St. Vigeans. The number of private schools is about twenty.

The **TOWN OF ARBROATH** comprises the ancient royal burgh of Arbroath, a town extension on the abbey lands, and a large suburb within St. Vigeans. It is a market-town, a sea-port, a seat of manufacture, and an important key-post of railway traffic. It is 17 miles east by north of Dundee; 12½ west by south of Montrose; 15 south-east of Forfar; 13½ south of Brechin; and 56 north-north-east of Edinburgh. It stands along the shore at the mouth of the Brothock, in a small plain surrounded on the west, north, and east sides by eminences in the form of an amphitheatre, which command an extensive prospect of the friths of Tay and Forth, the Lothian hills, and the elevated parts of Fifeshire. It has greatly extended in recent times. Formerly it consisted of one street, nearly a mile in length, running north and south from the sea, and another on the west side of smaller extent; both these being intersected by cross streets. To the eastward, and within the abbey lands, there are two handsome streets. On the west side of the Brothock, and within the parish of St. Vigeans, there are also several neat streets. Part of the High-street also has a good appearance; and many elegant houses adorn other parts of the town and the suburbs and environs. The place, as a whole, however, does not look well. Most of the streets are narrow; many of the houses in the cross streets are only one story high; and scarcely anything strikes or particularly pleases the generality of intelligent strangers, except the imposing ruins of the abbey. Yet the celebrated Dr. Johnson, who is nearly as well known to many Scotchmen for his scornful ride through their country as for all his good qualities, is pleased to say that he should scarcely have regretted his journey had it offered nothing more than the sight of Arbroath.

The town-house, containing a large elegant hall, a town-clerk's office, a small-debt court room, and apartments for the meeting of the town council, is a handsome building, erected in 1806. The prison and police office, to the west of the town-house, is a neat structure, erected in 1842. The guild-hall is a plain building. The trades' hall is a costly structure, built in 1814. The Arbroath academy is a chaste building, and has a fine play-ground in front, and was erected in 1821 at the cost of £1,600. The parish church itself is not a remarkable building; but its steeple, which was erected in 1831 at the cost of £1,300, and is 152 feet high and in the Gothic style, is singularly elegant. The Episcopalian chapel is a handsome new Gothic edifice, with an elegant spire. Erskine church is a much admired structure, built in 1851 at the cost of £1,600. The

public hall, for meetings, concerts, &c., with the museum, was erected in 1865. A beautiful marketplace was erected in 1856, at a cost of about £5,000.

About the year 1736 a few gentlemen of property engaged at Arbroath in the manufacture of osenburghs and brown linens; and from that time till now the linen trade has been a chief department of the town's industry. In the early years of the present century, the competency of machinery to spin linen yarn, first by water-power and next by steam-power, was slowly and carefully put to the test in a flour-mill in the parish of St. Vigeans; and no sooner was it fully proved than a sudden and great change took place in the western environs of the town. A tract of land, comprising about 35 imperial acres, lying within St. Vigeans, closely adjacent to the burgh, and on both sides of the Brothock, "was at once given off by its proprietor in feus; and, in an incredibly short space of time, immense factories with their towering stalks, and whole streets of dwelling-houses, were seen to rear their heads where, only a short time before, the waving corn and the smiling orchard attracted the eye." The grand rush of increased business occurred between the years 1820 and 1826, but it was greatly impelled by over-speculation; and in the latter part of 1825 and the early part of 1826, it received a tremendous check in a severe, extensive, and crashing 'crisis.' The linen manufacture seemed for a moment to be at a stand; and it went on for a while with faltering progress and remarkable caution; yet it by and by got considerably beyond its former limits, and became strong and firm as well as great. The number of spinning-mills in 1833 was 16; and three more were built before 1842; and they altogether give direct employment to between 1,600 and 1,700 persons. The weaving of canvas and of brown and bleached linens has at times employed about 2,000 hand-loomers. There are also bleaching-works, plash-mills, boating-mills, and callendering establishments. There are likewise ship-building yards, three foundries, and several manufactories of leather, saddlery, machinery, bone-dust, and other articles. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and hiring fairs are held on the last Saturday of January, on the first Saturday after Whitsunday, on the Saturday after the 18th of July, or the 18th itself when that day is a Saturday, and on the first Saturday after Martinmas. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, and the Royal Bank; all accommodated in handsome buildings of very recent erection. The chief inns are the White Hart, the Albion, the Royal, and the George. Ample communications are enjoyed through all the Forfarshire railways, and thence to the north and west and south. Two weekly newspapers, the Arbroath Guide and the Saturday Evening Guide, are published on Saturday.

The port of Arbroath is of great antiquity; but its situation was, in ancient times, more to the eastward than at present. The site of the ancient harbour is still named the Old Shore-head; and an agreement is extant between the abbot and burghers in 1394, concerning the making of the harbour. Both parties were bound to contribute their proportion; but the largest fell to the share of the abbot, for which he was to receive an annual tax payable out of the burgh-roads. A new harbour was built about the year 1725. It is small, but can be taken by vessels in a storm, when they cannot enter any of the neighbouring ports. It is entirely artificial, but well sheltered from the sea by a long pier erected in 1788; the inner harbour is secured by wooden gates. It admits vessels of 200 tons at spring-tides, but at ordinary tides only vessels of 100 tons can

enter. It was formerly defended by a battery erected in 1783; but this fell into neglect and dilapidation, and was eventually removed. A new harbour and breakwater, under the authority of an act of parliament, 2° Victoria, cap. 16, was commenced in 1841, on an estimated cost of £40,000; and this harbour admits ships of 400 tons burden at spring-tides. The administration of it is vested in commissioners, to whom the property of the old harbour, and the shore-dues, have been transferred on payment to the community of £10,000 in name of compensation. In 1781, there belonged to the port 18 vessels, of aggregately 900 tons; in 1791, 32 vessels, of 1,704 tons; in 1833, 77 vessels, of 6,700 tons; and in 1860, 94 vessels, of 13,320 tons. The coasting trade of the port during the year 1860 comprised a tonnage of 28,336 inward, and 12,291 outward; and the foreign and colonial trade comprised a tonnage of 5,914 inward and 3,330 outward. The chief exports are the products of the manufactories of the town, and the products of Forfarshire mines and quarries; and the chief imports are flax, hemp, codilla, bones, oak-bark, hides, battens, deals, oak-plank, fir-timber, and groceries. The custom-house revenue in 1860 was £13,041.

Arbroath possesses a very creditable amount of educational, literary, benevolent, and miscellaneous institutions. Its chief schools are the Academy or High school, with 3 teachers; the Burgh school, with 1 teacher; and the Benevolent School Society's School, with 2 teachers; and a Charity School instituted in 1845. A public subscription library was established in 1797, and now contains upwards of 7,000 volumes. The Mechanics' institution has a library of 1,500 volumes, and a reading-room open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There are two public subscription reading-rooms. The Natural History, Antiquarian, and Scientific Society has a museum which is open to the public every Saturday. The other chief institutions and associations are a Savings bank, an Infirmary, a Dispensary, two Destitute Sick societies, a Ladies' clothing society, a Bible society, a Reform society, a Horticultural society, a Cricket club, and a Total-abstinence society.

Arbroath is a royalty of very ancient erection. It was probably erected into a royal burgh by William the Lion, about the year 1186; but this cannot exactly be ascertained owing to the loss of the original charter, which was taken by force out of the abbey—where it was lodged in the time of the civil wars during the minority of James VI.—by George, Bishop of Moray. The burgh was, however, confirmed in its privileges by a charter of *novodamus* from James VI. in 1599. It was formerly governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors, and has 7 incorporated trades. The magistrates and council are now elected according to the provisions of 3° and 4° William IV. The council consists of 18 members. In 1834, about 6,650 of the population were within the royalty, and 4,587 persons inhabited houses in streets without the royalty. The property of the town, consisting of common lands, houses, mills, harbour, feu-duties, entries, customs, and imposts, was recently valued at £35,874; but the parliamentary commissioners were of opinion that this was too high. The revenue, in 1788 was £864; in 1832, £2,922; the average annual expenditure for 20 years preceding 1832 had been £2,940; and the debt was £17,967. The revenue in 1837-8 was £3,859; in 1841-2, £1,692; in 1863-4, about £1,560. There is a guildry incorporation; and there are seven incorporated trades. A Bailie Court is held every Friday; and a Police Court on the forenoon of every Monday. Arbroath

unites with Forfar, Montrose, Breechin, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. In 1837, the municipal constituency was 245, and the parliamentary constituency, 452; and in 1864 the municipal constituency was 662, and the parliamentary constituency was 668. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1831, 13,795; in 1841, 14,576; in 1861, 17,593. Houses, 1,914. Estimated population of the parliamentary burgh in 1865, considerably above 20,000. Population of the municipal burgh in 1861, 7,984. Houses, 932.

The glory of Arbroath in former times was its abbey, the venerable ruins of which are still much admired by travellers. It was founded about 1178 by William I., and dedicated to the memory of Thomas-à-Becket. Its founder was interred within it; but there are no authentic remains of his tomb. It probably, however, stood near the great altar, in a spot which afterwards became a private burial-place. The monastery of Arbroath was one of the richest in Scotland, and its abbots were frequently the first churchmen of the kingdom. Cardinal Beaton was the last abbot of this establishment, at the same time that he was archbishop of St. Andrews. The monks were of the Tyronensian order, and were first brought from Kelso. A charter is still extant from John of England, under the great seal of that kingdom, by which the monastery and citizens of Aberbrothock are exempted "a teloniis et consuetudine," in every part of England except London and Oxford. This abbey was also of considerable note in Scottish history, particularly as the seat of that parliament which, during the reign of King Robert Bruce, addressed the celebrated manifesto to the Pope. After the death of Beaton, the abbey felt the destructive rage of the Reformers. The last commendatory abbot of Aberbrothock was John Hamilton, second son to the Duke of Chatelherault, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hamilton. The abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, son to the former, upon the 5th May, 1608. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom Patrick Maule of Panmure, gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI., purchased it, with the right of patronage of all the parishes thereto belonging, thirty-four in number. The abbots of this place had several special privileges. They were exempted from assisting at the yearly synods; and Pope Bennet, by his bull dated at Avignon, granted to John, Abbot of Arbroath, the privilege of wearing a mitre and other pontifical ornaments.

The ruins of the abbey are "most deliciously situated," and strikingly picturesque. The New Statistical Account of the parish, written in December 1833, describes them as follows:—"The precincts of the abbey were enclosed with a stone wall from 20 to 24 feet in height; and formed an area 1,150 feet in length from north to south, and in breadth 706 feet at the north, and 484 at the south end. At the north-west corner there is a tower, still entire, 24 feet square, and 70 feet high, formerly used as the Regality prison. The ground-flat is now converted into a butcher's shop. Another tower, somewhat smaller, stood at the south-west corner of the enclosure, which, with the addition of a slated spire, served for many years as a steeple to the present parish church. Having become ruinous it was taken down in 1830, and a remarkably handsome spire, 152 feet in height, has been erected in its place. The main entry to the area was by a stately porch on the north side. If it had not been that, a few years ago, the vaulting was taken down under an apprehension of insecurity, this would have been entire. For defence it appears to have

been furnished with a portcullis, which now forms the armorial bearings of the town of Arbroath. There was another entry, but far inferior in architectural display, at the south-east corner, known by the name of the Darngate. A considerable portion of the north side of the enclosure was occupied by the Abbey church. The dimensions of this building were—length, 270 feet; length of transept, 132 feet; of the nave, 148 feet; and of the choir, 76½ feet; breadth of the transept, 45½ feet; of the central aisle, 35 feet; and of each of the side aisles, 16½ feet. From marks, visible on the walls, the height from the pavement to the roof appears to have been 67 feet. The building is now in a state of ruin. All that remains is the south wall, with part of the east and west ends. A portion of the two western towers still exists in a very mutilated condition. The great entrance at the west end of the church is entire, with indications of a circular window above. A similar window, on a smaller scale, is to be seen on the upper part of the wall of the south transept. The other windows which remain are in the early-pointed or lancet-shaped style. The pillars which supported the roof of the church are all demolished; but their foundations may be traced without difficulty. Adjoining to the south transept, on the east, is a building said to have been the charter-house of the abbey. It consists of two vaulted apartments, the one above the other, in a state of good repair. Immediately in front of this, and of the south transept, appear to have been the cloisters; and at a short distance from the south wall of the nave are the remains of the Abbot's house, which is still inhabited as a private mansion. On the whole, the buildings, although, when entire, they must have had an imposing aspect, were inferior, in point of magnificence, to some others of which Scotland could boast." The ruins too, are picturesque only in the large view, and have totally lost their beauty in detail and all their sculptural decoration; but the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have appointed a keeper of them, and expend annually a sum in repairing the extant walls.

Jurisdiction over the criminal affairs of the abbey and over its prison was resigned by the monks to a layman; and in the year 1445, the election to this office led to very disastrous consequences. The monks that year chose Alexander Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, and commonly known by the appellation of The Tiger, or Earl Beardy, to be the baillie or chief-justiciar of their regality; but he proved so expensive by his number of followers and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place Alexander Ogilvie of Innerquharly, nephew to John Ogilvie of Airly, who had an hereditary claim to the place. This occasioned a cruel feud between the families; each assembled their vassals; and "there can be little doubt," says Mr. Fraser Tytler, "that the Ogilvies must have sunk under this threatened attack, but accident gave them a powerful ally in Sir Alexander Seton of Gordon, afterwards Earl of Huntly, who, as he returned from court, happened to lodge for the night at the castle of Ogilvie, at the very moment when this baron was mustering his forces against the meditated assault of Crawford. Seton, although in no way personally interested in the quarrel, found himself, it is said, compelled to assist the Ogilvies, by a rude but ancient custom, which bound the guest to take common part with his host in all dangers which might occur so long as the food eaten under his roof remained in his stomach. With the small train of attendants and friends who accompanied him, he instantly joined the forces of Innerquharly, and proceeding to the town of Ar-

broath, found the opposite party drawn up in great strength on the outside of the gates." As the two lines approached each other, and spears were placing in the rest, the Earl of Crawford, anxious to avert it, suddenly appeared on the field, and galloping up between the two armies, was accidentally slain by a soldier. The Crawfords, assisted by a large party of the vassals of Douglas, and infuriated at the loss of their chief, thereupon attacked the Ogilvies with a desperation which soon broke their ranks, and reduced them to irreclaimable disorder. Such, however, was the gallantry of their resistance, that they were almost entirely cut to pieces. Nor was the loss which the Ogilvies sustained in the field their worst misfortune; for Lindsay, with his characteristic ferocity, and protected by the authority of Douglas, let loose his army upon their estates, and the flames of their castles, the slaughter of their vassals, the plunder of their property, and the captivity of their wives and children, instructed the remotest adherents of the justiciar of Arbroath, how terrible was the vengeance which they had provoked.

The revenues of this abbey at the Reformation were as follow: money £2,553 14s.; wheat 30 ch. 3 bolls, 3 fir. 2 pecks; bear 143 ch. 9 bolls, 2 pecks; meal 196 ch. 9 bolls, 2 fir.; oats 27 ch. 11 bolls; salmon 37 bar. and 2 bar. grilises: omitted capons, poultry, grassums, dawikis, and all other services and duties: to this is also to be added the teinds of the kirks of Abernethy, Tannadice, and Monifieth. While some workmen were employed in 1835, in clearing out the rubbish from the ruins of the abbey, they came upon a stone coffin containing the skeleton of a female which had been carefully enveloped in a covering of leather. This must have been some lady of rank in her day, and the good folks set it down as the remains of the Queen of William the Lion, who, as well as her husband, the founder of the abbey, was interred here.

During the war, in 1781, this coast was annoyed by a French privateer, named the Fearnought of Dunkirk, commanded by one Fall. On the evening of the 23d of May, he came to anchor in the bay of Arbroath, and fired a few shot into the town; after which he sent a flag of truce on shore, with the following letter:

"At sea, May twenty-third.

"Gentlemen, I send these two words to inform you, that I will have you to bring to the French colony, in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town on fire directly; such is the order of my master the king of France I am sent by. Send directly the mair and chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me, or I'll make my duty. It is the will of yours.

"To Monsieurs Mair of the town called }
Arbrought, or in his absence, to the }
chief man after him, in Scotland." }

The worthy magistrates, with a view to gain time to arm the inhabitants, and send expresses for military aid, in the true spirit of subtle diplomacy, gave an evasive answer to Monsieur Fall's letter, reminding him that he had mentioned no terms of ransom, and begging he would do no injury to the town till he should hear from them again. Upon this Fall wrote a second letter to them in the following terms:

"At sea, eight o'clock in the afternoon.

"Gentlemen, I received just now your answer, by which you say I ask no terms. I thought it was useless, since I asked you to come aboard for agreement. But here are my terms; I will have £30,000 sterling at least, and 6 of the chiefs men of the town for otage. Be speedy, or I shoot your town away directly, and I set fire to it. I am, gentlemen, your servant. I sent some of my crew to you; but if some harm happens to them, you'll be sure will hang up the main-yard all the preseners we have aboard.

"To Monsieurs the chiefs men of }
Arbrought in Scotland." }

The magistrates having now got some of the in-

habitants armed, and their courage further supported by the arrival of some military from Montrose, set Fall at defiance, and "ordered him to do his worst, for they would not give him a farthing." Whereupon, says the worthy historian of this memorable transaction in the annals of Arbroath; terribly enraged, and no doubt greatly disappointed, he began a heavy fire upon the town, and continued it for a long time; but happily it did no harm, except knocking down some chimney-tops, and burning the fingers of those who took up his balls, which were heated.

ARBROATH AND DUNDEE RAILWAY. See DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY.

ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY. This railway commences at the harbour of Arbroath, and passing through the valley of the Brothock, and the upper part of the valley of the Lunan, and skirting the lochs of Balgavies and Rescobie, terminates in the Playfield of Forfar. Its length is 15½ miles, with a rise of 220 feet. The act of parliament for it, 6° William IV., cap. 34, was obtained in May 1836; and a supplementary act was obtained in April 1840, 3° Victoria, cap. 14. Under these acts the railway company had a fixed capital of £120,000, with power to borrow £40,000 in addition. The expense of constructing it was £131,644. About 5 miles of it were opened for traffic on 3d September, 1838; and the whole line on the 2d of January, 1839. There are six intermediate stations between the terminal stations: viz., Colliston, Leysmill, Friockheim, Guthrie, Aulbar road, and Clocksbriggs. The population of the eight parishes through which the railway passes, including the towns of Arbroath and Forfar, is about 35,000. The effects on the district of this cheap and speedy means of communication were soon remarkable, and furnished a striking example of the utility of railways, and the great comfort and accommodation they afford to the public. Previous to 1839 there was not a stage-coach or conveyance of any kind for passengers between Arbroath and Forfar. The first year the railway was opened, there were conveyed upon it 98,513 passengers; and from the 2d of January, 1839, to the 5th of November, 1842, the number conveyed upon it amounted to 376,167. The goods conveyed during the same period amounted to 207,806 tons. During all this time too, and for several years after, the railway had only a single line of rails, and got little benefit from connection with other railways. But in the beginning of 1846, an agreement was made to incorporate it with the Aberdeen railway, to lay down upon it a second line of rails, to give its rails and carriages the same gauge as those of the Aberdeen railway, and to work it fully in connection with all the trains between Dundee and Aberdeen; and when these arrangements came into operation, they necessarily gave it a vast increase of utility. See ABERDEEN RAILWAY.

ARBUTHNOT, a parish in the south-east part of the county of Kincardine. Its post-town is Bervie. It is nearly of a triangular form, with the exception of a small district on the south-west side, which forms a projection southward of the water of Bervie, which, except at this point, divides it from the parishes of Bervie and Garvock. Upon the west it is bounded by the parishes of Fordoun and Glenbervie, or the great hollow of the Mearns, the Bervie and the Forth forming the dividing line on this side; and on the north-east and east it is bounded by the parishes of Dunottar and Kinneff. The surface presents two rising grounds or ridges, with hollows or valleys betwixt them and the boundaries of the parish on each side, where the ground again rises to still greater height, but in no quarter does the rise

much exceed 600 feet. The narrow valley in which the Bervie runs is highly picturesque and beautiful, containing the noble mansion of Arbuthnot and the ruined house of Allardyce, with the church situated between them. Within this parish there are several freestone quarries of excellent quality. In one spot there is a trap-rock full of pebbles, with some green tasper of considerable beauty. On the south side of the Bervie, nearly opposite the church, a vein of manganese occurs. No coal or limestone has been discovered; but some chalybeate springs indicate the presence of iron. The proprietors are five in number; but Lord Arbuthnot is the only one resident. By a map of the county, executed in 1774, it appears that there are in this parish 7,785 Scotch, or 9,893 English acres, of which about two-thirds are cultivated; and about 300 acres are under wood. The Statistical reporter, in 1838, states that the average rent of the arable lands is only 18s. per acre; and that the real rental is about £6,200. The house of Kair, the property of the family of Kinloch, is a pleasant modern mansion. The family of Sibbalds of Kair, one of the most ancient in the county, possessed very extensive property in this parish. Among the last of this family was Dr. David Sibbald, who having been preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, son to Charles I., suffered much on account of his loyalty in the civil wars, was imprisoned in London, and had his estate forfeited. He lived, however, to witness the restoration of Charles II., and died in his own house of Kair, in 1661. The celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, had his birth and early education in this parish. He was son to Alexander Arbuthnot, minister here, who was deprived for nonconformity in the year 1689. Dr. Arbuthnot received the first part of his education at the parish school of Arbuthnot, whence he and his elder brother Robert, afterwards a banker at Paris, removed to Marischal college of Aberdeen, about the year 1680. This parish gives the title of Viscount to the ancient family of Arbuthnot, who also have the title of Baron Inverbervie, and whose only seat is Arbuthnot House, within the parish. The peerage was created in 1641. Population of this parish in 1831, 944; in 1861, 932. Houses, 176. Assessed property in 1865, £8,916 7s. 10d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Viscount Arbuthnot. Stipend, £225 0s. 9d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £10 fees. There are four private schools. The church is probably 400 years old, but is in good repair, and has 440 sittings. Adjoining it is an aisle of beautiful workmanship, which was built by Alexander Arbuthnot, designed, in the appendix to Spottiswood's History, brother to the baron of Arbuthnot, and parson of Arbuthnot and Logie-Buchan. He was elected the first Protestant principal of King's college, Aberdeen, in 1569. The lower part of this aisle was intended and has been used as a burial-place for the family of Arbuthnot. In the upper part was a well-finished apartment filled with books chiefly in divinity, bequeathed by the Rev. John Sibbald, one of the ministers of Arbuthnot, for the use of his successors, but which have all disappeared.

ARCHAIG, or ARKEG (LOCH), a beautiful sheet of water in the parish of Kilmallie, Inverness-shire, about 16 or 17 miles in length, and from 1 to 1½ in breadth. It is only about 2 miles distant from the south-west extremity of Loch-Lochy, and about 10 miles from the Neptune inn at the western end of the Caledonian canal. This loch presents one of those many spots of surpassing beauty which are so

numerous in Scotland, and yet so little known. Hundreds of tourists pass within a very short distance of this loch every season without one paying it a visit; and if the masters of the steam-boats which ply on the canal are aware of its existence at all, they are utterly ignorant of its picturesque and romantic beauty. Even Macculloch, indefatigable as he was in his researches, omitted visiting this enchanting spot. "It is said," he tells us, "that Loch-Arkeg is a picturesque lake, though unknown; which seems probable from the forms of the hills, and the nature of the country. But on this I must confess ignorance, and plead misfortune, not guilt; the flight of what never ceases anywhere to fly—time; and the fall of what seldom ceases here to fall—rain." The opening of the glen of Archaig is divided by a ridge of hills into two valleys of unequal breadth. This ridge commences near the farm of Clunes, rising in little round knolls crowned with wood, which gradually increase in height as they penetrate the glen, till they terminate abruptly in a lofty wooded precipice, the base of which is washed by the waters of the lake. In the southern—which is the broadest of these divisions—are situated the pleasure-grounds and house of Achnacary, the family-mansion of Cameron of Lochiel. Through the other, which is called Mil-dubh, or 'the dark mile,' there is a road to the shores of the lake. The lake may be approached by either of these openings, but the scenery of the latter is the most picturesque and romantic. Indeed, we know of hardly any place which can be put in competition with the Mil-dubh. It is a narrow, wooded pass, bounded on the one hand by the ridge already mentioned, which separates it from Achnacary; and on the other by a lofty barrier of almost perpendicular rocks. Great masses of these immense rocks have fallen down in various places, and now form small hills at the base of the precipices from which they have been detached. The whole pass is covered with trees—chiefly pine and birch—from its very bottom to the top of the mountains on both sides. Even the perpendicular barrier of rock on the north is covered with wood to the summit. Every interstice or opening in the rock seems to give root to a tree; and so much is this the case, that in many places the rocks are completely hid by the leafy screen which covers and ornaments them; yet a great deal of the wood which once occupied this pass has been cut down, and it has consequently lost something of the dark look which it formerly had, and which gave rise to its name. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the effect has not been increased by removing part of the wood. The numerous partial and varied lights which have thus been let in upon the scene, the exposure of the rocks which has been made in various places, and the shadowy gloom preserved on others, give a life and character to the pass of the Mil-dubh which is inexpressibly enchanting. The glen of Achnacary is also fine, though of a different style of beauty. The scenery is here of a more open character,—but still beautifully wooded, and more cultivated. The tourist will do well to visit both places, but he should most certainly approach Loch-Archaig by the pass of the Mil-dubh. By this road the lake is entirely hid till the traveller is close upon it. After penetrating through the pass, and just before entering on the lake, a small stream, falling over the rocks to the north, forms a pleasing cascade finely fringed with trees and underwood which overhang and almost dip into its waters. Immediately afterwards the lake begins to appear, small apparently at first, but gradually enlarging as we advance. Ascending a small hill a short way up its northern shore, its whole extent is opened up, stretch-

ing far to the west, and surrounded with dark and lofty mountains,—its shores richly wooded, and indented by winding bays and jutting promontories. Two or three small islands speck its bosom, and immediately opposite, on the southern shore, a dark forest of natural pine trees of great size frowns over it. Looking to the east, across the lower portion of the lake, we have the opening of Achnacary, with its house and pleasure-grounds; and in the distance, the waters of Loch-Lochy, with the mountain-barrier on its opposite shore. Altogether, Loch-Archaig affords scenery of the finest description, and it is questionable if it is excelled, or even equalled by any of our Scottish lakes.

The shores of this romantic lake more than once gave shelter to Prince Charles after his discomfiture at Culloden. A few days after that fatal encounter, he lodged at the house of Donald Cameron of Glenpean, on this lake. After his return from the islands, he and Donald Cameron slept for some hours on the top of a mountain called Mamnan-Callum, on the shores of this lake, within sight of the encampment of his pursuers, which was not above a mile distant. Here they arrived in the morning, and remained till evening watching the motions of their enemies; at night-fall they betook themselves to Corrie-nan-gaul, in Knoidart, in which latter district he wandered for some time. Again, however, he was hunted by his ruthless pursuers towards Lochaber; and again the shores of Loch-Archaig afforded him shelter. Cameron of Clunes, the ancestor of the present possessor of that farm, being himself in peril, had erected a hut on a hill called Tor-a-muilt, or 'the Wedder's hill,' at the bottom of Loch-Archaig. To this place the Prince was taken by Clunes, and here he lurked securely, though in the immediate neighbourhood of his foes, for several days. At this period Charles is described as wearing a shirt extremely soiled, an old tartan coat, a plaid, and a philabeg. He was bare-footed, and had a long beard. In his hand he usually carried a musket, and he had a dirk and pistol by his side. A few years ago, an ancient claymore, much injured with rust, was found near the site of this hut, which, in all probability, had belonged to Charles or some of his friends.—It was on the shores of Loch-Archaig that Munro of Culcairn was shot by an exasperated Highlander, shortly after the suppression of the Rebellion; and it reflects infinite credit on this people, that notwithstanding all the calamities they suffered, this is the only instance of assassination which can be brought against them. Mr. Chambers [History of the Rebellion in 1745, vol. ii. p. 139] has erred in several particulars in his account of this affair. The perpetrator was not a servant of Glengarry, but one of the clan Cameron, who resided on Loch-Archaig; his name was Dugald Roy Cameron, or, as he is still styled in tradition, Du Rhu. It is well known that an order was issued to the Highlanders to deliver up their arms after the Rebellion. Dugald, willing to make his peace with the government, sent his son to Fort-William with his arms to be delivered up. The young man when coming down Loch-Archaig was met by an officer of the name of Grant, who was conducting a party of military into Knoidart. This monster immediately seized the young man, and notwithstanding his statement as to the object of his going to Fort-William, ordered him to be shot on the spot. His father, fired at this savage deed, swore to be revenged, and learning that the officer rode a white horse, watched his return behind a rock, on a height above Loch-Archaig. Major Munro had unfortunately borrowed the white horse on which Grant rode, and he met the fate which was intended for another. Dugald Roy escaped at the

time, and afterwards became a soldier in the British service.

ARCHASIG-HIRM. See RONA.

ARCHERBRECK. See CANOBY.

ARCHIESTOWN, a village in the parish of Knockando, Morayshire. It stands on the moor of Ballintomb; and the nearest post-office to it is that of Craigellachie. It was founded in 1760, and partly burned in 1783; and it now consists of a principal street, a square, and several lanes. It contains an United Presbyterian church; and is a centre of influence to a considerable surrounding district. There is a mineral well in its vicinity. Population in 1861, 174. See KNOCKANDO.

ARCLET (LOCH), a small gloomy-looking sheet of water in the north-west corner of the parish of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, and bordering on Aberfoyle parish. A stream flows out of its western side into Loch Lomond at Inversnaid; while the sources of the Forth are within half-a-mile of it on the south; so that it appears to lie on the dividing ridge betwixt the waters of the two friths. The road from Inversnaid to Loch Katherine passes on the southern side of the loch, which is wholly destitute of picturesque features.

ARD (LOCH), a beautiful sheet of water in the parish of Aberfoyle, at the eastern base of Ben-Lomond. By a mountain-road, which is often travelled, it is about 7 miles distant from the Trosachs. The distance from Glasgow to Aberfoyle is about 30 miles, and from the parish church to the entrance of the lake, a mile. There are in fact two lakes, which are separated from each other by a stream about 200 yards in length; but the lower lake is of small extent, its length being scarcely a mile, and its breadth about half-a-mile. The upper lake is 5 miles in length, and 2 miles broad. The valley of Aberfoyle, with its varied rocks and precipices, and its river winding amid pleasant meadows and richly wooded hills, is very beautiful; but Loch-Ard, with its adjoining scenery, is the object of greatest interest in the district, and yields to none of the Scottish lakes in picturesque beauty and effect. The traveller, leaving Aberfoyle, after a walk of about a mile, arrives at the opening of the lower lake, the view of which is uncommonly grand. Far in the west, Ben-Lomond raises his huge and lofty form amid the clouds; while in nearer prospect are beheld gentle rising grounds covered to their summits with oak trees and waving birch. In front are the smooth waters of the lower lake; its right banks skirted with extensive woods which cover the adjoining mountains up to half their height. This, with the nearly inaccessible tract which lies to the westward, is what is called the Pass of Aberfoyle, and anciently formed one of the barriers between the Highlands and the Lowlands. This pass has been the scene of many fierce encounters in former times; in particular, one took place here between the Highlanders and the troops of Cromwell, in which the English soldiers were defeated. Advancing up the pass, the traveller arrives at the upper portion of the lake. A fine view of it is obtained from a rising ground near its lower end, where a footpath strikes off the road into the wood that overhangs the stream, connecting the upper with the lower lake; or a still finer, perhaps, from a height about 2 miles up the eastern side of the lake, a little way below what is called the Priest's point or craig. Here the lake is seen almost in its whole expanse,—its shores beautifully skirted with woods, and its northern and western extremities finely diversified with meadows, corn-fields, and farm-houses. On the opposite shore Ben-Lomond towers aloft, in form like a cone, its sides presenting gentle slopes towards the north-

west and south-east. A cluster of rocky islets near the opposite shore, lend their aid in ornamenting the surface of the waters of the lake; and numerous rocky promontories and sheltered bays with their waving woods increase the effect of the scene. A small wooded island, seen near the opposite shore, on the right side, is Duke Murdoch's isle. On this islet Murdoch, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland during the captivity of James I. in England, erected a tower or castle, the ruins of which still remain; and tradition reports that it was from hence he was taken previous to his execution at Stirling. On the shores of Loch-Ard, near a ledge, or rather wall of rock, about 30 feet in height, there is a singular echo which repeats a few words twice over.

ARD, or AIRD. See AIRD.

ARDARGIE, an estate in the parish of Forgan-denny, Perthshire. Here is a remarkably perfect small Roman camp, situated on a high bank, which overlooks the river May, slopes to the west, and commands an extensive prospect among the Ochils, and along the course of the Roman road from Ardoch to the Tay. The camp is an exact square, of about 270 feet on each side; and is defended by trenches of 30 feet in width and about 14 in depth. There was once a village of Ardargie, but it is now extinct.

ARDAVASAR, or ARDVASAR, a bay, a headland, and a hamlet on the Isle-of-Skye side of the Sound of Sleat, about 6 miles north-east of the Point of Sleat, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Armadale Castle, Inverness-shire. The headland is the ordinary landing-place from Arasaig.

ARDBLAIR, an old mansion in the parish of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. It is one of those ancient massive-looking structures which partake, in a nearly equal degree, of the gloomy, frowning, suspicious-looking style of the olden time, and the more open and commodious fashion of our own days. The castle is one of the family seats of Mr. Blair Oliphant of Gask and Ardblair, but it is now occupied by the tenant of the adjoining farm. On the south side of the house lies the moss of Ardblair, a tract of some 20 or 30 acres, covered with reeds and pools.

ARDCHATTAN, a large highland parish in the Lorn division of Argyleshire. Its post-office is Bunawe. It consists of the large district of Ardchattan proper in the north, and of the smaller district of Muckairn in the south. The former was anciently called Balmhaodan, and seems to have taken that designation from the same obscure ancient anchorite who gave name to the parish of Kilmodan or Kilmodan in Cowal; and the latter was anciently called Kilespikarrol, which signifies the cell or ecclesiastical retreat of Bishop Cerylus or Cerullus. The boundary between the two districts is Loch Etive. Ardchattan proper is bounded by Loch Creran, Loch Linnhe, Loch Etive, the river Awe, the northern part of Loch Awe, the parish of Glenorchy, and the district of Appin; and measures upwards of 40 miles in extreme length from north-east to south-west, and about 10 miles in mean breadth. Muckairn is bounded by Loch Etive, and by the parishes of Lismore, Innishail, and Kilchrenan; and measures about 9 miles in extreme length from east to west, and from 5 to 6 miles in mean breadth.

Ardchattan proper is as grandly and wildly mountainous a region as almost any in the Highlands; and, though picturesquely diversified with glens and woods and waters, contains a vast proportion of rugged alpine heights and of waste bleak mosses and moors. Its chief glens are Glensalloch, a sort of pass among the mountains, 6 miles in length, between Loch Creran and Loch Etive;

Glendow, extending from east to west, and scarcely 3 miles in length; Glenure, extending about 3 miles from a grandly mountain-girt head down to the river Creran; Glenetive, 16 miles in length south-westward to the head of Loch Etive, and all lonely and sublime, and anciently a royal forest; Glenhetland, a branch of the preceding, about 3 miles from the loch, and about 2 miles long; Glenkinglas, 9 miles long, upwards of a mile broad, and descending to the south side of the upper part of Loch Etive; and Glen-uve, parallel to the preceding, south of it, about 4 miles long, and about 1 mile broad, and beautifully verdant. A grand array of mountains occupies the northern side of the parish; and of these Benvean, Benmolurgan, Benveck, Benscoullard, and Benaulay, are the most conspicuous. The stupendous Benveedan occupies the frontier toward the Glencoe district of Appin. Two grandly romantic mountains, called Buachail Etive or 'the keepers of Etive,' overhang Glenetive and form a sublime background to vista-views from the upper parts of Loch Etive. Bentreelahan flanks the north side of that loch, over a distance of 5 miles from near its head; and Benstarive, a vast broad-based mass, with an altitude of at least 2,500 feet, flanks the other side right opposite. Benchav-rach, Benketlan, Ben-nan-aighean, and Bencochail, are all grand mountains between Loch Etive and Loch Awe. But vastly the grandest in that quarter, and indeed one of the sublimest in Scotland, is Bencruachan. See the article BENCRUACHAN.

This great district contains a few pine and fir plantations, and abounds in natural forest trees, and contains altogether about 3,000 acres of woods. Every cutting of the woods is supposed to yield the proprietors no less than £15,000 or £16,000 sterling. They consist of ash, birch, hazel, and alder, but chiefly oak. Roes and fallow-deer run wild in the woods; and foxes, hares, wild-cats, pole-cats, martins, weasels, otters, badgers, black-cocks, moor-fowl, ptarmigans, partridges, plovers, eagles, and hawks are found here. The soil of the arable lands is generally light and dry, and when properly cultivated, and allowed time to rest, produces excellent crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. The largest estate, that of Barcaldine, is about 12 miles north-east from Oban, 28 miles south-west from Fort-William, and the like distance north-west from Inverary. It is situated on Loch Creran, and comprehends the whole of the southern banks of Loch Creran, a stretch of about 12 miles of coast, while at one point on the south it nearly reaches Loch Etive. This estate contains 10,741 acres Scots, or 13,546 imperial; but a large addition may be made on account of the great inequality of surface throughout, particularly on the hills and woods, so that the true extent of surface-measure may fairly be taken at upwards of 15,000 imperial acres. The rental, including the value of the sheep-farms and the wood-cuttings, was estimated in 1835 at nearly £2,700. There are six heritors, all of the name of Campbell; and the chief modern mansions are Lochnell House, Barcaldine House, Drimvuick House, and the House of Inverawe. The assessed property in 1843 was £10,708; in 1860, £12,471. A chief antiquity are the supposed vestiges of an ancient Dalriadic city: see BEREGONIUM. Another chief antiquity is Ardchattan priory, situated on the north side of Loch Etive, about 10 miles from Dunstaffnage. It belonged to the monks of Vallicaulum, a branch of the Benedictines; and was founded about the year 1230 by Duncan M'Coull, ancestor of the Macdougalls of Lorn, and was burned by Colkitto during Montrose's wars. The dwelling-house of the proprietor of the surrounding

lands was formerly a part of the monastery, and his offices occupy great part of the ground on which the rest of it stood. In the walls of what remains are two stone coffins in niches, one of which is ornamented with a font, and an inscription in the Runic character. We are informed by some of our writers, that Robert Bruce held a parliament here, when he retired into this district after his defeat in the battle of Methven. But, as Pennant has remarked, it was "more probably a council," as "he remained long master of this country before he got entire possession of Scotland." The parts of Loch Etive adjacent and upward are replete with interest. See ERIVE (LOCH), and CONNALL FERRY. The valley of Eta is famous as having been the residence of Usnath, father of Nathos, Althos, and Ardan; the first of whom carried off Dathula, wife of Conquhan, King of Ulster, which is the subject of a beautiful poem of Ossian. There is a small island, with some vestiges of a house upon it in Loch Etive, which goes by the name of *Elain Umich*, or 'the island of Usnath;' and on the farm of Dulness, in Glenetive, is a rock rising in the form of a cone, and commanding a romantic prospect, which to this day retains the name of *Grianan Dearduil*, 'the basking-place of Dathula.'

Muckairn is much less loftily mountainous than Ardchattan proper, and possesses a larger proportion of low and arable lands. A range of heights called the Mallore extends across part of it from north-east to south-west, but has nowhere a greater elevation than about 1,100 feet. The coast is generally low; and the shore line is diversified with creeks and headlands, and with the two fine bays of Aird and Stonefield. Since the year 1753, a great part of the district has been held in lease by an English Company, for the sake of converting its woods into charcoal, and of using this in the manufacture of pig-iron. The ore is imported from Lancashire; the smelting of it is carried on in extensive works, called the Lorn Furnace, in the vicinity of Bunawe; and the iron produced has the reputation of being among the best in the kingdom. This business, in its several departments, in the woods and at the works, employs the greater part of the population, and is found to be not at all conducive to a good state of social morals. The population of the entire parish of Ardchattan in 1831 was 2,420; in 1861, 2,110. Houses, 406. Population of Ardchattan proper in 1831, 1,650; in 1861, 1,381. Houses, 255.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyll. Patron, Campbell of Lochnell. By decree of locality in 1817, the whole valued teinds of Ardchattan and Muckairn were granted to the minister of Ardchattan. Stipend, £283 3s. 2d.; glebe, £8. There are three places of worship, Ardchattan, Muckairn, and Invergueschan in Glenetive. Muckairn has a minister to itself, [See MUCKAIRN;] and at Invergueschan there is a missionary, who preaches alternately with the missionary of Glencoe and Glencleran. A new and more centrally situated church was opened in Ardchattan parish, in July 1836; sittings 450. Both the old and new churches are situated close upon the northern shore of Loch Etive, the former 10 miles, and the latter 8 from the western boundary, and 30 and 32 miles respectively from the north-eastern boundary. There are two parochial schools, one in Ardchattan and the other in Muckairn. The salary of the school-master of Ardchattan is £45; of the one of Muckairn, £50. There is one Free church in Ardchattan proper, and another in Muckairn: attendance at the former, 130,—at the latter 270; yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the former, £69 4s. 8½d.,—in connexion with the latter, £76 0s. 6½d.

There are two Assembly's schools, a Society's school, and three or four private schools.

ARDCHEANOCHROCHAN. See TROSACHS.

ARDCHULLERIE. See LUBNAIG (LOCH.)

ARDCLACH, a highland parish in Nairnshire. It is bounded by Auldearn, Nairn, Cawdor, Moy, Duthil, and Edinkelly parishes; and is about 10 or 12 miles long, and between 7 and 8 broad. It has a post-office of its own name,—a branch from Forres. The Findhorn river traverses the parish, and is here rapid, and frequently impassable, excepting at the bridges. In 1809 the parliamentary commissioners authorized the execution of a road from Relugas, along the eastern side of the Findhorn, to join the old military road from Fort George to Edinburgh, through Strathspey and Braemar, near Dulsie bridge, and thus connect Forres with the Aviemore road and the south of Scotland. A branch-road falls into this at Tominarroch, half-way between the bridge at Relugas and Dulsie bridge, connecting it with Nairn. The distance of the kirk of Ardclach from Nairn by this branch-road is about 9 miles. The valley of the Findhorn here presents very beautiful scenery. "The whole country for several miles eastward," say the Messrs. Anderson, in their Guide to the Highlands, "is composed of a highly crystalline porphyritic granite, displaying, in some instances, faces of a hard columnar rock, which confine the waters of the Findhorn to a deep, narrow, and irregular channel; and in other places giving rise—from a tendency in their masses to exfoliate and decompose—to open holms and smooth grassy banks. All the varieties of hardwood characteristic of the course of Scottish rivers are seen in rich profusion on both sides of the stream; while the adjoining hills also exhibit a few scattered remnants of the ancient pine forests which formerly covered the country. Towards the east, the eye is attracted by the bright light green masses of the oak and birchen copses of Tarnaway and Relugas, which form the outer fringes of the more sombre pine woods. About a mile below Dulsie, a beautiful sequestered holm greets the traveller, encircled with terraced banks and birchen bowers; and in the centre of which rises a small cairn, with an ancient sculptured tablet, about eight feet high, and half as broad, standing at one end of it, and having a rude cross and many Runic knots still discernible on its surface. Tradition calls it the stone of memorial of a Celtic princess, who perished in the adjoining river, while attempting to ford it on horseback with her lover, a Dane. Immediately behind this spot, the high promontory of Farness rises nearly 200 feet above the river, the direct course of which it has shifted, and confined to a deep winding chasm of at least 3 miles' circuit." See DULSIE BRIDGE. Five considerable burns drain the flanks of the parish into the Findhorn; and one of these is eminently picturesque. See ALTNAIRIE (THE). This parish is a mountainous district, covered with heath; and furnishes little of any other kind of pasture. There is a considerable quantity of wood in it, chiefly consisting of firs, birch, alder, hazel, ash, and some oaks. The woods and hills abound with moor-fowl, woodcocks, partridges, hares, and foxes; some deer are found; and the otter and wild cat are sometimes seen. There are about 2,000 acres of arable land, and 4,000 acres of moss and moor, a very small part of which seems to be improvable for corn-lands. Very great improvements have recently taken place in agriculture. There are six landowners; and the valued rent is £2,326. The only mansion is Coulmony House. Population in 1831, 1,270; in 1861, 1,330. Houses, 262. Assessed property in 1860, £4,389.

This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Lethen. Stipend, £248 1s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £42 2s. 9d., with £4 10s. fees. The parish church was built in 1839, and has 686 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £90 2s. 8d. There are at Fortnightly a Society's school and a female school.

ARDELISTER ISLANDS. See KILDALTON.

ARDEN, a village within the burgh boundaries of Airdrie, parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire.

ARDENCONNEL. See ROW.

ARDEONAIG, or LOCH TAYSIDE, a mission under the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, which was divided as a separate charge from the parishes of Killin and Kenmore, in Perthshire, by authority of the presbytery of Dunkeld, about 1786, and consists of portions of these two parishes. Its greatest length is 7 miles; greatest breadth, 4. Population in 1831, 650. Church built by the Marquis of Breadalbane, in 1822; sittings 650. Minister's stipend £60, with a manse, and a glebe of the value of £12.

ARDERSIER, or ARDROSSER, a parish on the east coast and north-east corner of Inverness-shire. It contains a post-office of its own name, the fortifications and lands of Fort George, and the larger part of the village of Campbellton. See GEORGE (FORT) and CAMPBELLTON. The parish is bounded by the Moray frith, Nairnshire, and the parish of Petty. Its greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is about 4 miles; and its breadth is upwards of 2 miles. The shore is sandy and flat, which is the character of the whole of this side of the Moray frith from Inverness to Nairn. The rental of the parish, including the farm sold to government when the garrison of Fort-George was built, was £365 in 1792; the rent of the garrison-farm was £50. At that period nearly the whole parish was in the possession of one farmer; but the greater part was sublet by him in small farms of from 20 to 30 acres. There were scarcely any enclosing walls known except a few rudely constructed of fowl or earth. But now the rental is believed to be about £1,000, agriculture is vastly improved, and the lands are let in long-leased farms, and about 1,500 acres are under cultivation and about 1,800 in pasture and heath. The roads are exceedingly good. Where this parish is divided from Nairnshire, there is a stone about 6 feet high, and 3 broad, called the Cabbac stone, which, tradition says, was erected over a chieftain who fell in an affray about a cheese, in the town of Inverness. The whole parish is the property of the Earl of Cawdor, and was a part of the lands of the Bishop of Ross, with some temple-lands formerly belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The territory which constitutes the precinct of the Fort, was purchased by government about the year 1746. Near to Ardersier—which is situate on the southern shore of the Varar—a very curious Roman sword and the head of a spear, were discovered. Population in 1831, 1,268; in 1861, 1,239. Houses, 199. Assessed property in 1860, £2,275.

This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1802, and has upwards of 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 480; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £221 17s. 3d. There is in Campbellton an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 150. There are two private schools.

ARDFERN, a post-office station subordinate to Lochgilphead, Argyshire.

ARDGAY, a village in the parish of Kincardine, and near Bonar-Bridge, on the north border of Ross-shire. It has a commodious inn, and communicates daily by public conveyance with Tain. A deed was granted in 1686 to erect it into a burgh of barony and a market town, with bailies, burgesses, tolbooth, market-cross, weekly market and two yearly fairs; but the deed was never carried into effect.

ARDGOUR, or ARDGOWER, a district in the extreme north of the mainland of Argyshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Loch Shiel, and on the north and east by Loch Eil. There is an excellent road from Loch Moydart to the Corran of Ardgour; and from the latter place there is a ferry across Loch Eil to the military road from Fort-William to the Low country. See articles SHIEL (LOCH), and EIL (LOCH). In 1829 a church was erected here by the parliamentary commissioners. See article BALLACHULISH.

ARDGOWAN. See INNERKILP.

ARDINCAPLE. See ROW.

ARDINNING, a lake, of about 60 acres in area, in the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire.

ARDINTENNY, a village, with a post office, in the parish of Kilmun, Argyshire. It stands on the west side of Loch Long, 4 miles from Strone ferry at the mouth of that Loch, and 12 miles from Strachur on Loch Fyne. Its site is a spit of low ground, zoned with verdure, at the base of steep, lofty, and picturesquely wooded mountains. The village has of late been considerably enlarged for the accommodation of summer sea-bathers; and it is a regular calling-place of the Glasgow steamers to Loch Goil and Arrochar. A regular ferry also plies between it and Colport, on the opposite shore of Loch Long; and a road leads from it, among the mountains, by way of Loch Eck to Strachur. The village has now a chapel of ease. Glenfinnart House, A. Douglas, Esq., is in the vicinity. "The lass o' Ardintenny" is a well-known song of Tannahill; but, as to both person and place, was probably a mere fancy-piece.

ARDKINGLASS. See LOCHGOILHEAD.

ARDLAMONT, a headland of Argyshire, between the kyles of Bute and the mouth of Loch Fyne. It is 6 miles north-east from Skipnish, the opposite point on the western side of the loch.

ARDLE (THE). See AIRLE (THE).

ARDLER, a station on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, 2 miles from Cupar-Angus, and 5 miles from Newtyle, on the south-west border of Forfarshire.

ARDMADDY, in Nether Lorn, at the southern entrance of the singularly intricate and narrow channel, or kyle, between the island of Seil and the mainland of Argyshire. There is a small bay here, the shores of which are bold, and finely wooded. Pennant was hospitably received at Ardmaddy house, and has thrown his reflections on the condition of the Highland peasantry into the form of a vision with which he represents himself as having been favoured here. [See Second Tour, in KERR's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. iii. pp. 357—360.] A quarry of white marble veined with red exists here.

ARDMEANACH, or THE BLACK ISLE, the large peninsula between the Moray frith and the Cromarty frith. It comprises 8 parishes, and is distributed among the counties of Cromarty, Ross, and Nairn. It consists for the most part of a series of sandstone ridges, and has, from almost end to end, a broad-backed hilly summit. See MULLEBY. It lay, till somewhat recent times, in a dismally bleak and

moorish condition; but is now extensively cultivated and well-intersected by roads.

ARDMHERIGIE. See **ARDVERIKIE**.

ARDMINISH, a bay about the middle of the east side of the island of Gigha, Argyshire. It has good anchorage, in depths of 6 or 7 fathoms, and is frequented by vessels bringing coals, lime, and other imports, and taking away the produce of the island. At the head of it stand the parish church and the manse.

ARDMORE, a low, wooded, beautiful promontory, in the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire. Its head is a circular, soil-clad rock of about 40 feet in height, popularly called the *Hill of Ardmore*; and the rest of its surface is flat alluvium, lying very little above the level of high-water, and connected by a narrow isthmus with the mainland. The whole promontory is a conspicuous feature in the magnificent, lagoon-like scenery of the upper frith of the Clyde. See **HELENSBURGH**. The mansion of Ardmore is a pleasant modern building.

ARDMORE, a headland, a bay, and some small islands, on the east side of the island of Islay, and in the parish of Kildalton, Argyshire.

ARDMORE, a headland in the Vaternish district of the west side of the island of Skye, Invernessshire. A hostile party of the Macdonalds of Uist once landed here while many of the Macleods of Skye were assembled in the adjacent church of Trumpan, and they suddenly surrounded the building, set fire to it, and destroyed nearly all who were in it; but before they got back to their boats, avengers came pouring down at the call of "the fiery cross," and slew the greater number of them on the beach.

ARDMORE, a harbour on the south side of the Dornoch frith, and within the parish of Eddertoun, Ross-shire. It affords accommodation to vessels of 150 tons burden; and is frequented in summer by smacks and schooners, chiefly with cargoes of coals and lime.

ARDMUCKNISH. See **AIRDS**.

ARDNACROSS, an estate and a small bay, in the parish of Campbellton, and east side of Kintyre, Argyshire. The bay is 6 miles north-east of the town of Campbellton, and affords anchorage to vessels.

ARDNAFUARAN. See **ARASAIG**.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a bold and broad promontory, at the extreme north-west of the mainland of Argyshire. It is the most westerly ground of the mainland of Scotland; and from the time of Somerled the Great till the reign of James VI., it constituted the political division between the Northern and the Southern Hebrides. Its name means the headland of the narrow seas, and is strikingly descriptive; for not a more conspicuous or terrible promontory exists among the many sounds and expanses which wash the coasts of Scotland. The shores around it are rugged, and have been the ruin of multitudes of vessels; and all the seaboard contiguous to it, for a long distance both coastwise and inland, is mountainous and bleak and wild. A lighthouse was built on the point of the promontory in 1849. "It is situated in north latitude $56^{\circ} 43' 45''$, and west longitude $6^{\circ} 13' 30''$; and it bears from Calliach Head north-east $\frac{3}{4}$ east, distant 7 miles; from the Cairns of Coll, east-south-east, distant 8 miles; from Rana Head, south $\frac{1}{4}$ east, distant 30 miles; from Scour of Eigg, south-west, by south $\frac{3}{4}$ west, distant 11 miles; and from Bo-Askadil Rock, west-south-west, distant 7 miles. The light is a fixed one, and of the natural appearance. It is visible in a north-westerly direction from north-east by east $\frac{3}{4}$ east round to south-west by south. The lantern is elevated 180 feet

above the level of the sea; and the light is seen at the distance of about six leagues, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere."

ARDNAMURCHAN, a large highland parish on the west side of the mainland of Argyshire and Invernessshire. It contains the promontory of Ardnamurchan, and takes name from it; and it contains also the three post-office stations of Kilchoan, Strontian, and Arasaig. So late as the year 1630, the most westerly district, or that of the peninsula which terminates in the promontory of Ardnamurchan, constituted a separate parish called Kilchoan, from a church of that name dedicated to St. Coan; while the other districts formed a second parish, under the name of Eileinfinnan or Island Finan, from a beautiful little island in Loch Sheil, then the residence of the minister, and site of the principal church. In still more ancient times, the two most northern districts probably formed a third parish, named Kill-Maria, or Kilmarie, after a church—some vestiges of which still remain at Keppoch in Arasaig—dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The present parish comprehends five several districts, or countries, as they are here called, viz.: 1st., Ardnamurchan Proper, or the old parish of Kilchoan, which is 16 miles in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in its mean breadth;—2d, Sunart, which is 12 miles by 6;—3d, Moydart, which is 18 miles by 7;—4th, Arasaig;—and 5th, South Morar. The two first of these districts are in the shire of Argyre; and they join at Tarbert in an isthmus of about 2 miles in breadth, extending from Salen, a creek on the north side of Loch Sunart, to Kinira bay; and extend in one range from east to west. The others are in the shire of Inverness, and lie parallel to each other and to Sunart, from which Moydart is separated by Loch Sheil; the river Sheil being the boundary between the north-east corner of Ardnamurchan Proper, and the south-west of Moydart, for about 3 miles, to its fall into the sea at Castle Tioram. The greatest length of the entire parish, calculating by the nearest road, is not less than 70 miles; its greatest breadth, 40. It is computed to contain 273,280 acres of land and water; of which, it is believed, about 200,000 acres are land. It consists principally of moors and mountains and hills, in general more rugged and precipitous than of great elevation, the highest not exceeding 3,000 feet. There is a considerable extent of oak-coppice on the shores of Loch Sunart. There are large tracts of moss, and vast tracts of moorland wastes; yet the scenery, as a whole,—or at least the most accessible portions of it along the glens,—cannot be called bare; and the pasturage, as compared with that of Mull, is rich and thrifty. The fisheries are numerous and various, but have hitherto yielded vastly less produce than might be expected. Quarries and mines are worked at Laga and Strontian,—the former a hamlet overhung by lofty mountains on the shores of Loch Sunart, and the latter to be noticed in a separate article. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £6,894 6s. The most interesting antiquity is described in the article **MINGARRY CASTLE**; and the several great districts and sheets of water in the articles **SUNART**, **MOYDART**, **ARASAIG**, **MORAR**, **GLENFINNAN**, **SUNART (LOCH)**, and **SHEIL (LOCH)**. Castle Tioram was burned in 1715, since which time it has been in ruins. The houses of Kinloch-Moydart (since rebuilt in an elegant style by Colonel Donald Macdonald), and Morar, together with every hut which they could discover, were burned by the king's troops in 1746, who also destroyed all the stock of cattle. One excellent road leads from Strontian to Corran Ferry, and another leads from Arasaig to Fort William; but, in general, inland communica-

tion is much impeded by bridgeless rivers, marshy grounds, and want of roads. Several good harbours exist both on the outer coasts and within the sea-lochs; but they are comparatively little used. The main marketing of the parish is done either across the Sound of Mull with Tobermory, or by the Skye and Long Island steamers with Glasgow. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 5,669; in 1861, 4,700. Houses, 861. Population of the Inverness-shire district in 1831, 2,358; in 1861, 1,917 Houses, 326.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £228 4s. 4d., with a manse and glebe. The parish church was built in 1830, and has 600 sittings. An assistant minister has under his charge the greater part of Moydart, and the whole of Arasaig and South Morar, and officiates in two places of worship, 46 and 56 miles distant from the parish church, the one a thatched house at Polnish, and the other a school-house at Ardnafuaran. Stipend, £88 11s. 1d., with £5 for communion elements. A missionary on the Royal Bounty, with a salary of £60, has charge of the district of Laga, 10 or 12 miles in extent along Loch Sunart, and preaches in a thatched house midway between the parish church and the church of Acharacle. Two ministers, each with a government church and a manse, have charge of the large districts of ACHARACLE and STRONTIAN; see these articles. There was a Free church preaching station in Ardnamurchan Proper; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £8 6s. 7d. There are two Free churches,—one for Acharacle and Moydart, and the other for Strontian. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster of Ardnamurchan was raised to £50. There are also a school at Strontian, two Assembly's schools, and three other schools.

ARDNEIL. See KILBRIDE-WEST.

ARDO. See BANCHORY-DAVENICK.

ARDOCH, a village in the parish of Muthill, Perthshire. It stands on the river Knaik and on the road from Stirling to Crieff, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the village of Muthill, and 12 miles north by east of Stirling. It is sometimes called Braço from the estate of which it is feued. A Chapel of Ease was built here in 1780, and contains 600 sittings. Here also is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with this in 1865 was £177 1s. 7d. An United Presbyterian church stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south. The village contains a subscription library; and is a thriving place. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of January, on the last Tuesday of April, on the first Tuesday of August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Population, in 1861, 807.

A large Roman camp at Ardoch has been an object of intense interest to all Scottish antiquaries, and the subject of high controversies among them; and is both one of the largest and one of the best preserved antiquities of its class in Britain. It closely adjoins the village, and is intersected by the highway. "The situation of it," says the writer of the *Old Statistical Account of Muthill*, "gave it many advantages; being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a long way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep bank of the water of Knaik; which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides were most exposed; and there we find very particular care was taken to secure them. The ground on the east is pretty regular, and descends by a gentle slope from the lines of fortification, which, on that side, consist of five rows of ditches, perfectly entire, and running parallel to

one another. These altogether are about fifty-five yards in breadth. On the north side, there is an equal number of lines and ditches, but twenty yards broader than the former. On the west, besides the steep precipices above mentioned, it was defended by at least two ditches. One is still visible; the others have probably been filled up, in making the great military road from Stirling to the North. The side of the camp, lying to the southward, exhibits to the antiquary a less pleasing prospect. Here the peasant's rugged hand has laid in ruins a great part of the lines; so that it may be with propriety said, in the words of a Latin poet, 'Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit.' The area of the camp is an oblong of 140 yards, by 125 within the lines. The general's quarter rises above the level of the camp, but is not in the centre. It is a regular square, each side being exactly twenty yards. At present it exhibits evident marks of having been enclosed with a stone wall, and contains the foundation of a house, ten yards by seven. That a place of worship has been erected here, is not improbable, as it has obtained the name of Chapel-hill from time immemorial." The reporter goes on to state that there are other two encampments adjoining, having a communication with one another and containing above 130 acres of ground. These, he thinks, were probably intended for the cavalry and auxiliaries.

ARDPATRICK, a headland at the north side of the entrance of West Loch Tarbert, and at the south-western extremity of Knapdale, Argyleshire. Tradition asserts that St. Patrick landed here on his way from Ireland to Iona.

ARDRISHAIG, a small sea-port and post-town, in the parish of South Knapdale, Argyleshire. It stands at the east end of the Crinan canal, about 2 miles from Lochgilphead. It has a handsome recently-built hotel, and two places of worship, Established and Episcopalian; and it partakes in the institutions and marketings of Lochgilphead. Its inhabitants are supported principally by the Loch-Fyne herring fishery, by the traffic through the canal, and by the resort of steamers from Glasgow. Upwards of 100 fishing boats sometimes frequent the harbour during the fishing season; and commonly three steamers daily during summer, and either one or two during winter, ply between this and Glasgow, irrespective of those which pass through the canal. The quantity of sheep and cattle shipped here is considerable. On Wednesday, August 18th, 1847, the Queen and Prince Albert landed here, in their voyage from Inverary to Inverness-shire, and were welcomed by an immense and enthusiastic concourse of people. From the quay the royal party proceeded by a road about 200 yards in length, specially constructed for the occasion, and leading between a double row of trees, to the canal bank, where the royal barge was in waiting to convey them to the Victoria and Albert yacht, which, having rounded the Mull of Kintyre, lay at anchor in Crinan bay. Population in 1861, 902.

ARDROSS, a mountainous district, between Alness Water and Rorie Water, on the east side of Ross-shire. It was the early residence and fastness of the great clan Ross, and is now the property of Alexander Matheson, Esq.

ARDROSS, a barony in Fifeshire. See ELX.

ARDROSSAN, a parish, containing the sea-port town of Ardrrossan, and part of the sea-port town of Saltcoats, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the south-west by the frith of Clyde, and on the other sides by the parishes of West Kilbride, Dalry, Kilwinning, and Stevenston. Its greatest length is 6 miles, and its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$. The extent of sea-coast is about 4 miles. The

north-west quarter of the parish, between Ardrossan and Kilbride, is hilly; the highest hill in this quarter is Knockgeorgan, or Knockgargon, which rises 700 feet above sea-level. A very extensive and magnificent prospect of the frith of Clyde and its sea-boards and the mountains of Arran is seen from most parts of the parish, and looks particularly brilliant from Knockgeorgan. The principal streams are the Munnock or Caddel-burn, which rises in Kilbride, and flows eastward into the Gaaf; and the Stanley and Monfode burns, which flow southwards into the sea near Ardrossan. The soil is in general light and fertile. Aiton estimates the area of the parish at 9,000 Scots acres, and the real rent, in 1809, at £6,098. The Statistical reporter, in 1837, estimates the area at only 5,520 Scots acres; and the real rent at £7,800, being an average of 30s. per acre. The parish is intersected by three main lines of road; two of which run between Dalry and Ardrossan, and Dalry and Saltcoats, while the third, or coast-line, connects Saltcoats and Ardrossan. A railway from Ardrossan to Kilwinning was opened in 1832. This railway was executed by the projectors of the Glasgow and Ardrossan canal. As originally executed it was a single line worked by horses, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with branches of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This line, improved and doubled, now forms a locomotive engine line; and the railway distance from Glasgow to Ardrossan, is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In 1846, an act was obtained, but lies in abeyance, for extending the Glasgow and Neilston railway to the town of Kilmarnock, and to Ardrossan harbour. Limestone is extensively quarried in the upper part of the parish; coal is believed to be abundant, but is not worked; and building stones, both good and beautiful, are very plenteous, and have both been quarried almost where they were wanted, and brought by railway from Stevenston. A low island of about 12 acres, with good pasture, lies about a mile north-west of Ardrossan town, and affords some shelter to the harbour; and a beacon-tower was erected on it, but has long been out of use. Upwards of two-thirds of the parish is the property of the Earl of Eglinton; and the rest lies distributed among nine proprietors. Population in 1831, 3,494; in 1861, 6,776. Houses, 682. Assessed property in 1843, £11,774 13s. 10d.; in 1860, £23,077.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £261 1s. 3d., with a manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds, £676 11s. 11d. The original parish church stood on the Castle-hill of Ardrossan, and was overwhelmed by a storm in 1691; its successor of the next half-century stood on a sheltered site about half a mile inland; and the next was built in 1773 in the town of Saltcoats, and contains 840 sittings. But in 1844, there was built at Ardrossan, a handsome new church, with a fine spire, at a cost of upwards of £3,000; and in March 1851, this was constituted by the Court of Teinds a separate parish church, under the name of New Ardrossan. The right of presentation to it is vested in eight trustees. There is a Free church at Ardrossan; a Gothic edifice with a spire, built in 1859, at a cost of £2,000; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it, in 1865, was £234 5s. 5½d. There is also a Free church, a Gaelic one, at the west end of Saltcoats; it was originally connected with the Establishment, and was built about 1838; it is a neat Gothic structure, with Saxon door-way and small belfry, and contains 720 sittings; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it, in 1865, was £88 3s. 3½d. A United Presbyterian church is in Ardrossan, built in 1857, at a cost of £1,300; and another United Presbyterian church is in the Saltcoats part of Ardrossan

parish, was built in 1865-6, is a very handsome edifice, and succeeded a previous church of 1790. An Independent chapel also is in Ardrossan, and was built in 1861, at a cost of £550. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £60.

The TOWN OF ARDROSSAN stands about 1 mile north-west of Saltcoats, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kilwinning, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Glasgow. It anciently consisted of a baronial castle, a church, and a small fishing village,—all situated on a slightly elevated promontory, or small low projecting hill. How early it existed is not known; but both castle and village were at least contemporaneous with Sir William Wallace, and were the scene of one of his exploits. The castle being in possession of the English, Wallace, with some of his men, came stealthily by night, and set fire to the village as a lure to draw the garrison out; and while they ran to quench the fire, he and his men entered the castle, slew the English as they returned, and threw their corpses into the dungeon, which thence got the name of Wallace's Larder. The castle continued for ages after to be habitable, but was at length destroyed by Oliver Cromwell; and only slight vestiges of it now remain. An ancient proprietor of it, before it passed into the possession of Lord Eglinton's ancestors, was popularly reputed to be a warlock, and figures in some wild old legends as the Deil o' Ardrossan. Within the area of the original parish church lies an ancient tombstone which popular belief associates with him. "On this is sculptured the figure of a man at full length, with two shields of arms laid over him. One appears to represent the royal arms of Scotland, being the lion rampant—the other is probably the escutcheon of the deceased. Before the building of the new town, this was an exceedingly secluded spot, and the superstitious dread which was entertained for the sanctuary of 'the Deil o' Ardrossan' was very great. It was believed that were any portion of the 'mould' to be taken from under this stone, and cast into the sea, forthwith would ensue a dreadful tempest to devastate sea and land."

The modern town originated in special exertions of the 12th Earl of Eglinton. His lordship's idea was to make it the port of Glasgow. Steam navigation and steam-tugging were then unknown; the navigation of the parts of the frith of Clyde above the Cumbraes was often baffling and tedious; the navigation of the river above Port-Glasgow was practicable only for small vessels and with great difficulty; and it seemed to the Earl of Eglinton and to several rich gentlemen who co-operated with him, that if Ardrossan were connected with Glasgow by a canal, and were provided with a deep and capacious harbour, it could not fail to attract to itself the greater part of the sea-business which was then done at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and perhaps give rise to a good deal more. The canal was to be cut from the suburb of Tradeston at Glasgow, by way of Paisley and Johnstone, a distance of nearly 31 miles to Ardrossan, and was estimated to cost £125,900; but, though promptly commenced at the Tradeston end, it never was executed farther than to Johnstone. The harbour was projected on a most magnificent design, such as would have made it scarcely inferior to any in the kingdom, and was commenced with great ceremony on the 31st of July 1806. But the estimated cost of it proved to be enormously under the mark; yet the Earl drove it forward with great energy of purpose and with vast personal sacrifice, till near the end of his life; and in 1815, four years before he died, and after upwards of £100,000 had been expended on it, Messrs. Telford & Rennie reported that £300,000 more would be re-

quisite to complete it. The works were for a long time suspended; but after the thirteenth Earl came of age, they were resumed on a scale of less extent, but still of great value; and now they are complete. The harbour is at once capacious, commodious, and well-sheltered; and there is a lighthouse with a fixed light on the north-east breakwater. A railway, as formerly stated, was projected to connect the harbour of Ardrossan with the canal at Johnstone; but it could not be executed farther than Kilwinning, and served for some years chiefly for bringing coals to the harbour. But now, under the name of the Ardrossan railway, and in connexion with the Glasgow and Ayr railway, it is one of the busiest lines in Scotland, and is serving largely and brilliantly, though in a very different way than was then dreamed of, some of the very purposes which were sought to be served by the original scheme of the canal.

The modern town itself was commenced about the same time as the harbour, and has been dependent on it for prosperity. It is built on a regular plan, with streets wide, straight, and crossing one another at right angles, and edified chiefly with neat, well-finished, two-story houses. The plan comprises also a crescent, of splendid design, around the fine sweeping bay on the east side of the town toward Saltcoats. There are many handsome villas, varied in style, but all more or less tasteful; and there is an elegant occasional residence of Lord Eglinton, called the pavilion. There is also a large and good-looking edifice, built for baths on the tontine principle in 1807,—allowed for a time to go to disuse and decay, but refitted in 1833. The chief inn is a very commodious one called the Eglinton Arms. The several churches have a fine appearance; and the whole place looks cleanly, cheerful, and prosperous. The town contains the sessional school, a private school, two ladies' schools, a school of industry, a post-office, a stamp-office, offices of the Bank of Scotland, of the Royal Bank, and of the City of Glasgow Bank, a number of insurance offices, a gas company, a bowling club, a curling club, a farmers' society, an artillery volunteer corps, and a total abstinence society. Ardrossan possesses great attractions as a bathing-place, and is now one of the much frequented summer resorts on the firth of Clyde. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Ayr July fair, and on the fourth Thursday of November; and a projected annual tryst of two days in July, for sheep, wool, and cattle, was begun in 1846, but has ceased. The harbour, even while lying in the incomplete state in which the late Earl left it, was capable of accommodating a great number of vessels of almost any size, and was secure against almost every wind, and was often crowded in rough weather with vessels which ran to it for shelter. A considerable coasting-trade became steadily established at it, chiefly in the export of coals and cast iron; and since the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, steamers have regularly sailed from it to Arran and Belfast. Within the year 1864 no less than 237,527 tons of cast iron were shipped here. In 1849, when the route of the Scottish mails to Ireland by way of Portpatrick to Donaghadee was given up, and a route was adopted from the Clyde to Belfast, multitudes of persons, who had no particular interest in the matter, were astonished that Ardrossan was not made the packet-station; and, as to all the main circumstances of directness, speed, and safety, it certainly seems decidedly superior to Greenock. Population of the town in 1837, about 920; in 1861, 3,192. Houses 249.

ARDROSSAN (New). See ARDROSSAN.

ARDROSSER. See ARDERSIER.

ARDSHIEL, the seat of a chief cadet of the Stewarts of Appin, on the southern shore of the Linnhe-loch, near Kentallen bay, and about 3 miles from Ballachulish ferry at the mouth of Loch Leven. Stewart of Ardsheel was among the foremost who espoused the cause of Prince Charles in 1745; and, like many of his brother-outlaws, had to consult his safety by retiring to a remarkable cave in this neighbourhood. The mouth of the cavern is singularly protected by a waterfall which descends like a crystal curtain in front of it, but through which no traces of such an excavation are perceptible.

ARDSTINCHAR, an old castle, anciently the seat of a branch of the Bargany family, on the river Stinchar, a little above the village of Ballantrae, Ayrshire. From its situation in a narrow pass commanding two entrances into Carrick,—that along the shore, and that which leads up the river and across the country to Girvan,—this fortalice must have been of considerable importance in remoter ages. Pitcairn, in his History of the House of Kennedy, gives some curious information respecting it.

ARDTORNISH. See ARTORNISH.

ARDUTHIE, an estate in the parish of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. The new town of Stonehaven is built upon it, and was originally called Ardsuthie, and is still sometimes called the Links of Ardsuthie. See STONEHAVEN.

ARDVASAR. See ARDAVASAR.

ARDVERIKIE, a shooting-lodge, built by the Marquis of Abercorn, on the banks of Loch-Laggan in Inverness-shire, which has obtained great and unexpected notoriety from having been occupied by Her Majesty and suite for a few weeks in the months of August and September, 1847. It occupies a green flat at the head of a little bay formed by one of the wooded promontories which jut into the loch. It was erected by the Marquis about 1840; and is a plain unostentatious building, rather irregular in its construction,—the windows, roof, and chimney-stalks a good deal in the cottage-style, and the whole suiting pretty closely one's idea of what quarters for the accommodation of a large shooting-party ought to be. The lodge is built close to the loch, the water flowing up almost to the walls on three sides of the building. For a shooting-box, as we have before remarked, the house is remarkably large and commodious. It has the appearance of being built at different times, as convenience dictated, one addition succeeding another, until, in the course of time, as might be supposed, an originally small square cottage had swelled out and covered the whole promontory. Its narrow windows—one hundred in number, and each of the front windows surmounted with a deer's head and antlers—add to the impression that the lodge is an antique structure, but in reality it is quite modern, and the masonry, though not the architecture, bears the stamp of yesterday. The gardens attached to the lodge are extensive and well managed, producing all the fruits and flowers of the country; and a fine lawn, with clumps of trees, gives a baronial aspect to the spot. A number of marquees were placed on the green, at proper distances from the lodge, in order to accommodate the servants of the royal visitors.—The interior of the lodge corresponds pretty closely with its external appearance,—the rooms being more comfortable than spacious, and their chief decoration being the antlers of deer shot in the surrounding forest. On the bare walls of two of the principal apartments are roughly sketched, by the masterly hand of Landseer, several of his best known and finest productions, and among them 'The Challenge,' and 'The Stag at Bay.' There is a splendid collection of stags' heads in the long corridor from which the

rooms on the ground-floor are approached. Many of these have thirteen and fourteen points; the greater number are royal heads, and to none would the most experienced deer-stalker take exception. The ornaments of the corridor are also those of the bed-rooms above stairs, in each of which, placed directly above the chimney-piece, the highly polished *os frontis* of a deer, surmounted by a pair of branching antlers, invites the wearied sportsman to dream of the adventures which await him among the corries and passes of the forest next morning.—The surrounding scenery is quite in keeping with the style of the lodge and its internal arrangements. The loch in front is a sheet of water about eight miles in length, with less than the usual complement of islands on its surface, and possessing nothing in its appearance which raises it above mediocrity among the list of Highland lakes. See LAGGAN (Loch). Yet, apart from scenic effect, it is not without claims to consideration; for it abounds with quantities of the finest black trout; and of the three little islands which stud its surface, the two nearest the lodge have traditional associations which invest them with no common interest. On one of these, called Eilan-an-Rìgh—‘the King’s Island’—are still visible from the windows of the lodge some remains of rude masonry which the country people say mark the residence of the ancient kings of Scotland, when they came to hunt in the adjoining forests; and quite close to it is Eilan-an-Conn—‘the Dogs’ Island’—which, as the name implies, was used by these barbaric and sporting monarchs as a kennel. The Gaelic name of the spot on which the lodge stands connects these loose traditions with a very ancient and obscure portion of Scottish history; for Ardverikie means, it is said, ‘the residence of Fergus.’ There is, however, very fair ground for believing that the district of country now occupied by the Marquis of Abercorn as a deer forest, was in former times a favourite hunting-ground with the Scottish kings. A mound is pointed out in the garden round the lodge, covered with fox-gloves, dockens, waving goose-grass, thistles, and a variety of other weeds, beneath which the dust of Fergus and four other monarchs is said to repose; and really the place looks genuine enough. We prefer, however, relying upon the fact that the surrounding country has from time immemorial contained the most favourite haunts of the red deer, and that in those wild times when the Majesty of Scotland harboured principally in Inverness-shire, their hunting propensities would naturally lead them to the banks of Loch Laggan.—The scenery about Ardverikie lodge is almost entirely destitute of those abrupt and massive features, and that bold outline, which give to the Lochaber hills so noble and prominent a character; nor has it the bleak, deserted, solitary appearance of the moors which occupy the east of Badenoch; but the land slopes gently up on each side of the loch, in gradually ascending heights clothed a good way from the water’s edge with birch, hazel, aspen, and mountain ash,—the natural growth of the country,—and opening as it ascends into spacious corries. Smooth summits of plain unpretending outline terminate the view, which has, in fact, little except its natural and unadorned character to recommend it. Her Majesty, however, could see from the windows of the lodge patches of snow still lingering on Corarder; and the unassuming grace of the woods, the brilliant verdure in which the brackens clothe the whole scene, the unsophisticated air of everything around, might not prove unacceptable after the stately magnificence of Windsor-Park and the elaborate agriculture of the Home-Farm. With respect to the

forest, it is as yet almost in its infancy; for though in former times the number of deer on it was very great, the introduction of sheep into this part of the country about sixty years ago drove them off to seek for cleaner pasture and more secure resting-places. The ground which the lodge occupies has been rented from Macpherson of Cluny, the proprietor, by the Marquis of Abercorn, on a long lease. Its extent may be estimated from the fact that it has a circumference of forty miles, and embraces within its ample space, besides the large grazing-farms of Galov and Camdanoch, Benalder, with its numerous corries. The Marquis, upon obtaining his lease, threw the farms once more into forest, and introduced new herds of deer. It is said that not less than from 9,000 to 10,000 sheep could be kept on this extent of land, which is famous for the richness of its pasture—has now, after a very few years’ preservation, a stock of more than 2,000 red deer—and which, surrounded as it is by the forests of Mar, Athol, Breadalbane, Gaick, the Monadh-Liadh, and Invereshie, must rapidly increase its present numbers—Ardverikie is about 37 miles from Fort-William, 16 from Dulmenny the nearest post, and 10 from the parish church of Laggan. The road from Fort-William to Laggan crosses the mouth of Glennevis, and passes the old castle of Inverlochy, still pretty entire. Running through Torlundy-moss, at the base of Ben-Nevis, it proceeds through a country little cultivated, but apparently susceptible of much improvement. Only here and there occurs a rig of corn or of potatoes, with a straggling cot-house nestled in a forest of peat-stalks. At Spean-bridge, 9 miles on the way, the road enters Glen-Spean. From Spean, as far as Tullish, the strath is well-cultivated. The Spean-water winds through a rocky channel, occasionally hidden by groves of birch and oak. Bounded on the north by the hills of Achnavite and Reinamagach, and on the south by the high hills of Unachan, Lianachan, and Ben-Chinaig, Strathspean presents a landscape not often surpassed in beauty. From Tullish the road passes through a district exceedingly barren: grey rocks and patches of luxuriant heather, thrown about and intermingled as if from the hand of a sower, form the basework of the scenery. In a drive of 9 miles some three houses only are to be seen, and two of the three are shepherds’ boothies. A mile or two from the west end of Loch Laggan, the road enters Badenoch. The drive along the north shore is most delightful. The hills slope abruptly down to the lake, and for several hundred yards up, the hill-sides are covered with weeping birches, fantastically-shaped oaks, and mountain-ashes.

ARDVOIRLICH. See EARN (Loch).

ARDVRAICK. See ASSYNT.

ARDWALLUM, a post-office station, subordinate to Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

ARDWELL, an estate in the parish of Stony Kirk, Wigtonshire. It comprises a bay, a headland, and other places of its own name, and is a centre of influence to a considerable surrounding district; and at Ardwell inn is a post-office. See article STONY-KIRK.

ARGYLE, a district of Argyleshire. It is separated from Lorn by Lochs Melfort, Avich, and Awe,—from Knapdale, by Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal,—and from Cowal, by Loch Fyne. The name Argyle is said to be derived from *Earra Gheidheal*, ‘the country of the Western Gael;’ and certainly this district is well entitled to the name, both from the eminent grandeur and romance of its highland scenery, and from the number and prominence of its old historical associations. See ARAY (THE),



and INVERARY. Population of the district in 1831, 17,658; in 1851, 17,219. Houses 2,862.

ARGYLE'S BOWLING GREEN, a group of precipitous, rugged, lofty mountains, occupying the peninsula between Loch Goil and Loch Long, on the east border of Argyleshire. The mountains have more sternness, more savageness, more true sublimity, than any other group in this part of Scotland; and their shoulders and summits look in the distance as if carved and contoured like statuary, and they form a superb sky-line and a magnificent background to the westward view from all the bosom and most of the shores of the upper frith of Clyde. See **LONG (LOCH)**, and **ROSENEATH**.

ARGYLESHERE, an extensive county of the south-west of Scotland. It comprehends several large islands, as well as a considerable portion of the mainland. The latter part is of a very irregular figure; and is bounded on the north by Inverness-shire; on the east by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and the frith of Clyde; on the south by the Irish sea; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. According to Playfair, it lies between 55° 15' and 56° 55' N latitude, and 4° 32' and 6° 6' W longitude, and extends 90 miles from north to south, and, in some places, upwards of 40 miles from west to east. Its area, according to the same authority, is about 2,400 square miles, or 1,536,000 English acres, exclusive of its islands. But this county is intersected by so many inlets of the sea, and has as yet been so imperfectly surveyed, that no correct estimate can be formed of its extent. Dr. Smith, in his 'Agricultural Survey of Argyleshire,' estimates its utmost length, viz. from Loch Eil to the mull of Kintyre, at 115 miles; and its breadth from Ardnamurchan to the source of the Urchay, or Orchy, at 68 miles. He also estimates the superficial area, exclusive of the islands, at 2,735 square miles; while Sir John Sinclair has calculated it at only 2,260 square miles. The islands belonging to this shire have a joint superficial area, according to Dr. Smith, of 1,063 square miles; and, according to Sir John Sinclair, of 929 square miles; making a total area, according to the former, of 3,798; and, according to the latter, of 3,189 square miles, or 2,002,560 English acres, being one-tenth of the whole surface of Scotland. These admeasurements must be regarded of course as mere approximations to the actual area both of mainland and islands; nor, until the Trigonometrical Survey of Scotland is published, is it worth while to attempt their rectification from existing materials.

The northern division of the mainland of the county is cut off by Loch Linnhe, and contains the districts of Lochail, Ardour, Sunart, Ardnamurchan, and Morvern; and the rest of the mainland comprises the five divisions of Lorn, between Loch Linnhe and Loch Awe,—Argyle, between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne,—Cowal, between Loch Fyne and the Frith of Clyde,—Knapdale, between the Crinan Canal and the Lochs Tarbert,—and Kintyre, all south of the Lochs Tarbert. The islands, with the exception of a few small ones in the Clyde, lie in three divisions:—1. Mull, together with Canna, Rum, Muick, Coll, Tiree, Gometray, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, and a number of adjacent islets; 2. The islands of Lorn, the chief of which are Shuna and Lismore within Loch Linnhe, and Kerrera, Seil, Easdale, Luing, Shuna, Lunga, and Scarba, very near the western coast; and, 3. Jura and Islay, together with Colonsay, Oronsay, Gigha, and some small adjacent islets. But the whole county is politically divided into six parts:—1. Mull, comprehending the districts of mainland north of Loch Linnhe and the Mull group of islands; 2. Lorn, comprehending the

mainland division of Lorn and the Lorn islands; 3. Argyle, or Inverary, identical with the mainland division of Argyle; 4. Cowal, identical with the mainland division of Cowal; 5. Kintyre, comprising the peninsula and islets of Kintyre, and part of Knapdale; and 6. Islay, comprehending the Jura and Islay group of islands, and part of Knapdale.

The surface of a large portion of this great county is either grandly picturesque or brilliantly romantic; and very much of the mainland is an alternation of bleak barren moorlands, rugged chains of mountains, deep glens, winding inlets of the sea, and extensive sheets of inland water. The northern and eastern parts are peculiarly bleak, rugged, and mountainous, but interspersed with narrow and sheltered glens; and the western section is very irregular in its outline, and deeply indented by large bays or lochs. The greater proportion of what may be called arable land is composed of the level tracts along the coasts. About one-eighth part of the surface is under cultivation. The soil, according to Playfair, consists of the following varieties: "1. Gravel mixed with vegetable mould, occurring chiefly in the more lofty mountains, and along the banks of the rivers which have their sources in these mountains. 2. Peat-moss, occupying the extensive moors and low grounds, from which the water does not flow freely. 3. Decayed limestone. 4. Decayed slate mixed with coarse limestone. Of the two last, the former is a light soil, the latter more stiff; but both are fertile, and found in tracts not greatly elevated above the level of the sea. They form the great mass of the soil in the fertile districts of Mid-Lorn, Nether-Lorn, Craignish, &c. 5. A barren sandy soil, originating from freestone, or micaceous schistus, prevalent in the westerly parts of the mainland, and in some of the islands. Besides these, other kinds of soil are found in this county; and sometimes several species graduate insensibly into one another. In general a light loam mixed with sand, on a bottom of clay or gravel, prevails. On the acclivities of the hills, the most common soil is a light gravel on till. In the lower grounds, there is sometimes a mixture of clay and moss, and sometimes a coat of black mossy earth. The soil appropriated to pasture is partly dry, and partly wet and spongy; a considerable proportion of what is either flat or hilly is covered with heath. The summits of the highest hills are generally bare and barren rocks."

Some of the mountains are vast isolated masses; but others form ranges and groups, many constitute the main surface of entire districts, and not a few present such competing appearances of height, massiveness, and striking feature as make it difficult for a topographer to select any one in preference to others for specimen description. Some of the loftiest which have been measured are Ben-Cruachan, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, 3,669 feet; Benmore, in Mull, 3,168 feet; Cruach-Lussa, eastward of Loch-Swin, 3,000 feet; Beden-na-Bean, north of the head of Loch Etive, 2,720 feet; the Paps of Jura, 2,580 feet; Buachaille-Etive, overhanging Glen-Etive, 2,537 feet; Ben-na-hua, on the north side of Loch Linnhe, 2,515 feet; Ben-Arthur, or the Cobbler, at the head of Loch Long, 2,389 feet; Ben-More in Rum, 2,310 feet; and Ben-Tarn, south of Loch Sunart, 2,306 feet.

The principal streams are the Urchay or Orchy, and the Awe; the former flowing into, the latter flowing from Loch Awe. There are a multitude of minor streams, more distinguished by the romantic beauty of their course, than the volume of their water or their length of course. Loch Awe is the principal inland lake. See articles **AWE (LOCH)**,

and Orcuy. The total area of the fresh water lakes is about 52,000 square acres. The extent of marshy and mossy ground must be very great. Natural woods and plantations cover about 50,000 acres.

Limestone abounds in many parts of Argyleshire, and seems to form the whole body of the large rich island of Lismore, and there forms a durable cement under water. Roofing-slates of excellent quality form the body of the islands of Easdale, Luing, and Seil, and also form a great tract of rock at Ballachulish in Appin, and are very extensively quarried at both localities. Marble exists in various quarters; and granite is quarried near Inverary. Veins of lead are frequent in the limestone and other strata; mines of this metal are wrought at Strontian, at Tyndrum, and in Islay; and in the latter island a vein of copper is wrought, and the same mineral has been found at Kilmartin. There is abundance of plum-pudding stone at Oban, Dunstaffnage, and northwards along the coast. The species of earth, called strontites, or strontian, was first discovered in the district of Ardnamurchan in 1791. Coal is wrought near Campbellton, and also occurs in the island of Mull. Granite forms the great mountain-masses in the north-east part of the county; but mica-slate predominates in the geological features both of the mainland and isles; an extensive tract of porphyry occurs on the north side of Loch Fyne; and floetz-trap prevails in a few districts.

The climate of Argyleshire on the whole is mild, but excessively humid. In the north-eastern quarter, where the general elevation is greatest, it is often very cold. The principal branch of rural industry is that of rearing cattle and sheep. The quantity of grain produced bears a small proportion to the area. Oats are the principal grain raised, but a large import of meal is required for the home-consumption. Potatoes are very extensively cultivated, the poorest shieling having uniformly attached to it a small patch of potato-ground. The cattle reared here are of a small size, but highly esteemed in the markets of the South, to which they are exported in immense numbers. The sheep are chiefly of the Linton or black-faced breed; and have on the mainland displaced the horned cattle in most farms. Red deer are still found in some of the forests; and grouse and ptarmigans are plentiful.

The manufactures of this county are not great. A large quantity of kelp used formerly to be annually made along the shores, but it has been driven out of the market by foreign barilla. The fisheries, however, on the coast, and particularly in the lochs, are productive and improving. The two principal fishing-stations are Inverary and Campbellton; and large quantities of herrings are caught and cured at various stations along the coasts, and on the shores of the different lochs. Some leather is manufactured; coarse woollen yarns, stuffs, and stockings, are still made to a considerable extent; and at Bunawe and in Islay are valuable manufactures of iron. The general industry of the country, too, in getting up all possible produce for the provision markets of Greenock, Glasgow, and the places communicating with them, is very great, and has been amazingly stimulated by steam navigation. No similarly peopled region in any other part of Britain is so pervasively and ramifiedly plied with steam-vessels, and the effect of this so early as 1832, when the number of steam-vessels regularly plying in it was scarcely one half of the number at present, was so remarkable as to draw the following remarks from the Messrs. Chambers,—in their *Gazetteer of Scotland*:—"It is evident, from the peculiar form of Argyleshire, that it will always owe as much of the benefit arising from a ready communication between

its near and distant parts, to improvements in water carriage, as to any extension of that by land. The difficulty, indeed, of forming roads in a district so serrated by the sea, and so blocked up by chains of hills, is almost insurmountable; hitherto there have been only two or three roads in the county, skirting along the banks of the lochs. The very barrier, however, which mainly prevented communication in the days of our fathers, has turned out to be the highway in our own. By the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired spirit of the city of Glasgow, about 20 steam-vessels are constantly employed in conveying passengers and goods to and fro, throughout the country, and in transporting the country-produce to market at that city. The effect of this grand engine, even after so brief a period, is incalculable. It happens that, notwithstanding the immense extent of the country, there is not a single dwelling-place more than ten miles from the sea, nor a gentleman's seat, (excepting those on the banks of Loch Awe,) more than ten minutes walk from it. Every farmer, therefore, every gentleman, finds occasion to employ steam-navigation. When this mode of conveyance was in its infancy, it was generally supposed that the little wealth, bold shores, and scattered population of the county, kept it without the circle in which its adoption was to become beneficial. It came, however, to be attempted; and there is not now a loch, bay, or inlet, but holds a daily, or at least commands a weekly, communication with the lowlands and the several districts of the country. By this means, the farmers—even upon the smallest scale—are encouraged to fatten stock which they would never otherwise think of fattening; the fattening of stock, again, causes them to improve their arable land; the extra-profits enable them to buy luxuries which, in their turn, communicate sentiments of taste, and open the mind to liberal ideas. The comparative frequency, moreover, of their visits to the lowlands causes the speedier introduction of modern and improved systems of agriculture. Steam-boats are, in short, at once the heralds and the causes of every kind of improvement in Argyleshire; it is no hyperbole to say, that they have in ten years raised the value of land within the county twenty per cent. Every thing connected with this invention, so far as Argyleshire is concerned, bears a degree of romantic wonder strangely in contrast with its mechanical and common-place character. It accomplishes, in this district, transitions and juxtapositions almost as astonishing as those of an Arabian tale. The Highlander, for instance, who spends his general life amidst the wilds of Cowal, or upon the hills of Appin, can descend in the morning from his lonely home, and setting his foot about breakfast-time on board a steam-boat at some neighbouring promontory, suddenly finds himself in company, it may be, with tourists from all parts of the earth; he sits at dinner between a Russian and an American; and, in the evening, he who slept last night amidst the blue mists of Lorn, is traversing the gas-lighted streets of Glasgow, or may, perhaps, have advanced to Edinburgh itself, the polished, the enlightened, the temple of modern intelligence. Reversing this wonder, he who has all his life trod the beaten ways of men, and never but in dreams seen that land of hill and cloud whence of yore the blue-bonneted Gael was wont to descend, to sweep folds or change dynasties, can stand in the light of dawn amidst the refined objects of a capital, and when the shades of night have descended, finds himself in the very country of Ossian, with the black lake lying in imperturbable serenity at his feet, and over his head the grey hills that have never been touched by human foot. Steam-boats, it may be said, bring the most dissimu-

lar ideas into conjunction,—make the rude Gael shake hands with the most refined Lowlander,—and cause the nineteenth and the first centuries to meet together. No such lever was ever introduced to raise and revolutionize the manners of a people, or the resources of a country.”

Previous to the abolition of the feudal system, in 1745, the obstacles to improvement either in agriculture or manufactures were quite insuperable in this district of Scotland. The abolition of that system,—the conversion of corn rents, or rents in kind and services, into money rents,—the suppression of smuggling,—the execution of the Caledonian and Crinan canals,—the formation of excellent lines of road throughout the county under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners,—the more general diffusion of education,—and the introduction of a system of farming better adapted to the character and capabilities of the soil and country,—have all contributed to the improvement of this interesting district. But the main impulse has undoubtedly been given to industry in this quarter of the country by the introduction of steam-navigation, and the reciprocal intercourse which has consequently taken place between all parts of Argyleshire and the manufacturing districts of the west of Scotland.

The principal roads in Argyleshire are, 1st, the road eastward across Lochiel, being part of the communication from Arasaig to Fort-William; 2d, the road eastward from Ardnamurchan to Strontian and Coran Ferry, leading thence to Fort-William and the north sides of Loch Leven; 3d, the road south-westward and southward from Ballachulish, along the coast of Appin and Ardochattan, to Loch Etive; 4th, the road eastward and southward from Ballachulish, through Glencoe and Glenorchy, to Tyndrum and Dalmally; 5th, the road eastward from Oban, by Ben Cruachan and Dalmally, to Tyndrum, leading thence to Stirling and Dumbarton; 6th, the road southward from the preceding at Taynult up both sides of the middle and upper parts of Loch Awe; 7th, the road southward from Dalmally to Inverary; 8th, the road eastward from Craignish to Loch Fyne; 9th, the road southward from Inverary to Lochgilthead; 10th, four roads eastward across Cowal, together with coast roads round much of that district; 11th, the roads along the coasts of Knapdale and Kintyre, connecting Lochgilthead and Ardrishaig with Tarbert and Campbellton; and 12th, considerable lines of road in Mull, Jura, and Islay. During the heat of the railway excitement, projects were entertained for constructing a railway eastward from Oban to Tyndrum, and thence to the head of Lochlomond, and for constructing another northward from that line to Loch Leven, and thence to Fort-William, and along the great glen of Scotland; and very sanguine hopes were cherished respecting the success of the former, which it was computed would extend 46 miles, and cost, for a single line of rails, under £7,000 a-mile, or in total £322,000. The Caledonian canal belongs for a brief way to the north end of Argyleshire; and the Crinan canal insulates Knapdale and Kintyre from Argyle proper and Lorn.

Inverary is the capital of Argyleshire; Campbellton and Oban are the other principal towns; and these three places are burghs, and unite with Ayr and Irvine in Ayrshire, in sending a member to parliament. The other towns and principal villages are Tobermory in Mull, Lochgilthead at the boundary between Argyle and Knapdale, Ardrishaig, 2 miles south of the former, Tarbert at the boundary between Knapdale and Kintyre, Bowmore in Islay, and Dunoon in Cowal. Some of the principal mansions are Inverary Castle, the Duke of Argyle;

Kildalloig, Sir John Eyton Campbell, Bart.; Strontian, Sir James Miles Riddell, Bart.; Fassfern, Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart.; Dunstaffnage, Sir Angus Campbell, Bart.; Kilmory, Sir John Powlett Orde, Bart.; Southhall, John Campbell, Esq.; Kingierloch, Charles H. Forbes, Esq.; Craignish; Ardgarton; Dunderraw; Ardkinglass; Kilmartin; Strachur; Saddle; Kilfinnan; Sanda; Lazie; and Askish. The county sends a member to parliament; and its constituency in 1864 was 1,914. The valued realty in 1751 was £12,466 5s. 10d. sterling. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £227,493; and in 1843, £261,920. The total rental for 1847 was £268,079. The valuation for 1864-5 was £345,179; and the assessment for that year, for police and other purposes, was 2½d. per £1.

Previous to the equalization of weights and measures, the Inverary boll of grain contained 4 firlots 7½ per cent. above the standard, or 6 bushels, 1 peck, 9 pints, 10 cubic inches English; and the boll of meal, at Inverary, 8 stone; at some other parts 9 stone; and at Campbellton 10 stone. The Campbellton potato peck weighed 56 lbs. avoird., and measured 9 English wine gallons; while the Inverary peck measured only 6½ gallons. The customary pint contained 109·87 cubic inches; the pound at Campbellton 16 oz., and at Inverary, 24; the stone of butter, cheese, hay, lint, tallow, and wool, was 24 lbs. avoird.; and the barrel of herrings 32 gallons English.

The population of the county in 1801, was 81,277; in 1811, 86,541; in 1821, 97,316; in 1831, 100,973; in 1841, 97,371; in 1861, 83,859. Inhabited houses in 1861, 14,636; uninhabited, 639; building, 117. The slow increase of the population from 1801 till 1831, and the subsequent fluctuation of it, may be attributed partly to the limited nature of its territorial resources; partly to the extensive emigration which has taken place from this county chiefly to Canada; and partly to the system so generally pursued by the large proprietors of throwing several small farms into the hands of one tenant, and discountenancing any attempt at minute subdivision of the soil. The number of crimes committed in Argyleshire, in 1863, was 101; the number of persons confined in Inverary and Campbellton jails, 61 and 95; and the average duration of their confinement, 28 and 31 days. The number of parishes assessed for the poor, in 1863, was 30; the number of registered poor, 3,856; the number of casual poor, 727; the sum expended on the registered poor, £23,019; the sum expended on the casual poor, £829.

One of the synods of the Established church bears the name of Argyle, and comprises six presbyteries, and has jurisdiction over all the parishes of Argyleshire, except one, and over five of the six parishes of Buteshire; and in 1865 there were within the bounds of its presbyteries 57 parochial charges, (inclusive of quoad sacra parishes,) and 14 chapels of ease. The Free church also has a synod of Argyle, comprising 4 presbyteries; and in 1865 there were within its bounds 40 churches and 14 preaching stations, and the yearly sum raised in connexion with the whole was £10,633 8s. 0½d. The Scottish Episcopal church has a diocese of Argyle and the Isles, comprising fourteen charges, eight of which, as also the residence of the bishop, are in Argyleshire. There are likewise in this county seven places of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian church, two belonging to the Reformed Presbyterian church, two in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, and two belonging to the Roman Catholic community. In 1837, there were 68 parochial schools, attended by 3,774 scholars; 4 other parochial schools, the at-

tendance at which was not reported; 130 private schools, attended by 6,765 scholars; and 20 other private schools, the attendance at which was not reported.

Argyleshire was the scene of some of the great early events which moulded both the political and the ecclesiastical destinies of Scotland. See the articles DALRIADA and IONA, and the historical part of the INTRODUCTION. It was much infested, in ancient times, also, by the Norsemen and other predatory intruders, and was, in consequence, the scene of numerous battles and heroic achievements. The deeds of Fingal and his heroes, too,—if we may repose any confidence in the voice of tradition—were mostly performed in this district; and numerous monuments of the remotest antiquity still remain to demonstrate the warlike spirit of its former inhabitants. In the middle ages, the Macdougals of Lorn held sway over Argyle and Mull; while the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, were supreme in Islay, Kintyre, and the southern islands. These two chiefs were almost independent thanes, until their power was broken by the proceedings of James III., by the transference of Lorn through means of marriage to the Stewart family, and by the erection of the earldom of Argyle, in 1457, in favour of Campbell of Lochawe. See the historical part of the article HEBRIDES. The Campbells, under the able leading of their line of distinguished chiefs, the "Maccallum-More," soon got high ascendancy, throughout the county and beyond it, and thoroughly defeated an insurrection of the Macdonalds in 1614 against it, and have perfectly succeeded in maintaining it to the present day,—inasmuch that an enormous proportion of the land is the property of Campbells, while their two chief men, the descendants of Campbell of Lochawe and Campbell of Glenorchy, the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Breadalbane, not only rule the county, but are among the most powerful of the nobility of Britain. The dukedom of Argyle was created in 1701; and the Duke of Argyle is also Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochow and Glenisla, and Baron Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tiree, and also has two titles in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The antiquities of Argyleshire are many and various. The chief ecclesiastical ones are those of Iona, the priory of Oronsay, the priory of Ardehatan, and the church of Kilmun. Some of the most remarkable civil ones are Dunstaffnage castle, and Dunelly castle, in Loch Eive, Kilchurn castle at the east end of Loch Awe, Artornish castle on the sound of Mull, Mingarry castle in Ardnamurchan, Dumoon castle on the east coast of Cowal, and Skipnish castle in Kintyre. Old "duns" or Danish forts occur in different parts of the coast. Druidical circles, more or less complete, are traceable in some places. Among natural curiosities may be named some singular caves in the parishes of Strachur and Lochgoilhead, and the magnificent basaltic colonnades of Ulva and Staffa.

ARIENAS (Loch), a small inland sheet of water in the district of Morvern, Argyleshire. See ALINE (Loch).

ARINANGOUR, a village in the island of Coll, Argyleshire. It stands about the middle of the coast, and has a pretty safe harbour, with a pier. The entrance of the harbour, however, is obstructed with rocks. Population of the village, about 180.

ARNISKLE-FANK. See KINLOCH-AILART.

ARISAIG. See ARASAIG.

ARITY. See INVERARITY.

ARKEG. See ARCHAIG.

ARKLE, an isolated, tapering, and picturesque

mountain, among the highlands of Edderachillis in Ross-shire.

ARMADALE, a post-town in the parish of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, 2½ miles west of Bathgate. It has a station on the Bathgate and Airdrie railway, an Established church, a Free church, an Episcopalian church, and a Wesleyan chapel. Population in 1861, 2,504. Houses, 354.

ARMADALE-CASTLE, the seat of Lord Macdonald, about 1½ mile from Ardarasan bay, in the parish of Sleat, and island of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is a modern Gothic oblong structure, with an octagonal tower on each side of the doorway, but comprises only a third of the original design of the building; and it stands on a gentle slope, amid wooded pleasure-grounds, and commands an extensive view of the sublime and beautiful seaboard of Glenelg, Knoydart, Morar, and Arasaig.

ARMIDALE, a rivulet, a bay, a fishing-village, and a headland, on the coast of the parish of Farr, to the west of Strathly, Sutherlandshire. The rivulet is only 4 or 5 miles long, but drains some of the best land in the parish; and the bay is one of the safest landing-places on the north coast.

ARNATE. See MOULIN.

ARNCROACH. See CARNBEE.

ARNGASK, a parish in the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife. Its post-town is Kinross. It is bounded by the parishes of Strathmiglo, Abernethy Dron, Forgandenny, Forteviot, and Orwell. It has a somewhat circular form, and is about 4 miles in diameter. Its surface is wavily and roundedly hilly, lying among the Ochils, with summits of from 600 to 800 feet above sea-level, varied and pleasing in appearance, and commanding extensive and beautiful prospects. The landowners who have more than £50 a-year of land-value amount to twenty-eight; and ten of them are resident. There are two small villages, Damhead and Duncrivie; and there are four corn-mills and a saw-mill. The little river Farg and the road from Edinburgh to Perth pass through the interior. See GLENFARG. Population in 1831, 712; in 1861, 705. Houses, 161. Assessed property in 1865, £6,612 1s. 4d.

This parish was in the presbytery of Perth, but is now in that of Kinross, and in the synod of Fife. Patrons, Burt and Wardlaw. Stipend, £178 19s. 10d. with a manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and enlarged in 1821, and has 380 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £80 11s. There are also an endowed school, and an adventure school. The original church of Arngask was a chapel built for the accommodation of the family of Balvaird and their dependants, and was granted in 1282 to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth by Gilbert de Frisley to whom the barony of Arngask or Forgie belonged.

ARNHALL. See FETTERCAIRN.

ARNIFOUL, a village in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire. Population, 73.

ARNISDALE, a village in the parish of Glenelg, Inverness-shire. It is situated on the side of Loch Hourn, amid sublime scenery, about 13 miles south of the village of Glenelg. A missionary of the Royal Bounty preaches here every third Sabbath. Population, about 600.

ARNISH-POINT. See STORNOWAY.

ARNISTON. See TEMPLE and BORTHWICK.

ARNOLD'S SEAT. See TANNADICE.

ARNOT. See SROW.

ARNPRIOR, a village in the part of the parish of Kippen which belongs to Perthshire. Population 96.

ARNTULLY, an estate and a village, in the parish of Kinclaven, Perthshire. The estate has recently undergone great improvements. The village is situated 8 miles north of Perth, and inhabited by linen-weavers, and is in a very declining condition. Population, 159.

AROS, a streamlet, a bay, a post-office station, and an old castle, on the east coast of the island of Mull, 9 miles south-south-east of Tobermory and 18 north-north-west of Auchnacraig ferry. A road leads hence 4 miles to the head of Loch-na-Keal on the west side of the island, and thence 7 miles to Laggan-Alva, the most convenient point of embarkation for Iona and Staffa. The bay of Aros receives the rivulet, and is capacious and wildly picturesque. The old castle crowns a basaltic promontory on its north side, and was a residence of the Lords of the Isles. "Only two walls and part of a third are standing; but they present an interesting memento of the rude and gloomy grandeur of former days."

ARRADOUL. See RATIVEN.

ARRAN, an island, in the frith of Clyde, forming part of the shire of Bute. It lies in the mouth of the frith, or in the centre of the large bay of the Northern channel formed by the peninsula of Kintyre on the west, and the Ayrshire coast on the east; from the former it is distant about 6 miles, and is separated by the sound of Kilbrannan; from the latter, the average distance is about 13 miles, and the channel betwixt them is distinguished from the sound on the west of the island as being the frith of Clyde. From the island of Bute on the north, the least distance is 5 miles. Its greatest length, from the Cock of Arran, on the north, to the Struey rocks on the south, is about 26 miles; and the greatest breadth, from Clachland's point on the east to Dri-modune point on the west, is 12 miles.* The general outline is that of an irregular ellipse, little indented by bays or inlets. The largest indentation is that of Lamash bay betwixt Clachland's point and King's cross point, on the east coast. Loch Ranza, near the Cock, or northern extremity of the island, is a very small inlet. Brodick bay, a little to the north of Lamash bay, between Corriegill point on the south, and Merkland point on the north, affords good anchorage in about 5 fathoms water, but little shelter to vessels, especially in a north-east gale. Including the islet of Pladda on the south, and Holy isle in the mouth of Lamash bay, the area of Arran is about 100,000 Scots acres, of which 11,179 are arable, and 613 are under plantations. There is also a considerable extent of natural coppice-wood on the north-west and north-east coast. The south end of the island is remarkably destitute of any thing approaching to plantation, and even of copsewood.

The island of Arran comprises only two parishes, —Kilbride on the east, and Kilmorie on the west; but it is topographically divided into the five districts of Brodick, Lamash, Southend, Shiskin, and Loch Ranza.

The Brodick district is that portion of the island

most frequently visited by tourists, and most generally resorted to for sea-bathing. It lies around the bay of the same name, and extends northwards to South Sannox. Its northern part is composed of the towering Goatfell, and its brother-mountains; and the beautiful glens or mountain-ravines called Glen Rosa or Rossie, Glen Sherrig, Glen Shant, and Glen Cloy, occur here. The base of the mountains here approaches close to the sea, so that the full effect of their altitude—which in Goatfell is 2,865 feet†—imposes itself on the eye of the spectator from the sea or beach, while they are constantly varying their appearance, as seen from any quarter, under the accidents of weather, light, and shade. The lower part of Goatfell is composed of red sandstone; then follows mica-slate, which is surmounted by a pyramidal mass of granite. The view from the summit embraces the coast of Ireland from Fairhead to Belfast loch; and the mountains of Isla, Jura, and Mull. The ascent may be accomplished, with the aid of a guide, in about two hours; and is best achieved from the inn at Brodick. The natives call this mountain *Gaoth Bhein*, or *Ben-Ghaoil*, that is 'the Mountain of Winds.' To the eye of a spectator on the summit of Goatfell—which is the loftiest peak in this granitic district—the neighbouring mountains present a wild assemblage of bare ridges, yawning chasms, abrupt precipices, and every fantastic form of outline, while the profound gulfs between them are darkened by eternal shadow. The scenery here is unrivalled in its kind, except perhaps among the Cuchullin Mountains in Skye.—On the north side of Brodick bay, adjoining the village, is the castle of Brodick, one of the seats of the Duke of Hamilton. It is an old irregular pile of building, of secluded aspect, but in good repair. The grounds around it are well wooded; and the majestic heights of Goatfell, and Bennish [2,598 feet,] rise in the immediate background. This stronghold was surprised by James Lord Douglas, Sir Robert Boyd, and other partisans of Bruce in 1306, demolished in 1456, rebuilt by James V., and garrisoned by Cromwell. Cromwell's garrison, to the number of 80 men, it is traditionally related, were surprised and cut off by the natives.—On the opposite side of the bay, and at about one mile's distance from the sea, in Glen Cloy, is Kilmichael, the seat of John Fullarton, Esq., whose immediate ancestors received this estate, and a farm on the west side of the island, from Robert Bruce, for services rendered to him while in concealment in this island. Martin says: "If tradition be true, this little family is said to be of seven hundred years standing. The present possessor obliged me with the sight of his old and new charters, by which he is one of the king's coroners within this island, and as such, he hath a halbert peculiar to his office; he has his right of late from the family of Hamilton, wherein his title and perquisites of coroner are confirmed to him and his heirs. He is obliged to have three men to attend him upon all public emergencies, and he is bound by his office to pursue all malefactors, and to deliver them to the steward, or in his absence to the next judge. And if any of the inhabitants refuse to pay their rents at the usual term, the coroner is bound to take him personally, or to seize his goods. And if it should happen that the coroner with his retinue of three men is not sufficient to put his office in execution, then he summons all the inhabitants to concur with him; and immediately they rendezvous to the place, where he fixes his coroner's staff. The perquisites due to the coroner are a firlof or bushel of oats, and

* Headrick estimates the length of this island, measuring from N. E. to S. W., at 34 or 35 miles; and its breadth as varying from 15 to 20 miles. Mr. Jardine states its length to be only 21 miles, and its breadth 9. Professor Jamieson, in his 'Outline of the Mineralogy of Arran,' estimates its length at 32, and breadth at 12 miles. The writer of the article Arran, in the 'Penny Cyclopaedia,' vaguely estimates its length from near Loch Ranza, in the N. N. W., to Kildonan, in the S. S. E., at "somewhat more than 20 miles; and its greatest breadth at 12." The Rev. Angus Macmillan, minister of Kilmorie, in his evidence before the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, [Report VIII. p. 470.] states the greatest length of his parish to be upwards of 30 miles. The admeasurements in our text have been given after a careful examination, and comparison of the best maps and reports on the island.

† This is Dr. Macculloch's admeasurement. Professor Playfair estimates its height at 2,945; Mr. Galbraith at 2,863 feet.

a lamb from every village in the isle; both which are punctually paid him at the ordinary terms." ['Description of the Western Islands.'] Fergus Macloy or MacLouis, or Fullarton's, charter is dated Nov. 26, 1307. A number of cottages and villas are scattered along Brodick bay, which has become a favourite watering-place during the summer. Dr. Macculloch speaks of it in terms of unwonted rapture. "Every variety of landscape," he says, "is united in this extraordinary spot. The rural charms of the ancient English village, unrestricted in space and profuse of unoccupied land, are joined to the richness of cultivation, and contrasted with the wildness of moorland and rocky pasture. On one hand is the wild mountain torrent, and on another, the tranquil river meanders through the rich plain. Here the sea curls on the smooth beach, and there it foams against a rocky shore, or washes the foot of the high and rugged cliffs, or the skirts of the wooded hill. The white sails of boats are seen passing and repassing among trees,—the battlements of the castle, just visible, throw an air of ancient grandeur over the woods, and, united to this variety, is all the sublimity and all the rudeness of the Alpine landscape which surrounds and involves the whole." ['Highlands and Western Isles,' vol. ii. p. 29.] There is regular steam-communication between Brodick and the port of Ardrrossan in Ayrshire, and also between Brodick and Glasgow, both by way of Rothesay and by way of Largs. The steamers, in the latter case, make the passage in about 5 hours, and after arriving at Brodick from Glasgow, and discharging their passengers there, they proceed round to Lamlash bay, where they lie during the night, returning to Brodick for passengers at an early hour next morning.

Lamlash district, to the south of Brodick district, has but a small extent of plantation within it, and no hills exceeding 1,200 feet in altitude. The village is in the form of a crescent facing the bay and the Holy isle, and backed by wooded heights, beyond which the green and rounded summits of the hills in this district are seen. The church is at the southern extremity of the village, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Brodick, and 4 miles north of Whiting bay. See article KILBRIDE.—"The bay of Lamlash," says Headrick, "may be about 3 miles, in a right line, from its northern to its southern entrance; and at its centre it forms a sort of semicircle of nearly 2 miles across, having the Holy isle on one side, and the vale of Lamlash on the other. The northern wing projects nearly towards north-east, while the southern projects nearly towards south-east, giving to the whole a figure approaching to that of a horse-shoe, which prevents the waves of the ocean from getting into the interior bay. The two inlets may be about a quarter of a mile in breadth at their mouths, and widen gradually as they approach the central bay. The southern inlet is preferred by mariners, because here there is no danger but what is seen. The northern inlet is equally safe to those who know it: but the tails of rocks we have described as projected from Dun-Floun, and the gradual decrease of altitude of the rocks on the opposite point of Holy isle, cause them to extend a considerable way below the sea, before they sink out of the reach of vessels drawing a great depth of water. But to those who know the channel, there is sufficient depth, at both entrances, for the largest ships of the line. Within, there is good holding-ground, sufficient depth for the largest ships, and room enough for the greatest navy to ride at anchor. In fact, this is one of the best harbours in the frith of Clyde,—if not in the world. In front of the village, Duchess Ann—who seems to

have been a woman of superior capacity—caused a harbour to be built of large quadrangular blocks of sandstone. We may form some idea of the magnitude and solidity of this work, when informed that it cost £2,913 10s. 5d. sterling, at a time when masons' wages are said to have been 8d., and labourers' wages 4d. per day. It is a great pity this building was allowed to be demolished; because its ruins render the village of more difficult access from the sea, than if it had never been constructed." ['View,' pp. 88—91.] This harbour has now nearly disappeared; a great part of the stones have been carried off to build the new quay a few hundred yards to the north, and the sand has buried a part. The Holy isle is interesting as well for the beauty of its conical form, rising to 1,000* feet, as for the view from its summit, and the striking character of its columnar cliffs, which consist of clinkstone on a base of red sandstone, with a stratum of white sandstone interposed. "The ascent," says Macculloch, "is rendered peculiarly laborious; no less from the steepness and irregularity of the ground, than from the tangled growth of the *Arbutus uva ursi* by which it is covered. The whole surface scarcely bears any other plant than this beautiful trailing shrub; peculiarly beautiful when its bright scarlet berries are present to contrast with the rich dark green of its elegant foliage. The columnar cliffs, which lie on the east side, though having no pretensions to the regularity of Staffa, are still picturesque, and are free from the stiffness too common in this class of rock; consisting of various irregular stages piled on each other, broken, and intermixed with ruder masses of irregular rocks, and with verdure and shrubs of humble growth. Beneath, a smooth and curved recess in a mass of sandstone, produces that species of echo which occurs in the whispering gallery of St. Paul's, and in other similar situations. There are no ruins now to be traced in Lamlash; but Dean Monro says that it had 'ane monastery of friars,' founded by John, Lord of the Isles, 'which is decayit.' That was in 1594; and what was then decayed, has now disappeared. He calls the island Molass; and it is pretended that there was a cave,† or hermitage, inhabited by a Saint Maol Jos, who is buried at Shiskin, on the south side of Arran.‡ It is further said that there was once a castle here, built by Somerled."—King's Cross, in this district, which forms the dividing headland between Lamlash bay and Whiting bay, is said by some to have been the point from whence Robert Bruce watched for the lighting-up of the 'signal-flame' at Turnberry point, on the opposite coast of Ayrshire, which was to intimate to him that the way was clear for his making a descent on the Carrick coast. Other traditions—which are followed by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Lord of the Isles.' [See Canto V. st. 7 and 17.]—represent Bruce as first hailing the supposed signal, 'so flickering, fierce, and bright,' from the battlements of Brodick castle. See TURNBERRY.

Southend district stretching from Largybeg point, the southern extremity of Whiting bay, to Kilpatrick on Drimodune bay, is the most valuable district of the island in agricultural respects. There is here a belt of cultivated land, in some places of considerable breadth, between the shore and the secondary hills of the interior. The scenery is of a milder character than that of any other quarter of the island; but there is no accommodation for bathers

* Mr. Burrel's barometrical admeasurement gave only 891 feet.

† Headrick affirms the existence of and describes this cave See 'View,' p. 80.

‡ An Irish saint of the name of Molaisse flourished in the 6th century

in this direction, the only houses being a few farmhamlets and scattered shielings, and the beach being rocky. This district is intersected by two main rivulets, viz. the Torlin or Torrylin, towards the east, and the water of Sliddery towards the west. These streams run nearly parallel to each other, from north-east to south-west, and receive numerous tributary streams in their progress from the secondary mountains towards the sea. Most of the other burns which flow into the sea are merely mountain-torrents, the beds of which are nearly dry except when they are swelled by excessive rains. These burns have cut deep chasms or ravines in the strata; and the main streams have frequently formed delightful valleys, though sometimes of small extent. Towards the head of Glen Scordel, from which the main branch of the water of Sliddery flows, and in several other places, there are vast veins of whinstone, interspersed with innumerable particles of pyrites, which retain their full brilliancy, in spite of exposure to air and the astringent moss-water to the action of which they are subjected. "These," says Headrick, "the people are confident in the belief of being gold; and I confess I was a little staggered, until my ingenious friend, Dr. Thomson, by analyzing a specimen, assured me that the gold was neither more nor less than pyrites of iron."—The islet of Pladda lies opposite Kildonan point in this division. See PLADDA. The ruins of Kildonan castle, a small square fortalice, surmount the seabank here, but present no historical associations of interest. A large portion of the walls fell about 25 years ago.—Auchinhew burn, in this quarter, presents, according to Headrick, in the upper part of its wild ravine course, a fall or cascade, called Essie-more.—The Struey rocks, further to the west, or Bennan head, are precipitous cliffs of black basalt rising to an altitude of from 300 to 400 feet above a beach thickly strewn with their dissevered fragments. A little to the west of these rocks is a vast cave called the Black cave.—The kirk and manse of Kilmorie are situated in this district, on the Torrylin, where its mouth forms a small harbour for boats. See KILMORIE.

Shiskin district, so called from the little village or hamlet of Shiskin, or Shedog, is chiefly remarkable for the extensive natural caves which occur here in the sandstone rocks close upon the beach. One of these, called the King's cove, is supposed to have given shelter to 'the royal Bruce.' It is situated opposite Portree in Higher Cardel of Kintyre. It is also universally reputed to have been the occasional residence of Fionn,* or Fingal, when he resorted to Arran for the purpose of hunting. "The old people here," says Headrick, "have many ridiculous stories about Fionn and his heroes, which have been transmitted, from a remote period, by father to son,—in their progress becoming more and more extravagant. They believe Fionn and his heroes to have been giants of extraordinary size. They say that Fionn made a bridge from Kintyre to this place, over which he could pass, by a few steps, from the one land to the other. But, what is esteemed ocular demonstration of the gigantic size of Fionn, and sufficient to overwhelm the most obstinate scepticism, the hero is said to have had a son born to him in the cave; and a straight groove, cut on the side of the cave, is shown, which is firmly believed to have been the exact length of the child's foot the day after he was born. The groove is more than

2 feet in length; and, taking the human foot to be one sixth of a man's height, it follows, the child must have been more than 12 feet high the day after he was born! The cave is scooped out of fine-grained white sandstone. A perpendicular vein of the same sandstone has stood in the centre, from which the strata dip rapidly on each side, forming the roof into a sort of Gothic arch, to which the vein above serves the purpose of a key-stone. At the back part of the cave, this vein comes down to the bottom, and forms a perpendicular column with a recess on each side. The northern recess is only a few feet. The southern is of uncertain extent, being gradually contracted in breadth, and nearly closed by rounded stones. The length of this recess is about 30 feet. From the pillar in the back-ground, to the mouth of the cave, exceeds 100 feet. The greatest breadth may be about 49 feet; and the greatest height the same. The mouth has been defended by a rampart of loose stones; and stones are scattered through the cave which seem to have been used as seats. On the column there is a figure cut resembling a two-handed sword. Some think this was an exact representation of the sword of Fionn; others of that of Robert Bruce. To me it appears to be neither one nor other, but a representation of the cross. It stands upon a rude outline representing a mountain, probably Mount Calvary. On each side there is a figure kneeling and praying towards the cross. The sides of the cave exhibit innumerable small figures, equally rude, representing dogs chasing stags, and men shooting arrows at them. They also represent goats, sheep, cattle, and various other animals, though the figures are so rude, that it is seldom possible to ascertain what they represent." Mr. Jamieson [p. 125] thinks these scratches were "made by idle fishermen, or smugglers." Macculloch calls them "casual scratches by idle boys." North of this cave are several smaller caves, which communicate with each other. One of these is called the King's kitchen, another his cellar, his larder, &c. On the south side there is a cave called the King's stable, presenting a larger area than the palace, as the cave of residence is called. The scene from the mouth of these caves, on a fine summer-day, is very beautiful. And sweet it were to sit here—

"When still and dim

The beauty-breathing hues of eve expand;
When day's last roses fade on Ocean's brim,
And Nature veils her brow, and chants her vesper-hymn."

The Blackwater, a considerable stream, here falls into Drimodune bay. A small harbour has been constructed at its mouth, which is the ferrying-place to Campbellton, and from which there is a road across the island, by Shedog, the western side of Craigvore, Corbie's craig, Glen Ture, and Glen Sherrig, to Brodick.—The Mauchry burn is another considerable stream descending from Glen Ture, and falling into Mauchry bay to the north of the King's cove. Pennant tells us that this river flows through a rocky channel, which in one part has worn through a rock, and left so contracted a gap at the top as to form a very easy step across. "Yet not long ago," he adds, "a poor woman in the attempt, after getting one foot over, was struck with such horror at the tremendous torrent beneath, that she remained for some hours in that attitude, not daring to bring her other foot over, till some kind passenger luckily came by and assisted her out of her distress!"

The remaining or northern portion of the island forms the Loch Ranza district, extending from Auchnagallen, a little to the north of the Mauchry burn, round, by the Cock of Arran, to Corrie point on the east coast. This is a highly interesting district in

* Fionn means fair-haired; Gael was added to denote his race or nation. Highlanders seldom apply the epithet Gael to Fionn, unless you express doubts concerning his extraction. But they often characterize him by the surname of MacCoul, the name of his father.—Headrick.

point of scenery. The road by the shore presents a succession of beautiful views; and the village or hamlet of Loch Ranza itself is one of the most picturesque spots any where to be found in the western islands. It has a safe harbour formed by a natural inlet of the sea in the mouth of the valley or glen. Pennant, who crossed over to this bay from the Argyle coast, says: "The approach was magnificent; a fine bay in front, about a mile deep, having a ruined castle near the lower end, on a low far projecting neck of land, that forms another harbour, with a narrow passage; but within has three fathom of water, even at the lowest ebb. Beyond is a little plain watered by a stream, and inhabited by the people of a small village. The whole is environed with a theatre of mountains; and in the back-ground the serrated crags of Grianan-Athol soar above."—[Tour to the Western Isles, pp. 191–2.] Lord Teignmouth, who saw Loch Ranza under its winter-aspect, says: "In point of gloomy grandeur no British bay surpasses Loch Ranza. Dark ridges hem it in." We are quite sure that gloomy grandeur is not the common impression left by this scene on the eye and mind of the visitor. While residing here in summer we have often felt the beauty and truth of the sentiment conveyed in the bard's description of the approach of Bruce's little armament to this point of 'Arran's isle:—

"The sun, ere yet he sunk behind
Ben-Ghoil, 'the Mountain of the Wind,'
Gave his grim peaks a greeting kind,
And bade Loch Ranza smile.
Thither their destined course they drew;
It seem'd the isle's monarch knew,
So brilliant was the landward view,
The ocean so serene;
Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd
O'er the calm deep, where hues of gold
With azure strove and green.
The hill, the vale, the tree, the tower,
Glow'd with the tints of evening's hour;
The beach was silver shewn;
The wind breathed soft as lover's sigh,
And, oft renew'd, seem'd oft to die,
With breathless pause between.
O who, with speech of war and woes,
Would wish to break the soft repose
Of such enchanting scene!"

Glensannox in this district has been compared to the celebrated Glencoe. "It is," says Macculloch, "the sublime of magnitude, and simplicity, and obscurity, and silence. Possessing no water, except the mountain torrents, it is far inferior to Coruisk in variety; equally also falling short of it in grandeur and diversity of outline. It is inferior too in dimensions, since that part of it which admits of a comparison, does not much exceed a mile in length. But, to the eye, that difference of dimension is scarcely sensible; since here, as in that valley, there is no scale by which the magnitude can be determined. The effect of vacancy united to vastness of dimension is the same in both: there is the same deception, at first, as to the space; which is only rendered sensible by the suddenness with which we lose sight of our companions, and by the sight of unheard torrents. Perpetual twilight appears to reign here, even at mid-day; a gloomy and grey atmosphere uniting, into one visible sort of obscurity, the only lights which the objects ever receive, reflected from rock to rock, and from the clouds which so often involve the lofty boundaries of this valley." No one should visit Arran without attempting to make himself acquainted with the beauty of the coast-scenery from Brodick to Glensannox; and, if time permits, to travel from Sannox to Loch Ranza, through Glen Halmidell, the excursion will not be regretted.—There is a small chapel at Loch Ranza, built about 60 years ago at the expense of the Duke

of Hamilton, on the boundary between Kilmorie and Kilbride parishes, but within the former parish. It is distant, by the road, about 24 miles from Kilmorie church, and about 12 from the boundary of Shiskens district. The salary of the minister is £41, secured by a deed of mortification executed by Ann, Duchess of Hamilton, bearing date, 1st April, 1710.

The climate of Arran is moist, but is considered mild and healthy. Sudden and heavy falls of rain in summer and autumn are its greatest disadvantages. The prevailing winds are from the south and the west. Geraniums, myrtles, fuschias, and many other greenhouse-plants stand the winter in the open air at Brodick castle, and at different villas along the coast.—There are no foxes, badgers, or weasels, in Arran; but the brown rat is very destructive, and wild cats may occasionally be seen. Red deer exist in the northern part of the island; and American deer were introduced some years ago into Brodick park. Black and red grouse are abundant; a few pheasants may sometimes be seen; the capercaillie was reintroduced, with vast care, to a lofty and sheltered wood above Brodick castle; the ptarmigan is occasionally seen on the higher mountains; and the bittern occurs in the marshes. Trout are numerous; and fine sea-trout are sometimes taken in the Jorsa and Loch Jorsa.—The botany of Arran is considered rich; and the geology of it is more comprehensive and suggestive than that of almost any other limited tract of land in Europe. Playfair, Jamieson, Neckar, Headrick, Macculloch, Sedgwick, Murchison, Nichol, and a host of other geological savans have made Arran the scene of their explorations. But any attempt on our part to describe its rocks and enumerate its fossils could not be done in sufficiently brief space, and would be uninteresting to general readers. But ample information may be had from Macculloch's "Geological Structure of the Western Islands of Scotland," Jamieson's "Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands and the Island of Arran," and Ramsay's "Geology of the Island of Arran;" and very pleasing and profitable information in other departments also may be got from Landsborough's "Arran and its Natural History."

The ecclesiastical statistics of Arran will be given in the articles KILBRIDE and KILMORIE; and some other matters will be stated in the articles LAMLASH, GLENSANNOX, RANZA (LOCH), PLADDA, SANNOX, and a number of others. There are only four roads in Arran. One of them goes round the coast; another goes across its centre from Brodick to Blackwater foot; another goes across its southern part from Lamlash to Ben-na-Carrigan; and another connects two of the preceding between Glen Scordail and Clachan Glen. The roads, particularly on the coast, are in excellent condition; and the means of communication with all desirable parts of the mainland are very abundant. The proprietors of this island are the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Bute, the Hon. Mrs. Westenra, and Fullarton of Kilmichael and Whitefarlane. The Duke is by far the greatest proprietor. His Grace's arable land, in 1813, was 10,228 Scots acres; and his present rental £10,000, arising from 458 farms or possessions. [See a valuable paper, by Mr. John Paterson, in the Prize Essays of the Highland Society, vol. v. pp. 125—154.] Population in 1801, 5,179; in 1821, 6,541; in 1841, 6,241; in 1861, 5,592. Houses, 1,130.

We have already, in the course of this article, had occasion to notice various traditions which exist in Arran respecting Fingal, and, though we are not prepared to assert with Dr. Macculloch that "Fingal was never heard of in Arran till lately," we may

venture to suggest that some of these may owe their origin to the early presence of the Norwegians, called Fiongall, or 'white foreigners,' by the Irish annalists. Somerled, thane of Argyile in the 12th century—whose name has also occurred in this article—appears to have been of Scoto-Irish descent. His father Gillicbrede had possessions on the mainland of Argyile, probably in the district of Morvern. When yet a youth, Somerled signally defeated a band of Norse pirates; and, having obtained high reputation for his prowess and skill in arms, was enabled ultimately to assume the title of Lord or Regulus of Argyile, and to compel Godred of Norway to cede to him what were then called the South isles, namely, Bute, Arran, Islay, Jura, Mull, and the peninsula of Kintyre. On the death of Somerled, in 1164, Mr. Gregory conjectures that Arran was probably divided between his sons Reginald and Angus, and may have been the cause of the deadly feud which existed between them. [*History of the Western Highlands and Isles*, Edin. 1836. 8vo. p. 17.] Angus, with his sons, fell in an engagement with the men of Skye in 1210; whereupon Dugall, another son of Somerled, and the ancestor of the house of Argyile and Lorn, patronymically called Macdougall, succeeded to his possessions. It appears, however, that the kings of Norway continued to be acknowledged as the sovereigns of the Isles, until their final cession to the Scottish crown by Magnus of Norway, in July, 1266. Somerled's descendants now became vassals of the King of Scotland for all their possessions; but the islands of Man, Arran, and Bute were annexed to the Crown. See the article *HEBRIDES*. After the unfortunate battle of Methven, Robert Bruce lay for some time concealed, it is said, in Arran; and afterwards in the little island of Rathlin on the northern coast of Ireland, whence he again passed over to Arran with a fleet of 33 galleys, and 300 men, and joined Sir James Douglas, who, with a band of Bruce's devoted adherents, had contrived to maintain himself in Arran, and to seize the castle of Brodick, then held by Sir John Hastings, an English knight; and here he projected his descent on the Carrick coast. Several memorials of Bruce still exist in the names of different localities in Arran. On the marriage of the Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III., to Sir Thomas Boyd, eldest son of Lord Boyd, in 1466, the island of Arran was erected into an earldom in favour of Boyd; but upon the forfeiture of that family, the house of Hamilton rose upon its ruins; and a divorce having been obtained, the Countess of Arran gave her hand to Lord Hamilton—to whom it had been promised in 1454—and conveyed with it the earldom of Arran. [Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 227.] The title and estates of Arran then transferred have ever continued in the family of Hamilton to the present time, with the exception of a few years under the regency of Morton.

ARROCHAR, or **ARROQHAR**, a parish, containing a village with a post-office of its own name, in the north-west corner of Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the north by Strathfillan in Perthshire; on the east by Perthshire and Lochlomond to Nether Inveruglass; on the south by the parish of Luss, from which it is separated by the Douglass burn; and on the west by the upper part of Loch Long, and Argyshire. Its extent is nearly 15 miles, exclusive of the farms of Ardeish and Doune, which lie on the east side of Lochlomond, at the northern end of it; and its mean breadth may be computed at 3 miles. The area, according to the Ordnance survey, is 28,832 acres; but little more than one-fiftieth is arable. A large portion is covered with oak-

coppice. This is a very picturesque region; it is mountainous throughout, and presents some fine lake-scenery. The principal mountain is Ben-Voirlich which, according to Boué, has an altitude of 3,300 feet; or, according to the writer of the article Dumbartonshire, in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, of 3,330 feet, "that is," the writer adds, "above 100 feet higher than the adjacent Ben-Lomond." But, according to the Ordnance survey, its altitude is only 3,180 feet; while that of Ben-Lomond is stated at 3,195 feet. It forms a noble object in the landscape to the tourist ascending either Loch Lomond or Loch Long. Its position is about 6 miles to the north of the head of Loch Long, and 3 west of Ardvairlich on Loch Lomond. The principal streams within the parish are the Falloch, descending from Glen Falloch into the head of Loch Lomond; the Inveruglass from Loch-Sloy; and the Douglass, which falls into Loch Lomond opposite Rowardennan. The streams which fall into Loch Long have a comparatively short course.—The scenery of the upper part of Loch Lomond, in this parish, is neither so extensive nor so magnificent as towards the middle and lower end; it is, however, of a wilder and more romantic character. The lake is here narrow and river-like, as most of the Scottish lakes are; and the adjoining hills, broken and rugged in their outlines, rise up at once abruptly and precipitously from the water. Still, however, the scenery is such as must afford high gratification to every lover of the picturesque. The romantic and varied shores,—the bold projecting headlands and retiring bays,—the rugged and serrated hills,—and the numerous openings of the deep and lonely glens,—forming together a picture of peculiar and enchanting interest; the effect of which is heightened in a surprising degree, when all the magic tints of its varied surface are awakened by the brightness of a summer's sun. Then, and then only, can it be seen in its full effect.—In ancient times, the land forming the western shore of Loch Lomond, from Tarbet upwards, and the greater part of this parish, was inhabited by

'The wild Macfarlane's plaided clan.'

The Macfarlanes—Parlans or Pharlans—are proved, by a charter still extant, to have descended from Gilchrist, the brother of Maldowen or Maldwin, the third Earl of Lennox; they held their lands in Arrochar, by a grant in that charter to Gilchrist by the Earl; and they retained these lands, as their principal inheritance, at all times, till the death of their last chief. They had, for their war-cry, "Loch Sloy! Loch Sloy!" and they took this from a small lake, Loch Sloy, properly Loch Sloighe, at the back of Ben Vorlich. Tradition says that they fought at that lake a battle against some Northlanders, forcing them into its dark and gloomy waters; and that they then gave it the name of Lochansloighe, which means "the small lake of the host or multitude." They appear to have, on all occasions, supported the Earls of Lennox, and to have followed their banner in the field. For several generations, indeed, they make no figure in history, and seem to have merged into mere retainers of the earls. But in the 16th century, Duncan Macfarlane of Macfarlane acted sternly in support of Matthew, Earl of Lennox; marched at the head of 300 men of his own name, in 1544, into junction with Lennox and Glencairn; was present at the battle of Glasgow Muir; and shared then and afterwards the fate of the party he supported. Andrew, the son of Duncan, engaged in the civil wars of the period; took part with the Regent, in opposition to almost all the Highland chiefs; was present with a body of his

followers, at the battle of Langside; and, falling fiercely on the flank of the Queen's army in the hottest of the fight, threw them into irretrievable disorder, and thus mainly contributed to decide the fortune of the day. Walter, the grandson of Duncan, made a vigorous stand for the royal party; was twice besieged in his own house in the time of Cromwell; and so provoked the English by his indomitable zeal that they afterwards burnt down his castle of Inveruglass. John Macfarlane, who was chief of the clan in 1697, built in that year the castle of Inverroech, at the back of what is now called Arrochar House; and over the front door of this mansion is a stone taken from the lintel of that castle, with a Scotch thistle and the date 1697. Walter Macfarlane of Macfarlane, the antiquary, shed a lustre on the name in another and far higher way than ever did any chief of the clan; for he is much and justly celebrated as the indefatigable collector of the ancient records of Scotland. A valuable portrait of him, presented by his friends, was hung up in the Glasgow cathedral, but carried off by some miscreant; and the late Principal Macfarlane of Glasgow college, himself a great antiquary, made earnest but vain attempts to recover the portrait. By far the largest proprietor of Arrochar parish now is Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart. The conspicuous mountain, popularly called the Cobbler, situated on the north-west of the head of Loch Long, and very generally described as connected with Arrochar, is in the parish of Lochgoilhead and county of Argyll. The village of Arrochar stands near the head of Loch Long, on the east side, 2 miles from Tarbet, $17\frac{1}{4}$ from Helensburgh, 22 from Dumbarton by way of Luss, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ from Inverary, is a choice summer retreat and watering-place; contains an excellent hotel, and a number of pleasant villas; and has daily communication with Glasgow, during summer, both by steamers direct on Loch Long, and by access to the Loch Lomond steamers at Tarbet. Pop. of the parish in 1861, 629. Houses, 117. Assessed property in 1843, £3,096 3s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, including the glebe, £260. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The parish church was built in 1847. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised by it in 1865 was £145 0s. 7d. The territory of Arrochar was originally part of the parish of Luss, and was made a separate parish in 1658.

ARTHUR, a name of frequent occurrence in Scottish as well as Welsh and English topography, and generally traced by the voice of Tradition to the far-famed Arthur of romance. "It is amusing to remark," says Chalmers, in his elaborate 'Caledonia,' [vol. i. p. 244,] "how many notices the North-British topography furnishes, with regard to Arthur, whose fame seems to brighten, as inquiry dispels the doubts of scepticism, and archaeology establishes the certainties of truth.—In Clydesdale, within the parish of Crawford, there is Arthur's fountain: in 1239, there was a grant of David de Lindsay to the monks of Newbattle, of the lands of Brothralwyn, in that district, which were bounded, on the west part, 'a fonte Arthuri usque ad summite montis.' Chart. Newbattle, N. 148.—The Welsh poets assign a palace to Arthur, among the Northern Britons, at Penryn-ryoneth. In Lhuyd's Cornish vocabulary, p. 238, Penryn-ryoneth is called, the seat of the Prince of Cumbria; and see also Richard's Welsh Dictionary. The British *Penryn* supposes a promontory, with some circumstance which reduplicates its height; and this intimation points to Alclud, the well-known metropolis of the Romanized Britons, in Strathclyde. Now a parliamentary re-

cord of the reign of David II., in 1367, giving a curious detail of the king's rents and profits in Dumbartonshire, states the 'redditus assize Castri Arthuri.' MSS. Reg. House; Paper-Office. The castle of Dumbarton, therefore, was the *Castrum Arthuri*, long before the age of David II. See the site of Dumbarton, in Ainslie's Map of Renfrewshire. The Point of Cardross was the *Rhyn-ryoneth*; the castle of Dumbarton was the *Penrhyn-ryoneth*. According to the British Triads, Kentigern, the well-known founder of the church of Glasgow, had his episcopal seat at *Penrhyn-ryoneth*.—The romantic castle of Stirling was equally supposed, during the middle ages, to have been the festive scene of the round-table of Arthur. 'Rex Arthurus,' says William of Worcester, in his Itinerary, page 311, 'custodiebat le round-table in castro de Styrling, aliter, Snowdon-west-castell.' The name of Snowdon castle is nothing more than the *Snuá-dun* of the *Scoto-Irish* people, signifying the fort, or fortified hill on the river, as we may learn from O'Brien, and Shaw; and the *Snuá-dun* has been converted to *Snow-dun*, by the *Scoto-Saxon* people, from a retrospection to the *Snow-dun* of Wales, which is itself a mere translation from the Welsh.—In Neillston parish, in Renfrewshire, there still remain *Arthur-lee*, *Low Arthur-lee*, and *West Arthur-lee*.—*Arthur's-oven*, on the Carron, was known by that name, as early, if not earlier, than the reign of Alexander III. In 1293, William Gurlay granted to the monks of Newbattle 'firmationem unius stagni ad opus molendini sui del Stanhus quod juxta forum Arthuri infra baronium de Dunypas est.' Chart. Newbattle, No. 239.—The name of *Arthur's-Seat*, at Edinburgh, is said, by a late inquirer, 'to be only a name of yesterday.' Yet, that remarkable height had that distinguished name before the publication of Camden's *Britannia*, in 1585, as we may see in p. 478; and before the publication of Major, in 1521, as appears in fo. 28; and even before the end of the 15th century, as Kennedy, in his flying with Dunbar, mentions 'Arthur Sate or ony higher hill.' Ramsay's *Evergreen*, v. ii. p. 65.—This is not the only hill which bears the celebrated name of Arthur. Not far from the top of Loch-Long, which separates Argyll and Dumbarton, there is a conical hill that is called *Arthur's Seat*.* *Guide to Loch Lomond*, pl. iii.—A rock, on the north side of the hill of Dumbarrow, in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire, has long bore, in the tradition of the country, the distinguished name of *Arthur's Seat*. Stat. Acco. v. i. p. 419.—In the parish of Cupar-Angus, in Perthshire, there is a standing stone, called the *Stone of Arthur*; near it is a gentleman's seat, called *Arthur-stone*; and not far from it is a farm, named *Arthur's fold*.—But, it is at Meikle, in the same vicinity, that the celebrity of Arthur, and the evil fame of his queen Venora, are most distinctly remembered. *Penman's Tour*, v. ii. pp. 177-8; and Stat. Acco. v. i. p. 506: and above all, see *Bellenden's Boece*, fo. lxxviii, for the origin of the popular fictions at Meikle, about Arthur and Venora.—The Scottish chroniclers, Barbour and Wyntown, were perfectly acquainted with the Arthur of romance. We may easily infer, from the local facts, that his story must have been equally known to Thomas of Erildun, a century sooner. In 1293, the monks of Newbattle knew how to make a mill-dam with the materials which they found on the banks of the Carron. Sir Michael Bruce of Stanhus thought it necessary, in 1743, to pull down *Arthur's Oon*, one of the most curious remains of antiquity, for the stones which it furnished, for building a mill-dam. The enraged antiquaries con-

* Ben-Arthur or the Cobbler is here meant.

signed Sir Michael to eternal ridicule. See the Antiquary Repertory, v. iii, pp. 74-5. Sir David Lindsay, in his 'Complaynt' of the Papingo, makes her take leave of Stirling castle thus:

'Adew fair Snawdoun, with thy towris hie,
Thy chapel royal, park, and tabill round.'

And, in his 'Dreme,' he mentions his having diverted James V., when young, with 'antique storeis and deidis martiall,

Of Hector, Arthur, and gentile Julius,
Of Alexander, and worthy Pompeius.'

This shows that the stories of Arthur were then ranked among those of the most celebrated heroes of Antiquity." See ARTHUR'S OVEN, ARTHUR'S SEAT, ARROCHAR, and MEIGLE.

ARTHURLEE, several localities a little west of Barrhead, in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. The lands of Arthurlee anciently belonged to a branch of the Darnley family; but they are now divided among various proprietors, and are dotted with mansions, public works, and villages. One of the earliest bleachfields in Scotland was established at Cross-Arthurlee about the year 1773. A cotton mill was built at Arthurlee in 1790. A new and very extensive printfield, for all kinds of calicoes, was erected at South-Arthurlee in 1835. The whole tract shares largely in the manifold industry of the parish of Neilston, and enjoys abundant facility of communication in the Glasgow and Neilston Railway. The largest seats of population on it are the villages of Cross-Arthurlee and West-Arthurlee. Population in 1861 of Cross-Arthurlee, 663; of West-Arthurlee, 474.

ARTHUR'S OVEN, or ARTHUR'S OON, a remarkable Roman antiquity, destroyed in 1743, but till then singularly well-preserved, in the parish of Largs, Stirlingshire. The place on which it stood is a piece of ground, about 50 feet square, now used as a washing-green, about 300 feet north of the north-west corner of the Carron Iron-Works. The building was highly famous among antiquaries, and can still be well understood by means of accurate drawings of it, and perhaps may continue for many ages to come as interesting to the curious as any existing ancient monument. The following account of it is given in the Caledonia Romana:—"This building was of a circular form, its shape in some measure resembling that of a common bee-hive. It measured at the base from twenty-nine to thirty yards in circumference, and continued of the same dimensions to the height of eight feet, from which point it converged gradually inwards in its ascent, till, at an elevation of twenty-two feet, the walls terminated in a circle, leaving in the top of the dome a round opening twelve feet in diameter. On its western side was an arched doorway nine feet in extreme height, and above it an aperture resembling a window, of a slightly triangular form, three feet in height, and averaging nearly the same in width. The whole was formed of hewn freestone, laid in regular horizontal courses, the first of them resting upon a thick massive basement of the same material, which, to follow out the simile, represented with curious fidelity the common circular board on which the cottage hive is usually placed. The interior of the structure corresponded with its general appearance from without, the only difference being in the concavity of the shape, and in its having two projecting stone cornices round its interior surface, the one at a height of four and the other of six feet from the ground. The style of the workmanship was singularly perfect, and showed an intimate acquaintance with masonic art. No cement of any de-

scription had been made use of in its construction, yet the stones were so accurately joined together, that even the difficult process of forming so diminutive a cupola by the concentration of horizontal courses, was accomplished there in the most skilful and enduring manner."

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a picturesque and conspicuous hill in the immediate eastern environs of Edinburgh. Its base is nearly a mile long; and its summit has an altitude of 822 feet above the level of the sea. See the article EDINBURGH. It commands a beautiful prospect on all sides, and forms a principal and imposing object from every point of approach to the capital of Scotland. The ascent is usually made from the precincts of Holyrood, or, on the opposite side from Duddingstone village. Taking the former route, after crossing the lower park, we leave the ruins of St. Anthony's chapel a little to the left. "A better site for such a building," says Sir Walter Scott, "could hardly have been selected; for the chapel, situated among the rude and pathless cliffs, lies in a desert, even in the immediate vicinity of a rich, populous and tumultuous capital; and the hum of the city might mingle with the orisons of the recluses, conveying as little of worldly interest as if it had been the roar of the distant ocean. Beneath the steep ascent on which these ruins are still visible, was, and perhaps is, still pointed out, the place where the wretch Nicol Muschat had closed a long scene of cruelty towards his unfortunate wife, by murdering her with circumstances of uncommon barbarity. The execration in which the man's crime was held, extended itself to the place where it was perpetrated, which was marked by a small cairn or heap of stones, composed of those which each passenger had thrown there in testimony of abhorrence, and on the principle, it would seem, of the ancient British malediction—"May you have a cairn for your burial-place." ['Heart of Mid-Lothian.'] In Maitland's 'History of Edinburgh,' [1753,] these ruins are described as being 43½ feet long, 18 broad, and as many high, with a tower of 19 feet square.

By striking off to the right, and pursuing an easy ascent over the green sward, we may gain the summit of the fine bold basaltic range called Salisbury crags, of which, says our immortal novelist, "If I were to choose a spot from which the rising or setting sun could be seen to the greatest possible advantage, it would be that wild path winding around the foot of the high belt of semicircular rocks, called Salisbury crags, and marking the verge of the steep descent which slopes down into the glen on the south-eastern side of the city of Edinburgh. The prospect, in its general outline, commands a close-built, high-piled city, stretching itself out in a form which, to a romantic imagination, may be supposed to represent that of a dragon; now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant shores, and boundary of mountains; and now a fair and fertile champaign country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland mountains. But as the path gently circles around the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime objects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided from, each other in every possible variety which can gratify the eye and the imagination. When a piece of scenery so beautiful, yet so varied,—so exciting by its intricacy, and yet so sublime, is lighted up by the tints of morning or of evening, and displays all that variety of shadowy depth, exchanged with partial brilliancy, which gives character even to the tamest of landscapes, the effect approaches near to enchantment. This path

used to be my favourite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favourite author, or new subject of study." ['Heart of Mid-Lothian.']

The ascent of Arthur's Seat itself may be done either directly and steeply up the hill right south of St. Anthony's chapel, or circuitously and gently by way of Victoria Road to Dunsapie Loch, and thence westward; and in the former case is short—and in the latter very easy. To depict the scene from the summit, we must employ the same living pencil that has traced the landscape from the chapel and the crags. "A nobler contrast there can hardly exist than that of the huge city, dark with the smoke of ages, and groaning with the various sounds of active industry or idle revel, and the lofty and craggy hill, silent and solitary as the grave; one exhibiting the full tide of existence, pressing and precipitating itself forward with the force of an inundation; the other resembling some time-worn anchorite, whose life passes as silent and unobserved as the slender rill which escapes unheard, and scarce seen from the fountain of his patron-saint. The city resembles the busy temple, where the modern Comus and Mammon held their court, and thousands sacrifice ease, independence, and virtue itself, at their shrine; the misty and lonely mountain seems as a throne to the majestic but terrible genius of feudal times, where the same divinities dispensed coronets and domains to those who had heads to devise and arms to execute bold enterprises." ['Introduction to the Chronicles of the Canongate.']

The summit of Arthur's Seat is small, tabular, and rocky, and is so strongly magnetic that the needle, at some points of it, is completely reversed. The general mass of the hill comprises a diversity of eruptive rocks, together with some interposed and uptilted sedimentary ones; and it forms a rich study to geologists, and presents phenomena about which the ablest of them disagree or are in doubt. A favourite theory supposes it to have been a submarine volcano.

ARTORNISH. A castle, and anciently a chief stronghold and residence of the Lords of the Isles, on the west coast of Morven, Argyshire. It stands between a chain of rocks and the entrance of Loch Aline, nearly opposite the bay of Aros in Mull. The ruins are now inconsiderable, but the situation is wild and romantic in the highest degree. From this castle, John de Yle, designing himself Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles, in 1461, granted, in the style of an independent sovereign, a commission to certain parties to enter into a treaty with Edward IV. Sir Walter Scott has given the articles of this treaty in his Appendix to 'The Lord of the Isles,' [Note A.]—the opening scene of which poem is laid in "Artornish hall," where

"the noble and the bold
of Island chivalry"

were assembled to do honour to the nuptials of the hapless "Maid of Lorn;" and

"met from mainland and from isle,
Ross, Arran, Islay, and Argyle,
Each Minstrel's tributary lay
Paid homage to the festal day."

ARY (THE). See **ARAY (THE).**

ASCOG, an estate, a bay, a lake, a considerable seat of population, and a post-office station, in the north-east of the parish of Kingarth, in the island of Bute. The estate belongs to the Thom family, and has a mansion in the style of the 17th century. The bay is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Bogany Point, and about the same distance south-east of the 'owr of Rothesay. The lake lies along the mutual

boundary of the parishes of Kingarth and Rothesay, and has an area of $75\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A new church, for the accommodation of the numerous and increasing inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was founded at Ascog Point on the 3d of October, 1842.

ASCRIB ISLES. See **SNIZORT.**

ASHDALE, a rivulet and a glen in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilbride, in the island of Arran. The rivulet has a run of only about 4 miles, chiefly eastward, from a lofty mountain source, to Whiting bay; and in the course of its progress it makes two beautiful cascades, the one about fifty feet deep, and the other upwards of an hundred. The glen is grandly picturesque and wildly romantic, and shows some interesting basaltic features.

ASHDOW. See **KILLLEARN.**

ASHENYARD LOCH. See **KILWINNING.**

ASHIESTEEL, a residence on the right bank of the Tweed, and north border of the parish of Yarrow, Selkirkshire. It is about 6 miles east by south of Innerleithen, and nearly the same distance west of Galashiels. Sir Walter Scott lived here during ten years, and here won his earliest laurels, and has celebrated it in his poetry. A bridge was recently built in its vicinity across the Tweed, of rubble whinstone, and comprising only one arch, and that of 136 feet span.

ASHKIRK, a parish partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly in Roxburghshire. It contains a small village of its own name, with a post-office. It is bounded on the north by Selkirk; on the east by Minto and Lilliesleaf; on the south by Robertson and Wilton; and on the west by Yarrow. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is all hilly, but most of the hills are free from heath. The soil in general is light, and in several parts spongy. A good deal has been done of late years in draining and planting. The cultivated land amounts to about 2,800 acres. About 400 acres are under wood. The real rental in 1847 was £4,720. Assessed property in 1865, £5,976 4s. 3d. The only river in the parish is the Ale, which runs through it, in a narrow valley, from south-west to north-east. But there are several small lochs—none of them exceeding a mile in circumference—which discharge their waters into the Ale, and contain trout, perch, and pike. There are eight landowners: the chief of whom are Scott of Synton and the Earl of Minto. The parish was formerly a vicarage belonging to the chapter of Glasgow; and the greater number of the present proprietors still hold of the college of Glasgow. The bishop of Glasgow had a palace here, of which the last relics have disappeared within the memory of man. The parish itself was in early times wholly divided amongst the family of Scott. The road from Selkirk to Hawick traverses the interior; and the village of Ashkirk stands on that road and on the banks of the Ale 5 miles from Selkirk and 6 from Hawick. Population of the parish in 1831, 597; in 1861, 578. Houses, 104. Population of the Selkirkshire district in 1861, 187. Houses, 37.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Minto. Stipend, £205 12s. 9d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated teinds, £636 11s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1791, and has 202 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 65; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £55 11s. 5½d.

ASHTON, a prolongation of the village of Gourcock, in the parish of Innerkip, Renfrewshire. It extends southward along the coast, and along the road toward Innerkip, and confronts Dunoon

and the Holy Loch. It consists principally of a long and beautiful series of comfortable villas; and it contains an United Presbyterian church. See GOUROCK.

ASKAIG (PORT), a small haven on the north-east coast of Islay, 11 miles distant from Bowmore, and 35 from East Tarbert. There is a good inn here, and the vicinity is well-wooded. Lead-mines were at one time wrought a little to the north-west of this place.

ASSEL. See GIVAN.

ASSLEED, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire. It rises in the north-east of Monquhitter, and separates that parish from the parishes of New Deer and Methlick, and has altogether a southerly course of about 7 or 8 miles to the Ythan.

ASSYNT, or **ASSINT**, a large highland parish in the south-west of Sutherlandshire. It contains a post-office at the village of Lochinver, and another of its own name in the vicinity of the church. The name is a contraction of *agus-int*, literally 'in and out;' and is supposed to have been originally applied to it as descriptive of its extraordinarily rugged surface and broken outline. Its area is estimated at 100,000 acres; and its circumference at 90 miles. On the north it is bounded by the Minch, and by the Kylecuigh or Kyle Skou, "across which a stone may be slung;" and its extremities Loch Dow and Loch Coul. From the eastern end of Loch Coul, an imaginary line, drawn in a south-east direction across the summits of the mountains to Glasbhen, completes the boundary betwixt Assynt and Edderachillis parish. The boundary line then turns south-west, for a distance of about 10 miles, dividing Assynt from Creech parish, and from Ross-shire; it then assumes a westerly direction, and passes by Loch Vattie, and Loch Faun or Loch Fane, to Inverkirkaig, where it meets the sea, dividing Assynt, in this direction, from the shire of Cromarty. The Kirkaig flows out of Loch Fane, and forms a fine cascade at a point in its course about 2 miles from the sea. The general course of the coast-line, from the mouth of the Kirkaig to Ru-Stoer,—a distance of 20 miles,—is from south-south-east to north-north-west, and presents "islands, bays, and headlands, without end, but not a feature to distinguish one from another, nor a cliff nor a promontory to tempt a moment's stay;" all is dreary, desolate, and mountainous. Loch Inver is a fishing-station, and presents a pretty good harbour. The Inver flows into its head from Loch Assynt. The point of Stoer, or the Ru-Stoer, is a remarkable detached mass of sandstone, rising to the height of about 200 feet. A little to the south of the Ru is Soay island, measuring about 4 furlongs in length, by 3 in breadth. It is flat, and covered with heather and coarse grass. About a mile to the south of Soay, is the islet of Klett. But the principal island belonging to Assynt is Oldney or Oldernay, which is divided from the mainland by a channel in some parts not exceeding 20 yards in width. It is about a mile in length, by 2 furlongs in breadth; and was inhabited, in 1836, by twelve families.

The main line of road through this parish enters from the south, at Aultnacaegeich burn, 10 miles from the bridge of Oykeil, at the upper end of Loch Boarlan. A little beyond this, a road branches-off to the west towards Crochan, whence there is a road to Ullapool, on Loch Broom, 16 miles distant. Pursuing the main line, we arrive at Ledbeg, whence a detour may be made by the south side of Suilbhein to Inverkirkaig, provided the traveller dare encounter a very rugged journey, presenting only one habitable shieling in its whole course, namely Brackloch at the western end of Loch Caum, a very fine fresh

water loch. There is another, and a more dangerous route in winter, between the Suilbhein and its mountain-brother Camnash or Camisp. After leaving Ledbeg we enter the glen of Assynt. This glen is very narrow, and has various windings, so that one is quite near Loch Assynt before being aware of it. Immediately before arriving at it, a very singular ridge of rock bounds the glen and the road on the right. This ridge rises to a perpendicular height of 300 feet: it is of blue limestone, and its mural surface has been worn away in many places in such a manner as to present the appearance of the windows, tracery, and fret-work of an ancient cathedral. Alpine plants and creeping-shrubs ornament with their graceful drapery every crevice and opening of these lofty rocks, and altogether create a scene of most picturesque though fantastic beauty. At length on turning round the edge of this ridge, the traveller finds himself at the village of Inch-na-damph, or Innesindamff, and the head of Loch Assynt. This lake is about 16½ miles in length, and 1 mile in greatest breadth. It receives the waters of many mountain-streams, and empties itself into Loch Inver, an arm of the sea of which mention has already been made. On the shores of Loch Assynt, near the village of Inch-na-damph, there are quarries of white marble, which were at one time wrought by an Englishman; but since his death they seem to be entirely neglected. If one may judge from the blocks lying about, the marble seems to be pure and capable of receiving a high polish; but from whatever cause, it is now only used for building dry stone-dykes and highland cottages. "At Ledbeg," says Dr. Macculloch, "I found the cottages built of bright white marble; the walls forming a strange contrast with the smoke and dirt inside, the black thatch, the dubs, the midden, and the peat-stacks. This marble has not succeeded in attaining a higher dignity." And marble cottages may be seen at other places besides Ledbeg, presenting the same strange contrast. The Assynt marble is similar in colour and quality to that of Skye, has a clouded silver grey appearance, and is found among micaceous formations. Loch Assynt lies in a very pleasing green valley, though it does not—except at its head and beyond the village of Inch-na-damph—afford much of the picturesque or the romantic. The mountain of Cunaig, however, on the north side of the lake, and Bein-mhor or Benmore, with the other mountains which terminate the glen to the east, present scenes of much grandeur and magnificence. The ancient castle of Ardvraick, and the ruined house of the Earls of Seaforth, with the village and churchyard at the head of the lake, give an interest to Loch Assynt not often to be felt among the inland waters of these northern regions. Pursuing our route along the northern side of the loch, we pass the ruins of Ardvraick castle, situated on a rocky peninsula which projects a considerable way into the lake. This castle was long the residence of the Macleods, and in particular that of Donald Bane More; it was built in the year 1597, or 1591, and must have been a place of strength in ancient times. When the estate came into the Seaforth family, they erected a new mansion near the shore of the lake. This mansion is also now in ruins. Adjoining the present parish-church, and within the burying-ground, near the village of Inch-na-damph, are the remains of an ancient Popish chapel, said to be the oldest place of worship existing in this district. On the farm of Clachtoll are the remains of an ancient Druidical temple. At Ledbeg a pruning-hook was found under the moss several years since, the use of which puzzled the natives of the place not a little. But a late Earl of

Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, happening to pass a few days here, pronounced it to be a pruning-hook used by the Druids, with which they yearly cut the sacred mistletoe from the oak. On reaching the northern end of Loch Assynt, one branch of the road turns westward to Loch Inver, following the northern bank of the river Inver; while another branch runs north to Unapool on the Kylecunigh, beyond which there is a ferry to Grinan, in Edderachillis, whence it proceeds along the coast to Scourie lake.

In the southern part of Assynt are several detached mountains of singular form. Dr. Macculloch has written of them so correctly, and described them so graphically, that although at some length, we must furnish the reader with his remarks. In talking of sandstone mountains, in his geological work, he says: "The independence of many of these hills forms one of the most remarkable parts of the character of this rock. In many places, they rise suddenly from a hilly land of moderate elevation composed of gneiss, attaining at once to an height above it of 1,000 or 2,000 feet. They are often separated by miles. In other cases, they are grouped, but still distinct at their base. Where insulated, they have a very striking effect, of which examples occur in Sul-bhein, and Coul-bheg. Similarly powerful effects result from the suddenness of their rise, —the summit, with the whole declivity, being visible from the base." Farther on, in the same work, he says, "It might be expected that the pinnacled summits and detached hills had resulted from the waste of the erect varieties, but in Coul-bheg, Coulmore, Sul-bhein, &c., they are produced by the wearing down of strata nearly horizontal; the harder portions, in the former case, remaining like pillars of masonry or artificial cairns. The west side of Sutherland and Ross consists of a basis of gneiss, forming an irregular and hilly surface, varying, in extreme cases, from 100 to 1,500 feet in height, but often presenting a considerable extent of table-land. On this base, are placed various mountains, either far detached, or collected in groups; and all rising to an average altitude of about 3,000 feet above the sea. The stratification of these is horizontal or slightly inclined. It follows that the whole of this country has been once covered with a body of sandstone, equal in thickness—in certain points at least—to the present remaining portions." In his letters on the Highlands [Vol. ii. p. 345] again, he thus describes Sul-bhein. "It loses no part of its strangely incongruous character on a near approach. It remains as lofty, as independent, and as much like a sugar-loaf, (really not metaphorically,) when at its foot as when far off at sea. In one respect it gains, or rather the spectator does, by a more intimate acquaintance. It might have been covered with grass to the imagination; but the eye sees and the hand feels that it is rock above, below, and round about. The narrow front, that which possesses the conical outline, has the appearance of a precipice, although not rigidly so; since it consists of a series of rocky cliffs piled in terraced succession above each other; the grassy surfaces of which being invisible from beneath, the whole seems one rude and broken cliff, rising suddenly and abruptly from the irregular table-land below to the height of a thousand feet. The effect of a mountain thus seen, is always striking; because, towering aloft into the sky, it fills the eye and the imagination. Here, it is doubly impressive from the wide and open range around, in the midst of which this gigantic mass stands alone and unrivalled,—a solitary and enormous beacon, rising to the clouds from the far-extended ocean-like waste of rocks and rudeness.

Combining, in some positions, with the distant and elegant forms of Canasp, Coul-bheg, and Ben-More, it also offers more variety than could be expected; while even the general landscape is varied by the multiplicity of rocks and small lakes with which the whole country is interspersed. The total altitude from the sea line is probably about 2,500 feet; the table-land whence this and most other of the mountains of this coast rise, appearing to have an extreme elevation of 1,500. To almost all but the shepherds, Sul-bhein is inaccessible: one of our sailors, well-used to climbing, reached the summit with difficulty, and had much more in descending. Sheep scramble about it in search of the grass that grows in the intervals of the rocks; but so perilous is this trade to them, that this mountain with its pasture—which, notwithstanding its rocky aspect, is considerable—is a negative possession; causing a deduction of fifteen or twenty pounds a-year from the value of the farm to which it belongs, instead of adding to its rent."—At page 354 of the same work, the Doctor gives the following description of Coul-bheg: "The whole of this coast, from Coycraig in Assynt, as far as Ben-More at Loch-Broom, presents a most singular mountain outline; but Coul-bheg is even more remarkable than Sul-bhein, while its form is more elegant and versatile. In every view, it is as graceful and majestic as it is singular; and, like the other mountains of this extraordinary shore, it has every advantage that can rise from independence of position; rising a huge and solitary cone, from the high land beneath, and lifting its dark precipice in unattended majesty to the clouds. The ascent from the shore to the base of the rocky cone is long and tedious, over a land of lakes and rocks; but beyond that there is no access. All around is barrenness and desertion; except where some lake, glittering bright in the sunshine, gives life,—a still life,—to the scene; and the eye ranges far and wide over the land, seeing nothing but the white quartz summits of Canasp, Coycraig, and Ben-More,—the long streams of stones that descend from their sides,—and the brown waste of heath around, interspersed with grey protruding rocks that would elsewhere be hills, and with numerous lakes that seem but pools amid the spacious desert." In spite, however, of the many difficulties which must attend a close examination of this land of mountains and floods, the traveller who chooses to undergo the fatigue, and to encounter the difficulties of attempting to penetrate its recesses, will find much to please and still more to astonish him amidst its gigantic and awful mountains and lonely valleys. To those

"who love the pathless solitude
Where, in wild grandeur, Nature dwells alone
On the bleak mountain, and the unsculptured stone,
Mid torrents, and dark range of forests wide,"

the solemn and sublime scenery of Assynt will afford moments of exquisite pleasure. One oft feels in wandering through its superb solitudes as if the next step would conduct him into the ideal and supernatural. To the geologist, nothing further need be said, to incite him to investigate this district most minutely, than a reference to the quotations from Dr. Macculloch already given.

The district of Assynt is said to have been in early times a forest belonging to the ancient thanes of Sutherland, the ancestors of the present Duke of Sutherland. In the reign of David II., Torquil Macleod, chief of the Macleods of Lewis, had a royal grant of Assynt. In 1506, on the forfeiture of Macleod of Lewis, Y Mackay of Strathnaver received a life-rent grant of Assynt. About the year 1660, both the property and superiority of Assynt passed

from the Macleods to the Earl of Seaforth. He made it over to one of his younger sons, whose heirs held it for three or four generations. It was afterwards purchased by Lady Strathnaver, who presented it to her grandson, William Earl of Sutherland; and it is now the property of that Earl's grandson, the present Duke of Sutherland. It was in this district that the great Marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the Covenanters. After his defeat, and the ruin of all his hopes, at Carbisdale, "Montrose, accompanied by the Earl of Kinnoul, who had lately succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, and six or seven companions, having dismounted from his horse and thrown away his cloak and sword, and having, by the advice of his friends, to avoid detection, exchanged his clothes for the more homely attire of a common highlander, wandered all night and the two following days among bleak and solitary regions, without knowing where to proceed, and ready to perish under the accumulated distresses of hunger, fatigue, and anxiety of mind. The Earl of Kinnoul, unable, from exhaustion, to follow Montrose any further, was left among the mountains, where it is supposed he perished. When upon the point of starvation, Montrose was fortunate to light upon a small cottage, where he obtained a supply of milk and bread, on receiving which he continued his lonely and dangerous course among the mountains of Sutherland, at the risk of being seized every hour, and dragged as a felon before the very man whom, only a few days before, he had threatened with his vengeance. In the meantime, active search was made after Montrose. As it was conjectured that he might attempt to reach Caithness, where his natural brother, Henry Graham, still remained with some troops in possession of the castle of Dunbeath, and as it appeared probable, from the direction Montrose was supposed to have taken, that he meant to go through Assynt, Captain Andrew Munro sent instructions to Neil Macleod, the laird of Assynt, his brother-in-law, to apprehend every stranger that might enter his bounds, in the hope of catching Montrose, for whose apprehension a splendid reward was offered. In consequence of these instructions, Macleod sent out various parties in quest of Montrose, but they could not fall in with him. 'At last, (says Bishop Wishart) the laird of Assynt being abroad in arms with some of his tenants in search of him, lighted on him in a place where he had continued three or four days without meat or drink, and only one man in his company.' The bishop then states, that 'Assynt had formerly been one of Montrose's own followers; who immediately knowing him, and believing to find friendship at his hands, willingly discovered himself; but Assynt not daring to conceal him, and being greedy of the reward which was promised to the person who should apprehend him by the council of the estates, immediately seized and disarmed him.' This account differs a little from that of the author of the continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's history, who says, that it was one of Macleod's parties that apprehended Montrose, but is altogether silent to Assynt's having been a follower of Montrose; but both writers inform us that Montrose offered Macleod a large sum of money for his liberty, which he refused to grant. Macleod kept Montrose and his companion, Major Sinclair, an Orkney gentleman, prisoners in the castle of Ardvraick, his principal residence. By order of Leslie, Montrose was thence removed to Skibo castle, where he was kept two nights, thereafter to the castle of Braan, and thence again to Edinburgh." [Browne's 'History of the Highlands,' vol. ii. pp. 35, 36.]

Above two-thirds of the inhabitants of Assynt reside on the sea-shore. In the district around Loch Inver there was, in 1831, a population of about 659; in the Kyleside district, 456; in each of the two hamlets of Knockan and Elphine, 250; and at Unapool, 8 or 9 families. The population of the whole parish in 1831 was 3,161; in 1861, 3,178. Houses, 577. Assessed property in 1860, £3,879.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d; glebe, £27 10s. The parish church was built about 1770, and repaired in 1816, and has about 270 sittings. The parish minister officiates at two preaching stations, the one at Loch Inver, the other at Kyleside, and both about 14 miles from the parish church. There is a government church with a minister of its own, at Stoer. See STOER. There are two Free churches,—the one at Assynt, and the other at Stoer; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with the former in 1865 was £79. There are seven schools, inclusive of the parochial one.

ASTOUNE. See ALFORD.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Athelstaneford and Drem, in the northern part of Haddingtonshire. The village of Athelstaneford gave name to the parish; and, according to Buchanan and Camden, it got its own name from the following incident. In one of his predatory incursions, Athelstane, a Danish chief, who had received a grant of Northumberland from King Alured, arrived in this part of the country; and, engaging in battle with Hungus, king of the Picts, was pulled with violence from his horse and here slain. The rivulet where the battle was fought is in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, and is still called Lug Down burn, supposed to be a corruption of Rug Down. Buchanan adds, that Hungus was encouraged to hazard this battle by a vision of St. Andrew the apostle, who appeared to him the preceding night and promised him success; and that the victory was facilitated by the miraculous appearance of a cross in the air, in the form of the letter X, over a farm-hamlet which still retains the name of Martle, a supposed contraction of *miracle*. Achaius, king of the Scots, by whose assistance Hungus obtained this victory, in commemoration of the event is said to have instituted the order of St. Andrew. Thus far tradition. Etymology, however, would give a simpler account of the matter. *Ath-ail* means, in Gaelic, 'a stone ford;' and there is such a ford,—a narrow, deep, stony path,—across the Lug Down rivulet. Saxon settlers, finding the *Ath-ail* already in existence, superadded to it, in their own language, *stone ford*. (See Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' Vol. II. p. 516.) The lands on which the battle was fought were bestowed on the Culdee priory of St. Andrews, and are now held in perpetual lease by Kinloch of Gilmerton.

The parish of Athelstaneford is divided from that of Haddington on the south and south-west by the rivulet formerly mentioned, the Lug Down burn. This rivulet rises in the Garleton hills, and falls into the frith of Forth on the north side of Tynningham bay, after a course of about 5 miles. On the north this parish is separated from that of Dirleton by another small rivulet called the Pepper. See the article PEPPER. The ground rises gradually from this rivulet to the southern extremity of the parish, where the village of Athelstaneford and the church stand. The parish is about 4 miles in length, from west to east; and between 2 and 3 in breadth, from south to north. Previous to 1658 it did not contain above 800 or 1,000 acres; and the Earl of Wintoun was the sole proprietor of all the lands. At that

period it was considerably enlarged by annexations from the parishes of Haddington and Prestonkirk; so that the whole extent of it is now above 4,000 acres, of which 3,750 are arable. About one-third belongs to Sir David Kinloch of Gilmerton, whose residence is the only large mansion in the parish; and the rest is divided among the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Wemyss, Lord Elibank, Sir James W. Drummond, and two other proprietors. A manufacture of striped variegated woollen cloth, which was held in esteem in Edinburgh under the name of the Gilmerton livery, once existed in the village of Athelstaneford, but is now extinct. The North British Railway passes south-eastward through the parish, and commands a good view of its surface, and has a station in it at Drem, and sends off here the branch toward North Berwick. The chief antiquities in this parish are the vestiges of a camp, or perhaps of a Pictish town, concerning which there is no tradition, and history is silent; and the remains of a chapel, in the village of Drem, called St. John's chapel, which belonged to the Knights Templars. These are both on the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. The house of Garleton, too, may be mentioned under this head. It appears to have once been a place of magnificence, but is now a complete ruin. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Garleton hills. Towards the end of the 16th, and beginning of the 17th century, a great part of the lower lands of East Lothian was possessed by the Hepburns, collateral branches of the Earls of Bothwell. A gentleman of that name was proprietor of the lands of Athelstaneford. A second son of his went into the Swedish service, and afterwards into the French service, and died a field-marshal of France. Blair, the author of 'The Grave,' and Home, the author of 'Douglas,' were ministers of this parish. Blair's grandfather was Robert Blair, the celebrated Covenanter; and his son rose to be Lord President of the Court of Session. After Home demitted his charge, he built a villa in the parish, called Kilduff, and laid out the grounds around it with considerable taste. Skirling, the author of a famous ballad on the battle of Prestonpans, and his son, Archibald Skirling, a very distinguished portrait painter, were also connected with this parish. Population of the village of Athelstaneford in 1851, 274. Population of the parish in 1831, 931; in 1861, 902. Houses, 222. Assessed property, in 1865, £9,360 ls.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir David Kinloch, Bart. Stipend, £262 0s. 6d; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £372 16s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £48 fees. The original parish church—of which there are still some remains—was built by Ada, wife of Henry of Scotland, and annexed to her abbey in the neighbourhood of Haddington. The present church was built in 1780, and contains about 500 sittings. There are two private schools, and a parochial library.

ATHOLE, a mountainous district in the north of Perthshire, bounded on the north by Badenoch in Inverness-shire; on the north-east by Mar in Aberdeenshire; on the east by Forfarshire; on the south by the districts of Stormont and Breadalbane in Perthshire; and on the west and north-west by Lochaber in Inverness-shire. Sir John Sinclair estimates its superficial area at 450 square miles. The face of the country is highly picturesque, everywhere presenting lofty mountains, extensive lakes, deep glens, solemn forests, and all the finer features of Highland scenery. It is, moreover, "a land praised in song, richly wooded, yet highly cultivated and thickly inhabited." The loftiest mountain is Cairn

Gower, one of the Ben-y-Gloe ridge, on the east of Glen Tilt, which rises to the height of 3,725 feet. The Scarscock, at the point of junction with Aberdeenshire, is assigned by some topographers to this district of Perthshire. Its altitude is stated by some at 3,402; by others at 3,390 feet. The Blair, or Field of Athole, is an open fertile vale, intersected by the Garry, and generally presenting only low and rounded eminences. See article **BLAIR-ATHOLE**. The other streams in this district are the Edendon, the Bruar, and the Tilt, which are all tributaries of the Garry; the Airdle, a tributary of the Erich; and the Tumel, into which the Garry flows. All these streams belong to the basin of the Tay, and are described, in this work, in separate articles. The principal lakes are Loch Erich, Loch Rannoch, Loch Tumel, and Loch Garry, to which separate articles are also devoted. The Forest of Athole, the property of the Duke of Athole, contains upwards of 100,000 acres, stocked with red deer, moor-game, and ptarmigans, which are also preserved in the adjoining forests of the Earl of Fife, the Marquis of Huntly, and Farquharson of Invercauld. Athole gives the title of Duke to a branch of the Murray family. Sir John Murray was created a baron in 1604, and Earl of Tullibardine in 1606. The sixth Earl was created Marquis of Athole in 1676; and the second Marquis, Duke of Athole in 1703. The Athole-men have always been found, to use the language of old Froissart, "good chivalry, strong of limb and stout of heart, and in great abundance;" and their feuds with the followers of Argyle form a bloody chapter in Highland history. Stoddart says, that many of the Athole-men are good performers on the Great Highland bagpipe. He also notices the once-famed 'Athole-brose,' a composition of whiskey, honey, and eggs, as forming "an indispensable dainty in the feast, and no unimportant addition to the *Materia Medica*." [Remarks, Vol. II. p. 182.] This was written in 1800; probably Athole-brose is now banished from the feast, as it certainly is from the *Materia Medica* of all wise people in Athole. Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, ended his fierce career, in the battle of Killiecrankie, a celebrated pass in Athole. See articles **BLAIR-ATHOLE**, **KILLIECRANKIE**, and **PERTHSHIRE**.

AUCH-. See **ACH-**.

AUCHALLADER. See **GLENORCHY**.

AUCHANS. See **DUNDONALD**.

AUCHENCAIRN, (Old and New,) a village in the under ward and shire of Lanark, parish of Cadder, 3 miles north by east of Glasgow. In 1745, the Rev. James Warden, a native of this village, and minister of the parish, bequeathed 1,000 merks to the session, the interest of which is allotted to the support of a school here. In 1764, William Leechman, D.D., principal of the university of Glasgow, disposed to the session of Cadder about half-an-acre of ground, for a house and garden for the benefit of this school, of which the minister and elders are patrons. A new school-house was erected in 1826. Population, 744.

AUCHENBATHIE. See **LOGHWINNOCH**.

AUCHENBEATTY. See **KIRKMAHOE**.

AUCHENBOWIE. See **NINIANS** (Str).

AUCHENCAIRN, a village, with a post-office in the parish of Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands at the head of a bay of its own name, amid a beautiful tract of country, 7 miles east of Kirkcudbright. It is not built on any regular plan, but consists of good houses, with interspersed of trees, and has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. Here is a Free church, whose yearly sum raised in 1865 was £213 19s. 5d. Here also are several schools. A little south of the village is the old mansion of

Auchencairn; and on the banks of the bay are the charming residences of Collin, Nutwood, and Balcary. The bay is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about 1 mile broad; and right across its mouth lies the green isle of Heston, giving it a land-locked and lake-like appearance. At low water the bay presents an uninterrupted bed of smooth sand, which is so dry and firm that horse-races have been holden upon it; small craft may load and unload in any part of it; and on the west side is a capacious natural basin, where vessels of burden may lie in safety from every storm. Population, 390.

AUCHENCRIIVE. See **QUIVOX (St.)**.

AUCHENDAVY, or **AUCHENDOWIE**, a small village in the parish of Kirkintilloch, about 2 miles east of the town of Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire. Here stood one of the forts of Antoninus' Wall; but it was cut through by the Forth and Clyde canal, and has been otherwise almost totally obliterated. Several curious discoveries of Roman remains have at different times been made here; but the most remarkable—to quote from the *Caledonia Romana*—"was the accidental opening, in the month of May, 1771, while the works of the Forth and Clyde canal were in progress, of a pit nine feet in depth, situated just without the south-west angle of the fort, which contained four Roman altars, with part of a fifth, a mutilated stone figure, and two ponderous iron hammers. Three of the altars had been broken through the middle, and all were lying huddled together, as if they had been hastily thrown in, and then covered with earth to conceal them from view—telling, as they lay, a silent but expressive tale of the sudden order of retreat, the precipitate muster of the garrison, the hurried dismantling of the station, and of the retiring footsteps of the legionary cohorts, as they defiled upon a southern route; while, perhaps, the shouts of the advancing Britons were already heard in the distance—startling the wild boar in the woods beyond Inchtarf, and the water-fowl among the sedges of the Kelvin."

AUCHENDRANE. See **MAYBOLE**.

AUCHENDRYNE, a village in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the west side of the Clunie, opposite Castleton of Braemar, and is often regarded as part of that village. Great gatherings took place here in the olden time for hunting deer in the forest. See **CASTLETON**.

AUCHENGELLOCH, a wild locality, quite inaccessible to cavalry, and famous for its conventicles in the times of the Stuarts, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire. A small monument was erected on it, a number of years ago, in memory of the sufferings of the Covenanters.

AUCHENGRAY, a station on the Caledonian railway, in the parish of Carnwath, and north-east border of Lanarkshire. It is situated in a bleak moorland region, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Carnwath and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south of West Calder. The branch line to the Wilsontown Iron Works goes off here, with a forked or double junction.

AUCHENLOCH, a small village on the east side of the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire. It stands about 2 miles south of Kirkintilloch, adjacent to the bed of a large drained lake.

AUCHENREOCH. See **URR** and **DUMBARTON**.

AUCHENSAUGH, a hill in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire,—conspicuous for elevation above many surrounding hills, with the exception of Cairntable,—but chiefly remarkable for the swearing of the Solemn League and Covenant upon it by a body of Cameronians toward the close of the 17th century.

AUCHINARROW. See **CROMDALE**.

AUCHINBLAE, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire. It stands

on a gentle rising-ground, washed by the rivulet Luther, amid the beautiful scenery of Strathfinella, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Laurencekirk, 11 south-west of Stonhaven, and 16 north of Montrose. An omnibus runs regularly between it and a station of the Aberdeen railway between Laurencekirk and Drumlithe. The village contains many substantial houses, and has a clean, cheerful, and prosperous appearance. It contains a flax spinning-mill, and a considerable number of hand-looms, engaged in linen-weaving. It contains also an office of the North of Scotland Bank. A weekly market for grain and cattle is held on every Friday from November till April; two large annual general fairs are held on the third Thursday of April and on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of May; and hiring markets for servants are held on the 26th of May and the 22d of November. Population, 570.

AUCHINCASS. See **KIRKPATRICK-JUNTA**.

AUCHINCHEW, a romantic vale in the south of the island of Arran. It commences at the base of Knocklecarlew, and extends southward to the coast opposite the beautiful island of Pladda. Its flanks are cloven by ravines, and streaked with leaping rills. One of the cascades in it, called Essmore, makes a perpendicular descent of about 100 feet, into a magnificent cliff-walled amphitheatre, and serves as a landmark to mariners, and sometimes forms a brilliant circular iris.

AUCHINCLOCH. See **KILSYTH**.

AUCHINCRAW, a village in the parish of Coldingham, 3 miles north-north-west of Chirnside, Berwickshire. Population in 1841, 203.

AUCHINDACHY, a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Keith.

AUCHINDINNY, a village on the south-east border of the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It stands romantically on the North Esk, 8 miles south of Edinburgh. Here are extensive paper-mills. Henry Mackenzie, the "Man of Feeling," often resided at Auchindinny House.

AUCHINDOIR and **KEARN**, a mountainous parish, containing the post-office village of Lumsden, in the western part of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by the parish of Rhynie; on the east by the parish of Tullynessle; on the south and west by Kildrummy and Cabrach parishes. The etymology of the name, *Auchindoir*, is uncertain. It is supposed to signify 'The Field of the Chase or Pursuit.' "Buchanan tells us, that Luthlac, son to the usurper Macbeth, having been pursued northward by Malcolm, was slain 'in the valley of Bogie,' The spot where he was slain is thought to be about 2 miles to the north of the church of Auchindoir, but in the parish of Rhynie, in a place where a large stone with some warlike figures on it has been set up. If so, it is not improbable that Luthlac was overtaken about a mile to the south of the church, in the place where a number of cairns now are; that being defeated, he has been pursued through the valley of Auchindoir, which lies between the cairns and the figured stone; and that from this pursuit, the parish of Auchindoir has taken its name." [Statistical Report of 1792.] The greatest length of the parish is 9 miles; and greatest breadth 6. Its outline is very irregular. The larger part of the surface consists of hills and moors. Some of the mountains attain a great elevation. The Buck of Cabrach, over which the western boundary line of the parish runs, has, according to Ainslie, an altitude of 2,377 feet, or, according to the map of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of 2,286 feet, above sea-level; and though more than 30 miles distant from the sea, is visible 10 leagues from shore. The principal stream is the Bogie. It is formed by two

rivulets, the burn of Craig, and the burn of Corchinan, flowing eastward into union near the parish church; and the united stream then runs north-westward through a rich strath or valley, to which it gives name. See BOGIE (THE). There is plenty of fine trout in it; but scarcely any salmon, except in the spawning season. The Don touches the south-east corner of the parish, and there receives the Mossat, which divides Auchindoir from Kildrummy. If we include a part of Kearn and Kildrummy, the valley of Auchindoir is nearly surrounded by a range of hills. From these, several smaller hills shoot forward into this valley; and the hills are indented by gullies, and deep narrow hollows; the whole presenting a prospect, which, though confined, and in most places bleak, to the admirers of wild and romantic scenery is by no means unpleasant. Except in the hilly parts, the parish is well cultivated, and the soil is generally good. Wheat is not grown, but excellent crops of barley and oats are produced, and many cattle and sheep are reared. Game of various kinds is abundant. Except on Donside and at Craig, there is little wood, the hills being mostly covered only with their native heath. The rock of a large part of the parish is sandstone; and it is extensively quarried for building purposes. The Coreen hills are mainly composed of mica schist, from which flag-stones forming excellent pavement are quarried. Towan-reef is formed of serpentine, along with which talc, soapstone, and the rather rare mineral asbestos are found. Limestone and slate occur in small quantities, with granite, greenstone, and other minerals. The chief proprietors are Mr. Lumsden of Auchindoir, Mr. Gordon of Craig, Mr. Grant of Drumminor, Mr. Gordon of Wardhouse, and Lord Forbes. Craig Castle is a very elegant mansion, the oldest portion of it built in 1518; and it is finely situated in a wild romantic ravine, the Den of Craig, celebrated in elegant Latin verse by Arthur Johnston. The Den is richly wooded; and the main branch of the Bogie flows through it, with some pleasant waterfalls. The old church, built in 1557, stands on the north-east part of the Den; and the walls of it are almost entire, and in some parts of exquisite workmanship. Drumminor House is mainly a very handsome modern edifice, and includes part of a previous mansion, which was formerly Castle-Forbes, the seat of Lord Forbes, now removed to the parish of Keig. The remains of the old church of Kearn are beside Drumminor; and that church was formerly the burying-place of the Forbeses. "On a little hill close by the church," says the Old Statistical Report, "there was anciently a castle, said to be mentioned by Boetius; but no traces of the walls of it remain. It has been defended on three sides by rocks and precipices, and on the fourth by a moat or deep excavation, evidently the work of art. There are several other antiquities, such as tumuli, barrows," &c. The turnpike from Alford to Huntly traverses the parish. Population in 1831, 1,030; in 1861, 1,593. Houses, 290. Valued rental in 1865, £5,604 11s. 5d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. In 1791, by a decret of the court of teinds, the parish of Kearn was disjoined from that of Forbes, and annexed to Auchindoir. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Minister's stipend, £158 1s., with manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary of the first parochial school, there being two, £20. The parish church was built in 1811 and has 450 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £61 2s. 8d. The Free church for Rhyne also was built within the border of Auchindoir, in the face of opposition from the landowner of Rhyne, and with such speed

and enthusiasm that it was almost literally "a church built in a day;" yearly sum raised in 1865, £26 1s. 5½d. There are also, in the parish, a United Presbyterian church and an Episcopal church; and there are a Free church female school, and one or two private schools.

AUCHINDUNE. See MORTLACH.

AUCHINHALRIG, a small village in the Banffshire section of the parish of Bellie, about 2½ miles north-east of Fochabers. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel; and the clergyman who officiates in it resides here, and officiates also in a chapel at Fochabers.

AUCHINHOVE. See GRANGE.

AUCHINLECK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the east of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk; on the east by Muirkirk and Crawfordjohn; on the south by Kirkcunell, New Cumnock, and Old Cumnock; and on the west by Ochiltree. It is a narrow strip of country, measuring 16 miles in length, while it does not exceed two in average breadth. Its area is 24,295 acres; and about one-third is under tillage. The upper district is wild and hilly, though well suited for sheep pasture; and it rises, at the summits of Wardlaw and Stony hills, to the altitude of 1,630 and 1,843 feet. The central district is more cultivated; and the western part is well-enclosed and wooded. The rivers Ayr and Lugar trace part of the boundaries,—the former on the east, the latter on the south and the west. The principal heritor is Lady Boswell, the widow of Sir James Boswell, Bart.; to whose ancestor the barony of Auchinleck was granted by James IV. Auchinleck House, the seat of Lady Boswell, stands 3 miles west of the village, and is a fine Grecian mansion, built toward the end of last century by Lord Auchinleck, lord of session, and father of Dr. Johnson's biographer. Remains of a baronial fortalice of the early Boswells, figured by Grose, stand in its neighbourhood; and Dr. Johnson says, "I was less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion, than with the sullen dignity of the old castle. I clambered among the ruins which afford striking images of ancient life. It is, like other castles, built upon a point of rock; and was, I believe, anciently surrounded with a moat." Remains of another old fortalice, called Kyle Castle, are in the upper district. Airds Moss, so sadly famous in Cameronian story, also is there. The minerals of the parish, particularly ironstone, limestone, and coal, are of great value. A lease of those on the Auchinleck estate was obtained, about 1848, by Messrs. Dunlop and Wilson of Clyde Ironworks, and passed latterly into the hands of Messrs. W. Baird & Co. of the Eglinton Ironworks. The same company became proprietors also of the Portland Ironworks, with a lease of the minerals around them; they likewise, in 1865, acquired a lease of the minerals on the Marquis of Bute's estate in the neighbouring parish of Cumnock. The Lugar Ironworks were established by Messrs. Dunlop and Wilson on the Auchinleck estate; new furnaces for them, on a more eligible site, were constructed in 1865, by Messrs. W. Baird & Co., while the old furnaces were allowed to go to ruin; and the calcined ironstone, in the meantime, was sent to the furnaces of Muirkirk and Eglinton. The Glasgow and Southwestern railway goes across the lower part of the parish, has a station at the village, and sends off hence a branch to Muirkirk; and a new railway, to be formed from Ayr to Cumnock, and thence by Muirkirk to Douglas, will give direct communication to Edinburgh. Considerable sums have recently been

spent, principally on Government loan, in the drainage of land. The value of assessed property, in 1843, was £7,496; in 1865, £30,056,—of which £10,785 were on railways. Hand-loom weaving and snuff-box making were long extensive employments; but within the 40 years ending in 1865, the former declined to about one-fifth of what it was, and the latter in even greater proportion. The village of Auchinleck stands on the Glasgow and Dumfries road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Old Cumnock, 10 from Muirkirk, 12 from Galston, and 14 from Kilmarnock; and has an important lamb fair on the last Tuesday of August. Population of the village in 1861, 1,053. The parish contains also the village of Lugar. Population of the parish in 1861, 4,213. Houses, 727.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lady Boswell. Stipend, £161 1s. 11d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The parochial church was built in 1838, and has 800 sittings. A preacher of the Church of Scotland acts as a missionary at the Lugar iron-works. A United Original Seceder meeting-house is in Auchinleck village. A female school, supported by Lady Boswell, also is there; and three schools, supported by monthly deduction from the wages of the workmen, are connected with the iron-works. William M'Gavin, the author of "The Protestant," and William Murdoch, the associate of James Watt in mechanical invention, were natives of Auchinleck parish. The name Auchinleck is generally pronounced by the country people Affleck.

AUCHINLECK, a hill, of about 1,500 feet in height above sea-level, 4 miles west of Queensberry-Hill, parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire.

AUCHINLILLY. See CARRON (THE.)

AUCHINMULLY or **LOWER BANTON**, a village, inhabited chiefly by colliers, miners, and sickle-makers, in the east side of the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

AUCHINRAITH, a village in the parish of Blantyre, Lanarkshire.

AUCHINSKICH. See DALRY.

AUCHINTIBBER, a village in the parish of Blantyre, Lanarkshire. Population in 1841, 73.

AUCHINTOUL, an estate in the parish of Marneoch, Banffshire. It comprises upwards of 3,400 acres,—of which about 2,350 are arable, about 200 are improvable moorland, about 400 are moss, and more than 300 are under wood. The village of Aberchirder stands on it. The mansion stands near the centre of the parish. This was once the property and residence of General Gordon, who rose to high command in the army of Russia under Peter the Great, and wrote a memoir of that monarch in two volumes, and who acted a conspicuous part among the Jacobite insurgents in 1715.

AUCHLEVEN, a village in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the river Gady, and on the road from Insch to Keig. It has a corn-mill and a woollen-mill,—the latter for both carding and spinning.

AUCHLOSSEN (Loch), a lake partly in the parish of Aboyne, but chiefly in that of Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire. It is about a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad; but it was partially drained about 160 years ago, and must previously have been twice its present size. It abounds with various kinds of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic fowls. Pikes have been caught in it measuring 6 feet in length, and weighing 25 lbs.

AUCHMEDDEN. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHMILL, a village with a post office, 3 miles north-west of Aberdeen, and in the vicinity of the great quarries of fine granite, whence vast supplies

of that material are sent to Aberdeen for building and shipment.

AUCHMILLAN, a village in the parish of Mauchline, 2 miles north-east of the town of Mauchline, Ayrshire.

AUCHMITHIE, a fishing-village in the parish of St. Vigean's, upon the German ocean, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Arbroath. It is situated on a high rocky bank, which rises about 120 feet above the sea, and is irregularly built; but contains several good houses, upon fees granted by the Earl of Northesk. The harbour is only a level beach in an opening between the high rocks which surround this part of the coast; and, after every voyage, the boats are obliged to be drawn up from the sea, to prevent their being destroyed by the violence of the waves. Near the village is the Gaylet pot, a remarkable cavern into which the sea flows. A place of worship was built in the village in 1829 by the late Countess of Northesk, but was not opened till 1834, and then began to be used as a kind of Chapel of Ease in connexion with the Established church. Population of the village, 400.

AUCHMORE. See WEEM.

AUCHMURE. See KINROSS-SHIRE.

AUCHMUTY. See MARKINCH.

AUCHNACRAIG. See ACHNACRAIG.

AUCHNAGATT, a post-office station, subordinate to Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHNASHEEN, a post-office station, on the road from Inverness to Poolewe, $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dingwall, and nearly in the centre of Ross-shire.

AUCHRANNIE. See ACHRANNIE.

AUCHTERARDER, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, and containing also the villages of Smithyhaugh and Borland Park, in the Ochil and Strathearn districts of Perthshire. The name signifies 'the summit of the rising ground,' and is exactly descriptive of the situation of the town, on the ridge of an eminence in the middle of Strathearn, commanding, on the north and east, an extensive prospect of the adjacent country. The parish has united with it that of Aber-Ruthven or Abruthven, which signifies 'the Mouth of the Ruthven,' a small river on which it lies, and which discharges itself into the Earn. The annexation of the two parishes seems to have taken place some considerable time before the Revolution. The united parish is of an irregular form: its greatest extent from east to west is about 3 miles, and from north to south nearly 8 miles. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Blackford; on the north by Trinity-Gask; on the east by Dunning; and on the south by Glendevon. The greater part of it is an undulating country, lying on the south of the river Earn; and the rest includes some part of the Ochil hills, particularly Craigrossie, which is one of the highest of them, having an altitude of 2,359 feet above sea-level. These hills are clothed to their summit with grass, and afford good sheep-pasture. The general declivity of the parish is northward from the Ochils to the Earn. Almost the whole of the lower part is arable; and the northern declivity of the hills is arable a considerable way upwards. The Earn produces salmon, and the large white and yellow trout. It greatly beautifies the parish as well as the adjacent country; but is sometimes prejudicial to the neighbouring tenantry, by overflowing its banks in harvest. The Ruthven, which takes its rise in the hills, about 3 miles beyond the south-western boundary, is a beautiful little river, and runs with a uniform and constant stream through the whole length of this parish from south-west to north-east. Its course till it approaches the town of Auchterarder, lies along a narrow, steep-sided

richly-wooded vale; and it afterwards passes within 1,200 yards of the town, and finally joins the Earn about 4 miles beyond. This stream drives a number of corn and lint mills. It abounds with a species of trout peculiar to itself, of a small size, but remarkable for flavour and delicacy. This stream also is liable to sudden and extensive floods. In 1839, in particular, it did extensive damage in this way. The parish, particularly in the neighbourhood of the town, abounds with a hard and durable stone which is very fit for building both houses and dry-stone fences. The quarries in the neighbourhood of the town also afford grey slate in abundance. No coal has yet been found here. In the Statistical Report of 1838, the acres under the plough are stated at 7,176; the waste or pasture at 6,571 acres. There is only a small quantity of ground occupied by woods and rivers, and none at all by forests or marshes. About 300 acres are under plantation. There are a couple of hundred acres in common at the west end of the town, called the moor of Auchterarder, to which the inhabitants send their cows to pasture. In its present state it is of no great value; but it is capable of very great improvement. Attempts have been repeatedly made to get it enclosed and divided; but hitherto it has been found impossible to settle the respective claims of the various parties interested in it. The average rent of land, in 1792, was 20s.; in 1838, 30s. There are ten landowners; and the principal mansion is Auchterarder House, a structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The Scottish Central railway passes north-westward through the parish, and has a station near the town. About 300 or 400 yards from the lower end of the glen of the Ruthven, the finest viaduct on the whole line of the railway spans it. This is 498 feet long, 98 feet high, and consists of six large arches, each sixty feet in span, with a smaller arch at each end. The arches are supported on piers 75 feet high, 33½ feet by 12 feet at bottom, and 27½ feet by 9 feet at top. A pier contains 24,018 cubic feet, and weighs about 2,000 tons; a large arch weighs 560 tons; and the whole work weighs about 17,000 tons. As the arches are of uniform size, and as most of the piers stand on the same horizontal plain, the viaduct presents the appearance of unbroken unity; and it seems, on the whole, to be a fabric in which the elements of strength, durability, and neatness are skilfully combined. The stones for it were all brought from the quarries at Auchterarder and Lucas. The arch stones vary in thickness from 15 to 24 inches, with a uniform depth of three feet; the lengths are unequal, but some of them are eight feet long, and weigh five tons each. In consequence of the viaduct being somewhat depressed below the top of the glen, it is scarcely visible, even from a short distance; and partly for the same reason, the view from it is not extensive. Nearly two miles north-east of the viaduct, the railway is carried across a deep dell, formed by the burn of Parney, on two arches, one of which is built directly above the other. The lower arch contains the burn, and the diverted road from Auchterarder to Dunning passes through the upper. Almost beside these arches, there is a rock cut of considerable size; and immediately beyond it, there is a large earth cut, called the Jeanfield cut. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,182; in 1861, 4,657. Houses, 581. Assessed property in 1865, £15,358.

The parish of Auchterarder is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £199 14s. 2d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated tithes, £18 15s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £40 fees. The parochial church stands in the middle of the town, and was built in 1784, and enlarged in 1811,

and has 930 sittings. The roofless walls of the old church of Aber-Ruthven are still standing; and beside them is an elegant aisle, surmounted by a beautiful urn, the burial-place of the Dukes of Montrose. There are two United Presbyterian churches in the town, the North and the South; the former with an attendance of 320, and the latter with an attendance of 455. There is a Free church in the town, with an ornamental tower; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £501 11s. 11d. There is a Free church also at Aber-Ruthven, erected chiefly through the liberality of Major Graeme, the proprietor of the district, and opened toward the end of 1851. The yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £199 6s. 9d. There is likewise a chapel of the Evangelical Union. A number of benefactions for various local benevolent objects were made about 40 years ago by John Sheddan, Esq. of Lochie; and one of them was the erection of a schoolhouse, and the endowing of it with adjacent land worth £1,000. The parish of Auchterarder will ever be famous as the scene of the first and grandest of the ecclesiastical struggles which arose out of the Veto Act, and which terminated in the disruption of the Established Church. The exercise of patronage was at one time very unpopular in Scotland. It had been an early principle of the Church that clergymen should not be intruded on parishes contrary to the consent of the parishioners. When a patron presents, it is for the presbytery to say whether the presentee is qualified, and to refuse collation if he is not. In 1834, the Church pronounced the presentee's acceptability to the parishioners a necessary qualification, and passed the Veto Act, instructing all presbyteries to reject presentees to whom a majority of male heads of families in communion with the Church objected. In the case of the Auchterarder presentation, when this was acted on, the presentee brought an action in the civil courts to declare it an undue interference with his civil rights. The Church said—"This is a matter purely ecclesiastical. The civil and the church-courts have their respective jurisdictions. This is ours entirely, and the civil court must not interfere." The Court of Session said—"We care not what you call it. We are here to protect men's property. Patronage has been constituted property by Act of Parliament. Whether rightly so or not, it is a commodity that may be bought and sold. You have attempted to deprive a proprietor of the use of it, under a pretence, and we must stop you." The Church appealed to the House of Lords. The judgment of the court below was confirmed; but the General Assembly, till after the disruption, declined to implement the decision of the civil tribunals, holding itself irresponsible to any civil court for its obedience to the laws of Christ.

The TOWN OF AUCHTERARDER is distant by railway 14 miles from Perth and 19 from Stirling. It seems to have existed so early as the eleventh century. An old castle which stood a little to the north of it, and of which there are still some small and very strong remains, is believed to have been built by Malcolm Canmore as a hunting-seat; and the spacious tract still held in commonage by the townspeople is traditionally asserted to have been the gift of that monarch to the town; so that Auchterarder, as well as Dunfermline, may have been illumined at times by Canmore's brilliant court. The town at all events was early a burgh, perhaps a royal burgh, sending a member to parliament; and a great number of its houses hold burghage to this day; and how or when it lost its high privilege is not known. In 1328, King Robert Bruce made a charter grant of the lands of Auchterarder to one of his great barons,

but confirmed the liberties of the burgh and the burgesses, leaving them the same as they had been in the reign of Alexander III. The town, however, did not thrive; and, in the 16th century, an act of parliament recorded that "Ochterairder was very puir, and meikle infestit with gipsies and sorners," and ordained that an annual fair for the encouragement of trade be held there, in all time coming, on the 25th day of November. This fair is still held in terms of the statute; only, in accordance with the change of style, it is now held on the 6th of December. It is reckoned the greatest business day in the year, and has, no doubt, contributed to the improvement of the place. "Auchterarder," says the New Statistical Account, "was one of the Scottish towns ironically compared by George Buchanan with the fine English cities. Some English noblemen, boasting to King James of the properties of the English towns, the sarcastic Scot replied, that he knew a town in Scotland which had fifty draw-bridges, and which is afterwards described as a 'country village between Stirling and Perth, called Auchterardoch, where there is a large strand which runs through the middle of the town, and almost at every door there is a long stock or stone laid over the strand, whereupon they pass to their opposite neighbours, and when a flood comes they lift their wooden bridges in case they should be taken away, and these they call draw-bridges.' So goes the story." On the 28th of January, 1716, when the royalist troops under the Duke of Argyle were advancing upon Perth, the Earl of Mar burned the whole of Auchterarder except one house; and on the 30th, when Argyle arrived, he could find no accommodation, but spent the night upon the snow, "without any other covering than the fine canopy of heaven." "Auchterarder," says Newte—who visited this place in 1782—"seems to have lain under the curse of God ever since it was burnt by the army in the year 1715. The dark heath of the moors of Ochil and Tullibardine,—a Gothic castle belonging to the Duke of Athol,—the naked summits of the Grampians seen at a distance,—and the frequent visitations of the presbytery, who are eternally recommending fast-days, and destroying the peace of society by prying into little slips of life, together with the desolation of the place, render Auchterarder a melancholy scene, wherever you turn your eyes, except towards Perth and the lower Strathearn, of which it has a partial prospect."—When this superficial tourist penned his coarse and unjust remarks on presbyterial visitations, he probably knew no more of the matter than he seems to have done of what he calls the Antimonian heresies of the place.

The town, in its present state, consists principally of one street upwards of a mile long. Its most striking feature is the fine tower of the Free church. The town has offices of the Union Bank and the Central Bank, a savings' bank, and four insurance offices. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and is the principal grain mart for a considerable surrounding district. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday of March, on the first Thursday of May, on the Friday in August, in September, and in October, before Falkirk, and—as we have already noted—on the 6th day of December. The manufacture of Galas has of late years found a seat here, and is on the increase. Upwards of 15 manufacturers are engaged in it,—one of whom employs 300 hands. There is also a large woollen spinning-mill; and there are several dye-works. A good many looms are still employed in weaving cotton fabrics for Glasgow manufacturers. A number of mills of various kinds, more or less connected with the town, or at least intimately affecting its prosperity, are dispersed along

the water of Ruthven—particularly a farina mill, two flax mills, two saw mills, and four grain mills. A short way from the town is a village called the Boreland-Park, built for the accommodation of the soldiers who were disbanded after the war in 1763. Most of the soldiers who were planted in it, left it very soon afterwards—though the terms of their settlement were very advantageous—either from dislike to the place, or more probably to their new mode of life. Half a mile east of the vestiges of Malcolm Canmore's castle, there are remains of an old church, commonly called St. Mungo's, and supposed to have been at one time the parish church. And south-east of the town, at the foot of the Ochils, are some traces of ancient encampments, which may possibly have been outposts of the great Roman camp at Ardoch. Population of the town in 1831, 1,981; in 1861, 2,844. Houses, 380.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish, containing the village and post-office of Lochgelly, in the western part of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Auchtertool on the south; Abbotshall on the south-east; Dysart on the east; Kinglassie and Portmoak on the north; and Ballingray on the west. It has an irregular outline, and is about 5 miles long from north to south, and about 3 miles broad. It comprises part of a valley, screened on the south, east, and west, by rising grounds, which are of sufficient elevation to exclude the view of the frith of Forth, although they are cultivated to the top. The water of Orr flows through the parish from west to east. It is a slow running stream, rising in the north-west corner of the county, flowing through Loch Petty, and falling into the Leven about 3 miles from its mouth. On the southern border of the parish is a sheet of water measuring nearly 3 miles in circumference, called Lochgelly, which discharges its waters, by a small rivulet, into the Orr. There are good limestone quarries; and coal is abundant, and is extensively mined. About 500 acres in the parish are under wood. Agriculture has undergone vast improvement, and is in excellent condition. There are eleven heritors, with rentals of £50 and upwards. The total land-rent in 1792, was £2,000, and in 1836, was about £7,000. Assessed property in 1865, £15,728 2s. The Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway goes southwestward through the parish, and has a station in it at Lochgelly. Population in 1831, 1,590; in 1861, 3,457. Houses, 667. The increase of population has been occasioned by the opening of the Cardenden colliery and the Lochgelly iron-works.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. Patron, Boswell of Balmuto. Stipend, £237 11s. 10d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £824 0s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with £25 fees. The parochial church is situated centrally in the east, and was built in 1789. There is a Free church station at Lochgelly; the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1853 was £34 8s. 9d. There is also at Lochgelly an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 300. There are likewise a subscription school, a savings' bank, and a total abstinence society.

AUCHTERGAVEN—vulgarly OCHTERGAEN—a parish, containing the post-office village of Bankfoot, and most of the post-office village of Stanley, and containing also the villages of Carniehill, Auchtergaven, and Waterloo, besides several hamlets, in the Strathray district of Perthshire. It lies midway between Perth and Dunkeld, and is washed for a short distance on the east by the Tay. It measures 10 miles in length from east to west, and about 3 in average breadth from north to south. Its general surface measures nearly 20,000 acres; but a

great proportion of this consists of hills and moors, or waste uncultivated ground. A small, old, contiguous parish, called Logiebride, is annexed to Auchtergaven; but no account can be had of the time when the annexation took place, either from tradition, or from the records of presbytery, in which the parish is always named Oughter or Aughtergaven. The people residing in the district that belonged to Logiebride parish, however, still continue to bury in the churchyard at Logiebride; and a part of the church is yet standing, and is used as a burying-ground by the family of Tullybelton. It is distant 2 miles from Auchtergaven church. The united parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Little Dunkeld; on the east by Kinclaven parish; on the south by the parishes of Redgorton and Monedie; and on the west by Redgorton. A lower range of the Grampians skirts it on the north, and comprises the celebrated mountain of Birnam. See BIRNAM. From these heights a number of streams descend towards the Ordie, a tributary of the Tay, which rising in a small lake in the hill of Tullybelton, flows through Strathordie in this parish, and unites with the Shochie at Lun-carty. At Loak the Ordie receives the Garry from Glen Garr. The bed of the Tay, near Stanley, is crossed by a whin-dyke, which here forms the celebrated Linn of Campsie. At the foot of Birnam there is a small secluded sheet of water which is frequented by the heron; and in this neighbourhood, the great bittern has been shot. In the year 1784 Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen, and Mr. Graham of Fintray, along with several gentlemen in Perth, feued some ground at Stanley from the Duke of Athole, built a mill for spinning cotton, and soon after began to erect a village in its neighbourhood. At that time only a few families dwelt near Stanley; and, except the land within the enclosures around Stanley house, most part of the district was almost in a state of nature; but now it is the seat of a bustling and considerable population. See STANLEY. The old mansion of Stanley, on the Tay to the north of Stanley village, was built by the late Lord Nairne. The family of Nairne had another elegant house near Loak, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It was purchased by the Duke of Athole after the forfeiture of Lord Nairne, and thereafter demolished. The title of Nairne was revived in 1824 in the person of William, Lord Nairne, who was succeeded by his son William, 6th Lord Nairne, who died, without issue, in 1837. The title is understood to have descended to the Baroness Keith. The Nairne family bury in the south aisle of Auchtergaven church. The chief mansions in the parish, additional to that of Stanley, are Airlwright House and the House of Tullybelton; and the proprietors of these mansions, together with the Duke of Athole, the Baroness Keith, and Sir William Drummond Stewart, Bart., are the landowners. Stone quarries are wrought in a number of places, and a slate quarry is wrought at Glenshee, near the western boundary. The total value of all kinds of raw produce was estimated in 1838, at £42,750. Assessed property in 1865, £13,406 10s. 6d. The manufactures comprise spinning and weaving in the Stanley factories, a great deal of handloom weaving in other places, extensive malting, a good deal of distillery work, and the work of a number of flax mills, corn-mills, and miscellaneous handicraft work-shops. The great north road from Perth to Inverness traverses the eastern district of the parish; and the Scottish Midland Junction railway approaches sufficiently near, at the station of Lun-carty, to be of service to the parishoners. The village of Auchtergaven stands on the Perth and

Inverness road, 9 miles from Perth; and is a straggling place. A fair for cattle, sheep, and general business, is held at it on the second Friday of November. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,417; in 1861, 2,562. Houses, 448.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £179 6s. 4d., with a manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £12 fees. The parochial church is in a central situation, on a sloping bank, adjacent to the Perth and Inverness road, and is an oblong building, with a tower, and was erected about the year 1812, and contains nearly 1,200 sittings. There is one Free church at Auchtergaven, and another at Stanley; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with the former in 1865 was £86 13s. 11d., and with the latter, £175 0s. 10d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, designated in their synod roll North Auchtergaven and South Auchtergaven, but both situated in the village of Bankfoot. There are five private schools. Robert Nicoll, who has been called the Second Burns of Scotland, was a native of the parish of Auchtergaven; and he sings in one of his pieces "the Folk o' Ochtergaen," and records in another that "the memories o' his father's hame, an' its kindly dwellers a'

Are twined wi' the stanes o' the silver burn
An' its fairy crooks and bays,
That onward sang 'neath the gowden broom
Upon bonnie Ordie braes."

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish in the south-west of Forfarshire, bounded on the north by Newtyle and Glammis parishes; on the east by Tealing and Strathmartine; on the south by the parish of Liff, and the shire of Perth; and on the west by Lundie parish. Its greatest length is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$. About three-fourths of the surface are arable; and upwards of 1,400 acres are under wood. The Sidlaw hills shelter the parish on the north-west; and in the north-east are the hills of Auchterhouse and Balkello. Two streams, both rising in the parish of Lundie, flow through the lower part of this parish, and uniting at the village of Dronly, form the Dighty water, which flows into the frith of Tay, about 4 miles east of Dundee. There is abundance of building-stone and of paving-stone; and there are two corn-mills and two yarn washing-mills. There are two mansions, that of Auchterhouse, which belongs to the Earl of Airlie, and that of Balbouchly, which belonged to the late P. Miller, Esq. There are three small villages,—Kirktown of Auchterhouse, Dronly, and Bonniton; and the first of these stands 700 feet above sea-level, and is 7 miles north-west of Dundee, which is the post-town. Both the Dundee and Meikle turnpike road, and the Dundee and Newtyle railway pass through the parish, and afford abundant facilities of communication. Population in 1831, 715; in 1861, 706. Houses, 142. Assessed property in 1865, £7,190 14s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airlie. Stipend, £229 0s. 2d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40; school-fees about £40. Church built in 1775. The old church was a large and handsome Gothic structure.

AUCHTERLESS, a parish, containing a post-office hamlet of its own name, in the north-west of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Banffshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Turriff, Fyvie, Rayne, Culsalmond, and Forgue. Its greatest length north-eastward is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 4 miles. Its surface is the upper basin of the Ythan, from within

about a mile of the source of that stream, onward to the north-eastern boundary. The soil is gravelly, and lies on a formation of clay-slate. About one-third of the whole surface lies uncultivated; and about 500 acres are under wood. There is only one mansion; and the chief landowners are Duff of Hatton and Leslie of Badenscoth. Some remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman, exist on the south-west border. The turnpike road from Aberdeen to Banff passes through the parish; and the hamlet of Auchterless stands on that road, 6 miles south by west of Turriff. A fair is held here for cattle, sheep, and general business, on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of April. The small straggling village of Gordonstown stands upwards of 2 miles farther south. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,701; in 1861, 2,010. Houses, 355. Assessed property in 1860, £10,155.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Hatton. Stipend, £191 6s. 5d.; glebe, £13 13s. Unappropriated teinds, £171 5s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £21 fees. The parochial church was built in 1780, and repaired in 1832, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station at Auchterless; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £65 11s. 10d. There are five private schools.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a parish, containing the town of Auchtermuchty and the village of Dunshelt, in the north-west of Fifeshire. It measures 2½ miles from east to west, and about 2 from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Perthshire portion of Abernethy parish; on the east by Collessie; on the south by the river Eden, which separates it from Strathmiglo; and on the west by Strathmiglo and Abernethy. From its northern limits, where it rises to a considerable elevation on the Ochils, the face of the country slopes gently to the Eden. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated; and that of the south-eastern district is deep, rich alluvium, part of a plain which formerly was much flooded in winter, but which now is well drained and constitutes as luxuriant and gardenesque a piece of land as any in Scotland. There are two large landowners, five considerable ones, and about sixty small ones. Rental in 1865, £10,487 15s. 3d.; of which £2,370 was in the town. The only considerable mansion is Myres castle, now the property of Mrs. Tyndall Bruce of Falkland. The road from Newburgh to Kirkcaldy, and that from Cupar-Fife to Kinross intersect each other in the parish; and a station of the Fife and Kinross branch of the North British railway is adjacent to the town. Population in 1831, 3,225; in 1861, 3,285. Houses, 731.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, Mrs. Tyndall Bruce of Falkland. Stipend, £238; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £77 5s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with about £60 fees. The parochial church was built in 1780, and enlarged in 1838, and contains 900 sittings. There is a Free church; yearly sum raised in 1865, £110 12s. There are three United Presbyterian churches; and one of these is in the pointed style of architecture, and was opened in January, 1846. There are a Baptist chapel in the town, and an Independent one in Daneshalt. The parochial school is a recent and rather ornamental building; and there are four other schools.

The TOWN OF AUCHTERMUCHTY stands at the intersection of the road from Newburgh to Kirkcaldy with that from Cupar to Kinross about a mile north of the Eden, 5 miles south of Newburgh, 9 west by south of Cupar, 10 north-east of Kinross, and 15 north of Kirkcaldy. A small burn flows through it

from Lochmill in Abdie parish, and joins the Eden near Kilwhis. It is an irregularly built town, consisting of three principal streets, and a number of lanes. The East Lomond hill forms the finest object in the surrounding landscape. Auchtermuchty was erected into a royal burgh by a charter of James V., dated May 25, 1517, and confirmed by charter of James VI., dated October 28, 1595. It had not, however, exercised its privilege of sending a member to parliament for a considerable time before the Union. Since the date of the 1 and 2 William IV., parties qualified in terms of it, resident within the burgh, have voted in the election of the county-members. In 1833, seventy-six of its inhabitants rented property within it amounting to £10 per annum and upwards. The burgh became bankrupt in 1816; and the whole of its property—except the town-house, jail, steeple, bell, and customs, which, on appearance for the magistrates and the Crown, were held to be *extra communitatem*—was sequestrated in June, 1822, and sold under authority of the court of session in a process of ranking and sale. The affairs of the burgh are managed by a provost, two bailies, and nine councillors. A Sheriff Circuit court, for the parishes of Auchtermuchty, Falkland, Collessie, and Strathmiglo, is held on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October. A Justice of Peace court also is held. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on the first Monday of February, the last Monday of April, the second Monday of July, the first Monday of October, and the first Monday of December. The town has a gas company, an agricultural society, a savings' bank, and offices of the Union Bank, and the Bank of Scotland. A public building for lectures, concerts, &c., was founded in 1865; and a proposal was entertained in that year for introducing water by gravitation. The industrial works include a bleachfield, two saw-mills, a beam-making business, an extensive distillery and malt-ing establishment, and a small steam factory,—the last erected in 1865. But the principal industry is hand-loom weaving; and this is maintained chiefly by agents for manufacturers in Newburgh, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline, and employs about 600 looms in the town, and about 800 in the parish. The town is becoming a favourite summer residence, especially for families from the coast. Every one has heard of the humorous Scottish poem, 'The Wife of Auchtermuchty,' which has been ascribed, but most erroneously, to James V., and which says,

"In Auchtermuchty dwelt a man,
An husband, as I heard it tauld,
Quha weil could tippie out a can,
And nowther luvit hunger nor cauld," &c.

Population of the town in 1841, 2,394; in 1861, 1,215. Houses, 263.

AUCHTERNEED, a small rural village, on a hillside, opposite Castle Leod, at the head of Strathpeffer, and at the skirts of Ben Wyvis, on the confines of Ross-shire and Cromartyshire. It has a straggling character, and is winged with patches of corn lands, which originally were allotments to some veterans of the Highland corps who served in the great American war.

AUCHTERTOOL, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the south-western part of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Ballingray, Auchterderran, Abbotshall, Kinghorn, Aberdour, Dalgetty, and Beath. Its greatest length east-north-eastward is about 3 miles; and its average breadth is about 1½ mile. A range of hills, called Cullalo Hills, stands across its west end, and has an altitude of about 750 feet above sea-level, and stoops precipitously to the south. The rest of the

surface is undulating, but has a general declination to the east. The ground about the church and manse is elevated and commanding, and takes in a fine view of the sea to the east, as far as the eye can reach, comprehending in it the isle of May, the Bass, North-Berwick law, and a point of the Lothian coast which stretches a considerable way into the sea. There is one small lake in the parish called Camilla Loch, in which are some perch. It takes its name from the old house of Camilla adjacent to it; which was so called after one of the countesses of Moray, a Campbell. The ancient name of the house was Hallyards, when it belonged to the family of the Skenes. It is said to have been the rendezvous of the Fife lairds at the rebellion in 1715. When James V. was on his road to the palace of Falkland, after the defeat of his army on the English border, under the command of Oliver Sinclair, he lodged all night in the house of Hallyards, where he was courteously received by the Lady of Grange, "ane ancient and godlie matron," as Knox calls her. It seems then to have belonged to the Kirkcaldies of Grange, a family of considerable note in the history of Scotland. It is now a ruin. Limestone, whinstone, and sandstone are quarried; but the last is of poor quality. The total yearly value of all the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1836, at £9,262. Assessed property in 1865, £4,204. The chief landowners are the Earl of Moray and the family of Wemyss. The real rent in 1836 was £2,165. The village of Auchtertool stands in the south-eastern part of the parish, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kirkcaldy. It contains a large brewery, a parochial library, and a savings' bank. Population of the village in 1851, 239. There is another village, but a very small one, of the name of Newbigging. Population of the parish in 1831, 527; in 1861, 609. Houses, 121.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £157 18s. 10d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £30 fees. The church stands a mile distant from the villages, and was repaired in 1833, and contains 280 sittings. There are a subscription school, an infant school, and a parochial library. The Lochgelly station of the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway is in the vicinity.

AUCHTERTYRE, a small village in the parish of Newtyle, Forfarshire. Near it are traces of an old camp. See NEWTYLE.

AUCKINGILL, a village in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness shire.

AUGUSTUS (FORT), a fort and a village on a small triangular plain, at the south-western extremity of Loch Ness, in the parish of Boleskine, Inverness-shire; 18 miles north of Garviemore-inn; $32\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Inverness; 29 north-east of Fort-William; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north-east end of Loch Oich; and 144 from Edinburgh. The fort was erected on a part of the forfeited estate of Lord Lovat in 1729, and is a regular fortification, with four bastions defended by a ditch, covert-way, and glacis, and barracks capable of accommodating 300 soldiers. It was until late years garrisoned by a company of soldiers, and supplied with provisions from Inverness; but the guns have been removed to Fort-George, and there are only a few soldiers stationed here. The fortifications are in good repair; but as the whole is commanded from the neighbouring hills on every side, it is by no means capable of long resistance. It is a neat-looking place. The surrounding plantations, and the rivers Tarffe and Oich which run by it, give it very much the appearance of an English country-seat. "Look-

ing down from the glacis," says Miss Spence, "the eye commands the whole length of the lake, 24 miles. On the south side, bordered by lofty and precipitous rocks as far as the eye reaches, without any interruption except the hanging gardens of Glendoe. On the north, a softer and more varied prospect forms a happy contrast to the rude grandeur of Suidh Chuiman, and the dark heights of Stratherrick. Verdant bays retire from the view; wooded heights gently rising, and peopled glens of the most pastoral description, intervene,—each divided by its blue narrow stream pouring in to augment the abundance of the lake. This last, in calm weather, holds a most beautiful and clear mirror to its lofty and varied borders. In wintry storms its agitations 'resemble Ocean into tempest wrought.' The eddying winds which rush with inconceivable fury down the narrow openings in the hills, make navigation dangerous from their violence and uncertainty. The east wind—which sometimes prevails in winter for more than a month—raises tremendous waves, yet it is not so dangerous as the impetuous blasts which descend from the apertures between the mountains." Fort Augustus was taken by the rebels in 1745, who deserted it after demolishing what they could. The Duke of Cumberland established his head-quarters here after the battle of Culloden.

The village of Fort Augustus stands immediately behind the fort, and bears also the name of Killiecumming, or Cill Chuiman. It has a post-office under Inverness, a hotel, an established church, a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, an Established school, and a Free church school. A missionary clergyman of the Royal Bounty serves the Established church; and the sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the Free church was £77 15s. 5d. Sheriff small debt courts are held in January, May, and September. Fairs are held on the Monday before the second Wednesday of June, on the second Thursday of August, and on the Monday before the 29th of September. There are also occasional trysts for black cattle in spring and autumn. The Caledonian canal here passes through a series of five locks; and the place is enlivened by the transit of the Glasgow and Inverness steam-boats. Population of the village, 213.

AULDBAR, an estate and a railway station, in the parish of Aberlemno, Forfarshire. The estate belongs to the family of Chalmers, who reside on it in Auldbar castle, a modernized old stronghold. See ABERLEMNO. The railway station is on the part of the Aberdeen railway which originally formed the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and is situated on the southern border of Aberlemno parish, at a point whence a road was made to communicate between the latter railway and Brechin. See ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY.

AULDCAMBUS. See COCKBURNSPATH.

AULDCATHIE. See DALMENY.

AULD-DAVIE, a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, a head-tributary to the Ythan, into which it falls near Glenmailen. Near the confluence of the two streams, in the parish of Auchterless, are some relics of Roman antiquities, called the Rae or Ri dykes, supposed by many to point out the Statio ad Itunam of Tacitus. See 'Caledonia,' vol. i. p. 127; and Roy's 'Military Antiquities,' Plate LI. See AUCHTERLESS.

AULDEARN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north-east corner of Nairnshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east, by Morayshire; on the south, by the parish of Ardcloch; and on the west, by the parish of Nairn. It extends 4 miles along the front; and is in length about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in

breadth about 5½. The ground rises gradually from the coast to the inland part of the parish, where it becomes hilly. The soil is generally light and fertile in proportion to its vicinity to the sea. Near the coast is a small lake, called Loch Loy, about 1½ mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad. Much of the surface is beautified with wood; and the whole of it, as seen from commanding eminences, backed by the frith and by the distant mountains of Ross-shire, looks smilingly lovely and brilliantly picturesque. The mansions of Boath and Lethen are the only ones which attract notice; but there are five landowners, and the valued rental is £7,256. The chief antiquities are traces of two Druidical temples, and remains of the old castles of Moyness and Inshoch, and monuments of the battle of Auldearn. The Highland railway and the Elgin and Nairn road go through the parish. The village of Auldearn stands on that road, about 2½ miles south-east of Nairn, and 29 miles west of Elgin. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and a burgh of barony. A fair for cattle and horses is held on the 20th of June, if that day be a Wednesday or Thursday, and if not on the first Wednesday after; and another fair is held on the first Tuesday in November after Inverness fair. Population of the village in 1841; 351; in 1861, 358. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,653; in 1861, 1,328. Houses, 262. Assessed property in 1860, £8,663.

This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Brodie. Stipend, £241 5s. 4d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £360 5s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary is £60, with £10 fees. The parochial church stands close to the village, and was built in 1757, and has 477 sittings. There is a Free church at Auldearn; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £191 7s. 3½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Boghole, built about 1780, repaired in 1817, and containing 353 sittings. There are two friendly societies, a small religious library, and a neat monumental infant school,—the last in memory of John Innes, Esq., who was a native of the parish, and became a citizen of London. In the burying-ground of Auldearn are several interesting monuments of Covenanters who fell in the battle of Auldearn, and also some of the Hays of Lochloy and Moyness. It is rather remarkable that a very large portion, it is thought a great majority, of the inhabitants of the town of Nairn (not of the fishing class) have their burial places in Auldearn, and that to these they cling with a romantic feeling, the funerals of the poorest being well-attended all the way. To other causes, the supposed greater sacredness of the soil of Auldearn, on account of its having been the ancient seat of the deans of Moray, may perhaps be added as a reason for such a resort of funerals from Nairn, as well as many other places.

In May, 1645, the Marquis of Montrose, while pursuing General Hurry in his retreat on Inverness, took up a position near the village of Auldearn, with 1,500 foot, and 250 horse, where he was attacked by Hurry, now reinforced by the clan Fraser, and the Earls of Seaforth and Sunderland. "The village of Auldearn stands upon a height, behind which, or on the east, is a valley, which is overlooked by a ridge of little eminences running in a northerly direction, and which almost conceals the valley from view. In this hollow Montrose arranged his forces in order of battle. Having formed them into two divisions, he posted the right wing on the north of the village, at a place where there was a considerable number of dikes and ditches. This body, which consisted of 400 men, chiefly Irish, was

placed under the command of Macdonald. On taking their stations, Montrose gave them strict injunctions not to leave their position on any account, as they were effectually protected by the walls around them, not only from the attacks of cavalry but of foot, and could, without much danger to themselves, keep up a galling and destructive fire upon their assailants. In order to attract the best troops of the enemy to this difficult spot where they could not act, and to make them believe that Montrose commanded this wing, he gave the royal standard to Macdonald, intending, when they should get entangled among the bushes and dikes with which the ground to the right was covered, to attack them himself with his left wing. And to enable him to do so the more effectually, he placed the whole of his horse and the remainder of the foot on the left wing to the south of the village. The former he committed to the charge of Lord Gordon, reserving the command of the latter to himself. After placing a few chosen foot with some cannon in front of the village, under cover of some dikes, Montrose firmly awaited the attack of the enemy.—The arrangements of Hurry were these. He divided his foot and his horse into two divisions each. On the right wing of the main body of the foot, which was commanded by Campbell of Lawers, Hurry placed the regular cavalry which he had brought from the south, and on the left the horse of Moray and the North under the charge of Captain Drummond. The other division of foot was placed behind as a reserve and commanded by Hurry himself.—When Hurry observed the singular position which Montrose had taken up, he was utterly at a loss to guess his designs; and though it appeared to him, skilful as he was in the art of war, a most extraordinary and novel sight, yet, from the well-known character of Montrose, he was satisfied that Montrose's arrangements were the result of a deep-laid scheme. But what especially excited the surprise of Hurry, was the appearance of the large yellow banner or royal standard in the midst of a small body of foot stationed among hedges and dikes and stones, almost isolated from the horse and the main body of the foot. To attack this party, at the head of which he naturally supposed Montrose was, was his first object. This was precisely what Montrose had wished by committing the royal standard to the charge of Macdonald, and the snare proved successful. With the design of overwhelming at once the right wing, Hurry despatched towards it the best of his horse and all his veteran troops, who made a furious attack upon Macdonald's party, who defended themselves bravely behind the dikes and bushes. The contest continued for sometime on the right with varied success, and Hurry, who had plenty of men to spare, relieved those who were engaged by fresh troops. Montrose, who kept a steady eye upon the motions of the enemy, and watched a favourable opportunity for making a grand attack upon them with the left wing, was just preparing to carry his design into execution, when a confidential person suddenly rode up to him and whispered in his ear that the right wing had been put to flight. This intelligence was not, however, quite correct. It seems that Macdonald—who, says Wishart, 'was a brave enough man, but rather a better soldier than a general, extremely violent, and daring even to rashness'—had been so provoked with the taunts and insults of the enemy, that in spite of the express orders he had received from Montrose on no account to leave his position, he had unwisely advanced beyond it to attack the enemy, and though he had been several times repulsed he returned to the charge. But he was at last borne down by the

great numerical superiority of the enemy's horse and foot, consisting of veteran troops, and forced to retire in great disorder into an adjoining enclosure. Nothing, however, could exceed the admirable manner in which he managed this retreat, and the courage he displayed while leading off his men. Defending his body with a large target, he resisted, single-handed, the assaults of the enemy, and was the last man to leave the field. So closely indeed was he pressed by Hurry's spearmen, that some of them actually came so near him as to fix their spears in his target, which he cut off by threes or fours at a time with his broadsword. It was during this retreat that Montrose received the intelligence of the flight of the right wing; but he preserved his usual presence of mind, and to encourage his men who might get alarmed at hearing such news, he thus addressed Lord Gordon, loud enough to be heard by his troops, 'What are we doing, my lord? Our friend Macdonald has routed the enemy on the right and is carrying all before him. Shall we look on, and let him carry off the whole honour of the day?' A crisis had arrived, and not a moment was to be lost. Scarcely, therefore, were the words out of Montrose's mouth, when he ordered his men to charge the enemy. When his men were advancing to the charge, Captain or Major Drummond, who commanded Hurry's horse, made an awkward movement by wheeling about his men, and his horse coming in contact with the foot, broke their ranks and occasioned considerable confusion. Lord Gordon seeing this, immediately rushed in upon Drummond's horse with his party, and put them to flight. Montrose followed hard with the foot, and attacked the main body of Hurry's army, which he routed after a powerful resistance. The veterans in Hurry's army, who had served in Ireland, fought manfully, and chose rather to be cut down standing in their ranks than retreat; but the new levies from Moray, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, fled in great consternation. They were pursued for several miles, and might have been all killed or captured if Lord Aboyne had not, by an unnecessary display of ensigns and standards, which he had taken from the enemy, attracted the notice of the pursuers, who halted for some time under the impression that a fresh party of the enemy was coming up to attack them. In this way, Hurry and some of his troops, who were the last to leave the field of battle, as well as the other fugitives, escaped from the impending danger, and arrived at Inverness the following morning. As the loss of this battle was mainly owing to Captain Drummond, he was tried by court-martial at Inverness and condemned to be shot, a sentence which was carried into immediate execution. He was accused of having betrayed the army, and it is said that he admitted that after the battle had commenced he had spoken with the enemy. The number of killed on both sides has been variously stated. That on the side of the covenanters has been reckoned by one writer at 1,000, by another at 2,000, and by a third at 3,000 men. Montrose, on the other hand, is said by Gordon of Sallagh to have lost about 200 men; while Spalding says, that he had only 'some twenty-four gentlemen hurt, and some few Irish killed,' and Wishart informs us that Montrose only missed one private man on the left, and that the right wing, commanded by Macdonald, 'lost only fourteen private men.' This trifling loss on the part of Montrose will appear almost incredible, and makes us inclined to think that it must have been greatly underrated; for it is impossible to conceive that the right wing could have maintained the arduous struggle it did without a large sacrifice of life. The clans who had joined Hurry

suffered considerably, particularly the Frazers, who, besides unmarried men, are said to have left dead on the field no less than eighty-seven married men. Among the principal covenanting officers who were slain, were Colonel Campbell of Lawers, and Sir John and Mr. Gideon Murray, and Colonel James Campbell, with several other officers of inferior note. The laird of Lawers' brother, Archibald Campbell, with several other officers, were taken prisoners. Captain Macdonald and William Macpherson of Invereschie, were the only persons of any note killed on Montrose's side. Montrose took several prisoners, whom, with the wounded, he treated with great kindness. Such of the former as expressed their sorrow for having joined the ranks of the Covenanters he released—others who were disposed to join him he received into his army, but such as remained obstinate he imprisoned. Besides taking sixteen standards from the enemy, Montrose got possession of the whole of their baggage, provisions, and ammunition, and a considerable quantity of money and valuable effects. The battle of Auldearn was fought on the 4th of May, according to some writers, and on the 9th according to others." [Browne's 'History of the Highlands,' vol. i. pp. 382—385.]

AULDFIELD. See POLLOCKSHAW.

AULDGIRTH, a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway, and the site of a post-office, in the valley of the Nith, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Thornhill, and 8 miles north-north-west of Dumfries, in Dumfries-shire. The adjacent tract of country, to the extent of about two miles, is a contracted reach of the valley, almost a gorge, replete with beautiful close views. See NITH (THE).

AULDGRANDE. See AULTGRANDE.

AULDHILL. See KILBRIDE-WEST.

AULDHOUSE. See POLLOCKSHAW.

AULDTOWN. See ALTON.

AULD WATER. See OLD WATER.

AULD WIFE'S LIFT. See BALDERNOCK.

AULTGRANDE, or ALTGRAD, a small river of the east side of Ross-shire. It issues from Loch Glass, about 10 miles north-north-west of Dingwall, and runs about 7 miles east-south-eastward to the Cromarty frith at a point about a mile north-east of Kiltarn. For a considerable way it runs through a vast chasm, occasioned by a slip in the sandstone strata, called the Craig-grande or Ugly-rock, of which Dr. Robertson, in the first Statistical report of Kiltarn, gives the following description:—"This is a deep chasm or abyss, formed by two opposite precipices that rise perpendicularly to a great height, through which the Aultgrande runs for the space of two miles. It begins at the distance of 4 miles from the sea, by a bold projection into the channel of the river, which diminishes in breadth by at least one-half. The river continues to run with rapidity for about three quarters of a mile, when it is confined by a sudden jutting-out of the rock. Here the side-view from the summit is very striking. The course of the stream being thus impeded, it whirls and foams and beats with violence against the opposite rock, till, collecting strength, it shoots up perpendicularly with great fury, and, forcing its way, darts with the swiftness of an arrow through the winding passage on the other side. After passing this obstruction it becomes in many places invisible, owing partly to the increasing depth and narrowness of the chasm, and partly to the view being intercepted by the numerous branches of trees which grow out on each side of the precipice. About a quarter of a mile farther down, the country people have thrown a slight bridge, composed of trunks of trees covered with

turf, over the rock, where the chasm is about 16 feet broad. Here the observer, if he can look down on the gulph below without any uneasy sensations, will be gratified with a view equally awful and astonishing. The wildness of the steep and rugged rocks,—the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, where the genial rays of the sun never yet penetrated,—the waterfalls, which are heard pouring down in different places of the precipice with sounds various in proportion to their distances,—the hoarse and hollow murmuring of the river, which runs at the depth of near 130 feet below the surface of the earth,—the fine groves of pines which majestically climb the sides of a beautiful eminence that rises immediately from the brink of the chasm,—all these objects cannot be contemplated without exciting emotions of wonder and admiration in the mind of every beholder."

AULTGUISH, a romantic rivulet in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. It is a continuous cataract down the precipitous and alpine Mealfourvounie, and amid the forest of Ruisky, on the north-west side of Loch Ness, nearly opposite the famous Fall of Foyers; and, as seen from the lake, it looks like a long white ribbon, streaked and figured with the intervening trees.

AULTKOLLIE. See **LOTH**.

AULTMORE. See **ALTMORE**.

AULTNAHARROW. See **ALTNAHARROW**.

AULTSIGH, a picturesque rivulet on the boundary between Urquhart and Glenmoriston, in the united parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. It issues from a little circular lake far aloft on the western shoulder of Mealfourvounie; and rolls and leaps precipitously, among magnificent scenery of cliffs and rocks and woods, to a profound ravine overhung by the mountain, and thence to Loch Ness at a point about 3 miles north-east of Invermoriston. This burn was the scene of a sanguinary and brutal conflict which occurred, in the 17th century, between a party of the Macdonnells of Glengarry and a party of the Mackenzies of Ross-shire, and which is commemorated in a well-known pibroch called "the Raid of Kil-Christ." On the summit of a hill south-west of the burn is a rocking-stone of about twenty feet in circumference, which two men can move.

AUSDALE, a hamlet and a rivulet in the southern corner of the parish of Latheron, and immediately north of the Hill of Ord, Caithness-shire. The hamlet stands about 4 miles south-west of Berriedale; and the rivulet flows past it, and has a southeasterly course of about 2 miles thence along the north base of the Ord, and then leaps over a cliff of 100 feet in depth into the sea.

AUSKERRY, one of the Orkneys; constituting part of the parish of Stronsay. It is a small, uninhabited island, lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of Stronsay, and is appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep. Here are the remains of a chapel; and also the ruins of a house which retains the appellation of the Monk, or Monk's house. A great quantity of kelp used to be manufactured here.

AVEN, or **AVON**, a frequent appellation of British rivers, both as a complete name and as a prefix. Mr. Thomas Richards, in his 'Antique Linguae Britannicae Thesaurus,' under the article *Afon*, observes: "Avon is the proper name of several rivers in England; as Avon, the river of Bristol; the Avon in Northamptonshire; another in Warwickshire, where there is a town called Stratford-upon-Avon, &c., for which this reason is to be assigned, viz. that the English, when they drove the Britons out of that part of Great Britain, called from them England, took the appellatives of the old inhabitants for pro-

per names; and so, by mistaking *Avon*, which, with us, signifies only a river in general, it came to serve with them for the proper name of several of their rivers." Mr. Ireland says that the name *Avon*, or *Evon*, is common to rivers whose course is easy and gentle. There are three rivers in Scotland which bear this name, besides several minor streams. The term *Avon* is also prefixed to the names of several Scottish streams: such as the Avon-Brouchag, and the Avon-Coll, in Ross-shire; the Avon-Adail, and the Avon-Araig, in Argyleshire. Chalmers says that the term *Amon*, is merely a variation of *Avon*; and, in confirmation of this, we may remark that the Almond of Perthshire is sometimes called *Almon*, and sometimes *Avon*. The names of very many Irish streams, and the names also of a good many Irish bogs and Irish alluvial tracts which have been designated from streams, have the prefix *Avin* or *Oven*, which is a variation of *Avon*, and a few have the prefix *Avon* itself.

AVEN, or **AVON (THE)**, a river which issues from a small lake of the same name, which lies embosomed among the vast mountains of Cairngorm, at an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea-level. [See article **AVEN (LOCH)**.] It flows northwards through a narrow valley, and being joined by the Livet and Tervie at Castle Drummin, falls into the Spey at Ballindalloch, on the right bank, after a course of nearly 40 miles through a wild country. It abounds with trout. "The Aven," says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, "issues in a large stream from its lake, and flows with so great pellucidity through its deep and dark glen, that many accidents have occurred to strangers by its appearing fordable in places which proved to be of fatal depth. This quality is marked by an old doggerel proverb,

'The water of Aven runs so clear,
It would beguile a man of an hundred year.'

At Poll-du-ess, a little way above the first inhabited place called Inchroty, the river is bounded by perpendicular rocks on each side. There the bed of the stream is 44 feet broad, and the flood (in August, 1829,) was 23 feet above the usual level. Deep as the ravine was, the river overflowed the top of it. From correct measurements taken, the column of water that passed here, with intense velocity, appears to have been about 1,200 square feet in its transverse section." At Ballindalloch, the rise of the Aven in the great flood of August, 1829, exceeded that in the flood of 1763 by 6 feet.

AVEN, or **AVON (THE)**, a river of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire. It issues from Loch Fannyside in the parish of Culternauld, and flows about 8 miles eastward through the parishes of Culternauld and Slamannan, and between the latter parish and Muiravonside, and then runs about 10 miles, chiefly north-eastward, along the boundary between Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire, to the frith of Forth about midway between Grangemouth and Borrowstonness. Its chief tributaries are Polness Burn and Ballencrief Water, both on its right bank. Much of its course winds along a shallow glen, amid softly beautiful scenery. But its embouch, like that of the Carron about 2 miles to the west, is a deep muddy cut through a wide expanse of sands and sleeches, which lie bare at low water. A splendid aqueduct of the Union canal and a grand viaduct of 23 arches of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, span its glen between the parishes of Linlithgow and Muiravonside.

AVEN (THE), in Lanarkshire. See **AVON**.

AVEN (LOCH), a small solitary sheet of water, in the south-west extremity of Banffshire. It is deeply embosomed amidst huge mountains. On its

western and northern edges, Cairngorm and Ben-Buinnac shoot up perpendicularly; while the vast limbs of Ben-Macduh and Ben-Main overhang its southern extremity in frightful masses. Professor Wilson has thus described this lonely mountain-tarn: "You come upon the sight of it at once, a short way down from the summit of Cairngorm, and then it is some two thousand feet below you, itself being as many above the level of the sea. But to come upon it so as to feel best its transcendent grandeur, you should approach it up Glenaven—and from as far down as Inch-Rouran, which is about half-way between Loch Aven and Tomantoul. Between Inchrorry and Tomantoul the glen is wild, but it is inhabited; above that house there is but one other; and for about a dozen miles—we have heard it called far more—there is utter solitude. But never was there a solitude at once so wild—so solemn—so serene—so sweet! The glen is narrow; but on one side there are openings into several wider glens that show you mighty coves as you pass on; on the other side the mountains are without a break, and the only variation with them is from smooth to shaggy, from dark to bright; but their prevailing character is that of pastoral or of forest peace. The mountains that show the coves belong to the bases of Ben-Aven and Ben-y-buird. The heads of those giants are not seen—but it sublimely the long glen to know that it belongs to their dominion, and that it is leading us on to an elevation that ere long will be on a level with the roots of their topmost cliffs. The Aven is so clear—on account of the nature of its channel—that you see the fishes hanging in every pool; and 'tis not possible to imagine how beautiful in such transparencies are the reflections of its green ferny banks. For miles they are composed of knolls, seldom interspersed with rocks, and there cease to be any trees. But ever and anon we walk for a while on a level floor, and the voice of the stream is mute. Hitherto sheep have been noticed on the hill, but not many, and red and black cattle grazing on the lower pastures; but they disappear, and we find ourselves all at once in a desert. So it is felt to be, coming so suddenly with its black heather on that greenest grass; but 'tis such a desert as the red-deer love. We are now high up on the breast of the mountain, which appears to be Cairngorm; but such heights are deceptive, and it is not till we again see the bed of the Aven that we are assured we are still in the glen. Prodigious precipices, belonging to several different mountains—for between mass and mass there is blue sky—suddenly arise, forming themselves more and more regularly into circular order, as we near; and now we have sight of the whole magnificence; yet vast as it is, we know not yet how vast; it grows as we gaze, till in a while we feel that sublimer it may not be; and then so quiet in all its horrid grandeur we feel too that it is beautiful, and think of the Maker."

AVEN ISLAND. See SANDA.

AVICH (Loch), a beautiful fresh-water lake in the parish of Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Argyleshire. It lies between Loch Awe and Loch Melfort,—2 miles from the former and 4 from the latter; and has a triangular outline, and measures about 8 miles in circumference. A stream, called the Avich, flows from it to Loch Awe. The lake contains some pretty little islands, and is frequented by numerous water-fowl. Its ancient name was Loch Luina.

AVIEMORE, a station on the Inverness and Perth part of the Highland railway, in Duthil parish, near the southern extremity of Morayshire, 32½ miles south-south-east of Inverness and 25 north-east by north of Dalwhinnie. It stands on the left

bank of the Spey, at the base of the bold and famous mountain of Craigellachie, which separates Strathspey from Badenoch, and in the near vicinity of Cairngorm, so well known for its precious stones. The scenery betwixt Grantown and Aviemore is somewhat tame and uninteresting; but the view becomes sublime when, after passing the latter, we ascend an eminence which commands the plain of Alvie and the course of the Spey, bounded by the lofty mountains beyond Pitmain. Near Avielochan, about 2½ miles to the eastward of Aviemore, is Loch-namhoon, a small sheet of water about 90 yards long, by 50 across, in which there was, previous to the great floods in 1829, a floating island of about 30 yards diameter. It was composed chiefly of eriophori, junci, and other aquatic plants, the roots of which had become matted together to a depth of about 18 inches, and having about 18 inches of soil attached to them. Some rare and beautiful plants, particularly *Andromeda cœrulea*, *Alchemilla alpina*, and *Nuphar minima*—the last of these the smallest and scarcest of British water-lilies, have been found in the vicinity of Aviemore.

AVOCH, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Ardmearach district of Ross-shire. The name is written Avach and Auach in old records, and is popularly pronounced Auch. The parish extends about 2½ miles from east to west, and 4 from south to north; and is nearly of a rhomboidal form. It is bounded by the parish of Rosemarkie towards the east; by the Moray frith and Munlochay bay on the south-east, south, and south-west; by the united parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddie on the west; by Urquhart or Ferintosh on the north-west; and by the united parishes of Cullicud-den and Kirkmichael on the north. It marches with these last on the hill of Mullbuy, which attains here an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level. See ARDMEANACH and MULLBUY. The parish consists chiefly of two ridges of hills of moderate altitude, running nearly parallel to each other in a direction from east to west, with a gently sloping vale on the north side of each, and the Mullbuy rising behind all these towards the north. In Munlochay bay there is an excellent quarry of hard reddish freestone, accessible to boats on the water-edge. Out of this quarry almost the whole of the extensive works of Fort-George were built. The Moray frith at Avoch is about 4 miles broad; and a finer basin is scarcely to be seen in the North. To an observer on this shore it has all the appearance of a beautiful lake. Chanoray point from the north, and that of Ardersier from the south-east, appear like projected arms to clasp each other and break-off its connection with the sea; while the point of Inverness, and the hills in that neighbourhood, seem to bound it in like manner in an opposite direction. The town of Inverness, at the one end, Fortrose and Fort-George at the other, add much to the landscape. From a boat in the middle of the frith, opposite to Culoden-house and the bay of Avoch, the view is still grander and more embellished. In the southern vale there is a fine rivulet, called the burn of Avoch—perhaps the largest stream in Ardmearach—which empties itself into the sea near the church. A small lake, called Scaddin's loch, near the eastern boundary of this parish, was drained many years ago. Sir James J. R. Mackenzie of Scatwell, Bart., is proprietor of two-thirds of the parish. His seat of Rosehaugh-house stands on a beautiful bank, about 1½ mile from the sea, on the north side of the southern vale. The area of this parish is about 7,000 acres. The total gross rental, in 1790, was somewhat more than 730 bolls of victual, and £900 sterling. The valued rent is £2,531 6s. 4d. Scots. The road from Inver-

ness passes through the parish. The village of Avoch stands on that road, and on the bay of Avoch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Fortrose. It is in a large degree a fishing village; and it has a very commodious and substantial pier, which both accommodates the fishermen, and facilitates the exportation of grain and wood, and the importation of coals, lime, bone-dust, and salt. The fishermen sweep a great extent of coast, and are enterprising and adventurous; and they bear a relation to the market of Inverness somewhat similar to that which the fishermen of Newhaven and Fisherrow bear to the market of Edinburgh. Population of the village in 1861, 1,597. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,956; in 1861, 1,788. Houses, 335. Assessed property in 1843, £3,658 2s. 10d.; in 1860, £5,256.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanoury, and synod of Ross. Patron, Sir J. J. R. Mackenzie, Bart. Stipend, £249 9s. 6d.; glebe, £7 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £74 18s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £10 fees. The parochial church was built in 1760, enlarged in 1792, and repaired in 1833, and contains upwards of 600 sittings. There is a Free church; yearly amount raised in 1853, £82 3s.; in 1865, £675 10s. 3d. There is also an Independent chapel in connexion with the Congregational Union, built in 1819. There are several private schools,—one of them at Milltown.

AVON, or AVEN (THE), a river, partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Lanarkshire. It rises on the south of Distinet-thorn Hill, in the north-east corner of Kyle, at an elevation of about 800 feet above sea-level, and flows north-east between Carnscoch hill in Ayrshire, and Gravestone hill in Avondale parish, to Torfoots, a little below which it is joined by the Glengivel or Glengeil water, flowing from the south. Two miles farther on it is joined by Drumclog burn, coming from Moss Malloch on the north. A mile and a half below this point it receives the Little Cadder from the north, and soon after Lockart water from the south. Passing about a mile to the south of the town of Strathaven, it receives its largest tributary, the Kype, which flows from the south, and precipitates itself near its mouth over a cascade of about 50 feet in height. From this point it pursues a north-east course through Avondale and Stonehouse parishes, till it touches the western boundary of Dalsersf, where it turns nearly north, and, after forming the dividing line betwixt Dalsersf and Stonehouse parishes, enters the parish of Hamilton, flows through the Duke of Hamilton's grounds, passes to the south of the town of Hamilton, and falls into the Clyde about a mile to the south-east of that town, after a course of about 28 miles including windings. It is a beautiful stream, and gives name and comeliness to the parish of Avondale and the town of Strathaven. Its banks, along much of the lower part of its course, are alternately bold and precipitous, knolly and broken, softly green and wildly wooded; and at length they become a stupendous tumbling gorge, of similar character to the glen of the Esk at Roslin, but on a grander scale, and superior to every other celebrated sylvan Scottish defile in combinations of romance and power. The crags tower up in many places to the height of 250 or 300 feet; the summits and ledges, and many "a jutting frieze," are festooned with shrubs, or crowned with stately timber; and the alternations of recess and abutment, of grandeur and gracefulness, almost speak to the imagination like a colossal copy of Gothic masonry. Near the centre of the gorge, on the summit of a rock, nearly 200 feet above the bed of the river, like "sentinel of fairy land," appear the ruins of Cadzow Castle, the original seat of the Ducal family of Hamilton,

destroyed by command of the Regent Moray, after the battle of Langside; and on the opposite side of the ravine stands the modern summer-house of Chatelherault, so called from the French dukedom which the Hamiltons possessed, and presenting a fantastic foil to the natural scenery around, by its red walls, its four square towers all in a line, its gaudy pinnacles, its globular ornaments, and its rich parterres. See HAMILTON. The ancient forest of Cadzow or wooded park of the Dukes of Chatelherault, when "princely Hamiltons' abode ennobled Cadzow's Gothic towers," had this romantic glen for its centre, and spread out from its mouth over the haugh along the Clyde—whither arrived James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in frenzied flight, from his assassination of the Regent Moray at Linlithgow; and, in this connection, it is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of Cadzow castle, which tells how a hunting party, headed by the Duke, were inspiring one another's fierce party quarrel against the Regent—and how the frantic murderer rode headlong into the midst of them, and

"From gory selle and reeling steed
Sprang the fierce horseman with a bound,
And, reeking from the recent deed,
He dashed his carbine on the ground.

Sternly he spoke—"Tis sweet to hear
In good greenwood the bugle blown,
But sweeter to revenge's ear
To drink a tyrant's dying groan.

Then speed thee, noble Chatelherault,
Spread to the wind thy banner'd tree;
Each warrior bend his Clydesdale bow;
Moray is fallen, and Scotland's free."

AVONBRIDGE, a station on the Monkland railway, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Airdrie.

AVONDALE, a parish containing the post-town of Strathaven, on the west border of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, and by the parishes of Kilbride, Glassford, Stonehouse, and Lesmahagow. Its greatest length from Avonhead on the south-west, to Righead on the north-east, is about 14 miles; its greatest breadth from Regal hill on the south, to the boundary of Kilbride parish on the north, is about 8 miles. The total superficies must be nearly 40,000 acres; and the rental in 1860 was about £22,946. Assessed property in 1843, £24,784 11s. Hamilton of Wishaw, in his account of the sheriffdom of Lanark, compiled about the beginning of last century, describes this "great paroch," as "a plentiful country, especially in grain, and no want of corns." Its agricultural reputation is still good; its dairy husbandry is particularly celebrated; and in the art of fattening calves for the butcher, the farmers of Strathaven are unrivalled in Scotland. The upper part of the parish is wholly moorland, and presents a succession of hills, mosses, and moors, on which there is capital grouse-shooting. The fertility of the soil, and consequent richness of cultivation and beauty of landscape, increases as we descend the strath of the Avon, which below Strathaven becomes, as Wordsworth has described it in one of his sonnets, 'a fertile region green with wood.' In very ancient times the great Caledonian forest extended up Avondale, by Strathaven, and passed over the high ground near Loudon hill into Ayrshire. Trunks of huge oaks, the relics of this forest, have been discovered near the head of the Avon, and amongst the mosses that still exist here; and at Chatelherault, in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, there still exist some noble ashes and oaks, the remnants probably of the ancient forest. The principal river is the Avon; and this divides the parish into two nearly equal parts. Limestone is very abundant, and is worked in several places:

and an inferior coal, good enough for calcining the limestone, is also worked. The Duke of Hamilton is the principal heritor; but property here is greatly subdivided. Hamilton of Wishaw states that "this baronie did anciently belong to the Bairds; and thereafter came to Sinclair; and from them to the Earl of Douglas, with whom it continued several ages; and after his fatal forfeiture, in anno 1455, it was given by King James the Third to Andrew Stewart, whom he created Lord Avendale; and it continued with him and his heirs until 1538, or thereby, that he exchanged it with Sir James Hamilton for the baronie of Ochiltree, in the parliament 1543 [1534?]. From which tyme, it continued with the successors of Sir James Hamilton until it was acquired by James, first of that name, Marquess of Hamilton; and continueth with his successors since. This paroch is large, and lyeth betwixt the parishes of Killbryde to the west, Hamilton to the north and north-east, and Glasford, Stonehouse, and some parts of the shire of Ayre to the south and south-east. There are many small vassals in this parish, besyde three or four gentlemen,—Overtoun, Netherfield, Rylandsyde, Lethem, and Kype; but all of them hold of the familie of Hamilton." The road from Hamilton to Muirkirk and that from Edinburgh to Ayr pass up the parish, on opposite sides of the Avon; and ample facilities of communication are enjoyed to Glasgow and other places from Strathaven. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,761; in 1861, 6,125. Houses, 785.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £305 2s. 6d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated teinds, £955 18s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with about £25 fees. The parochial church stands on the west side of Strathaven, and was built in 1772, and contains 803 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Strathaven, of recent erection, and called East Strathaven church. There is a Free church at Strathaven; attendance, 300; yearly sum raised in 1865, £159 1s. 6½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches in Strathaven, called the First, the East, and the West; and one of them was built in 1820 and contains 630 sittings, another in 1777 and contains 1,087 sittings, and the third in 1835 and contains 976 sittings. There are thirteen schools, inclusive of the parochial one.

The moorlands of Avondale were the scene of many sufferings of the Covenanters and many prowlings of the dragoons during the times of the persecution. Auchengelloch there was famous for its conventicles. See *AUCHENGELLOCH*. The memorable battle of Drumclog, in which 'cruel Claver'se' was signally defeated by a small body of Covenanters collected together under Hamilton, Burley, Cleland, and Hackston, was fought on the farm of that name in the upper part of the parish, about 2 miles to the east of Loudon hill, on Sabbath, June 1, 1679. The localities of the spot, as well as the engagement itself, are very accurately described in 'Old Mortality.' In this affair Claverhouse lost his cornet and about a score of his troopers; on the side of 'the hillmen' only four were killed. The victors commemorated their triumph in a rude ballad entitled 'The Battle of Loudon hill,' which Scott has preserved in his 'Border Minstrelsy,' [Cadell's edn., vol. ii. pp. 206—225.] though not without a quantity of industriously gleaned introductory matter, well-calculated to throw ridicule on those worthy men

With better feeling, though perhaps with more of the imaginativeness of the poet than the veracity of the historian, has Allan Cunningham indited his Cameronian legends and ballads. In the 7th vol. of Blackwood's Magazine, there is a bundle of very spirited Cameronian ballads from Allan's pen, from one of which, on 'The Discomfiture of the Godless at Drumclog,' we shall here quote a couple of stanzas:—

"This morning they came with their brass trumpets braying,
Their gold pennons flaunting, their war-horses neighing;
They came and they found us—the brand and the spear
Soon emptied their saddles and sobered their cheer;
They came and they sounded—their trumpet and drum
Now give a mute silence, their shouters are dumb;
The chariot is smote, and the charioter sleeping,
And Death his dark watch o'er their captains is keeping.

Oh! who wrought this wonder?—men ask me—this work
Is not of man's hand for the covenant kirk;
Few—few—were the saints 'neath their banners arraying,
Weak, hungry, and faint, nor grown mighty in slaying;
And strong, fierce, and furious, and thirsting and fain
Of our blood—as the dust of the summer for rain—
Came our foes; but the firm ground beneath their feet turned
Into moss and quagmire—above their heads burned
Heaven's hot and swift fires—the sweet wind to-day
Had the power for to blast, and to smite, and to slay!"

AVONDOW. See FORTH (THE).

AWE (LOCH), a large and magnificent freshwater lake in the central part of the mainland of Argyshire. It extends from the east side of Ben-Cruachan about 24 miles south-westward to a point about 4 miles east of the head of Loch Craignish, and has rarely a breadth of more than a mile; but it makes an offset north-westward from the southern base of Ben-Cruachan, and looks there to be about 4 miles broad; and from that offset it discharges its surplus waters by the river Awe toward Loch Etive. The chief beauty of it is comprised between its north-eastern extremity and Port-Sonnachan, about 6 miles down its southern shore. Here the scenery can hardly be equalled in Great Britain. But the remaining portion of the lake is uninteresting to the traveller, possessing little variety, and neither beauty nor grandeur. At its north-eastern end, however, the stranger may spend weeks in examining the beauty of its wooded and varied shores and islands, or the grandeur of its lofty mountains and deeply secluded glens. The water of the lake appears a basin enclosed among mountains of rude and savage aspect, but lofty and grand,—"filling," says Dr. Macculloch, "at once the eye and the picture, and literally towering above the clouds." On the north side, the elevated ridge of Cruachan rises simple and majestic, throwing its dark shadows on the water, which, spacious as we know it to be, seems almost lost amid the magnitude of surrounding objects. On the opposite side, Ben-Laoidh, Ben-a-Cleidh, and Meall-nan-Tighearnan form a striking and magnificent termination to the landscape. Among all the mountains, however, which surround Loch Awe, Ben-Cruachan soars pre-eminent.

In approaching Loch Awe through Glen-Aray, the traveller finds little to attract his attention after leaving the pleasure grounds around Inverary castle, until he has attained the head of the glen, and begins to descend towards Cladich. There, however, Loch Awe, with its beautiful expanse of water, its islands, and the magnificent screen of mountains which enclose it, bursts at once upon his view. Ben-Cruachan is immediately opposite to him, its summit enveloped among clouds; and the dark pass of the river Awe winding along its base. To the east is seen the castle of Kilchurn, the openings of Glenstrae and Glenorchy, and the lofty mountains which enclose them lessening gradually in the did-

"Who fled to woods, caverns, and jutting rocks,
In deadly scorn of superstitious rites,—
Or what their scruples construed to be such."

tance; to the west the long and sinuous portion of the lake glitters like a silver stream amid the dark heathy hills and moors which form its banks. See articles BEN-CRUACHAN, KILCHURN, and GLENORCHY.

The north-eastern portion of Loch Awe acquires much increase of beauty from a number of islands which spot its surface and give relief to its expanse. Looking down upon it from Cladich, a long heathy isle called Innishail, or 'the Fair island,' presents itself to the view. In this island, the remains of a small monastery with its chapel are still to be seen; and its ancient burying-ground is still sometimes used. It was inhabited by nuns of the Cistercian order, memorable, says tradition, for the sanctity of their lives, and the purity of their manners. At the Reformation, this house was suppressed, and the temporalities granted to Hay, abbot of Inchaffrey, who, abjuring his former tenets of religion, embraced the cause of the reformers. Inchaffrey was erected into a temporal lordship by King James VI., in favour of the abbot. The old churchyard on this island is an object of peculiar interest, from its ancient tombstones, the greater part of which are carved in a variety of ways. Some appear, from the figures cut upon them, to have covered the graves of religious persons; others, having the long two-hand sword, or the claymore, mark the graves of warriors; on others, again, mailed figures point out the resting-place of knights and crusaders; and one stone in particular, from the arms, coronet, and numerous figures it contains, would lead us to suppose that in this lone spot even the noble had been buried. Among other families, the M'Arthurs appear to have made this their place of interment, as numerous stones bear the name of individuals of that ancient race. This sept formerly inhabited the shores of Loch Awe, opposite to this island, as the M'Gregors did the lands at the upper portion of the lake. Both, however, have given way before the overpowering influence and good fortune of the Campbells.

Beyond Innishail, and farther up the lake, is Innis-Fraoch, or 'the Heather isle.' Here is an ancient castle, the residence at one period, of the chief of the MacNaughtans. It is a small but strongly built fortalice. Its solitary walls are overshadowed by chance-planted trees and bushes, and are the haunts of sea-birds and large water-fowl. This island is the subject of a very singular highland tradition. It was the Hesperides of the Highlands, and produced, according to Celtic poetry, the most delicious apples, but which were guarded by an enormous serpent. Dr. W. Beattie, in his 'Scotland Illustrated,' [vol. ii. pp. 99—101.] has given a very absurd and tasteless amplification of the simple Gaelic legend connected with this island. It is singular thus to find in a remote district of the Highlands of Scotland, a traditional fable which is generally considered as classic.

The shores of Loch Awe, and the recesses of the surrounding mountains and glens, were formerly the retreat of the Campbells in times of danger. 'It's a far cry to Lochow!' was the slogan, or war-cry of the knights of Lochow and their followers; with it they derided their foes, and indicated the impossibility of reaching them in their distant fastnesses. At a still earlier period, this district formed a portion of the extensive tract of country at one time possessed by the numerous and powerful Clan-Gregor; but so early as the 15th century, the Campbells had obtained a footing here. Not a stone of the MacGregor's dwelling in Glenstrae is now remaining to mark the spot where his mansion stood; but in many a corrie, and many a lonely glen, the highlander still points out where a fugitive son of

Alpine stood at bay, and fell beneath the exterminating rage of his relentless pursuers. In a wild corrie or hollow of Ben-Cruachan, is pointed out a huge stone from behind which a MacGregor, no longer able to continue his flight, shot a bloodhound which had been set upon his track, and from which he found it impossible otherwise to make his escape. This is alleged to have been the last instance in which any of the outlawed Clan-Alpine were chased as beasts of prey.

AWE (Loch), a Highland lake dotted with several small islets, and adorned with natural wood, in the south-eastern part of the parish of Assynt, 3 miles south of the head of Loch Assynt, and by the side of the road from Dornoch to Loch-Inver, Sutherlandshire.

AWE (The), the river which flows from Loch Awe to Loch Etive in Argyleshire. It bursts from Loch Awe through the wild and tremendous mountain-pass of Brandir, and is very voluminous and very rapid, and runs north-westward, and has a total course of only about 4 miles. A considerable portion of the western base of Cruachan seems to have been torn asunder to form an opening for the waters of the lake; and the river flows through a gully or hollow of the most frightful description. "This pass," says Mr. Allan, "is about 3 miles in length; its east side is bounded by the almost inaccessible steepes which form the base of the vast and rugged mountain of Cruachan. The craigs rise in some places almost perpendicularly from the water; and, for their chief extent, show no space or level at their feet, but a rough and narrow edge of stony beach. Upon the whole of these cliffs grew a thick and interwoven wood of all kinds of trees, both timber, dwarf, and coppice; no track existed through the wilderness, but a winding path which sometimes crept along the precipitous height, and sometimes descended in a straight pass along the margin of the water. Near the extremity of the defile, a narrow level opened between the water and the craig; but a great part of this, as well as the preceding steepes, was formerly enveloped in a thicket, which showed little facility to the feet of any but the martins and the wild cats. Along the west side of the pass, lies a wall of sheer and barren craigs: from behind they rise in rough, uneven, and heathy declivities, out of a wide muir between Loch Etive and Loch Awe; but in front they terminate abruptly in the most frightful precipices, which form the whole side of the pass, and descend at one fall into the water which fills its trough. At the north end of this barrier, and at the termination of the pass, lies that part of the cliff which is called Craiganuni: at its foot the arm of the lake gradually contracts its water to a very narrow space, and at length terminates at two rocks (called the rocks of Brandir), which form a straight channel, something resembling the lock of a canal. From this outlet there is a continual descent toward Loch Etive, and from hence the river Awe pours out its current in a furious stream, foaming over a bed broken with holes, and cumbered with masses of granite and whinstone. If ever there was a bridge near Craiganuni in ancient times, it must have been at the rocks of Brandir. From the days of Wallace to those of General Wade, there were never passages of this kind; but in places of great necessity, too narrow for a boat, and too wide for a leap, even then they were but an unsafe footway, formed of the trunks of trees, placed transversely from rock to rock, unstripped of their bark, and destitute of either plank or rail. For such a structure there is no place in the neighbourhood of Craiganuni, but at the rocks above-mentioned. In the

lake, and on the river, the water is far too wide; but, at the strait, the space is not greater than might be crossed by a tall mountain pine, and the rocks on either side are formed by nature like a pier. That this point was always a place of passage, is rendered probable by its facility, and the use of recent times. It is not long since it was the common gate of the country on either side the river and the pass. The mode of crossing is yet in the memory of people living, and was performed by a little currach moored on either side the water, and a stout cable fixed across the stream from bank to bank, by which the passengers drew themselves across, in the manner still practised in places of the same nature. It is no argument against the existence of a bridge in former times, that the above method only existed in ours, rather than a passage of that kind which might seem the more improved expedient. The contradiction is sufficiently accounted for, by the decay of timber in the neighbourhood. Of old, both oaks and firs of an immense size abounded within a very inconsiderable distance; but it is now many years since the destruction of the forests of Glen Etive and Glen Orchy has deprived the country of all the trees of a sufficient size to cross the strait of Brandir; and it is probable, that the currach was not introduced till the want of timber had disabled the inhabitants of the country from maintaining a bridge. It only further remains to be noticed, that at some distance below the rock of Brandir there was formerly a ford, which was used for cattle in the memory of people yet living. From the narrowness of the passage, the force of the stream, and the broken bed of the river, it was, however, a dangerous pass, and could only be attempted with safety at leisure, and by experience."

Mr. Allan has clearly identified the pass of Brandir with a scene of a memorable exploit of Scotland's favourite hero, Sir William Wallace. It appears that Edward of England had given a grant of Argyle and Lorn to a creature of his own, named M'Fadyan, who proceeded to take possession of the country at the head of 15,000 Anglo-Irish and renegade Scots. Before this force Duncan of Lorn retreated towards Loch Awe, where he was joined by Sir Neil Campbell; but the force of the invader compelled them to throw themselves into a castle which crowned a rock in this formidable pass, called the Crag-an-aradh, or 'Rock of the Ladder.' Wallace, on being apprized of their danger, hastened to their relief, and managed to surprise M'Fadyan's army in a situation where flight was impracticable. "The conflict continued for two hours, with unexampled fury on both sides. Multitudes of the Irish were forced over the rocks into the gulf below. Many threw themselves into the water to escape the swords of the Scots; whilst various bands of highlanders, stationed among the rocks, sent down showers of stones and arrows where the enemy appeared most obstinate in the strife. Wallace, armed with a steel mace, at the head of his veterans, now made a charge which decided the fate of the day. Those Scots who had joined the Irish, threw away their arms, and on their knees implored mercy. M'Fadyan, with fifteen of his men, having made his way over the rocks, and attempted to conceal himself in a cave, 'wyndyr cragmòr,' Duncan of Lorn requested permission of Wallace to follow and punish him for the atrocities he had committed; and it was not long before he returned, bringing his head on a spear, which Sir Neil Campbell caused to be fixed on the top of the rock in which he had taken shelter. After the defeat of M'Fadyan, Wallace held a meeting of the chiefs of the West Highlands, in the priory of Ardochattan; and having arranged some

important matters respecting the future defence of the district, he returned to his duties in the Low Country, having received an accession to his numbers, which covered any loss he had sustained in the late engagement. The spoil which the Scots collected after the battle is said to have been very considerable; any personal share in which our hero, as usual, refused." [Carrick's Life of Wallace, edn. 1840, pp. 45, 46.]

At this pass, also, was fought, in 1308, a severe skirmish between King Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn. That chief had, two years before, much embarrassed Bruce by a fierce struggle at Dalree; and he was married to an aunt of the murdered Comyn, and had all along been a furious opponent of Bruce's claims. One of Bruce's first objects, after fairly getting the upper hand in Scotland, was to punish Macdougall and overthrow his power; and with this view, he marched into Argyleshire, determined to lay waste the country, and take possession of Lorn. His adversaries, however, were not unprepared to meet him, and to dispute his progress. On advancing, he found John of Lorn and his followers posted in the formidable pass of the Awe, which it seemed impossible to force, and almost hopeless to turn. But the military eye of the King soon discovered that the natural difficulties which this position presented might be overcome by a combined attack; and accordingly having sent a party to ascend the mountain, gain the heights, and threaten the enemy's rear, he immediately attacked them in front, with the utmost fury. For a time the Macdougalls sustained the onset bravely; but at length perceiving themselves in danger of being assailed in the rear, as well as in the front, and thus completely isolated in the defile, they betook themselves to flight; and the difficulties of the pass which had been of advantage to them in the first instance, now that they were broken and thrown into disorder, proved the cause of their ruin. Unable to escape from the mountain gorge, they were slaughtered without mercy; and by this reverse, their power was completely broken. Bruce then laid waste the surrounding country, besieged and took the castle of Dunstaffnage, and received the submission of Alister of Lorn, the father of John, who now fled to England. Alister was allowed to retain the district of Lorn; but the rest of his possessions were forfeited and given to Angus of Islay, who had all along remained faithful to the King's interests.—The bridge of Awe is also the scene of Sir Walter Scott's beautiful tale of the Highland Widow and her son, which must be in the recollection of all our readers. His description of this wild spot is—like all his other descriptions—not more graphic than correct.

AYLORT (Lochn), a projection of the sea on the coast of Moydart, Inverness-shire. It forms an offset from the south-east of Loch Na-Nua, longer than the upper part of that loch itself, and extends nearly 5 miles to the west and north-west toward the southern confines of Arisaig.

AYLORT (KINLOCH). See KINLOCH-AYLORT.

AYR (THE), a river which rises at Glenbuck in the eastern extremity of the parish of Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, and, after a course of about 33 miles nearly due west, in which it divides the county at its broadest part into two nearly equal portions, falls into the sea at the town of Ayr, where its estuary forms the harbour. It is for some miles of its course only a small rivulet, flowing among holms and haughs through an open moorland district; but, being joined by the Greenock, and 'the haunted Garpal,' it becomes a large body of water. It is augmented by 'the winding Lugar' at Barskimming,

and by 'the brawling Coil' at Shaws. "Most of its course for the last 20 miles is bounded by steep rocky banks, generally covered with wood, which in several places are highly picturesque. In a few spots the banks open, and some enchanting holms are found between them; but in many places the river is seen for some miles together, dashing and foaming in a deep and narrow chasm, rendered dark and gloomy by the bulky foliage of the trees which overhang the stream." [Aiton's 'View,' p. 59.] The Ayr is subject to heavy floods during winter. After continued rains in the upland districts through which it flows, in the language of Burns,

"from Glenbuck down to the Ratton-key,
Auld Ayr is just one lengthened tumbling sea."

Sorn castle, Ballochmyle, Auchencnive, and Auchinleck, may be mentioned as worthy of notice for their beautiful situation on the banks of this river. The Ayr was anciently named Vidogara. The etymology of the present name of the river is doubtful. In its bed is procured a species of claystone which is well-known to artisans by the name of 'Water-of-Ayr stone,' and proves a fine whetstone. Salmon are caught in the mouth of the river during the summer season; but the fishing in this river is not nearly so productive as that in the Doon.

AYR—anciently ARE, sometimes AIR—a parish containing part of the town of its own name on the coast of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the west by the sea; on the north by the river Ayr, which divides it from Newton-upon-Ayr and St. Quivox; on the east, by Coylton; on the south-east, by Dalrymple; and on the south-west, by the river Doon, which divides it from Maybole. It comprises the ancient parishes of Ayr and Alloway, which are nearly equal in extent, and are separated from each other by the Glengaw burn. See ALLOWAY. The united parish measures about 2 miles along the coast, about $\frac{3}{4}$ along the river Ayr, between 5 and 6 along the south-eastern boundary, and about 4 along the Doon. The surface for a good way from the sea is low and flat, but afterwards rises gradually to the east and south-east. The soil near the coast is light and sandy, and for nearly two miles farther is a light, rich, fertile mould, and afterwards becomes somewhat churlish, and at length a cold, stiff, tilly clay. All is well improved and capable of improvement; a considerable proportion is under wood or highly embellished; and most is in a state of fine, judicious, productive tillage; but the parts farthest inland are cold and bleak and of very tame appearance. There are two small lakes, one toward the south side named Carcluy, and the other at the eastern extremity called Loch Fergus. The latter has a small island in the centre, but is not above a mile in circumference. There is plenty of muirstone; but freestone is neither abundant nor good; and coal is not wrought, although all the neighbouring parishes possess inexhaustible pits of the finest coal. The chief mansions are Castle hill, on a rising ground near the town; Rozells, some distance to the west; Newark Castle, at the base of Carrick Hill; and Cambusdoon, Doonholm, Bellisle, and Mount Charles on the Doon. But all the environs of the town and all the lower part of the district of Alloway are so ornate and gardenesque as to look almost like a series of pleasure grounds. A battle seems to have been fought in early times in the southern or south-western border of the parish, between Fergus I. King of Scots and Coilus King of the Britons, in which both leaders lost their lives. The names of places in the neighbourhood seem derived from this circumstance; and a circular

mound, marked by two large upright stones, and long the reputed burial-place of 'Auld King Coil,' having been opened in May, 1837, was found to contain four urns. History has recorded two distinguished characters in literature, natives of this parish: Johannes Scotus, surnamed Erigena, and the Chevalier Ramsay, author of *Cyrus's Travels*, and other works. To these may be added John L. M'Adam, Esq., of road-making celebrity, who was born at Ayr in 1756, Lord Alloway, Professor Jackson of St. Andrews, and most of all the poet Burns. Population in 1831, 7,606; in 1861, 9,308. Houses, 1,128. Assessed property in 1843, £24,663 13s. 11d.; in 1864, £33,381 7s. 9d.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The charge is collegiate, and there are two churches, and the ministers officiate indiscriminately in the two. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second charge, the Town Council and Kirk Session. Stipend of the first minister, £178 5s. with a manse and glebe; of the second minister, £283 6s. 9d. with allowance for a manse, and with a glebe worth £28 6s. 8d. The old parochial church was built in 1654, and is surrounded by the town burying-ground. The new parochial church was built in 1810, by the town council of Ayr, at an expense of £5,703. Total sittings in both churches, 1,982. All the dissenting places of worship within the parish are in the town; those also in the adjacent parishes of Newton-upon-Ayr and St. Quivox are in the suburbs; and as the latter as well as the former are popularly regarded as in Ayr, they may be mentioned in this place. There are a Free church in Ayr-proper, a Free church in the suburb of Newton, and a Free church, of later origin, in the suburb of Wallace-town; and the yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the first was £865 19s. 6d.,—with the second, £805 1s. 10d.,—and with the third, £194 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is one United Presbyterian church in Cathcart-street in Ayr-proper, and another in Darlington-road in the suburb of Newton; and the former was built in 1816 and has 1,182 sittings, and the latter was built in 1860 and has above 800 sittings. There is in Ayr-proper a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1813 and containing 530 sittings; and there are in Wallace-town an Original Seceder meeting-house, built in 1799, and containing 605 sittings,—a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, built in 1832, and containing 480 sittings,—an Independent chapel, in connexion with the Congregational Union, built in 1805 and containing 550 sittings,—a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1836, and containing 800 sittings,—and a chapel of ease to St. Quivox; and in Newton a parish church. There is also, in Ayr-proper, a Scottish Episcopal church, in which the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway officiates. There are likewise a Moravian chapel and a Morristonian chapel. There is a beautiful new cemetery on the river Ayr, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the town.

AYR, a royal burgh, a market and sea-port town, the capital of Ayrshire, and the seat of a circuit court, stands on the west side of a fertile and beautiful plain, at the influx of the river Ayr into the frith of Clyde, 9 miles from Maybole, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Irvine, 34 from Glasgow by road and 40 by railway, and 75 miles from Edinburgh by road and 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ by railway. It looks to the eye to consist of two nearly equal parts, separated from each other only by the river; and it is popularly regarded as comprehending both these parts; and for all business purposes it, of course, does comprehend them; and it comprehends them also as a parliamentary burgh. But only the part on the left bank of the river constitutes the royal burgh, and forms the proper sub-

ject of our present notice; while the part on the right bank consists of the mutually contiguous suburbs of Newton, Wallacetown, and Content, and will be noticed in the articles NEWTON-UPON-AYR and WALLACETOWN.

The view of the town from the brow of Brown Carrick hill, which overhangs the left bank of the Doon, immediately south of Burns' monument and Alloway kirk, is singularly brilliant and imposing. The general prospect there, indeed, away over Kyle and Cunningham and across the Frith of Clyde to the stern Alps of Arran and the green hills of Bute and the heathery mountains of Argyleshire, [See MAYBOLE, parish of,] is so mightily magnificent as to make the town and its environs but one small feature of the whole; but that one feature, nevertheless, is very striking. "The handsome new buildings on the side of Wellington Square and Burns' Street first appear to the eye, shaded by the plantations that adorn the numerous villas that intervene in the suburbs. The old part of Ayr is almost hid in the background, unless in so far as the irregular tops of the chimneys and gable ends peer above, or are seen through some open space, giving it a turreted sort of aspect and conveying an impression of greater extent than in reality belongs to it. The county buildings, the lofty tapering new spire, and the imposing gothic-like erection of Wallace Tower, have tended much to beautify and adorn the town, and to add to the effect of its appearance, as seen from a distance."

The parts of the town nearest the river and toward the shore have a modern, showy, urban aspect; and those in the centre and toward the south are antiquated, mean, and village-like. The principal street, or High Street, winds through both regions, and partakes the character of both; and might, till quite recently, have been described as presenting motley groups of elegant structures and mean buildings in most uncouth and amorphous combination, with fronts, gables, and corners projecting to the street as chance or caprice may have directed. But in recent times, the town as a whole has undergone vast improvements in its architecture and alignments and economy;—such as would have seemed most wonderful to persons who knew it fifty years ago; and now it holds a high rank, for both beauty and cleanliness, among the second-class towns of Scotland.

The bridges which connect Ayr with the suburbs are the "The Twa Brigs" which figure so famously in the poems of Burns. They stand within 150 yards of each other. The old bridge is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander III., by two maiden sisters of the name of Lowe, whose effigies were carved upon a stone in the eastern parapet; and it comprises four lofty and strongly framed arches. The new bridge was built in 1778, chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, the gentleman to whom Burns dedicated the poem of "The Twa Brigs." It is a beautiful structure, with five arches from a design by Robert Adam. The old tolbooth and town-hall formerly interlined the Sandgate at a short distance from the site of the new bridge, and was surmounted by a spire 135 feet high, containing "the Dungeon clock" alluded to in Burns' poem; but it obstructed and almost blocked up the thoroughfare, and was taken down in 1826; and now a spacious and very elegant street lies right open from the new bridge to Wellington Square. The present town buildings stand at the junction of Sandgate and High Street. They contain an elegant suite of assembly rooms, and are surmounted by a remarkably handsome spire of 226 feet in height. The county buildings, containing

court and record rooms and county hall, stand on the north-west side of Wellington Square, and were built from a design by Mr. Wallace, after the model of an ancient temple in Rome, at an expense of upwards of £30,000. A dwelling-house with a statue of Sir William Wallace on its front, occupies the site of the ancient court-house of Ayr, supposed to have been that in which the Scottish lords, according to the narrative of Blind Harry, were treacherously hanged. Wallace Tower, in which Sir William Wallace is traditionally said to have been imprisoned, was a rude old building at the head of the Mill Vennel, and near the middle of the east side of High Street; and in 1830, this was taken down, and an elegant Gothic structure of the same name and about 115 feet high erected in its place, with the clock and the bells of the dungeon steeple at its top, and with a statue of Wallace, done by the well known self-taught sculptor, Thom, in a niche on its front. The ancient cross of Ayr was an elegant hexagonal structure, situated near the site of the present town buildings, but was removed at the time when the new bridge was built.

The original church of Ayr, or at least a very ancient one, stood between the town and the mouth of the river, and was dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and there the parliament of King Robert Bruce met on the 26th of April, 1315, and settled the succession of the crown on the King's gallant brother, Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick. But in 1652 Cromwell erected a citadel of 12 acres in extent, and now called the Fort, round the site of that church, and converted the church into an armoury and guard-room, and, by way of compensation, gave between £600 and £700 toward the erection of the present old parish church. The citadel was designed as a military station to overawe and defend Ayrshire and Galloway. The remains of this fortress, with its grounds, were purchased, several years ago, for about £3,000; the church was extended and altered into a modern residence; and the grounds were laid off for feuing, and were, in 1865, being rapidly covered with handsome villas. The present old parish church is a substantial cruciform building, in an open retired situation behind the High-street; has Gothic windows, recently filled with magnificent memorial designs in stained-glass; was all recently re-seated; and, in interior effect, is not excelled by any provincial place of worship in Scotland. The new parish church is a handsome structure, both without and within, but has no spire or tower. Some of the dissenting places of worship have a very respectable appearance. An extensive Dominican friary anciently stood somewhere about the head of Mill Street; and a Franciscan friary anciently occupied the site of the present old parish church; but not a trace of either of them now exists, excepting the well belonging to the latter, which is still called the Friar's well.

A great Roman road led from Galloway into Ayrshire by way of Dalmeilington, and can still be traced south-west of Castlehill gardens within 1½ mile of Ayr, and probably terminated at the mouth of the river as a military station or a sea-port. Some urns and culinary utensils and other small relics, of seemingly Roman origin, have been found deep in the ground at the town. A castle was built near the mouth of the river by William the Lion, about five years before the erection of Ayr into a burgh, and is distinctly mentioned in the charter of erection as "novo meo castello de Are." Large military forces of Edward I. of England held possession of the principal fortresses of the Lowlands during that monarch's usurpation of Scotland, and no doubt held possession of the castle of Ayr; but those here probably did

not find it sufficiently commodious for them, and they therefore erected on the south-east side of the town an encampment or temporary barrack which became the scene of a tragical revenge upon them by Sir William Wallace. See BARNES OF AYR. But in 1298 King Robert Bruce burned the castle of Ayr, in order to prevent it from again becoming the stronghold of an English army, who were marching westward to attack him, and whom he had not sufficient strength to encounter. The castle probably stood on the spot afterwards occupied by the east corner or bastion of Cromwell's Fort; but no traces of it now remain.

Ayr was early regarded by the Kings of Scotland as a place of both political and commercial importance. The charter erecting it into a royal burgh was granted about the year 1202 by William the Lion; and conferred extensive privileges, which are still enjoyed by the town. Several of the Kings of Scotland, after the period of authentic record, built ships at Ayr; and Buchanan characterises this place as "emporium non ignobile." And Defoe remarks of it: "It is now like an old beauty, and shows the ruins of a good face, but is still decaying every day; and from having been the fifth best town in Scotland, as the townsmen say, it is now the fifth worst; which is owing to the decay of its trade. So true it is that commerce is the life of cities, of nations, and even kingdoms. What was the reason of the decay of trade in this place is not easy to determine, the people themselves being either unwilling or unable to tell." [Tour through Great Britain, edn. 1745, p. 114.] The merchants used to import a great quantity of wine from France, and export corn, salmon, and other produce of the country; and the farmers and corn-merchants throughout most of Kyle and Carrick, as well as the owners and workers of the rich mineral-fields there, must ever regard it as a valuable sea-port. Its modern trade was for a long time severely damaged by the rising trade of Glasgow; but, even in spite of the competition of Troon and Ardrossan, has been greatly revived since the opening of the railways.

The sea-shore of Ayr is flat and shallow, and the entrance of the river, which forms the harbour, was formerly much obstructed by a bar of sand, especially in a north-west wind, but is now considerably protected by a strong breakwater. The water, even at spring-tides, seldom rises above 14 feet. The piers extend about 1,100 feet each; and there are two light-houses in taking the harbour. The position of Ayr north pier light, as determined by Mr. Galbraith in 1827, is N lat. 55° 28' 53"; W long. 4° 36' 21". There are three lights, bearing south-east by east $\frac{1}{2}$ east 850 feet. Two of the lights are bright, and one red. The red and one bright light are in the same building, and show all night. In 1792 an act was passed for deepening and maintaining this harbour, and enlarging and improving the quays. Another act was passed in 1817, with the same objects. The amount of the harbour dues in 1864 was £4,880. The principal trade is the exportation of coal and pig-iron; and the quantity of the former exported in 1864, was 137,499 tons,—of the latter, 16,097 tons. Other exports are farm produce, leather, ale, &c. The chief imports are beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, limestone, whiting, and porter from Ireland; spars, deals, and heavy timber from North America and the Baltic; slates and bark from Wales; bones from South America; guano from Ichaboe and Liverpool; tar and pitch from Archangel; and whisky from Campbelton. In 1812, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 60, of aggregately between 5,000 and 6,000 tons; in 1836, it was 18, of aggregately 2,459

tons; in 1843, it was 36, of aggregately 3,684 tons; and in 1864, it was 57, of aggregately 8,498 tons. The total number cleared in 1836, exclusive of steam-boats, was 739, of aggregately 62,730 tons. The coast trade during the year 1864 comprised a tonnage of 104,525 inward, and 106,206 outward; and the foreign trade during the same year comprised a tonnage of 3,233 inward, and 1,988 outward. The limits of the port include also the harbour of Girvan and intermediate creeks.

The manufactures and productive industry of the town comprise some ship-building, extensive engineering, saw-mills, a woollen-mill, extensive carpet-weaving, extensive work in tanning and shoemaking, much weaving and muslin-flowering for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and a full proportion of all the ordinary departments of handicraft. Ayr port has long been the principal fishing-station throughout a very great extent of coast; and besides commanding valuable salmon fisheries in the rivers Ayr and Doon, it has an abundant supply of all kinds of white fish from the sand banks in the frith. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs are held on the Thursday and Friday before the second Wednesday of January, on the first Tuesday and last Friday of April, on the Thursday and Friday before the second Monday of July, and on the second Th. and third Tu. of October. The chief inns are the King's Arms, the Star, the Ayr Arms, the Queen's, the Black Bull, the Temperance, the Buck's Head, and the Wheat Sheaf. The town has a trades'-house, a merchant company, a corn exchange, an excise office, an inland revenue office, a gas company, a water company, twenty insurance offices, a savings' bank, and offices of the Clydesdale, the Union, the Bank of Scotland, the National, the Royal, the City of Glasgow, and the Commercial Banks. The Ayr Observer newspaper is published every Tuesday, the Ayr Advertiser every Thursday, and the Ayrshire Express every Saturday. Communication is maintained by steamboats with Glasgow, Arran, Campbelton, and Stranraer; and by railway with Dalmellington, Girvan, Ardrossan, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and all intermediate and connected places.

The academy of Ayr is one of the best provincial seminaries in Scotland. It was founded and chartered in 1798, and then superseded the parochial schools of the burgh; and it rose out of a bequest of £1,000 by Mr. Ferguson of Doonholm, aided by large subscriptions from the town and many wealthy gentlemen. The building stands in an open and very healthy situation near the Fort, and is plain and chaste, and contains good class-rooms, a large public hall, and a library and museum. All the branches of education necessary for a commercial life are here taught by able masters; besides the Latin, Greek, and modern languages, experimental philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, &c. Smith's Institution is a school for poor children, which superseded a subscription Lancasterian school, and rose out of a bequest of about £2,000 in 1825 by Captain John Smith of Ayr. The other public schools are a school of industry, a Ladies' charity school, an infant and juvenile school, and a ragged school. The mechanics' institution was instituted in 1825, and prospered so rapidly as soon to have nearly 200 members and a large and excellent library. The other chief institutions, literary, benevolent, and miscellaneous, are an extensive town library, a public reading room, a dispensary, a fever hospital, a female funded society, a sailors' society, a fishers' and mariners' benevolent society, a Sabbath school union, a religious tract society, a Bible society, bowling and curling clubs, a general agricul-

tural association for Ayrshire, and a horticultural and agricultural society. Concerts and balls are held in the Queen's Rooms,—formerly the theatre; races are held annually, in September; and the Caledonian hunt is here every fifth year. The race-course is situated about a mile south of the town, and consists of an enclosure of about 90 acres.

The magistrates of Ayr, prior to the municipal act, were a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors; and had jurisdiction over all the united parish of Ayr and Alloway. The municipal constituency in 1865 was 448. The corporation revenue in 1832–3 was £2,057 6s. 11d.; and in 1863–4 it was £2,645 16s. 9d. The ordinary expenditure, in the latter year, was £2,764 6s. 8d.; the amount of debt, £14,724 2s.; the value of the burgh property, £32,676 18s. 3d. The only local taxation is for cess and poor's money. There are nine incorporated trades, who all possess funds varying respectively from £50 to £1,500. A burgh criminal court is held as often as required by the town magistrates; a sheriff court every Tuesday during session; a commissary court as often during session as it may be required; a small debt court every Thursday; and a justice of peace court every Monday. Other authorities are the parochial board, the municipal police board, and the county prison board. The parliamentary burgh of Ayr—which includes Newtown, Wallacetown, and Content,—unites with Irvine, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1865, 673. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 7,035; in 1861, 8,222. Houses, 951. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1841, 15,749; in 1861, 18,573. Houses, 2,104.

AYR AND DUMFRIES JUNCTION RAILWAY. See AYRSHIRE.

AYR AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. See GLASGOW PAISLEY, KILMAENOCK, AND AYR RAILWAY.

AYR (BARN OF). See BARN OF AYR.

AYR (BAY OF). See AYRSHIRE.

AYR (HEADS OF). See HEADS OF AYR.

AYR (NEWTON-UPON). See NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

AYRSHIRE, a large and important county in the south-west of Scotland, taking name from the town of Ayr. It is bounded by Renfrewshire on the north and north-east; by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries on the east; by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south-east; by Wigtonshire on the south; and by the North channel and the frith of Clyde on the west. Its length, from Galloway burn upon the north side of Loch Ryan, to Kelly burn which divides it from Renfrewshire, is, by the public road, 90, and in a direct line 60 miles, the difference being occasioned by the curvature of the coast; its breadth from east to west is in some places 30 miles; and its average breadth is a little above 19. Its superficies was reported by Mr. Aiton, on measurements which he esteemed good, to be 1,600 square miles, and by Sir John Sinclair, on calculations founded on Arrowsmith's map, to be 1,045 square miles; but was definitely ascertained, by the recent survey of the Ordnance staff, to be 1,149 square miles.

Ayrshire is historically and popularly, though not now politically, divided into the three districts of Cunningham in the north, Kyle in the middle, and Carrick in the south. The entire county has nearly the outline of a half moon, with the concavity on the coast and the convexity on the inland side. The concavity, however, exists more in the northern half of the coast than in the southern, and has there a low sea-board, broadly fringing it like a valley, and imposes the name of the bay of Ayr on the

large lateral expansion of the frith of Clyde by which it is there swept. The surface of the county is exceedingly diversified, and yet is for the most part lowland, and so disposed as to be visible in vast expanses from thousands of vantage-grounds. "A considerable part of Carrick," says Mr. Aiton, "and some parts of Kyle and Cunningham towards the inland verges, are hilly; and that part of Ayrshire which borders with the counties of Dumfries and Galloway justly merits the name of mountainous. A chain or group of mountains commences at Saint Abb's head, on the verges of the shires of Berwick and East Lothian; runs westward the whole breadth of the island, on the boundaries of the Lothians and the county of Roxburgh, and between those of Lanark and Ayr on the north, and Dumfries and Galloway on the south; and terminates at the rock of Ailsa. Richard, who wrote in the 12th century, and is the earliest Scots writer certainly known, denominates this range of mountains the *Ucellum Montes*. Some of the highest of the mountains in this chain are situated in the neighbouring counties; but a considerable range of the south and eastern parts of Carrick is mountainous, and forms a part of that group of mountains, abounding with lochs, and very barren." A large range of Ayrshire, from the foot of the water of Doon, to the north of Ardrossan harbour, is a plain open country, neither level nor hilly, but rising from the shore in a gradual easy acclivity, till it terminates in mountains on the south-east, and moorish hills on the eastern boundaries. No part of it can be termed level; for the surface abounds with numerous swells or roundish hills which facilitate the escape of moisture, promote ventilation, and diversify and ornament the face of the country. The prospects from some of these eminences are uncommonly rich and varied. On ascending any of the little heights, in almost any part of the county, you have a delightful view of the frith of Clyde, the beautiful hills of Arran and Ailsa, rising out of the sea, a large tract of Ayrshire, the Highland hills, and the coast of Ireland." And nowhere is this view more extensive or in richer combinations than from the heights of Brown Carrick, in the south-west of the parish of Maybole. See MAYBOLE.

Cunningham is in general a level and agreeable district of a triangular form and declining gradually toward the sea; and is divided from Kyle by the Irvine, intersected by the Garnock, and watered by several streams of little note. Towards the confines of Renfrewshire, it rises into an assemblage of hills with intervening valleys. Along the sea-coast, and in the southern part of the district, there are tracts of tolerably flat and fertile soil. Its western angle, however, is mountainous, and the coast is rocky. This district comprehends 260 square miles, [Playfair,] and abounds in manufacturing towns and villages.—Kyle, the middle district, consisting of about 380 square miles, [Playfair,] lies between the river Doon and the Irvine, and is traversed from east to west by the Ayr, which divides it into King's Kyle on the south, and Kyle Stewart on the north. Towards the confines of Lanark and Dumfries-shire, it is elevated, rugged, and covered with heath; but the midland and maritime tracts are agreeably diversified, well-cultivated, and planted with villages and seats. "Kyle or Coil, having once been a forest, may have taken its name from that circumstance, the Celtic *coil* signifying 'wood;' but the natives, misled probably by the old chroniclers, derive it from Coilus, a British king, who is reported to have fallen in battle somewhere on the river Coil, and to have been buried either at Coylton or at Coilsfield. If such a personage ever existed, this



AYR SHIRE



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does not appear to have been the scene either of his actions or of his misfortunes. The hill-country, towards the east, is bleak, marshy, uncultivated, and uninteresting; and on that side, except at one or two places, the district was formerly impervious. In advancing from these heights to the sea, the symptoms of fertility and the beneficial effects of cultivation, rapidly multiply; but there is no 'sweet interchange of hill and valley,' no sprightliness of transition, no bold and airy touches either to surprise or delight. There is little variety, or even distinctness of outline, except where the verniculations of the rivers are marked by deep fringes of wood waving over the shelvy banks, or where the multitudinous islands and hills beyond the sea exalt their colossal heads above the waves, and lend an exterior beauty to that heavy continuity of flatness, which, from the higher grounds of Kyle, appears to pervade nearly the whole of its surface. The slope, both here and in Cunningham, is pitted with numberless shallow depressions, which are surmounted by slender prominences, rarely swelling beyond the magnitude of hillocks or knolls. Over this dull expanse the hand of art has spread some exquisite embellishments, which in a great measure atone for the native insipidity of the scene, but which might be still farther heightened by covering many of these spaces with additional woods, free from the dismal intermixture of Scotch fir,—a tree which predominates infinitely too much all over the country, deforming what is beautiful, and shedding a deeper gloom on what is already more than sufficiently cheerless."—Carrick, the southern and most romantic district, including that portion of Ayrshire which lies to the south of the river Doon, and consisting of 399 square miles, [Playfair,] is in general mountainous, with some delightful valleys interspersed, and fertile declivities inclining towards the sea-coast. The two valleys watered by the Stinchar and the Girvan exhibit a wild and varied scenery, which attracts the notice and excites the admiration of every traveller. The principal elevations in Carrick are on its south-west border, in the parish of Colmonell; and the highest ground in the whole county is the summit of Cairntable, 1,650 feet above sea-level, on the boundary of the parish of Muirkirk and district of Kyle with the parish of Douglas and county of Lanark. See the articles CUNNINGHAM, KYLE, and CARRICK.

The climate of Ayrshire is similar to that of other districts situated on the western coast of Britain. For more than two-thirds of the year the wind blows from the south-west, and the rains are often copious, and sometimes of long duration.—The principal rivers of Ayrshire are the Garnock, a small stream which rises on the borders of Renfrewshire, 10 miles above Kilwinning, flows southward, receives the Lugton, and falls into the harbour of Irvine; the Irvine, which has its source near Loudon hill, on the confines of Lanarkshire, and thence proceeds westward by Derral, Newmilns, Galston, Riccarton, &c., until augmented by many rivulets it flows into the sea at Irvine; the Ayr, which holds a western course nearly parallel to the Irvine; the Doon, which issues from Loch Doon, on the east border of Carrick, and flows north-north-west to the sea near the mouth of the Ayr; and the Girvan and the Stinchar, which issue from small lakes near the border of Kirkeudbrightshire, and flow south-west to the North channel into which they fall, the former at Girvan, and the latter at Ballantrae. All these rivers receive further notice in separate articles. Their course is short, and, as they all rise on or near the inland boundaries, indicates the general basin-like outline of the county.—The principal loch is

Doon: which see. There are several small lochs in different quarters of the county.

Clay or argillaceous earth is the most common soil in this county; and in different quarters it has been found, from 40 to 200 feet in depth. This species of soil is naturally so tenacious that it can only be ploughed when in a state of moisture. By summer-fallowing, and the application of lime and other manure, it is, however, convertible into fine rich loam; and there are thousands of acres in the county of Ayr, which, by this mode of treatment, have been changed from sterile clay to the richest mould. Loam of alluvial formation is found in holms, on the sides of rivers, and in other low situations in different parts of the county; but this bears a small proportion to what has been converted into loam by human industry. There is a greater proportion of moss and moor ground than any other. The origin of the extensive mosses in Ayrshire may be traced to the overthrow of the forests which, we are informed from the earliest and most authentic history, at one time covered great tracts of land in Scotland. Forest-trees are frequently found lying many feet under ground, in the position in which they had been cut down by the earlier inhabitants. These trees, laid prostrate on the earth, extirpated all former vegetation, and moss earth has been formed from the aquatic plants introduced by the stagnation of water occasioned by such circumstances. Lochs of water of moderate depth have also grown into flow-mosses, by plants striking root in the bottom, when composed of earth or mud. The most common of those plants are marsh-fog, goul-bear, drab-coloured fog, cotton-beads, and turfy club-rush. The following is the extent of the different kinds of soil in the county, according to Mr. Aiton:

Clay soil :		
In the district of Carrick,	10,000	
In Kyle,	175,600	
In Cunningham,	135,000	
		<hr/>
Sand or light soil:		320,600
In Carrick,	90,000	
In Kyle,	41,000	
In Cunningham,	16,000	
		<hr/>
Moss and moor ground:		147,000
In Carrick,	200,000	
In Kyle,	93,000	
In Cunningham,	54,000	
		<hr/>
		347,000
		<hr/>
		814,600

Chalmers assigns to these different classes of soil the following proportions: clay soil 261,960 acres; sandy soil 120,110; moor lands 283,530. There are no extensive natural woods in Ayrshire; but a considerable quantity of copse-wood occurs on the banks of the rivers, and a large extent of ground in the lower parts of the county is now under plantations.

The mineralogy of Ayrshire is highly interesting, and capable of affording a wide field of study both to the geologist and agriculturist. The higher parts of Carrick abound in unmixed granite of a greyish colour. Braccia, whinstone, greenstone, and red sand-stone, are also found in the same district. Immense beds of coal have been discovered in different parts of the county. The coal-district of Scotland, which intersects the island from the Atlantic to the German ocean, runs through the centre of Ayrshire from the shore to its inland verges. It commences on the south, in the strath of Girvan in Carrick about 2 miles from the sea, runs up by Dalmellington and New Cumnock on the south side of Kyle, by

Sanquhar in Nithsdale, and Douglas and Carnwath in Lanarkshire, and being cut off by the heights of Lammermoor, terminates near North Berwick: it runs nearly in a line from the rock of Ailsa to that of the Bass. Cannel coal, of excellent quality, is found at Bedlar hill near Kilbirnie, and at Adam-mill by Tarbolton. Blind coal—a species principally composed of carbon, and in which there is only a very small portion of bituminous matter—is obtained in great quantities, and many thousand tons of it are yearly exported to Ireland. It is chiefly used for drying grain or malt. Copper and lead have both been wrought,—the latter to some extent at Dalegales in New Cumnock. Gold is said to have been discovered in Ayrshire, and dug by an Englishman named Dodge, about the year 1700. A few specimens have been found in the hills of Carrick of agates, porphyries, and calcareous petri-factions. Millstones are quarried near Kilbride; and a species of fire-stone near Auchinleck. Iron-stone is extensively worked in each of the three districts of the county. In the parish of Stair, antimony and molybdena have been found; and, in several parts of the county, that species of whet-stone known by the name of Water-of-Ayr stone. Chalybeate springs—some of them strongly impregnated with sulphur—are found in almost every parish; but none of them present any thing peculiarly interesting. There are two springs in the parish of Maybole of uncommon magnitude.

The rotation of crops formerly differed widely in different districts, but has been rendered more uniform by the progress of georgical improvement. Wheat was seldom to be seen in this county beyond the limits of a nobleman's farm previous to the year 1785; but it is now become common, and seldom fails to yield a valuable return. Rye is not often sown, except on the sandy ground near the shores, where small quantities have been raised. Oats have always been the principal grain crops of Ayrshire. Beans also are somewhat extensively sown. Turnips were first introduced by the Earls of Eglinton and Loudoun, about the middle of the last century, and they have subsequently been reared on almost every description of land; but, as in all other places, they grow to the best advantage on light dry soil. Swedish turnip is extensively cultivated. Potatoes are reared in great abundance, and to as good account as in any other county in Scotland. Clover is abundant. Ryegrass, though a native plant, remained unnoticed till about the year 1760, and it did not come into general use till about 1775. Only a small proportion of the surface of the county is occupied as meadow-land. The natural pasture—of which there is a considerable extent in the county—is devoted to the feeding and rearing of sheep. Much of the arable land also undergoes an alternation of crop and pasture; and the greater part of the pasture is occupied with dairy stock, or other cattle fed in the district. Agriculture, on the whole, is in a highly improved and very intelligent condition, and so long ago as 1837, a writer in the New Statistical Account said respecting it:—"During the last few years, the farmers have in general devoted much of their attention to the study of agriculture as a practical science; and erroneous processes in the cultivation of the soil, which antiquated prejudice or inveterate custom had long retained, are gradually becoming obsolete,—while useful improvements and discoveries are eagerly substituted in their place. Farmer's societies have done much to introduce a more enlightened mode of husbandry than formerly prevailed. This has been greatly aided also by the example of many of the landed proprietors, who themselves farm on a large scale."

And now, in 1856, Ayrshire is notable for high-farming,—of which Myremill near Maybole is the show-farm for beef, mutton, and pork, and Cunningham park near Ayr for butter.

It would be a matter of some difficulty to ascertain at what period attention was first given, in this district, to the rearing of cattle. At all events it must have been remote, as the following adage, which was familiar to every grey-beard of the 17th century, shows:

"Kyle for a man,
Carrick for a cow,
Cunningham for butter and cheese,
And Galloway for wool!"

The Galloway cattle are well-made and hardy; but the native dairy cows are now preferred as milkers, and are much more profitable to the farmer. About the year 1750, several cows and a bull—either of the Teeswater, or some other English breed—were sent to the Earl of Marchmont's estates in Kyle, all of the high brown and white colour now so common in this county. It is probably from these or other similar mixtures that the red and white colours of the common stock were first introduced. In 1780, or a year or two previous, the opulent farmers in the parishes of Dunlop and Stewarton made up their stocks of this breed. Their example was followed by others, and the breed was gradually spread over Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick. The size of the Ayrshire improved dairy cows varies from 20 to 40 stones English, according to the quality or abundance of their food. The most valuable quality which a dairy cow can possess is to yield an abundance of milk. Ten Scots pints per day is not thought uncommon for the Ayrshire breed; some give twelve or thirteen; and fourteen pints have been taken from a good cow in one day. The greater portion of the milk is manufactured into cheese, of which there are two kinds,—the common and the Dunlop cheese. See the article DUNLOP. Sheep, chiefly of the blackfaced kind, are, in some parts, a considerable object of attention. The orchards and gardens and pleasure-grounds of Ayrshire have long challenged general admiration, on account of both their tastefulness and their extent.

The manufactures of Ayrshire are important. The woollen manufacture has long existed in this district, especially at Kilmarnock, Ayr, Stewarton, and Dalry. In 1838 there were 18 woollen-mills within the county, employing 242 hands.—Linen was more extensively manufactured in former years in Ayrshire than it is now. The chief localities of this manufacture are Kilbirnie and Beith. The number of flax-mills, in 1838, was 3, employing 172 hands.—The cotton manufacture has long been increasing, and is now prosecuted on a large scale. Its chief localities are Catrine, Kilbirnie, and Patna. The number of cotton-mills, in 1838, was 4; employing 703 hands. A considerable number of women are employed in embroidery. A number of great iron-works, additional to former ones, have recently sprung up, and give extensive employment. The manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes employs about 120 hands. Extended information on these points, and on other departments of productive industry, as well as in general trade and commerce, will be found in our articles on the principal towns.

The royal burghs in Ayrshire are Ayr and Irvine. A parliamentary burgh, not royal, is Kilmarnock. The other principal towns are Newton-upon-Ayr, Ardrossan, Beith, Catrine, Girvan, Old Cumnock, Saltcoats, Largs, Kilwinning, Mauchline, Maybole, Stewarton, Troon, Galston, Kilmaurs, Newmilns, Stevenston, Dalry, and Kilbirnie. The principal villages are Ballantrae, Dailly, Patna, Crosshill,

Kirkmichael, New Cumnock, Dalmellington, Muirkirk, Glenbuck, Darvel, Fenwick, and Gateside. Some of the principal mansions are Culzean Castle, the Marquis of Ailsa; Dumfries House, the Marquis of Bute; Fullerton House, the Duke of Portland; Eglinton Castle, the Earl of Eglinton; Loudoun Castle, the Marquis of Hastings; Brisbane House, the late Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart.; Auchinleck House, Boswell of Auchinleck; Kilchohan Castle, Sir J. A. Cathcart, Bart.; Dalquharran, Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy; Kilkerran, Sir James Ferguson, Bart.; Blairquhan Castle, Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Bart.; Bargany, Duchesse de Coigny; Berbeth, Hon. Col. Cathcart; Enterkine, J. Bell, Esq.; Barskimming, Sir T. M. D. Miller, Bart.; Sundrum, John Hamilton, Esq.; Auchincruive, Alex. Oswald, Esq.; Ballochmyle, W. M. Alexander, Esq.; Craufurdland, W. H. Craufurd, Esq.; Logan House, W. A. Cunningham, Esq.; and Fairley House, Sir P. A. C. Fairley, Bart.

The roads from Glasgow to Dumfries and Portpatrick, and from Greenock and Paisley to all the border counties, pass through Ayrshire; and excellent roads connect all its towns with one another, and with every place of consequence beyond. The number of miles of turnpikes in it, at November 1858, was 735, the number of turnpike trusts 17, the yearly revenue from tolls, £16,830. Local railways, or branches of the Glasgow and South-western, go from Ayr to Dalmellington and Girvan, from Troon to Kilmarnock, from Irvine to Busby, from Kilwinning to Ardrossan, from Hurlford to Newmilns, and from Auchinleck to Muirkirk, and together with the main lines of the Glasgow and South-western, form a connected system of communication through great part of the county. The grand trunk of the Glasgow and South-western enters the county near Beith, and proceeds by way of Dalry, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, and Cumnock, toward Nithsdale; and a main line, originally forming with the northern part of the main trunk the Glasgow and Ayr railway, leaves the main trunk near Dalry, and proceeds past Irvine and along the coast to Ayr. A railway was authorized in 1862 to defect from the Glasgow and Greenock branch of the Caledonian at Port-Glasgow, and to enter the coast of Ayrshire down to Wemyss bay; and may eventually be prolonged to Largs. The Troon and Kilmarnock railway is the oldest public work of its class in Scotland. A railway was once projected, under the name of the Ayrshire and Galloway, to connect Ayr with the Port-Patrick railway near Castle-Douglas.

Ayrshire has been divided, since 1846, into the two sheriff-districts of Ayr and Kilmarnock. The parishes in the Ayr district amount to 28, and are Auchinleck, Ayr, Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Coynton, New Cumnock, Old Cumnock, Dailly, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Dundonald, Girvan, Irvine, Kilwinning, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, Monkton, Muirkirk, Newton-upon-Ayr, Ochiltree, St. Quivox, Stair, Sorn, Straiton, Symington, and Tarbolton; and those in the Kilmarnock district amount to 18, and are Ardrossan, Beith, Craigie, Dalry, Dregghorn, Dunlop, Fenwick, Galston, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Largs, Loudoun, Mauchline, Riccarton, Stevenston, and Stewarton. The sheriff-substitutes of the two districts have their residences and courts and clerks respectively at Ayr and Kilmarnock, and each acts distinctively for his own district; yet both possess a cumulative jurisdiction over the whole county. The sheriff-court for the Ayr district is held every Tuesday and Thursday during session; the small debt court every Thursday; the commissary court every Thursday; the justice of peace court every Monday; the quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March and

August, fourth Tuesday of May, and third Tuesday of November. The sheriff court for the Kilmarnock district is held every Wednesday and Thursday during session; the small debt court every Thursday; the justice of peace court every alternate Monday. Courts under the small debt act are held at Irvine every two months; at Beith and Cumnock four times a year; and at Girvan three times a year. The assessment in 1865, for bridge-money, was $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for rogue-money, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for police, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for prisons, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., per pound. The valued rental of the county in 1674, was £191,605 Scots; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £520,828; and the valued rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act in 1865, was £876,438. The number of commitments for crime in the year, within the county, was 71 in the average of 1836-1840, 118 in that of 1841-1845, 178 in that of 1846-1850, 125 in that of 1851-1855, and 105 in that of 1856-1860. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Ayr, within the year ending 30th June, 1863, was 509, and the average duration of the confinement of each was 31 days. The number confined in the jail at Kilmarnock in that year was 252; and the average duration of their confinements was 21 days. Thirty-eight parishes are assessed, and eight unassessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852-3 was 4,929; in 1862-63, 6,330. The number of casual poor in the year 1852-3 was 17,691; in 1862-63, 7,216. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852-3 was £22,928, in 1862-63, £34,582. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852-3 was £2,365; in 1862-63, £2,544. Ayrshire returns one member to parliament. Constituency in 1865, 4,642; Population of the county in 1801, 84,207; in 1811, 103,839; in 1821, 127,299; in 1831, 145,055; in 1841, 164,356; in 1851, 189,058; in 1861, 199,063. Inhabited houses in 1861, 25,742; uninhabited, 878; building, 224.

Ayrshire, in former times, was comprehended in the bishopric of Glasgow; and all, except two parishes, is now comprehended in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The parishes of Ballantrae and Colmonell are in the presbytery of Stranraer; the parish of Largs is in the presbytery of Greenock; and the other 43 parishes constitute the presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine. The number of parish churches is 48,—the towns of Ayr and Kilmarnock having each two; and the number of subordinate ones is 15. The Free church Assembly distributes the county in nearly the same way as the Established church, but includes Ballantrae and Colmonell in the presbytery of Ayr. In 1865 it had 49 churches and 2 preaching stations within the county; and two of the churches were in the presbytery of Greenock, 24 in the presbytery of Irvine, and 23 in the presbytery of Ayr. There are at present 30 churches in Ayrshire belonging to the United Presbyterian Synod,—three of which are in its presbytery of Paisley and Greenock, and all the rest in its presbytery of Kilmarnock. There are in the county 7 Reformed Presbyterian churches, 5 United Original Secession churches, 4 Episcopalian chapels of the Scottish Episcopal communion, 3 Congregational chapels, 10 Morrisonian chapels, 2 Baptist chapels, 4 Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 1 Unitarian chapel, 9 Roman Catholic chapels, 2 small meeting-places belonging to the Mormonites, and 6 or 7 small meeting-places belonging to isolated congregations. There were in 1851, in Ayrshire, 177 public day-schools, attended by 9,233 males and 6,974 females,—121 private day-schools, attended by 3,750 males and 3,415 females, 7 evening schools for adults, attended by 139 males and 101 females,—and 205 Sabbath schools, attended by 9,023 males and 10,531 females.

Throughout every part of Ayrshire are scattered the relics of former ages. Cairns, encampments, and druidical circles are numerous: see articles DUNDONALD, GASTON, and SORN. Of ancient castles the most celebrated are LOCH DOON, TURNBERRY, DUNDONALD, and SORN: see these articles. The principal ecclesiastical ruins are those of the abbies of CROSSRAGUEL and KILWINNING: which also see. The most ancient families of Ayrshire are the Auchinlecks, Boswells, Boyds, Cathcarts, Crawfords, Cunninghams, Dalrymples, Dunlops, Fullartons, Kennedys, Lindsays, Montgomerys, and Wallaces. Of the titles of nobility connected with this county, the earldom of Carrick, now merged in the Crown, is the oldest. The earldom of Glencairn was created in 1488; that of Eglinton in 1503; that of Cassillis in 1509; those of Loudon and Dumfries in 1633; and that of Dundonald in 1669.

Ayrshire was inhabited in Roman times by the Damii and the Novantes. After the abdication of the Romans, this district became a part of the Cumbrian kingdom. During the Saxon heptarchy Kyle became subject to the kings of Northumbria. The Saxons maintained themselves in this district for many centuries, and have left numerous traces of their presence here. In 1221 the sheriffdom of Ayr was erected. In the wars of Wallace and Bruce, Ayrshire was the scene of numerous conflicts with the English. During the religious persecutions under the last of the Stuarts, the men of Ayrshire distinguished themselves by their struggles for the maintenance of the rights of conscience; and were punished for their contumacy by having 'the Highland host' quartered upon them in 1678. "We might from these circumstances," says Chalmers, "suppose that the people of Ayrshire would concur zealously in the Revolution of 1688. As one of the western shires, Ayrshire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh to protect the convention of Estates. On the 6th of April, 1689, the forces that had come from the western counties, having received thanks from the convention for their seasonable service, they immediately departed with their arms to their respective homes. They were offered some gratification; but they would receive none, saying that they came to save and serve their country, but not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. It was at the same time ordered, 'that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together till further orders.' On the 14th of May arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargeny, an Ayrshire baronet. On the 25th of May, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the convention ordered, 'that the heritors and fencible men in the shire of Ayr be instantly raised and commanded in conformity to the appointment of the Estates.' But of such proofs of the revolutionary principles of Ayrshire enough! The men of Ayr not only approved of the Revolution, but they drew their swords in support of its establishment and principles. On that memorable occasion the governors were not only changed, but new principles were adopted and better practices were introduced; and the Ayrshire people were gratified, by the abolition of episcopacy, and by the substitution of presbyterianism in its room, which brought with it its old maxims of intolerance and its inviolable habit of persecution."—[Caledonia, vol. iii. pp. 473, 474.] The singular assertion with which this extract closes requires no refutation from us. It is but a proof of the amazing obliquity of perception with which otherwise shrewd minds are sometimes afflicted, even on points where facts as well as all history and respectable testimony are against them.

AYRSHIRE AND GALLOWAY RAILWAY. See AYRSHIRE.

AYTON, a parish, containing a village and a post-office of its own name, on the coast of Berwickshire. The name was anciently written Eyton and Eitun, and seems to have been taken from the water of Eye. The parish is bounded by Coldingham and Eyemouth parishes on the north; by the German ocean on the east; by Mordington and Foulden on the south; and by Chirnside and Coldingham on the west. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, measured from north-east to south-west, or from north-west to south-east; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, measured from east to west. There are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sea-coast, which presents a high and rocky shore, celebrated in the annals of smuggling. The northern side of the parish has a beautifully undulated surface; and the southern side has a softly contoured range of hills, richly adorned with wood, and rising in the highest part to an altitude of about 660 feet above the level of the sea. The whole surface, excepting about 800 acres which are in plantation, is under cultivation. The water of Eye goes through a large part of the interior, along a very lovely valley, and contains good trout, but not in any quantity. The Ale traces the northern boundary to a confluence with the Eye, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea; and the united stream then traces the rest of the northern boundary to the shore at the town of Eyemouth. The North British railway traverses the parish in a curving route, first eastward and then southward; and commands close views of most of its interesting objects. It enters on a high embankment at Hornburn, 9 miles from Berwick; passes through a cutting, overlooked by the mansion of Prendergust; goes along another embankment, and over the road to Dunse, and close to the mansion of Peelwalls; traverses a cutting on the Peelwalls estate; has a station at Cocklaw, for Ayton and Eyemouth, and commands there a superb view of the valley of the Eye, with Ayton Law and the village and park of Ayton in the foreground; passes then through much diversity, with glimpses of Netherbyres and Linthill, and a view of Chesterbank and its lofty backgrounds; runs along an embankment amid the richly picturesque scenery of Flemington; crosses on an iron viaduct the great road from Edinburgh to London; traverses a cutting at the head of the ravine leading down to the romantic fishing-village of Burmouth, and there has a goods' station for that village and for Eyemouth; and finally takes leave of the parish at the little stream of Ross Burn. On the hills on the south side of the parish are the remains of two camps supposed to be Roman or Saxon. Urns, and broken pieces of armour, have been found here. In the low grounds towards the north-west are the vestiges of three encampments thought to have been Danish or Pictish. History mentions the castle of Ayton, founded by the Norman baron De Vesci, which was taken by the Earl of Surrey in 1498; but no vestiges of it now remain. The modern house of Ayton which was built upon its site was consumed by fire in 1834; and a splendid new mansion, in the old castellated style, was built in 1851. In 1673, there appear to have been 24 heritors, including portioners and feuars, in this parish; in 1790, there were about 14. At the former period, they were more distinguished by family and rank. There were six of the name of Home, each of some distinction.—The village of Ayton stands on Eye water and on the Berwick and Edinburgh road, near the centre of the parish, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Berwick. It is modern, regular, neat, and cleanly. It stands partly on a pleasant bank sloping to the south, has some

handsome villas in its outskirts, borrows beauty from the rich scenery around it and from the luscious pleasure-grounds of Ayton Castle, and altogether is one of the loveliest villages in Scotland. Two paper mills were erected in the vicinity about the end of last century, and are still in employment. Population of the village of Ayton in 1861, 875. The fishing village of Burnmouth is finely situated in a deep cove on the coast; and it has an excellent boat harbour, which was erected at the cost of £1,600. Cod, ling, haddocks, whittings, flounders, hollyback, turbot, mackerel, and other kinds of fish are caught on the coast in their seasons; and lobsters and crabs are plentifully obtained on the rocky shore. There are four grain mills in the parish. Population in 1831, 1,602; in 1861, 2,014. Houses, 306. Assessed property in 1860, £14,987.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. It was anciently united to Coldingham; and at the Reformation it formed a parish in conjunction with Lamberton; but

in 1650, Lamberton was disjoined from it. Patron, the Crown. Average stipend of the years 1863-5, £257 6s. 8d. Glebe, of variable value; till lately, £36. Unappropriated tithes, about £330. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with about £50 fees, government grant, and one or two other small emoluments. The old parochial church stands about a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the village, in a beautiful situation on the Ewe, and comprises part of the walls of an ancient pile. A new church was erected in 1865, at a cost of between £5,000 and £6,000; is a splendid edifice, in the Gothic style, with a spire 130 feet high; and contains 750 sittings. About three-fourths of the cost were defrayed by A. M. Innies, Esq., of Ayton Castle. There are two United Presbyterian churches in the village, containing 295 and 561 sittings; and one of them is recent and neat. There are an infant school and a side school at Burnmouth, with salaries from the heritors of £30 and £25, and with government allowances. There are also two private schools and a parochial library.

B

BACKDEAN, a hamlet in the parish of Newtown, Edinburghshire.

BACKIES, a village in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire. Here is the ruin of an ancient Pictish tower, which looks into a glen, and commands an extensive prospect of sea and land. Population of the village, 145.

BACKLESS, a hill in the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire, on which cattle trysts are held on the first Monday of July, August, and September.

BACKMUIR, a village in the parish of Liff and Bervie, south-west border of Forfarshire. Population, 166.

BACKMUIR OF GILSTON. See GILSTON.

BACKWATER. See LINTATHEN and ISLA (THE).

BADANVOGIE. See APPLECROSS.

BADCALL (LOCH), or **BADCAUL**, a small bay on the western coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Edderachylis, between Loch Broom on the south, and Scourie bay on the north. At its mouth is an archipelago of small islands. See EDDERACHYLIS.

BADENOCH, a highland district, about 35 miles long and 28 miles broad, in the south-east of the mainland of Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north by the Monadhleath mountains, which form the southern side of the vale of the Findhorn; on the east by the Braes of Abernethy; on the south by Athole and Lochaber; and on the west by the Great Glen of Scotland, or rather by the Corryarick mountains which lie farther to the east. It is a wild and mountainous district, covered in many places with natural woods, and in others presenting wide stretches of bleak lonely moorland. The river Spey intersects the district, rising in Loch Spey, a small mountain tarn at the western extremity of Badenoch, at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea, and flowing slowly through a gradually widening valley, first eastward, and then north-east. See article SPEY. The district, when first seen from the descents of the Grampians, gives promise of a much wider

diffusion of comfort than a minute investigation realizes. The plain is extensive, and being frequently flooded in winter by the Spey, great part of it consists of meadow and rich arable land, reclaimed from the water by means of artificial embankments. The woods growing around the gentlemen's houses, and in spots where they have been planted of late years for purposes of improvement, have a warm and flourishing appearance. Most of the farm-houses are substantial stone structures; few of the black heather bothies are seen, which are the usual accompaniment of Highland misery; and the villages are modern and cleanly in their aspect. To the eye, in short, are presented all the characteristics of a thriving lowland valley. But a close inspection soon convinces the inquirer that a deep stratum of wretchedness lies under this fair exterior; and numerous families, in very poor and distressed circumstances, are found living in houses which evidently were erected when the prosperity of the district was greater, and the people in much higher spirits than they are now. A great proportion of the large farms a few years ago were occupied by gentlemen who had been connected with the army. A stranger was amazed at the majors and captains and lieutenants, with whom he found a peaceable country to be planted; and as they were all Macphersons or Macintoshes, he was apt to get completely bewildered in attempting to preserve their respective identities. These gentlemen were officers who received their commissions from the Duchess of Gordon, and on returning from the wars founded upon their services in the field a claim to a comfortable agricultural settlement. This claim was allowed; but these military farmers, generally speaking, were not successful. See the articles ALVIE, KINGUSSE, and LAGGAN.

Badenoch was in ancient times the land of the powerful family of the Cumyns or Cummins, who came from Northumberland in the reign of David I.

In 1230, Walter, second son of William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, acquired the lordship of Badenoch, by grant of Alexander II. In 1291, John Cumyn, Lord of Badenoch, acknowledged Edward I. as superior lord of Scotland. His son, popularly called Red John Cumyn, was slain at Dumfries by the dagger of Bruce, on the 10th of February, 1306. Bruce annexed the lordship of Badenoch to the earldom of Moray; and the Clan Chattan appears from about this period to have settled in Badenoch. Robert II. granted Badenoch to his son Alexander, Earl of Buchan, "a species of Celtic Attila, whose common appellation of 'the Wolf of Badenoch' is sufficiently characteristic of the dreadful attributes which composed his character." "On some provocation given him by the Bishop of Moray," says Tytler, "this chief descended from his mountains, and, after laying waste the country, with a sacrilege which excited unwonted horror, sacked and plundered the cathedral of Elgin, carrying off its rich chalices and vestments, polluting its holy shrines with blood, and finally setting fire to the noble pile, which with the adjoining houses of the canons, and the neighbouring town, were burnt to the ground. This exploit of the father was only a signal for a more serious incursion, conducted by his natural son, Duncan Stewart, who, at the head of a wild assemblage of katherans, armed only with the sword and target, broke with irresistible fury across the range of hills which divides the county of Aberdeen and Forfar, and began to destroy the country, and murder the inhabitants, with reckless and indiscriminate cruelty. Sir Walter Ogilvy, then sheriff of Angus, along with Sir Patrick Gray, and Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, instantly collected their power, and, although far inferior in numbers, trusting to the temper of their armour, attacked the mountaineers at Gasklune, near the Water of Ila. But they were almost instantly overwhelmed, the katherans fighting with a ferocity, and a contempt of life, which seem to have struck a panic into their steel-clad assailants. Ogilvy, with his brother, Wat of Lich-toune, Young of Ouchterlony, the Laids of Cairncross, Forfar, and Guthry, were slain, and sixty men-at-arms along with them; while Sir Patrick Gray and Sir David Lindsay were grievously wounded, and with difficulty carried off the field. The indomitable fierceness of the Highlanders is strikingly shown by an anecdote preserved by Winton. Lindsay had pierced one of these, a brawny and powerful man, through the body with his spear, and thus apparently pinioned him to the earth; but although mortally wounded and in the agonies of death, he writhed himself up by main strength, and with the weapon in his body, struck Lindsay a desperate blow with his sword, which cut him through the stirrup and boot into the bone, after which he instantly sunk down and expired." In 1452, the Crown bestowed Badenoch on the Earl of Huntly, who, at the head of the Clan Chattan, maintained a fierce warfare with the western clans, and his neighbours of Lochaber.

BADENYON, a small property in the parish of Glenbucket, Aberdeenshire, on which are the relics of an old house, celebrated in the Rev. John Skinner's song, 'John o' Badenyon.'

BAGGAGE KNOWE. See KILSYTH.

BAHYMONT. See ANDREWS (Sr.).

BAIDLAND HILL. See DALEY, AYRESHIRE.

BAIKIE. See AIRLIE.

BAILLIESTON, a village, with a post-office, in the Crosshill district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian church, and coaches five times a-day to Glasgow. Population in 1861, 1,832.

BAINSFORD. See BRAINSFORD.

BAL-, a prefix in many topographical names of Celtic origin. It is the same as the Bally which occurs so very often in the topographical nomenclature of Ireland. It is commonly interpreted to mean 'a town;' but it originally bore that meaning only in reference to the central seat of population on a single estate,—the town or homestead of a landlord, comprising only his own residence and the residences of his domestics and immediate retainers. Some of the names compounded with it refer to the original landowners—as Balmaghie, 'the town of Macghie;' Balmacellellan, 'the town of Maclellan;' and others either refer to some historical incident, or are descriptive of the character or situation of the locality,—as Balfon, 'the town of sorrow;' Balquidder, 'the town in the back country.'

BALAGEICH. See BALLOCHGEICH.

BALAGICH. See EAGLESHAM.

BALAHULISH. See BALLACHULISH.

BALANTRADOCH. See TEMPLE.

BALBARDIE, a mansion, park, and lake, in the parish of Bathgate, Linlithgowshire.

BALBEDIE-HILL. See LOCH-LEVEN.

BALBEGGIE, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Kinnoul, Perthshire. It stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Perth, on the road thence to Newtyle. It contains a United Presbyterian church, with about 350 sittings, and gives name to a section of the parish of Kinnoul. See KINNOUL. Population of the village, 222.

BALBEUCHLY, an estate ecclesiastically belonging to the parish of Caputh, Perthshire, but locally situated within the parish of Auchterhouse, Forfarshire. The Dundee and Newtyle railway has a station on it, between the stations of Baldragon and Auchterhouse.

BALBIRNIE, an estate in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. Some years ago the proprietor made extensive alterations on it; and, in the course of these, nearly removed the village of Balbirnie, situated near the Leven, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kirkcaldy. Here are extensive collieries; and here also are a paper mill and a woollen factory.

BALBIRNIE, a village in the parish of Ruthven, Forfarshire.

BALBITHAN. See KINTORE.

BALBLAIR, an island in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire.

BALBLAIR, a house, on the top of a lofty terrace, about a mile west of the town of Nairn, marking the spot where the royal army lay encamped on the eve of the battle of Culloden, and overlooking the whole route by which the Highlanders had to approach in their proposed night attack. See CULLODEN.

BALBROGIE, a village in the Perthshire portion of the parish of Cupar-Angus. Population in 1851, 80.

BALBUNNOCH, a village in the south-east corner of the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire. It includes a range of houses erected about thirty years ago on the estate of Mylnfield, and most of its inhabitants are employed at a neighbouring bleachfield within an adjacent parish. Population 200.

BALCAIL. See GLENLUCE.

BALCARRES, the family-house and estate of a branch of the house of Lindsay, in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. Balcarres was erected into a barony in 1592, in favour of John, second son of David, eighth Earl of Crawford. His son David was created first Lord Balcarres in 1633, and his grandson, Alexander, first Earl, in 1661. The pre-

sent seats of the noble family of Crawford and Balcarres are Dunecht House in Aberdeenshire and Haigh Hall in Lancashire. Lady Anne Lindsay, the eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, was the author of the well-known ballad of Auld Robin Gray. The present mansion of Balcarres is an old pile, recently decorated into a fair specimen of the Tudor style of architecture, situated on a southern slope, about three miles from the coast, and commanding an extensive view of the frith of Forth and the Lothians.

BALCARRY POINT, a headland at the west end of the entrance of Auchincarn bay, in the parish of Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire. The Ayrshire and Galloway Railway Company intended to make this the terminus of their railway, and to construct here a commodious harbour or pier and quay. See AUCHINCARN.

BALCASKIE. See CARNBEE.

BALCASTLE, a hamlet in the parish of Slamanan, Stirlingshire. See also KILSYTH.

BALCHRISTIE, an estate in the parish of Newburn, Fifeshire. A church of the Culdees is supposed to have stood here, on a spot about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Colinsburgh. David I. granted to the monks of Dunfermline, "Balchristie cum suis rectis divisib, excepta rectitudine quam Keledei habere debent." A dispute ensued between the prior and canons of St. Andrews, and the monks of Dunfermline, about their respective rights to Balchristie. King William determined that the monks should have Balchristie, subject to the rights which the Culdees had in it during the reign of David I.

BALCOMIE. See CRAIL.

BALCRAID. See NEWTYLE.

BALCRUVIE. See LARGO.

BALCURRE, a village in the Milton district of the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. Population, 186.

BALDERNOCK, a parish on the southern border of Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the south by Lanarkshire, and on other sides by the parishes of East Kilpatrick, Strathblane, and Campsie. Its post town is Glasgow, 7 or 8 miles to the south. Its greatest length is 4 miles, and its breadth is about 3 miles. Bardowie Loch, covering about 70 acres, and containing excellent pike and perch, lies on the south-west boundary. The river Kelvin traces the southern boundary, and is here a sluggish stream, subject to very high occasional freshets. Embankments were constructed nearly a century ago to prevent it from making inundations. About 700 or 800 acres of rich flat alluvial land, called the Balmore Haughs, lie alongside of it. The rest of the surface of the parish rises by gradual ascent, pleasantly diversified with round swelling knolls, and terminates in moorish ground, which has a height of upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. The landowners are numerous. The estimated yearly value of the raw produce in 1841 was £5,383. Assessed property in 1860, £6,500. Coal and lime have long been worked; ironstone, fire-clay, and alum ore are also valuable; and the Hurler and Campsie Alum Company have here a copperas work. In the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. the lands of Cartonbenach were conveyed to Maurice Galbraith by Malduin, Earl of Lennox. Soon after, in 1238, we find the same barony granted, under the name of Bathernock, to Arthur, son of Maurice Galbraith, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, on condition that the convicts should be hanged on the Earl's gallows. From the Galbraiths of Bathernock, chiefs of the name, descended the Galbraiths of Culcruch, Greenock, Killearn, and Balcargy. In the north-west corner of

the parish, on an elevated piece of ground, stands an old ruined tower, being all that now remains of the mansion-house of the Galbraiths of Bathernock. It appears to have been a large building surrounded by a ditch. Not far from this to the eastward, are several of those large loose heaps of stones called cairns, some of them oblong, and others of a circular shape. One of the circular cairns is about 80 yards in circumference. Tradition says that in this place, called Craigmaddy moor, a battle was fought with the Danes, in which one of their princes was slain; and the farm on which these cairns are is named Blochairn, which may be a corruption of Balcairn, viz., 'the town of the cairns.' But the most curious relic of antiquity in this parish, is a structure called the Auld wife's lift, situated about a mile to the north of the church, on high ground, in a little plain of about 250 yards in diameter, which is surrounded by an ascent of a few yards in height, and in the form of an amphitheatre. It consists of three stones of a greyish grit, two of which, of a prismatic shape, are laid along close by each other upon the earth; and the third—which was once probably a regular parallelopiped, and still, notwithstanding the depredations of time, approaches that figure—is laid above the other two. The uppermost stone is 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 7 thick, placed nearly horizontally with a small dip to the north. Its two supporters are about the same size. It can hardly be matter of doubt that this is one of those rude structures erected by the Druids in their sacred groves. Its situation, in a very sequestered spot, on an eminence surrounded by a grove of oaks—the stumps of which trees were still visible in 1795—corresponds exactly with every description we have of these places of worship. The tradition is that three old women, having wagered which should carry the greatest weight, brought hither in their aprons the three stones of which the lift is constructed. Population in 1831, 805; in 1861, 718. Houses, 132.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £156 19s. 1d.; glebe £19. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains 406 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 410; yearly sum raised in 1865, £134 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is easy access to the Campsie Junction railway, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Forth and Clyde canal.

BALDOON. See KIRKINNER.

BALDOVAN, a village in the parish of Strathmartine, Forfarshire. Population in 1851, 44. It has a station on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Dundee.

BALDRAGON, a station on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 1 mile north-north-west of Baldovan station.

BALDRIDGE. See DUNFERMLINE.

BALEDGARNO. See BALEDDGARNO.

BALERNO, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Currie, Edinburghshire. It stands on the Water of Leith, about 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh. Here are a sandstone quarry, a paper-mill, and a United Presbyterian church,—the last built in 1829, and containing about 500 sittings. Population, 510.

BALFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Lethnott, Forfarshire.

BALFOUR. See KINGOLDRUM and MARKINCHE.

BALFOUR, a post-office station, subordinate to Kirkwall, Orkney.

BALFRISHEL, a village in the parish of Bole-skine, Inverness-shire.

BALFRON, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in Stirlingshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Drymen, Kippen, Gargunnock, Fintry, and Killearn. It extends nearly due west, and is about 11 miles long and 3 miles broad. The Endrick, which is here a beautiful, winding, wooded, and excellent angling stream, flows along the southern boundary. The surface of the parish rises gradually to the north. Very extensive georgical improvements were in progress in 1865; and those of one proprietor cost upwards of £40,000 in two years. The views along the valley of the Endrick, round by the Campsie and Kilpatrick hills, and away to many of the grandest peaks of the frontier Grampians, are superb. The landowners are numerous, and chiefly non-resident. The clachan or kirktown of Balfron was formerly a place of some little note, but has been shorn of its importance by its immediate neighbour the modern town of Balfron. On an old oak-tree in the middle of it, with a trunk of 14 feet in circumference, there was formerly one of those curious old implements of public punishment called a joughs. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,057; in 1861, 1,517. Houses, 193. Assessed property in 1843, £4,704.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £157 6s. 4d.; glebe, £25. The parish church was built in 1832, and contains 690 sittings. There is a Free church for Killearn and Balfron; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £162 4s. 7d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one at Balfron, and the other at Holm of Balfron, the former containing 320 sittings, and the latter 500. There are a parochial school, with salary of £41; and an industrial female school with about 100 pupils.

THE TOWN of BALFRON stands on a gentle declivity, sloping to the Endrick, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Balfron station on the Forth and Clyde railway, 19 miles north-north-west of Glasgow, and about the same distance west-south-west of Stirling. It was founded in 1789 by Robert Dunmore, Esq. of Ballindalloch, who first introduced cotton-weaving into the parish. It occupies a beautiful situation, and was neatly built; and it long was prosperous and interesting; but it depended mainly on handloom-weaving, which has been displaced by machinery; and now many of its houses are dilapidated or deserted. Most of its inhabitants are shopkeepers, cotton-spinners, and handicraftsmen. The Ballindalloch cotton-mills, in its vicinity, once employed about 250 hands, but now employ only from 50 to 80. The town has a branch-office of the British Linen Company's Bank. It has also a public library. A fair is held on the third Tuesday of May, old style. Communication is maintained by coach with Milngavie, and thence by railway with Glasgow. Population of the town, in 1861, 1,179.

BALGAVIES, a lake on the mutual border of the parishes of Roscobie and Aberlemno, Forfarshire. It is an expansion of the river Lunan, adjacent to the Auldbar station of the Aberdeen railway. It was formerly dredged for marl, for the use of farmers; and it now affords to the angler a tolerable supply of perch and pike.

BALGAY. See DUNDEE.

BALGEDIE, a hamlet in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire. It stands on the north road from Kinross to Leslie, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kinnesswood. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

BALGLASS. See KILLEARN.

BALGONIE, two villages,—Milton of Balgonie and Coalton of Balgonie,—in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. Milton of Balgonie stands on the

river Leven, 2 miles south-east of the town of Markinch. It has a post-office and a Chapel of Ease,—the latter containing 650 sittings. Population in 1861, 428. Coalton of Balgonie is in the vicinity of Milton. Population in 1861, 490. The Balgonie flax-mills form three sides of a rectangle, 160 feet by 140, and employ about 270 hands. The Balgonie bleachfield employs about 70 hands. The old baronial castle of Balgonie stands on a steep bank, overhanging the Leven. It was a seat of the Earl of Leven, who was created Baron Balgonie in 1641. The estate of Balgonie was purchased in 1823 for £104,000 by James Balfour, Esq. of Whittingham.

BALGOWNIE. See ABERDEEN.

BALGRAY, a hamlet in the parish of Tealing, Forfarshire.

BALGRAY, a hamlet in the parish of Govan, Lanarkshire. It stands on the banks of the Kelvin, about 3 miles north-west of Glasgow. Here is a quarry of excellent sandstone, about 600 yards from a wharf on the Forth and Clyde canal. Upwards of twenty fossil trees were discovered in this quarry about 25 years ago, standing close to one another, in their natural position, all apparently exogens. A piece of the trunk of one of them, about two feet in diameter, was taken to the Andersonian Museum in Glasgow.

BALGREGGAN. See STONYKIRK.

BALHADDIE, a hamlet in the Ardoch district of the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire. Population 33.

BALINTOILE, a fishing-village in the parish of Fearn, Ross-shire. It stands on a piece of flat coast of the Moray frith, about 6 miles north-north-east of the Souters of Cromarty, and about 7 south-east of Tain. Population, 306.

BALINTRAIT, a harbour in the parish of Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire. It has a pier, and accommodates vessels from Leith, Aberdeen, and other ports for bringing coals and general merchandise, and taking away grain and timber. See KILMUIR-EASTER.

BALISHEAR, an island, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, near the south-west coast of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. Population in 1841, 157; in 1861, 199. Houses, 35.

BALKELO, a hamlet in the parish of Tealing, Forfarshire.

BALLACHRAY. See BALLOCHROY.

BALLACHULISH, a district containing several notable objects of its own name on the mutual border of Argyleshire and Inverness-shire, around Loch Leven. The ferry of Ballachulish is situated near the mouth of that loch, and connects the roads from Appin and Tyndrum with the road to Fort William. It is distant 5 miles from Corran ferry, 16 miles from King's House, 14 from Fort William, 31 from Tyndrum by the Glencoe road, 45 from Fort Augustus, and 61 from Inverary by the military road. The Glasgow and Inverness steamers frequently call here. Each side has an inn; and the view from that on the north side is singularly grand. "Beyond the ferry, the hills, covered with woods and pastures, rise gradually to a considerable height, and decline to the south-west, where the lochs of Leven and Linnhe unite. In that direction, the eye, gliding over a vast expanse of water, is arrested by immense groups of mountains of different forms and heights in Morven, which compose an admirable landscape. About 4 miles eastward are the stupendous mountains of Glencoe. Such variety of grand and interesting scenery is not perhaps to be found in any other part of Scotland." The village of Ballachulish stands on the north, or Inverness-shire, side of the ferry, and has a post-office. Population

in 1841, 279. The slate quarry of Ballachulish is situated about 2 miles east of the south side of the ferry, at the mouth of Glencoe. It employs about 300 persons, and yields annually from five to seven millions of roofing-slates. A village called Portnacroish or Iaroch adjoins the quarry, contains good stone houses for the workmen, and has a population of about 500. A neat Episcopalian chapel stands near the quarry, and about half-a-mile from "the sounding Cona;" and has at times been attended by so many as 300 communicants. There is a Free church for Ballachulish and Glencoe, the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £87 14s. 10d. A large tract of country, under the name of Ballachulish, and belonging to the parish of Kilmalie, was erected into a quoad sacra parish by authority of the General Assembly in May, 1833; and again by authority of the Court of Teinds in December, 1845. It consists of two distinct districts, separated from each other by the Linnhe loch, with a church in each district, in which worship is performed alternately once a fortnight. The district connected with the church at North Ballachulish, which lies in Inverness-shire, is 17 miles in length by 7 in breadth; that connected with the church at Ardgor in Argyshire, is 14 miles by 6. The two churches are about 4 miles apart, and were built in 1829, at an expense of £1,470 each, under the provisions of the act 5th George IV. c. 90. The church at Ballachulish has 300 sittings; that of Ardgor, 210. Stipend £120, with a manse and glebe. This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarf, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Population in 1851, 1,235.

BALLAGGAN. See STRATHBLANE and BLANE.

BALLANBREICH. See FLISK.

BALLANGEICH. See STIRLING.

BALLANTRAE, a parish, containing a village of its own name with a post-office, in the south-western corner of Ayrshire. It is bounded by the Irish sea, Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire, and the parish of Colmonell. Its length, from north to south, is about 10 miles; and its breadth is nearly as great. The coast is beaten by a tremendous surf in westerly and north-westerly winds; and, except for about two miles adjacent to the village, is in general high and rocky. The land rises with a gradual slope from the shore to the tops of the mountains forming part of that extensive range of hills which stretches across the south of Scotland, almost from the Irish sea to the eastern extremity of the Lammermoors. The highest hill is Benerard, about 6 miles south-east of Ballantrae, which has an elevation of 1,430 feet. The surface of the parish is much diversified with heights and hollows, intersected by little streams of water descending from the hills. All beyond the mountains towards the east is soft mossy ground covered with heath and ling. The principal river is the STINCHAR: see that article. Another stream called the App, flows in a south-west direction through Glenapp into Loch Ryan. Many parts of the parish command magnificent views of the frith of Clyde and the Irish sea; and the summit of Benerard looks also to the Solway frith, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. About 7,000 acres are arable, with chiefly a light, dry, gravelly soil. There are thirteen landowners. The real rental was about £2,000 in 1790, and nearly £7,500 in 1838. The principal antiquity is the old castle of ARDSTINCHAR: which see. The road from Ayr to Portpatrick passes down the valley of the Stinchar and the lower part of Glenapp. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,506; in 1861, 1,483. Houses, 265. Assessed property in 1843, £7,265 2s. 9d; in 1860, £9,627.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Duchess de Coigny. Stipend, £258 1s. 3d.; glebe, £15 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is £50, with £16 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 230; yearly sum raised in 1865, £122 8s. 6d. There are four private schools.

The village of BALLANTRAE stands on the north bank of the Stinchar, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from its mouth, and on the road from Ayr to Portpatrick, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Girvan and 17 north of Stranraer. A tidal harbour was recently constructed here at the cost of about £6,000, contributed by the neighbouring proprietors and by the Board of Fisheries. It comprises a basin of considerable size, excavated out of solid rock, and a strong pier, built on a rocky ledge. Sloops lie here to unload lime and coal, and to take in agricultural produce. The Glasgow and Stranraer steamers also call at the mouth of the river. The village has a good inn and a subscription library, and is the seat of a Farmer's Society. Population, 557.

BALLAT, a bog in the parish of Drymen, Stirlingshire. It lies at the watershed between the river-systems of the Forth and the Clyde, or on the summit-line between the east and the west coasts of Scotland, yet has an elevation of only 222 feet above the level of the sea.

BALLATER, a village with a post-office, in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the left bank of the Dee, and on the road from Castletown to Aberdeen, 18 miles east by north of Castletown, and 42 miles west by south of Aberdeen. It is a modern place, singularly neat and clean, and looking like the skeleton or miniature of a beautiful great town. Its houses are stone-built, slated, and mostly whitewashed. Its subordinate streets cross the main street at right angles. The parish church stands in the middle of a large airy square, and has a handsome, conspicuous steeple. The number of sittings in this church is about 800. There is also a Free church, whose total yearly revenue in 1865 was £202 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A bridge was built across the Dee at Ballater in 1783, but was destroyed by a river-flood in 1799. A new bridge was finished at the end of the year 1811, with a water-way of 238 feet, at an expense of £4,224. It consisted of five arches, the middle arch having a span of 60 feet, the extreme arches of 34, and the intervening arches of 55 feet. This bridge also was swept away by the great flood in August 1829. The present bridge is a handsome wooden structure on stone piers. "The view of Ballater from the lower extremity of the plain," says Sir T. D. Lauder, "is something quite exquisite. I do not speak of the village itself, which, at that distance, presents little more than the indication of a town, with a steeple rising from it; but I allude to the grand features of nature by which it is surrounded. The very smallness of the town adds to the altitude of the mountains; for, when seen from the point I mean, it might be a city for aught the traveller knows to the contrary. It stands, half-hidden among trees, in the rich and diversified vale. On the north rises the mountainous rock of Craigdarroch, luxuriantly wooded with birch, and divided off from the bounding mountains of that side of the valley by the wild and anciently impregnable Pass of Ballater. Beyond the river, amidst an infinite variety of slopes and wood, is seen the tall old hunting-tower of Knock; and, behind it, distance rises over distance, till the prospect is terminated by the long and shivered front of Loch-na-gar." Ballater is crowded during summer by lodgers and visitors in attendance on the neigh-

bouring mineral wells of Pannanich. See the article **PANNANICH**. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday of May, old style, on the second Monday and Tuesday of September, old style, and on the Saturday before the 22d of November. An extension of the Deeside railway hither was expected to be open about August, 1866. Population in 1861, 362.

BALLEDGARNO, or **BALLERNO**, a village in the parish of Inchture, Perthshire. It stands about 8½ miles west of Dundee, and 14 east-north-east of Perth. It is supposed to have taken its name from an extinct castle, built in the olden times, by a royal Prince Edgar. Adjacent to it on the south-east is the fine mansion of Balledgarno, surrounded by plantation.

BALLEMENOCH. See **CARDROSS**.

BALLENCRIF. See **ABERLADY**.

BALLENCRIF WATER. See **TORPHICHEN**.

BALLERNO. See **BALLEDGARNO**.

BALLINDALLOCH. See **INVERAVEN** and **BALFRON**.

BALLINDEAN, a hamlet in the parish of Inchture, 1½ mile north-west of the village of Inchture, Perthshire.

BALLINGRAY.—popularly **BINGRY**, a parish in the south-west of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Portmoak, Kinglassie, Auchterderran, Beath, and Cleish. Its post-town is Blairadam. It is about 3½ miles in length, by 1½ in breadth. About one-third is under tillage. Coal is extensively wrought. There was until recently a considerable loch called Loch Orr, from which the small stream Orr issues; but it has been in great part drained. Towards the eastern extremity of this loch was a small island, upon which stood the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been founded in the reign of Malcolm III. The family of Loch Orr was of considerable importance in early times. In the reign of Alexander II, Adam De Loch Orr was sheriff of Perth; and the name of Thomas De Loch Orr occurs in the roll of the parliament held at Ayr. The domain of Loch Orr afterwards passed into the hands of the Wardlaws of Torry. A little to the westward of Loch Orr house were the vestiges of a Roman camp, now levelled and effaced. Some have conjectured that this was the spot where the Ninth legion was attacked and nearly cut off by the Caledonians. The only hill in the parish is Binarty, on the north border, and richly adorned with plantation. The real rental in 1837, was £4,160. Assessed property in 1865, £5,942 5s. Population in 1831, 392; in 1861, 736. Houses, 141.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kinross, and synod of Fife. Patron, Lady Scott of Abbotsford. Stipend, £172 8s. 3d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £45. The church was built in 1831.

BALLINLUIG, a village in the parish of Logie-rail, Perthshire. It has a station on the Highland railway, at the junction of the branch to Aberfeldy, 8½ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld.

BALLINTORE. See **BALINTORE**.

BALLINTUMB, a post-office station, subordinate to Blairgowrie.

BALLO, one of the Sidlaw range of hills, in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire. It attains an altitude of 992 feet above sea-level.

BALLOCH, a place of thoroughfare in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, a little below the efflux of the Leven from Loch Lomond. It formerly was a ferry connecting the countries on the two sides of the lake and the river; but now it has a neat suspension-bridge, erected in 1842 by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss; and is the meeting-point of the Dumbarton and the Forth and Clyde railways, and the starting place of the Loch Lomond steamers.

Several trains arrive and depart daily; and an omnibus plies to Drymen. Here is a large and excellent inn. A great cattle tryst is held in the vicinity on the 15th of September. The castle of Balloch was the early seat of the Lennox family; but no remains of the building now exist.

BALLOCH, a small sheet of water, about half-a-mile in circumference, at the foot of Torlum, in the parish of Muthil in Perthshire. It discharges itself into the Earn by a small stream.

BALLOCH, a village in the parish of Inverness. Population, 104.

BALLOCH CASTLE. See **TAYMOUTH CASTLE**.

BALLOCHMYLE, an estate in the parish of Mauchline, Ayrshire. It comprises about two-fifths of the parish. Burns has made it famous by his song of 'The Bonny Lass o' Ballochmyle.' 'The braes o' Ballochmyle' are on the northern bank of the Ayr, between Catrine and Howford bridge, and about 2 miles from Mossiel. "Bending in a concave form," says Chambers in his 'Illustrations of the Land of Burns,' "a mixture of steep bank and precipice, clothed with the most luxuriant natural wood, while a fine river sweeps round beneath them, they form a scene of bewildering beauty, exactly such as a poet would love to dream in during a July eve."

BALLOCHNEY, a village in the Clarkston district of the parish of New Monkland, and within the municipal boundaries of the burgh of Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Population in 1851, 559. See next article.

BALLOCHNEY RAILWAY. This is an extension of one of the branches of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, or rather a prolongation of that railway, by two arms which run into the interior of New Monkland parish, so as to embrace the coal and iron-stone works in the rich mining districts on both sides of Airdrie. The company of proprietors was incorporated in 1826 by 7th Geo. IV. c. 48. The original capital was £18,000, which was increased, in 1835, to £28,000; and by an act passed in July 1839, to £70,000. It commences at Kippis colliery, about 2 miles west of Airdrie, runs thence in an easterly direction, and passing Airdrie about a quarter of a mile to the north, terminates at Ballochney colliery, about 3 miles to the north-east, sending out in its course several branches to the town and to the different collieries. This is but a short railway, not exceeding 3 miles of length in the main line, and about as much in the branches; but it is remarkable for two beautiful self-acting inclined planes, which form part of the line, and are the first of the kind that were constructed in Scotland on any great scale. The gravity of the ascending and descending trains of waggons, are nicely balanced against each other, and their velocities regulated throughout the different parts of the line by varying slightly the inclination of the plane from top to bottom, by which means undue acceleration is prevented. The Ballochney lower inclined plane is 1,100 yards in length, and rises 118 feet perpendicular; the inclination varies from 1 in 22 at the top to 1 in 32 at the bottom. The upper inclined plane is also 1,100 yards in length, and rises 94 feet perpendicular, varying in inclination from 1 in 25 at the top to 1 in 36 at the bottom.

BALLOCHVOY, a village, with a post-office, in the north of the island of Mull, about 4 miles west-south-west of Tobermory. It consists of a single street, of small neat houses.

BALLOGIE, an estate in the parish of Birse, on the southern border of Aberdeenshire. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. See **BIRSE**.

BALLUMBIE. See **MURROES**.

BALLYCHELISH. See BALLACHULISH.

BALM-WELL. See LIBERTON.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish on the north side of Kirkcubrightshire, bounded by Dumfriesshire and by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Partoun, Kells, and Dalry. Its post-town is New Galloway. Its greatest length is about 14 miles; and its greatest breadth about 10. Urr water, flowing from Loch Urr, forms its eastern boundary; the Ken and Loch Ken skirt it on the south-west; while the Grapel, flowing south-west into the Ken, and the head-streams of the Cairn flowing north-east, separate it from Dalry. The road from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart, by New Galloway, intersects the lower or southern half from east to west. The surface is in general level, except towards the northern march, where there is a considerable range of hills running north-east and south-west. Along the banks of the Ken, the soil is chiefly dry, light, and gravelly; the remainder is also of a light nature, but sometimes of a deep moss, and covered with heath. Only about 4,000 acres are arable. There are five small lakes, which are plentifully stocked with fish; especially Loch Brack, which is remarkable for excellent trout of a large size. There are two slate quarries. The principal landowners are Viscount Kenmure and Spalding of Holm; but there are twelve others. The real rental was £1,900 in 1792, and £5,000 in 1840. Assessed property in 1860, £6,582. A branch of the family of Maclellan possessed lands contiguous to the church and village for several centuries, and are supposed to have transferred their name to the property. This family was in great authority so early as the reign of Alexander II. In 1217, David Maclellan is mentioned in a charter of that king. They were also heritable sheriffs of Galloway till the time of James II. Its branches were so numerous and respectable that there were then in Galloway twelve knights of the name of Maclellan, of whom Sir Patrick Maclellan, tutor of Bonnie, was the chief. He was the eldest son of Sir Patrick, who lived about the year 1410, and of a daughter of Sir Andrew Gray, of Broxmouth and Foulis. But, in 1452, having taken part with Herries of Terreagles, against William, Earl Douglas, he was besieged in his own castle of Raeberry, and after being cast into close prison in the Earl's castle of Thrieve, was put to death, and interred in the abbey of Dundrennan. His relations then made great depredations on Douglas's lands in Galloway, and his office of sheriff was forfeited to the Crown. Sir Robert Maclellan was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber by Charles I.; and afterwards, in 1633, created Baron Kirkcubright, with limitation to heirs male. The family-possession of Kirkcubright have long since been alienated; and the title has been dormant since the death of the 9th Lord in 1832. The village or kirktown of Balmaclellan is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of New Galloway. Population in 1851, 113. There is also a hamlet called Crogo, which in 1840 had a population of 60. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,013; in 1861, 1,086. Houses, 204. This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Kirkcubright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £226 19s. 8d.; glebe, £35. Church built in 1722; enlarged in 1833; sittings 366. There are three parochial schools. The salary of each of the masters is £26 13s. 4d.; and the school-fees of two of them amount to about £30. There is also a private school.

BALMAGHIE, a parish, containing the villages of Laurieston and Bridge of Dee, in the centre of Kirkcubrightshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Kelton, Crossmichael, Partoun, Kells, Girthon,

Twynholm, and Tongland. Its post-town is Castle-Douglas. Its greatest length is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth about 7. The river Dee runs along the eastern boundary, and the Black Water of Dee along the northern. The general appearance of the surface is far from pleasing to the eye. A great part of it is covered with heath, rocks, and morasses. There are a few bleak rugged hills, which rise to a considerable height, and are incapable of improvement; but the parish in general cannot be said to be mountainous. The best cultivated tracts lie along the eastern and southern skirts. There are five small lakes in the parish, in which anglers find abundance of pike, perch, and trout. Of these, Grannoch, or Woodhall loch, is the largest; it is about a quarter of a mile broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. At Lochenbreck, on the estate of Woodhall, is a strong mineral spring, "that for time immemorial," says a writer quoted in the Old Statistical account, "has been frequented by numbers every spring and summer-season, for behoof of their health; and its good effects have been sanctioned by every one of the faculty that knows its virtues. It is a chalybeate water, and perhaps one of the strongest of the kind in North Britain." This well still retains its celebrity; and an inn stands in the vicinity for the accommodation of visitors. There are sixteen landowners. The principal mansions are Balmaghie House and Duchrae House. The real rental was £2,640 toward the end of last century, and £6,200 in 1844. Assessed property in 1860, £7,648. The chief antiquity is Thrieve Castle. See the article THRIEVE. The Rev. John Macmillan, the founder of the Reformed Presbytery, from whom the adherents of that body sometimes took popularly the name of Macmillanites, was minister of Balmaghie, and suffered deposition here on account of his peculiar tenets. Several of the parishioners of Balmaghie fell martyrs during the persecution; and in the churchyard are gravestones over three of them. Population in 1831, 1,416; in 1861, 1,225. Houses, 216.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcubright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Gordon of Balmaghie. Stipend, £203 8s. 8d.; glebe, £17 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £146 0s. 1d. There are two parish schools. Salary of the one schoolmaster, £43, with about £30 fees; that of the other, £37, with £18 fees. The parish church was built in 1794, and has 360 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £56 1s. 8d. There are two private schools.

BALMAHA, a small seat of manufacture, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is situated on the banks of Loch Lomond, about 4 miles west-north-west of Drymen. About 700 tons of small wood are annually consumed here in the making of pyroligneous acid and dye-stuffs.

BALMALCOLM, a village in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-east of the village of Kettle.

BALMANGAN BAY, a small harbour in the parish of Borgeue, near the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, Kirkcubrightshire. It has 12 or 15 feet of water at four hours' flood in all tides. Adjacent to it is a picturesque ruin of a tower, built in the 15th or 16th century.

BALMBRAE, a village in the parish of Falkland, Fifeshire.

BALMERINO,—popularly *Bamirnie*,—a parish in Fifeshire; bounded on the north by the frith of Tay; on the east by the parish of Forgan; on the south by Kilmany; and on the west by Creigh and

Flisk. Its post-town is Newport. Its medium length from east to west is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Two hilly ridges, spurs of the Ochils, traverse it from east to west, leaving between them a fertile valley inclining towards the east. The highest point of the southern ridge is Coultrey hill, which exceeds 500 feet, and is wooded to the top. The whole shore is bold and rocky. Mr. Leighton states the area of the parish at 3,346 acres, of which 2,700 are in cultivation, and about 500 under wood. The area, according to the Ordnance survey, is $4,131\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There are four villages: namely, Galdry near the northern boundary; Balmerino on the coast; Coultrey towards the west; and Kirkton. Balmerino is a nice little fishing village, and a creek of the port of Dundee, with which it communicates by a weekly packet. But in 1841 its population was only 62. When the first Statistical report was written, above 7,000 bolls of grain were yearly shipped at this port for Dundee and other markets. But this trade no longer exists: the farmers find it more convenient to send their grain to Cupar, and other neighbouring towns. Salmon are caught on the coast by means of the toot net, but no longer in such numbers as formerly; and that delicate little fish, the spirling, once caught here in immense quantities, seems to have betaken itself to other haunts. A considerable number of the parishioners are employed in weaving for the Dundee manufacturers. The principal land-owners are Stuart of Balmerino, Morison of Naughton, and Wedderburn of Birkhill. The lands of Balmerino, at the beginning of the 13th century, were in the possession of Henry de Ruel or Rewel, whose nephew and heir, Richard, sold them, in 1225, to Queen Emergarde, the mother of Alexander II., for 1,000 merks. Emergarde founded an abbey upon her newly-acquired possession, which she dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Edward the Confessor; and, dying in 1233, was buried before the high altar. The last abbot of this well-endowed house was Sir John Hay. After the Reformation, the lands belonging to it were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir James Elphinston, in whose family they continued till the forfeiture of John, 6th Lord Balmerino, in 1746. They were then purchased from the Crown by the York Buildings company, who resold them to the Earl of Moray. The remains of the abbey are now of trifling extent. An arcade of pointed arches supported on short thick pillars, and two vaulted apartments still remain; but the chapel has entirely disappeared. There are still some remains of the orchard, and one or two venerable chestnut trees in the surrounding grounds.—A little to the east of the abbey are the ruins of the ancient castle of Naughton, surmounting an isolated mass of rock. Sir William Hay of Naughton is noticed by Winton as

"Ane honest knycht, and of gud fame,
A travallit knycht lang before than."

And Gawain Douglas places him among the heroes of romance in his 'Palice of Honour;'

"Then saw I Maitland upon auld beir'd grey,
Robin Hude, and Gilbert with the quhitte hand,
How Hay of Naughton flew in Madin land."

Mr Leighton conjectures that Naughton was the site of the battle of Dunnechtan, fought in 685, wherein the Pictish King, Bredei, defeated and slew the Saxon King, Egfrid of Northumbria. But Chalmers supposes this engagement to have taken place at Dunnichen in Angus. There is a field in the neighbourhood of Naughton, called Battle-law, where

the Danes, in their flight from the battle of Luncarty, made a vigorous stand against the Scots and Picts under Kenneth III., but were again put to flight with severe loss, and compelled to take refuge in their ships in the mouth of the Tay.—Population of the parish in 1831, 1,055; in 1861, 815. Houses, 203. Assessed property in 1865, £9,996.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £239 9s.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £95 4s. 4d. The abbey-church was used for service till the year 1595, when a new church was erected near the foot of the Scurr hill, where the burial-ground still remains, although the church now in use, which was built in 1811, is farther east, or more toward the centre of the parish. The parish-school is at Galdry. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with from £25 to £28 of fees. There is a female school.

BALMORAL, a royal residence in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire. It is situated on the south bank of the Dee, 7 miles west-south-west of Ballater, and 11 east-north-east of Castletown of Braemar. It was originally a shooting lodge of the Earl of Fife; but was rented on a lease of 38 years, and very greatly enlarged, by the late Sir Robert Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen; and in 1848, when 27 years of the lease had yet to run, the reversion of it was purchased by the Queen. The original building was a long, steep-roofed, high-gabled, small-windowed house; and Sir Robert Gordon's additions were so numerous and various, in the form of turrets, central tower, and many-shaped erections, as to convert it into a very extensive and very irregular edifice. It belonged to no recognised order of architecture,—displayed no unity of design,—produced no harmony of effect; yet, when seen at a sufficient distance to be seen as a whole, might be called picturesquely grand. Other additions were made to it, after it came into the Queen's possession; but these did not alter its character. The furniture as well as the house was included in the purchase; and the royal family took possession of both with very little change. "The drawing-room," says a description, written at the time, "has much comfort, but no splendour; the walls are covered with light-coloured chintz, with furniture and hangings to match; a grand piano forms one appendage, and a bagatelle board another; the chief beauty of all is the view from the windows and balcony, whence the well-known hill of Craig Gowan, waving fragrance with every breeze, fills the eye. Attached to the centre there are two wings of equal size, but somewhat differently constructed from each other. The front of the wing on the left is partially covered with a green-house, containing the usual exotics; but that wing is not intended to contain royalty. All the apartments that can be spared are devoted to bed-rooms; dressing-rooms are so employed for example; and the only public rooms are the dining and drawing rooms, and the library and billiard-room. The latter is on the ground floor or the right wing; nothing is at present in it but empty shelves; and in the centre stands a billiard-table. The entrance hall is at the corner next the library, occupying the remainder of the ground plan of this wing; over the interior door is a shallow peculiar front; in Dutch tile-work is the word *salve*. The entrance-hall has a Dutch-tile pavement, bearing a dog chained, and the Roman words *cave canem*; the fire-place is constructed of iron bars crossed on the very hearth, for wood; and the mantel-piece has figures of warriors projecting from the wood. Above these, and overhanging the breadth of both the library and the entrance-hall, is the Queen's bed-

room. The house, he it remembered,—runs parallel with the river—that is, from east to west; so that all these rooms look to Craig Gowan and the South.

A new edifice, worthier of being a royal residence, was erected in 1853; and the old one was removed. The new edifice stands nearer the river than the old did; was built after designs by William Smith of Aberdeen, at a cost of about £100,000; is in the old Scottish baronial style, with some modifications of feature; consists of two blocks of buildings, connecting wings, and projecting tower,—the last 35 feet square, 80 feet high, surmounted by a circular turret; and is all furnished in a manner much more substantial and chaste than elegant or showy. A handsome suspension bridge also was constructed across the Dee, at a cost of £5,000; and forms a communication with the north side of the river at the church of Crathie. The estate of Balmoral, comprising about 11,000 acres, was purchased in 1852, by the Prince Consort; it extends from the Dee to the summit of Lochnagar, and joins the estates of Abergeldie and Birkhall, which also became royal property; and the three estates constitute one demesne, contain upwards of 35,000 acres, and extend 11 miles along the Dee, and southward thence to the watershed of the Dee's basin.

The scenery is everywhere superb. "The vale or dell in which Balmoral castle stands, is formed by a circumvallation of 'the everlasting hills,' being really

*With rock-wall encircled, with precipice crown'd.

To use an apposite Shakesperian word, it is almost completely 'circumwalled' with majestic mountains, by which it is bisected or severed into two several straths. The southern section, more spacious than the other, is, in superficial shape, a wooded haugh, a natural platform, sloping gently from under the shade of Craig-an-Gowan's shaggy side down to the margin of the meandering and sparkling Dee, along which it forms a pleasant, park-like meadow. The other, or opposite section, is a bosky bank, rising abruptly from the rushing tide of the river in the depth of the dell, and anon blending with the steep northern battlement of hills. From the castle, whithersoever the eye is directed, it catches glimpses of the most enchanting scenery, in which the beautiful blends with the sublime, and the picturesque rises to the romantic. Eastward, the view is bounded by Craig-an-Darrach (the rock of oaks), and by the precipitous chasm called the Pass of Ballater; westward, beyond the military road from Braemar to Fort George, which winds by the hoary Cairn-na-Cuimhne, may be got some glorious glimpses of the pine-clad haughs of Invercauld; southward, the wearied eye reposes on the soft and fragrant foliage of the birks of Craig-an-Gowan; and, northward,

'Dee's silver stream rolls his swift waters near.
Gilt with the golden sunbeams here and there.'

with a hundred heathery hill-tops—a 'dark ocean of mountains behind.' The prospect all around, instead of being merely beautiful, becomes truly sublime, when we look from the shore of the river up to the distant hills; and the eye is relieved by beholding the immediate and intervening objects, namely, the natural woods on the skirts of the mountains, up to the point where terminates the woody region—a point which, in this latitude, is elevated about 2,000 feet above sea-level. Such, then, is this wild sequestered glen of Balmoral—such is the site of its castle—such are the picturesque beauties of its vicinity. In all our romantic land there is, probably, no region in which the 'sublime and

beautiful' are more harmoniously and happily blended, than in the environs of the secluded haugh which Her Majesty has selected as the site of her Highland Home." [Black's Picturesque Tourist. Eighth Edition, 1850.]

BALMORE, a village in the parish of Baldernock, Stirlingshire. Population in 1851, 158. Some rich adjacent alluvial lands bear the name of Balmore Haughs. See **BALDERNOCK**.

BALMUIR. See **MAINS**.

BALMULLO, a village in the parish of Leuchars, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from St. Andrews to Dundee, and is straggling, airy, and well-watered. Here is an Original Seceder Meeting-house. Population, 274.

BALNABRUACH, a small fishing village in the west end of the parish of Nigg, Ross-shire. Population in 1851, 167. See **BALNAPALING**.

BALNACROSS. See **TONGLAND**.

BALNAGARD, a village in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire.

BALNAGOWN. See **KILMUIR EASTER**.

BALNAHUAIGH, an islet of about one mile in circuit, lying midway between Lunga and Eisdale. It is included in the parish of Jura, and, in 1800, had a population of 150, who were supported by quarrying slate, the whole rock being one slate quarry.

BALNAMOON'S MIRES, a morass formerly of great extent, but now drained and cultivated, about 5 miles north of Arbroath. The small stream Keiler takes its rise here.

BALNAPALING, a small fishing village at the west end of the parish of Nigg, Ross-shire. All the inhabitants of this village and of Balnabruach bear the surname of either Ross, Skinner, or M'Leod.

BALNASUIN, a hamlet in the parish of Weem, Perthshire.

BALQUHAIN. See **CHAPEL OF GARIOCH**.

BALQUIDDER, a highland parish, containing the post-office village of Lochearnhead, and also the village of Strathyre, in the south-west of Perthshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Killin, Comrie, and Callander. Its length from west to east is about 18 miles, and its breadth is between 6 and 7 miles. It has a somewhat angular outline, with an acute angle pointing to the west. Ranges of lofty mountains occupy almost all its borders, so as nearly to enclose its principal strath. Numerous torrents descend to Lochs Doine and Voel, which lie along the centre of that strath, and to the river Balvaig, which flows smoothly and curvingly to the head of Loch Lubnaig within the south-east border of this parish. After heavy rains the low grounds around these lochs are widely inundated—as might be expected from the form of the country. According to tradition all the lower grounds, and the foot of the mountains, were formerly covered with wood; and large trunks of oak and birch trees are still found occasionally in the mosses. There is still a considerable quantity of coppice. There are also several plantations. The writer of the first Statistical account claims the south part of Benmore as in this parish, and estimates its height at 3,903 feet above sea-level; also the western side of Ben Voirlich, to which he assigns an altitude of 3,300 feet. A little to the south of Benmore is Binean, or 'the Mountain of Birds,' which has a nearly equal elevation. To the south-west of Binean is Benchroan; and to the south-east of Benchroan are Stobdune and Benchoan. All these are very lofty mountains; but we have not admeasurements of their respective heights. The principal roads are that from Callander, by Loch Lubnaig to Lochearnhead, and through Glen Ogle to Tyndrum; and that from Lochearnhead to Balquidder. Glen Ogle is a

narrow pass hemmed in for several miles on both sides by very lofty and precipitous rocks. Glen Ample is a narrow deep ravine on the eastern skirts of the parish, intersected by a rapid mountain-torrent called the Ample, which flows north into Loch Earn. The vale of Balquhiddier, with its two fine lochs, presents some very beautiful scenery, and is rife with traditions of Rob Roy, many of whose exploits were performed here, and whose ashes rest in the little churchyard of Balquhiddier. To the west of the kirktown are 'The Braes of Balquhiddier,' celebrated in Scottish song. There are three mansions,—Stronvar House, Edinchip, and Edinample Castle; and seven considerable landowners,—the chief of whom are the Earl of Breadalbane, the Earl of Moray, Sir Mal. Macgregor, Bart., and Mrs. Carnegie of Stronvar. The kirktown of Balquhiddier stands on the Balvaig, a little below the foot of Loch Voel, 12 miles north-north-west of Callander. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,049; in 1861, 746. Houses, 142. Assessed property in 1864, £7,772.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir Mal. Macgregor, Bart. Stipend, £275 15s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £6 fees. The parish church was built in 1855, is a handsome Gothic structure, and contains 460 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 140; yearly sum raised in 1865, £102 13s. 0½d. There are two non-parochial schools.

BALTA, an islet lying to the east of the isle of Unst, in the Shetland group, in N. lat. 60° 41'. Balta sound, between Balta and Unst, is a bay 2 miles in length, and about half-a-mile broad, so completely shut in by the island of Balta that, seen from a distance, it resembles a lake. Both sides of this bay are in a state of high cultivation.

BALTEBUN. See SADEL.

BALTHAYOCK. See KINNOUL.

BALVAIG (THE), a stream which rises in the western corner of Balquhiddier parish in Perthshire, flows east-north-east into Loch Doine, through which it flows into Loch Voel, and thence emerging, flows first east, and then south, to Loch Lubnaig, from the lower or southern extremity of which it re-issues, and then flows south-east into the Teith, coming from Loch Venachoir, which it joins at Bochartle, about half-a-mile above Callander bridge.

BALVAIRD. See ABERNETHY.

BALVENY CASTLE. See MORTLACH.

BALVICAR, a village in the island of Seil and parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire.

BALWAHANAIID, a hamlet in the parish of Weem, Perthshire.

BALWEARIE, the ancient seat of the family of "the wondrous Michael Scott," in the parish of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. It is said to have been in their possession for at least 500 years. Only a small part of it now remains; but this shows it to have been a building of great strength, with walls 6½ feet thick.

Sir Michael Scott was born at Balwearie in the early part of the 13th century. Filled with the thirst of learning from his youth, he left his native country, and studied successively at Oxford—where he had Roger Bacon for a fellow-student—at Padua, and at Toledo; and, having acquired a European reputation for learning, was invited to the court of the Emperor of Germany, where he remained some years. On his return to England, he was honourably received by Edward I., who permitted him to proceed to Scotland, where he arrived just after the death of Alexander III. rendered an embassy to Norway expedient, for the purpose of conveying the Princess Margaret, daughter of Eric, King

of Norway, by Margaret, the eldest daughter of Alexander III., to Scotland, of the crown of which kingdom she had become, by her grandfather's death, the direct and lawful inheritrix. To this honourable embassy, Sir Michael Scott, and Sir David Wemyss, another Fifeshire gentleman, were appointed by the regents of the kingdom. They succeeded so far in their mission as to get the young Princess intrusted to their care; but the royal maiden sickened on her passage to Scotland, and died in Orkney. Sir Michael's name does not again appear in history; he died soon after, having attained an extreme age. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial; but Sir Walter Scott has decided in favour of Melrose.

"It is well known," says Tytler, in his 'Lives of Scottish Worthies,' "that many traditions are still prevalent in Scotland concerning the extraordinary powers of the Wizard; and if we consider the thick cloud of ignorance which overspread the country at the period of his return from the continent, and the very small materials which are required by Superstition as a groundwork for her dark and mysterious stories, we shall not wonder at the result. The Arabic books which he brought along with him, the apparatus of his laboratory, his mathematical and astronomical instruments, the Oriental costume generally worn by the astrologers of the times, and the appearance of the white-haired and venerable sage, as he sat on the roof of his tower of Balwearie observing the face of the heavens, and conversing with the stars, were all amply sufficient to impress the minds of the vulgar with awe and terror. 'Accordingly,' says Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes on the Lay of the Last Minstrel, 'the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend, and in the south of Scotland any work of great labour and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of Auld Michael, of Sir William Wallace, or of the Devil.'"

Finlay, in his 'Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads,' conjectures that Balwearie was the scene of the atrocious Lammikin's "black revenge," as related in the ballad of that name, of which one copy commences thus:—

"Lammikin was as gude a mason
As ever hewed a stane;
He biggit Lord Weir's castle,
But payment gat he nane."

And another copy,—

"When Balwearie and his train
Gaed to hunt the wild boar,
He gar'd bar up his castle
Behind and before."

In this latter copy, "the wicked Balcanqual" takes the place of Lammikin, or Lambkin; but all writers, Mr. Finlay tells us, agree in considering this not the name of the hero but merely an epithet.

BALWHERNE, a village in the parish of Methven, Perthshire.

BAMBREICH. See FLISK.

BAMIRNIE. See BALMERINO.

BANCHORY. See ARREADIE, BANCHORY-TERRAN, and DEESIDE RAILWAY.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, a parish divided into two parts by the river Dee; and this being here the boundary between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, that part of the parish which lies on the north side of the river is in the former county, and that on the south side in the latter. The post-town is Aberdeen. The part of the parish in Aberdeenshire is a strip about one mile in breadth, and 4 in length, stretching both farther east and farther west than the part of the parish upon the opposite bank. On the east this part is bounded by the parish

of Old-Machar; on the north by Newhills; and on the west by Peterculter. The Kincardineshire part is bounded on the east by the parish of Niggr, and by the German ocean, for about 3 miles; on the south by Fetteresso parish; and on the west by Fetteresso and Maryculter. The coast is bold and rocky, but presents three small fishing-harbours, Findon, Portlethen, and Downies. The general appearance of the country is rugged and stony. The stone which prevails is blue granite. The soil is in general light, and either mossy or sandy, but when properly managed produces good grain, particularly on the river side, and on some parts of the coast. There are seventeen landowners. The river Dee is here about 80 yards broad, but is not navigable. From its long course, and the mountainous country through which it runs, it is subject to sudden and high floods. A foot suspension bridge has here been thrown across it. Its span between the pillars is 185 feet, and whole length 305 feet. The Aberdeen railway and the great road from Aberdeen to Edinburgh traverse the interior. There are several very large cairns, both on the north side of the river, and towards the coast. There is also, on the south side of the parish, a Druidical temple, situated on an eminence about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,588; in 1861, 2,919. Houses, 578. Assessed property in 1865, £10,282 9s.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159 2s. 9d.; glebe, £13 16s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £20 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1822, and has 900 sittings. There is a quoad sacra parish church at Portlethen, with 460 sittings, and an attendance of 430. There is a Free church in Banchory-Devenick; yearly sum raised in 1865, £180 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are three private schools.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, a parish, containing the small post-town of Banchory or Arbeadie, on the north border of Kincardineshire. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Durriss and Strachan; and on all other sides by Aberdeenshire. Its length is about 9 miles, and its breadth about the same. Its area is intersected by the Dee, and comprises about 5,090 acres on the south side of that river, and about 16,210 on the north. The range of Kerloack, 1,890 feet high, touches the southern frontier; a ridge about 1,000 feet high intervenes between it and the Dee; and the long isolated hill of Fare extends within the northern border. About 6,500 acres of the parochial surface are cultivated; about 5,000 are under wood; and most of the remainder is either moorish pasture or irreclaimable waste. The scenery along the Dee is eminently picturesque, abounding in fine strong natural features, and adorned with the tasteful results of art. The Feugh, which is a small but impetuous collection of streams from the Grampians, bisects the southern part of the parish. Over this river, near a fine cataract and fall of its waters among rocks, and near its conflux with the Dee, almost opposite to Banchory the road from Stonehaven to Deeside is carried on a substantial stone-bridge of four arches. The Loch of Leys, in the northern part of the parish, several miles in circuit, had in its centre an artificial island with an old ruin, supposed to have been a refuge-castle of the Leys family; and shortly before 1865 the lake was drained, and then disclosed some interesting ancient relics. The chief mansions are Crathes Castle and Tilwhilly Castle, facing each other on opposite sides of the Dee; and the former belongs to the Burnetts of Leys, who date in the parish from the time of Robert Bruce,—the latter to the Douglasses, whose charter dates about 1415.

There are three other good mansions, and many handsome villas and ornate cottages. The parish is traversed by the Deeside railway, and has a station on it. The old village of Banchory, which existed in the 14th century, and was long of some consequence, has been displaced by the railway station. The new village is noticed in our article ARBEADIE. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,972; in 1861, 2,947. Houses, 513. Assessed property in 1865, upwards of £11,000.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir James H. Burnett of Leys, Bart. Stipend, £287 10s. 9d.; glebe, £10. The parochial school is combined with an old endowed grammar school, and there are a side parochial school, a General Assembly's school, a Free church school, and two female schools. The parish church contains nearly 1,200 sittings; communicants in 1865, about 900. There is a Free church; yearly sum raised in 1865, £356 15s. 9d. There is also an Episcopal church.

BANDIRAN. See CAPUTH.

BANETON, or BAYNETON, a village in the parish of Kennoway, Fifeshire.

BANFF, a parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name, in the north-east corner of Banffshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; and on other sides by the parishes of Gamrie, King-Edward, Alvah, Marnoch, and Boyndie. The Deveron traces the eastern boundary for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the sea; and the Boyndie traces the greater part of the western boundary. The length of the parish north-north-eastward is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The northern district is pleasingly diversified and softly picturesque; though its highest ground, called Gallow Hill, has an elevation of not more than between 200 and 300 feet above the level of the sea. The southern district lies considerably higher than the northern, yet is diversified only by swells, and has a very tame appearance. About 4,000 acres are cultivated, about 250 are under wood, and about 740 are pastoral or waste. It is generally supposed that a considerable part of this parish towards the south-west was, in ancient times, covered with wood, and belonged to the forest of Boin. A simple distich, which tradition has handed down, confirms this opinion:—

"From Culbirnie to the sea,
You may step from tree to tree."

Culbirnie is a farm-hamlet about 3 miles distant from the sea. The turnpike road from Fraserburgh to Inverness passes through the northern part of the parish from east to west. The principal landholders are, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Seafield, and Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog. Duffhouse, the mansion of the Earl of Fife, is a noble edifice in the Roman style; and contains some fine paintings. See article DUFFHOUSE. The old castle of Inchdrewer, about 4 miles south-west of the town, is still entire. It is only remarkable as having been the scene of Lord Banff's death, under very suspicious circumstances, in 1713. The Bairds of Auchmedden in this parish are a very ancient family. From them are descended the Bairds of Newbyth in East Lothian; and of the same family it is asserted, in Rose of Mountcoffer's manuscripts,—but with little probability we think,—was the celebrated Boyardo, the author of the 'Orlando Innamorata.' Population of the parish in 1831, 3,711; in 1861, 4,673. Houses, 794. Assessed property in 1860, inclusive of the burgh, £12,961.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £245 19s. 9d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated

teinds, £280 3s. 3d. The rector of the grammar school in the burgh receives the salary of parochial schoolmaster. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 1,500 sittings. A Chapel of Ease was built in 1835, at Ord, in the southern district of the parish, about 5 miles from the burgh; and it has 300 sittings, and is served by a missionary of the Royal Bounty. There is a Free church in the town; whose total yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £548 15s. 9d. There is also a Free church for Ord and Ordiquhill; whose total yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £99 19s. 3d. There are in the town an United Presbyterian church, with 490 sittings, built in 1822; an Independent chapel, in connexion with the Congregational Union, with 400 sittings, built in 1834; a Scottish Episcopalian chapel, with 356 sittings, built in 1834; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with 300 sittings, built in 1818; a Roman Catholic chapel, with 110 sittings; and a United Christian Brethren's chapel. There are four boarding-schools for young ladies, and two free schools, Perrie's and Wilson's.

BANFF, a royal burgh, a market-town, a seaport, and one of the most fashionable places of residence in the north of Scotland, stands in the north-east corner of the parish of Banff, on the west side of the embouchure of the Deveron, 7 miles east of Portsoy, 22 west of Fraserburgh, 45½ north-north-west of Aberdeen, and 165 north by east of Edinburgh. It is closely environed by the superb park of Duff House; and it occupies a lovely situation, and commands a charming prospect. The approach to it from the south passes down the right bank of the Deveron, through a series of brilliant close views, and is carried across the river, 650 yards above its mouth, by a handsome bridge of seven arches. The town consists of two parts, the town-proper and the sea-town, completely separated from each other by the site of the castle. The town proper is the larger of the two, and stands partly on low ground beside the river, and partly on an adjacent acclivity. The sea-town stands on an elevated level which, for the most part, terminates abruptly in the vicinity of the beach; but, as seen from the low ground beyond the river, it appears to stand on a long ridge, whose northern end is crowned with a battery. The site of the castle is a small tableland, projecting between the two towns, nearly opposite the mouth of the river, and commanding a panoramic view. The streets, though irregularly edified, are generally straight and of pretty good appearance. High Street, Castle Road, and a street in the sea-town terminating at the battery, form a continuous line from south to north of upwards of half-a-mile in length. Many old houses have been replaced by new ones during the last forty years; and now scarcely a building exists to indicate that the town is not entirely modern.

The town-house, built about the end of last century, is a very large plain structure, forming two sides of a square, with a spire of much older date, of graceful proportions, and 100 feet high, rising from the external angle. The prison is a massive and strong edifice, but has not sufficient accommodation. The parish church is a plain structure, but occupies a conspicuous situation at the south side of the town, and has an unfinished spire. The Episcopalian chapel is a very handsome though small building in the Gothic style. The market-place was laid out in 1830, and is very commodious. The other public buildings, such as the dissenting meeting-houses, the trades hall, and a good suite of public baths, do not challenge particular notice; but a few of the largest private houses are ornaments to the town.

There was in Banff a large monastery of the Carmelites, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supposed to have been founded in the reign of Malcolm IV., or even in that of Malcolm Canmore. Large vestiges of it were in existence in the latter part of last century, but are now completely effaced. Part of it probably was incorporated with a residence of the Lords Banff, which was sometimes styled a palace in consequence of having been the temporary abode of certain of the Scottish kings, and which was demolished in 1640 by General Monro. The property of the monastery was variously disposed of at the Reformation, but eventually came all into the possession of the Earl of Fife. A chapel, called the Chapel of the Holy Rood, is supposed to have stood on the Rose Crag, toward the present northern extremity of the Castle grounds; and the lands on which the sea-town now stands belonged to this chapel. There were also, in the Roman Catholic times, either chapels or other structures dedicated to St. Thomas, St. Ninian, and St. Catherine. The Knights Templars, likewise, had property in the town, distinguished by their usual mark of an iron cross; and probably they had an hospital at a place a short distance from the town which still bears the name of Spittal mire.

A castle or citadel—of the character of a constabulary, where the king lodged when visiting this part of his dominions, and where a constable, thane, or sheriff administered justice in his absence—existed in Banff coevally with the Carmelite monastery. Malcolm IV. probably resided in it in 1160, while engaged in exterminating the ancient inhabitants of Moray; and some of his charters are dated from Banff. The lands of Blairshinnoch were bestowed by David Bruce in 1364, for furnishing a soldier to attend the king in his court *apud castrum de Banffe*. The thanes of the castle for a long time held their office only during the King's pleasure; but on the marriage of James Stuart, Earl of Buchan, and brother of James II., to Margaret Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, he was made hereditary thane, receiving the castle and its appanages as a messuage of his earldom. Pecuniary embarrassments caused the Buchan family to sell it to Robert Sharp, sheriff-clerk of Banff, elder brother of the famous Archbishop Sharp. The archbishop was born in Banff in 1613; and after his murder in 1679, the castle passed successively to his brother, Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill, to Leslie of Kininvie, and to the Earl of Findlater. The last of these obtained it by purchase in 1683, and transformed it into a pleasant residence, in the modern style. The Earl of Seafield, the lineal heir of the Earl of Findlater, and the descendant of the family of Auchterhouse, who held the castle under the crown prior to its being made the property of the Earl of Buchan, is now the proprietor. All that now remains of the ancient structure is a part of the outer wall and of the ditch. The present building has the appearance simply of a plain modern edifice with wings. The house in which Archbishop Sharp was born was pulled down about the year 1816.

Banff possesses more importance as a county town and as a pleasant residence than as a place of trade. Its only noticeable manufactories are a brewery, a foundry, and a small rope and sail work. There is also a distillery at Mill of Banff, about a mile from the town. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the 7th of January, on the first Tuesday of February, old style, on the Tuesday after the 26th of May, or on the 26th itself if that day be a Tuesday, on the first Friday of August, old style, and on the Friday before the 22d of November. But only the one in May, which is

called Brandon fair, is of any magnitude; and those of Laumas and Martinmas are simply hiring fairs. There are no cattle markets. The chief inns are the Fife Arms and the Royal Oak. One railway goes hence to the south, another goes to the west, and the Forth and Moray frith steamers call. Banff has offices of the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the Union Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, the Aberdeen Town and County Bank, and the North of Scotland Bank. It has also a savings' bank, a reading-room, a scientific institution, and a literary society. A newspaper called the Banffshire Journal is published every Tuesday.

The port of Banff includes the creeks of Macduff, Fraserburgh, Gardenstown, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth. It has also a bonding warehouse and yard. Yet Banff itself makes but a small figure in matters of shipping. Its harbour, which is situated to the north of it, at the side of the mouth of the Deveron, is often impeded by the shifting of the river's banks and shoals, and is neither commodious nor good. About £18,000 were spent in improvements on it in 1816; and a vessel drawing 12 feet can enter at ordinary high water. Macduff, which is situated on the opposite side, and which is included in the parliamentary boundaries of Banff, has a much better harbour, and may be regarded as the chief seat of the sea-ward trade of this district. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Banff in 1834 was 67, of aggregate 4,301 tons; and the number in 1864 was 115, of aggregate 12,891 tons. The amount of custom's duty collected at the port in 1835 was £1,112; and in 1863, £3,338. The Deveron salmon-fishings are rented at about £1,800, and the fish caught at them are principally sent to the London market. In 1831, 1,759 barrels of herrings were cured here; in 1863, 20,639 barrels. These are exported to London, Ireland, and Germany. Live cattle and grain are also exported to London.

Banff was a part of the ancient thanedom of Boin or Boyne, whence the name seems to be derived. In some old charters it is spelled Boineffe and Baineffe. The district of Boyne has probably received its name from a conspicuous mountain in the neighbourhood of Cullen, called the Binn. On the south side of this hill, at Darbrich, the forester had his dwelling; and it is well known that the forestry and thanedom territory extended thence to the borough-lands of Banff, divided only by the water of Boyndie. Tradition has assigned a very early origin to Banff as a royal burgh. In 1165, William the Lion gave a toft and garden in this burgh to the Bishop of Moray; and Robert I. confirmed its privileges. But the earliest charter extant is one of Robert II., dated October 7, 1372; and the governing charter is one of James VI., dated May 9, 1581, which was renewed when that sovereign attained the age of 25. The town was formerly governed by a provost, 4 baillies, and 12 councillors. It is now governed by a provost, 4 magistrates, and 17 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1838, 133; in 1865, 140. The territory over which the jurisdiction of the borough is exercised extends from the burn-mouth of Boyndie, across the Gallowhill, to the Spittal Mire, and thence to the sea at Palmer cove. The magistrates used to claim the right of patronage over the parish church, but have never shown a title to it. They have five mortifications under their management, viz.: 1st, Cassie's bounty, consisting of £10,000, the interest of which is half-yearly distributed among indigent persons. 2d, Smith's bounty, which is also a sum of £10,000, yielding an yearly dividend of £308 18s. 8d. The objects of this charity are, first, to pay

£25 of additional stipend to the minister of Fordyce; and, secondly, to apply the remainder to the maintenance and education during five years, of boys of the name of Smith, at an yearly allowance of £25 for each. The academy for this purpose is at Fordyce, and the teacher has a salary of £40, with a free house, a garden, and about 10 acres of ground. 3d., Perrie's free school, being a mortification of £1,100 for educating poor children, and from which a salary of £40 is paid to a schoolmaster, who has also a free house and garden, and from 80 to 90 pupils. 4th, Wilson's charity, consisting of a sum of between £5,000 and £6,000. 5th, Smith's mortification, being a sum of £1,000. There are in Banff six incorporated trades. No one can carry on business as a merchant without becoming a guild-brother. The property of the burgh consists of lands and houses, salmon-fishings, feu-duties, public buildings, and markets. The value of the lands, in 1833, was £2,014 10s. The revenue of the burgh, in 1833, was £1,304; expenditure £1,336. In 1863-64, the revenue was about £1,110. The total estimated value of the burgh property in 1834 was £22,961. The total amount of debts in 1833 was £14,298. Assessed property in 1864-5, £8,660. In 1763, the debt was only £20; although so early as 1470, the burgh was under embarrassments. At that time it was held by the public functionaries that they had no power to increase their revenues, except by leasing their property. The magistrates, therefore, without fraud, and upon their "great aith, with consent of all and sundry neighbours of Banff," let out to certain burgesses, for 19 years, the whole salmon fishings, consisting of 12 nets, for the "infetung and foundation makkin of a perpetual chaplenary, to sing in the peil heife* of the burgh, for our sovereign lord the King and Queen, their predecessors and successors,—for all Christians soules,—for the theiking of the kirk with slate, and the bigging of the tolbuthe,—and for quhat the burgh has not substance." It is believed that similar leases were granted until 1581, when there was obtained the charter, formerly referred to, giving power to feu to the resident burgesses and their heirs male. In 1595 the provost, baillies, and certain other persons, were appointed commissioners to carry the power into execution. The instructions to them bear that, "because of the warres and troubles, the darrth of the country and scantiness of victual, with exorbitant stents and taxations for supporting the warres, the public warkes, and uphading of the kirk, tolbuthe, and calsie, &c.; for remeid whereof, this empowers to set, sell, and feu the common land and salmon fishings of the burgh to merchant burgers and actual residents." By virtue of these powers these commissioners did alienate, for a small feu-duty, the greater part of the burghal-lands and salmon-fishings. The limitation in the charter, that the alienations should be made only to resident burgesses, and their heirs male, either never had been in observance, or quickly fell into disuse. Nor does the forfeiture emerging if a burgess should alienate to other than to a resident burgess, appear to have been operative. The greater part of the property was acquired by neighbouring proprietors, including the families of Fife, Findlater, and Banff. The last alienation of any importance, which has been traced, was in 1783, when the provost purchased about 20 acres of the burgh-lands, for 20 years' purchase of a feu-duty of 1s. 6d. per acre. It constitutes a wholesome feature in the municipal arrangements of Banff that

* The Pool haven, where formerly boats and small craft were moored. It is now the burying-ground.

the cess and other public burdens and taxations are levied annually by a Head court—as it is called—consisting of all the heritors and burgesses within burgh.—Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Peterhead, and Kintore in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1861 was 223. The parliamentary burgh boundaries extend from the Little Tumbler rocks on the shore to the westward of Banff, and the mineral well of Tarlair to the eastward of Portsoy, so as to include the town of Macduff.

The only noticeable historical matters in connexion with Banff previous to the 17th century are those already mentioned, which relate to its castle. In 1644, the lairds of Gight, Newton, and Ardlogie, with a party of 40 horse, and musketeers, all, in the language of Spalding, “brave gentlemen,” made a raid upon the good town of Banff, and plundered it of buff-coats, pikes, swords, carabines, pistols, “yea, and money also,” grievously americing the bailies, and compelling them to subscribe a renunciation of the Covenant. In 1645, Montrose, following the example so recently set him by his adherents, marched into Banff, plundered the same “pitifully,” carried off all goods and gear on which he could lay his hands, burnt some worthless houses, and left “no man on the street but what was stripped naked to his skin!”—On the 7th of November, 1700, the famous James Macpherson, with some associates, was brought to trial before the Sheriff of Banff, and being found guilty “by ane verdict of ane assyse, to be knaive, holden and repute, to be Egyptians and vagabonds, and oppressors of his majesty’s free lieges in ane bangstrie manner,” were condemned to be executed on Friday the 16th of the same month of November. The sentence was carried into execution against Macpherson only. He was a celebrated violin player, and, it is affirmed, performed at the foot of the gallows, on his favourite instrument, the rant which bears his name, besides reciting several rude stanzas by way of a last speech and confession.—On the 10th of November, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland’s troops passed through Banff on their way to Culloden, and signalized themselves by destroying the Episcopal chapel, and hanging a poor countryman whom they suspected of being a spy. In 1759, a French vessel of war appearing off the coast threw the worthy burghers into no small consternation, and suggested the expediency of erecting a battery for the future protection of the harbour. In 1768, 1799, 1829, and 1835, some of the streets of the town were flooded to the depth of five or six feet by inundations of the Deveron, so that the inhabitants had to be rescued from their houses by boats. In the first of these years the bridge at the town was swept away; and in 1829 the present very substantial and splendid bridge was in great danger, and some of the adjacent grounds of Duff-House Park were under water to the depth of fourteen feet. Banff gave the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Ogilvie. The peerage was created in 1642; and it became dormant at the death of the eighth lord in 1803. It is claimed by Sir William Ogilvie, of Carnoustie, Bart.

BANFF-HILL. See **ALYTH.**

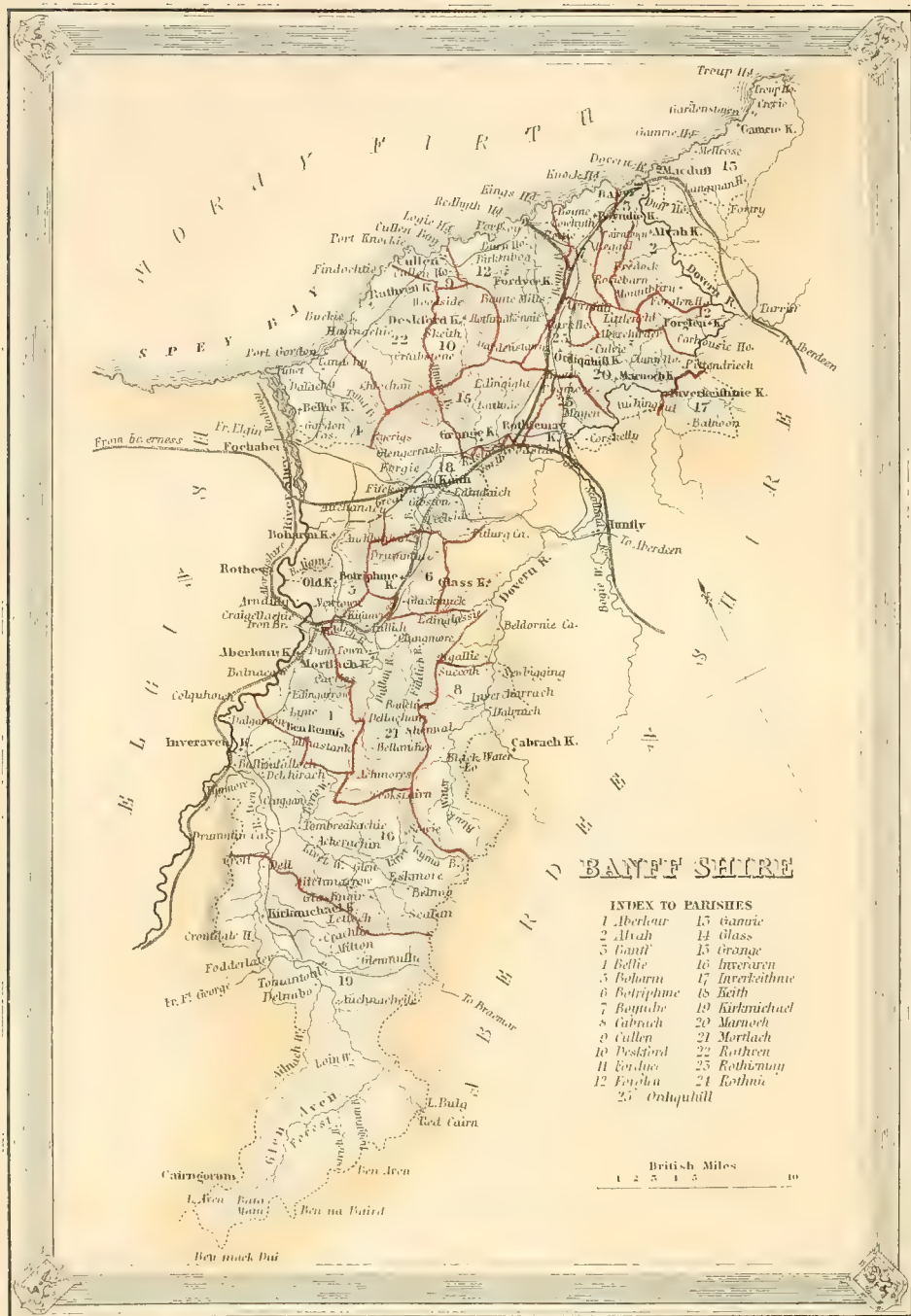
BANFFSHIRE, one of the north-east counties of Scotland; bounded on the north by the Moray frith or the German ocean; on the east and south by Aberdeenshire; and on the west by the shires of Inverness and Elgin. This county according to Mr. Souter in his ‘Agricultural Survey of Banffshire,’ published in 1812, might be comprehended in an isosceles triangle, on a base of 30 miles along the coast from Troup-head, on the border of Aber-

deenshire, to the influx of the Spey, on the confines of Moray; its height being 64 miles inland from the shore. Measured on the latest and most accurate maps, the distance in a direct line between the two extreme points on the coast, is 34 miles; and from Troup, in a direct line running south-west to Ben Macdhu, or to Cairngorm, both in the south-west corner of the county, at the head of Glen-Aven, 67 miles. At the average distance of 12 miles from the coast, however, it is contracted by the county of Aberdeen on the east, and by part of Moray on the west, in the parish of Keith, to a breadth of only 4 miles; so that, in its general form, it has been thought to bear some resemblance to an hour-glass. Making the proper deduction on this account, its surface is, according to Mr. Souter, 622 square miles, or 315,600 acres Scots computation. By another admeasurement its superficies is estimated at 686 square miles, or 439,219 English acres. The course of the Deveron, in general, is accounted the boundary of Banffshire with Aberdeenshire; yet the parish of Gamrie, on the coast, and part of the parish of Inverkeithnie, in the interior, are on the Aberdeenshire side of that river; while the greater part of the parishes of Cairney, Glass, and Cabrach, politically in the county of Aberdeen, are on the Banffshire side. Kirkmichael, the most upland district of the county, is bounded by the mountains which rise on the southern sides of Glenbucket and Strathdon. Similar to the Deveron on the east, the river Spey may, with little impropriety, be deemed the general boundary on the west; although the county of Moray also extends in various places across that river into the parishes of Bellie, Keith, Boharm, and Inveraven.

Banffshire comprehends the coast districts of Boyne and Enzie,—the former extending from Banff to Cullen, and the latter from Cullen to the Spey; the inland districts of Strathdeveron, Strathisla, Balveny, and Strathaven; and part of the great districts of Buchan and Moray. The parish of St. Fergus, part of Old Deer, half of Gartly, and the estate of Straloch in New Machar, appertain to the county of Banff, although in distant and unconnected quarters of Aberdeenshire. These detached pertinents, in what relates to civil justice, are, by a particular provision of the legislature, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Aberdeen.

A grand group of mountains round the point where the counties of Banff, Inverness, and Aberdeenshire meet, and composed of Cairngorm, Ben Buinac, Ben Macdhu, and Ben Aven, all surrounding Loch Aven, belongs to the Northern Grampians, and forms the highest land in Great Britain. Of these Ben Macdhu, on the south side of Loch Aven, in N. lat. 57° 6', and W. long. 3° 37', is in Aberdeenshire, and its altitude, according to a recent admeasurement, is 4,390 feet, being 17 feet higher than Ben Nevis. Cairngorm, which is common to Inverness-shire and Banffshire, has an elevation of 4,095 feet, and Ben Aven, common to Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, has an elevation of 3,967 feet. Among the detached summits of the Grampians which entirely belong to Banffshire, are Benrinnes, 2,747 feet high, and 15 miles south-west by south of Keith, Corryhabies, 2,558 feet high, and situated south-east of Benrinnes, and Knockhill, 2,500 feet high and 12 miles south-west of Banff.—The principal rivers of Banffshire are the Spey, the Deveron, the Aven, the Fiddich, the Livet, and the Isla; and the principal lakes are Loch Aven and Loch Buiig.

“From the nature of the soil of Banffshire,” says the first agricultural reporter, “as well as from its generally exposed situation, and the great height of many of the mountains, this district is often sub-



jected to all the evils of a cold and rainy climate. The harvests, which are precarious and often interrupted, are rarely completed before the end of October. The crops in the more upland parts of the county, are for the most part damaged by rains, which about that season often set in for weeks together, and are frequently succeeded, without any interval of good weather, by frosts and deep falls of snow, which often suspend the operations of husbandry for many of the winter-months." In the years 1782 and 1787, the harvest was scarcely completed in less than three months; and in some parts of the interior, the crop lay uncut during the whole winter. It is, however, a curious fact, that in 1782 the parish of Rathven, in the Enzie, had the good fortune to escape the general calamity: scarcely had they ever a better crop, or more grain to spare."

The whole of Banffshire, except the tract along the sea-shore, may be described as a hilly mountainous country, interspersed with fertile valleys well adapted to the cultivation of corn and grass. The hills, either covered with heath or moss, afford little pasture; while from their bleak and barren aspect, they have a very gloomy and unpleasant appearance. The arable land—which bears but a small proportion to the waste—lies on the sides and towards the bottoms of the higher hills, or on the sides of those valleys through which the waters have their courses. In several of these valleys, where cultivation has hitherto been found impracticable, there is abundance of fine healthy pasture, on which young cattle are raised to great advantage, the grounds being in general well-sheltered with natural woods. Taking a general view of the whole district, the arable soil may be described as of three qualities. That of the plains on the banks of the waters, where it has not been mixed with the sand by the washings of the streams, is a stiff deep clay; on the sides of the valleys it is a deep black loam on a bed of rock, generally limestone; on the sides of the hills, and in the higher parts of the country, where cultivation has taken place, the soil is either of the same quality as that last described, or a mixture of moss and gravel on a red tilly bottom, and—as may be supposed—very retentive of water. Along the whole coast, consisting of the parishes of Gamrie, Banff, Boyndie, Fordyce, Cullen, Rathven, and Bellie, the soil consists for the greater part of sand and loam, the latter by far the more predominant; and in general lies upon a freer bottom. The aggregate rental of the county, presuming that the average rent of the arable acre did not, on the whole, exceed £1, limited the number of arable Scots acres, in 1811, to 80,000; thus leaving an amount of uncultivated surface equal to 236,000 acres. The quantity of arable land now, however, greatly exceeds that in 1811. It is probable that at least 120,000 Scots acres are now under cultivation, and that not above 80,000 are incapable of improvement.

In a general view the county of Banff may be denominated a land of limestone, which, although it is not found in one continuous bed, over any extensive tract in the county, yet may be easily traced in almost every quarter of it. This rock is extended through the district of Strathspey, where the counties of Inverness and Moray meet with Banff; and being also found in Badenoch, farther up the course of the Spey, may perhaps extend onwards even to the western shore. It may be also traced southwards through the higher district of the county of Aberdeen, in the adjoining parishes of Cabrach, Glenbucket, Auchindoir, and Tullynessle. At Portsoy it passes into marble, or serpentine, which composes almost entirely the hill of Durn. Marble is also

found in the parishes of Keith and Mortlach. When first quarried at Portsoy, it was exported to France, where, for some time, it became fashionable; but the market being overstocked, a ship-load of it long lay neglected on the banks of the Seine. It is still wrought into monuments, chimney-pieces, and toys. In the Enzie district the calcareous matter, probably from a tinge of iron-ore, is in the form of stone marl, of a dark red colour. In the upper extremity of the county, in the parishes of Kirkmichael and Inveraven, there are extensive beds of pure white marl. In Kirkmichael it appears in a white cliff, 40 or 50 feet high, on the bank of the Aven. Except the red stone of the Enzie already mentioned, there is no freestone in this county; but it is in general well furnished with stone for building. Slate is found near Letterforie, in the parish of Rathven; near the Coat-of-Bridge, in the parish of Boharm; and in several other places. Flints have been found along the shore of Boyndie bay. "Some years ago," says Professor Jamieson, "while examining the geognosy of the vicinity of Peterhead, our attention was directed to the chalk-flints found in that neighbourhood, by previous information. We traced them extending over several miles of country, and frequently imbedded in a reddish clay, resting on the granite of the district. These flints contain sponges, alcyonia, echini, and other fossils of the chalk-flint, thus proving them to belong to the chalk formation, which itself will probably be found in some of the hollows in this part of Scotland." In the course of the Fiddich a laminated marble is found which may be formed into whetstones and hones. Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorru stones, are found in the mountains in the southwestern extremity of Banffshire, bordering with those in Aberdeen and Inverness-shires; and also on several other adjoining mountains, in the forest of Mar. The stones are found near the top of these mountains.

It does not appear, that previous to the year 1748, any material improvements in agriculture were introduced into this district. In those days the mode of management was the same here as was then universally practised over all the north of Scotland. The arable lands on every farm were divided into what was called *outfield* and *infield*. To the infield—which consisted of that part of the farm nearest to the farm-houses—the whole manure was regularly applied. The only crops cultivated on the infield land were oats, beer, and pease; the lands were kept under tillage as long as they would produce two or three returns of the seed sown; and when a field became so reduced and so full of weeds as not to yield this return, it was allowed to lie in natural pasture for a few years, after which, it was again brought under cultivation, and treated in the manner before mentioned. The outfield lands were wasted by a succession of oats after oats as long as the crops would pay for seed and labour; they were then allowed to remain in a state of absolute sterility, producing little else than thistles and other weeds; till, after having rested in this state for some years, the farmer thought proper to bring them again under cultivation, when, from the mode of management before described, a few scanty crops were obtained. About this time, it was a common practice for the farmers to lime their outfield-ground substantially after this kind of rest, and then to crop it as long as it would bear, oats after oats, without any intermission. Only oxen ploughs were used; and when the seed-time was over, the cattle were either sold to dealers, or sent to the high lands, where they were grazed for three or four months at the rate of 1s. or 1s. 6d. each. During this period

the plough was laid aside, and the farm-servants and horses were employed in providing the necessary stock of fuel, and collecting earth to be mixed with the dung produced by the cattle during the preceding winter. About the year 1754, the Earl of Findlater, then Lord Deskford, came to reside in the neighbourhood of Banff; and having taken one of his farms into his own possession, set about cultivating it in the most approved manner then known in England; and, for that purpose, engaged three experienced overseers from that kingdom. His lordship also selected some of the most intelligent, active, and substantial tenants in the country, to whom he granted leases on reasonable terms, for twice nineteen years, and a lifetime, of farms formerly occupied by three or four tenants. By these leases each tenant became bound to enclose and subdivide a certain portion of his farm with stone-fences, or ditch and hedge, during the first nineteen years of the lease, and, in the course of the second nineteen years, to enclose the remainder. They were also bound to summer fallow and sow grass-seeds, on a certain number of acres within the first five years of the lease. His lordship was also the first that introduced the turnip-husbandry, and by his example, as well as precept, during his frequent excursions among his tenants, was the means of bringing the cultivation of that crop, as well as other green crops, by degrees, into general practice. Agriculture is now conducted on the best principles in Banffshire. A regular rotation of cropping is followed; wheat is extensively grown in the lower districts; and the cattle and stock are of the most approved breeds.

The lowest denomination of land in Banffshire is the fall, consisting of 36 square yards. Previous to the equalization of weights and measures, the firlo contained 31 pints, each 6 per cent. above the standard. A quarter of grain by the Banffshire old wheat-firlo is nearly 3 pecks more than a quarter by the Winchester bushel. The boll of barley was 17 stones, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ stones; and of potatoes, 36 stones. The potato-peck was 32 lbs. Four gills, or two English pints, make a Banffshire choppin; and two Banffshire pints are about one-tenth part less than an English gallon. Wool was sold in market by the Banffshire pound, which was eight ounces more than the English pound. Butter, cheese, and hay, were also sold by the same pound weight of 24 ounces; but meal and butcher's meat were sold by a pound which was only one and a half ounce more than the English pound. In the higher part of the district, about Keith, a stone of wool was two pounds more than about the town of Banff and along the coast.

The principal productions of this county are cattle, corn, and fish. The cattle are bought up by the dealers, from the 1st of May to the end of November, and sent off in droves to the southern districts. The corn and fish are exported by sea. There were 55,000 quarters of grain exported for the London market from this county in 1831. There are in this county ten fishing-towns, which in 1863 employed 1,004 boats. The fish which visit the shores are cod, ling, haddock, skate, whittings, holybut, dog-fish, and occasionally turbot and mackerel. The value of the fishing-boats, nets, and lines used in 1863 was £91,461. The salmon-fishery on the Spey, for the distance of 8 miles from the mouth of the river, has been acquired by the family of Gordon; and as the fishing-quarters are now established on the Banffshire side of the river, the whole of the Duke of Richmond's salmon-fishery, now let at the yearly rent of £8,000, may be stated as among the produce of this county. The salmon-fishing on the Deveron, of which the Earl of Fife is the principal proprietor,

his right extending from the sea about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the river, is now let at a yearly rent of about £2,000 sterling. There are from 160 to 190 men usually employed by the tacksmen of these fishings in the different departments of the work. The staple manufactures of this county are those of linen-yarn and linen-cloth, which at one time were carried on to a very considerable extent at Banff, Cullen, Keith, and Portsoy, and gave employment to a great number of men and women in the different operations of heckling, spinning, weaving, and bleaching. There were likewise at Banff and Portsoy very extensive manufactures of stocking-threads, which were chiefly sent to Nottingham and Leicester. There are several tan-works and some extensive distilleries in the county.

The roads and other communications in the lowlands of Banffshire are numerous and very convenient; but those in the uplands are scanty. The two principal roads through it are the two roads from Aberdeen to Inverness, by way respectively of Banff and Huntly, the former across the broadest part of the county along the coast, and the latter across the narrowest part at Keith. The railways are a line southward from Banff to Turriff and Aberdeen; a line south-westward from Banff to Keith; a branch from this to Portsoy; and the Aberdeen and Inverness line, past Keith, along Strathisla. The towns and principal villages are Banff, Keith, Fife-Keith, Buckie, Cullen, Dufftown, Tomintoul, Charlestown, Whitehills, Fetterangus, Gardenstown, Macduff, Aberchirder, and Findochty. The principal mansions are Gordon Castle, the Duke of Richmond; Duff House, Balveny Castle, Rothiemay, Auchintoul, and Mount-Coffer House, the Earl of Fife; Cullen House, the Earl of Seafield; Forglan and Birkenbog, Sir George S. Abercrombie, Bart.; Letterfourie, Sir Robert Gordon, Bart.; Edingight House, Sir James Milne Innes, Bart.; Glenbarry House, William J. Taylor; Mayen House, William Duff, Esq.; Park House, L. Duff Gordon-Duff, Esq.; Auchlunkart House, A. Steuart, Esq.; and Cairnfield House, John Gordon, Esq.

There are 25 parishes in Banffshire; and 8 of these are in the presbytery of Strathbogie, 8 in the presbytery of Fordyce, and 9 in four other presbyteries,—12 in the synod of Moray and 13 in the synod of Aberdeen. There are also 6 chapels of ease,—all in the coast districts, and 4 of them in the presbytery of Fordyce. There are in Banffshire, in connexion with the Free church of Scotland, 23 churches and 1 preaching-station, classified in the same way as the parishes of the Establishment; in connexion with the United Presbyterian Synod, 8 churches constituting chiefly its presbytery of Banffshire; in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, 3 churches; in connexion with the Scottish Episcopal church, 3 chapels in its diocese of Aberdeen and 2 in its diocese of Moray; and in connexion with the Roman Catholic body 8 chapels. In 1837, there were 25 parochial schools, attended by 1,238 scholars, 80 private schools attended by 2,932 scholars, and 31 other private schools, the attendance at which was not reported.

The sheriff court for Banffshire is held at Banff every Wednesday for ordinary business, and Thursday for proofs, during session; and there are three sessions. The first begins on 15th January, or first ordinary court day thereafter, and continues till 15th March; the second begins on 3d or 4th April, and continues till 31st July; the third begins on 1st October, and continues till 15th December. Small debt courts are held at Banff on every Tuesday during session, and on the first Tuesday of every month in vacation; at Buckie, on the Tuesday before the

second Thursday of January, April, July, and October; at Keith, on the Wednesday before the second Thursday of each of the same months; at Dufftown, on the second Thursday of each of the same months; and at Tomintoul, on the Friday after the second Thursday of April and October. The valued rent of the county in 1674 was £79,200 Scots; and the present real rental is about £180,000 sterling. The annual value of assessed property in 1815 was £88,942; and in 1865, £182,855. The assessment in 1864-5, for police was 1½d., and for rogue-money and prisons, ½d. per pound. The parliamentary constituency in 1865 was 1,062. Population in 1801, 37,216; in 1811, 38,433; in 1821, 43,663; in 1831, 48,337; in 1841, 49,679; in 1861, 56,020. Inhabited houses in 1861, 10,452; uninhabited, 305; building, 87. The number of families in 1831 was 10,855; and of these 4,264 were engaged in agriculture, and 2,456 in trade, handicraft, and manufacture. The average yearly number of crimes was 24 in 1836-40, 16 in 1846-50, and 23 in 1856-60. The number of prisoners in Banff jail during the year July 1862—June 1863 was 95. The number of registered poor in 1862-63 was 1,913, and of casual poor, 371; and the expenditure for the former was £12,689, and for the latter, £329.

BANFFSHIRE RAILWAY. A project was formed in 1845 to construct a railway from Dufftown, near the Richmond and Teninver lime-works, along the valley of the Isla, past Keith and Fife-Keith, through Bogbain, within about 1½ mile of Fochabers, and about one mile east of Gordon Castle, round the hill of Fochabers, on to Port Gordon. Total distance, about 21 miles; estimated expense, £120,000. Another project contemplated an extension of the railway, 10 miles, from Dufftown to Achbreck, where the Duke of Richmond proposed to erect a village and smelting furnaces. The actual Banffshire railway is a line of 16½ miles from a junction at Grange to Banff harbour, with a branch of 3½ miles to Portsoy. This was opened in 1859; and an extension of it to Port-Gordon, 14½ miles, was authorized in 1863.

BANGOUR, an estate in the parish of Uphall, in Linlithgowshire, which has been for many generations the residence of a branch of the Hamiltons, one of whom, William, second son of James Hamilton of Bangour, holds an honourable name in Scottish song. He was born in 1704. He engaged in the Rebellion of 1745, and celebrated the victory won by Charles's arms on the 21st September, 1745, by an 'Ode on the Battle of Gladsmuir.' His poems were collected and published in 1748, and again in 1760. They are inserted in the 9th volume of Anderson's 'British Poets,' and in the 15th of Chalmers's 'English Poets.' His finest effusion is the exquisite ballad, 'The Braes of Yarrow,' founded on an ancient ballad called 'The Dowie dens of Yarrow.'

BANKEND, a village with a post-office, on the right bank of Lochar Water, and on the eastern border of the parish of Caerlaverock, 2 miles east of Glenceple, Dumfries-shire. Population, 189.

BANKEND, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkgunzeon, contiguous to the village of Kirkgunzeon, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BANKFOOT, a village with a post-office, on the Corral burn, a little above its confluence with the Garry, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire. It is an entirely modern village, built on ground feued by Mr. Wylie of Airlwright. Here are two United Presbyterian Meeting-houses; and in the vicinity are the parish church and the village of Cairneyhill. A savings' bank was instituted here in 1833. A large proportion of the inhabitants are weavers. Population, 748.

BANKFOOT AND GADGIRTH-HOLM, a joint

hamlet in the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire. Population, 77.

BANKHEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire.

BANKHEAD, a village within the parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Wick, Caithness-shire.

BANKS, a hamlet in the parish of Mouswald, Dumfries-shire.

BANKTON, the seat of the gallant Colonel Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans—or Gladsmuir, as it is sometimes called—in 1745, in the parish of Prestonpans, and shire of Haddington, 1 mile north-west of Tranent. It was afterwards the seat of Andrew Macdowall, Esq., advocate, who, on his promotion to the bench, took the title of Lord Bankton from it.

BANKTON-PARK, a village in the parish of Kettle, a little north-west of the village of Kettle, Fifeshire. It is entirely modern. Population in 1851, 136.

BANNATYNE (POET). See **PORT-BANNATYNE**.

BANNAVIE. See **CALEDONIAN CANAL**.

BANNOCK (THE), a rivulet of Stirlingshire. It rises in Loch Coulter, on the south side of the Gillies hill, and flows in a winding course, between steep and rugged banks, eastward to Milton, passing to the south of Greysteel farm-house, where the bank has a steep southern declivity, and to the south of Caldam-hill, between which eminence and the town are two morasses, one on each side of the old Kilsyth road. At Milton, on the road from St. Ninians to Glasgow, the Bannock turns towards the north-east, winding in that direction, through a deep and rugged valley, to the village of Bannockburn; and, after a course of a few miles, it falls into the Forth.

BANNOCKBURN, a village with a post-office in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire. It stands on the road from Stirling to Falkirk, betw en St. Ninians and Torwood, 2½ miles south-east of Stirling, and 9 miles north-west of Falkirk. It has a station on the Scottish Central railway. It is cut by the Bannock into two parts, which are known as Upper and Lower Bannockburn. It is a thriving seat of industry, and has greatly increased since the early part of the present century. A large proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of carpets, tartans, and shawls. Some also are engaged in a tan-work or in malting; and others are colliers. The Bannockburn coal is considered to be of very excellent quality, a ton of it yielding 11 cwt. of coke. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of June and on the first Tuesday of October. There are three places of worship,—a Chapel of Ease, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church. The yearly sum raised in connexion with the Free church in 1865 was £348 3s. 10d. Population in 1841, 2,205; in 1861, 2,258. Houses, 277.

The famous and decisive battle of Bannockburn was fought in the neighbourhood of this village, on Monday, June 24th, 1314. The Scottish army under the Bruce, and mustering 30,000 disciplined men, and about half that number of disorderly attendants, first rendezvoused at the Torwood, between Falkirk and Stirling. The English army, commanded by Edward II. in person, and reported to have been in the proportion of at least three to one to that of the Scotch, approached from the side of Falkirk, and encamped on the north of Torwood. The Scottish army, meanwhile, drew nearer Stirling, and posted themselves behind the Bannock. They occupied several small eminences upon the south and west of the present village of St. Ninians; their line extending in a north-easterly direction from the brook of Bannock, on which their right flank rested, to the elevated ground above St. Ninians, on which their

extreme left rested. Upon the summit of one of these eminences, now called Brock's brae, is a large granite stone sunk in the earth, with a round hole, about four inches in diameter, and the same in depth, in which, according to tradition, Bruce's standard was fixed, and near it the royal pavilion was erected. This stone is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of the Bored stone. Thus the two armies lay facing each other, at a mile's distance, with the Bannock running in a narrow valley between them. Stirling castle was still in the hands of the English. Edward Bruce had, in the preceding spring, besieged it for several months; but, finding himself unable to reduce it, had abandoned the enterprise. By a treaty, however, between Edward and Philip Moubay the governor, it had been agreed, that, if the garrison received no relief from England before St. John the Baptist's day, they should then surrender to the Scots. Robert was much dissatisfied with his brother's terms; but, to save his honour, confirmed the treaty. The day before the battle, a body of cavalry, to the number of 880, was detached from the English camp, under the conduct of Sir Robert Clifford, to the relief of the castle. These, having marched through low grounds upon the edge of the carse, had passed the Scottish army on their left before they were observed. The King himself was among the first to perceive them; and, desiring his nephew, Randolph, who commanded the left wing, to turn his eyes towards the quarter where they were making their appearance, in the crofts north of St. Ninians, said to him, angrily, "Thoughtless man! you have suffered the enemy to pass. A rose has this day fallen from your chaplet!" Randolph, feeling the reproof severely, instantly pursued them with 500 foot; and coming up with them in the plain, where the modern village of Newhouse stands, commenced a sharp action in sight of both armies, and of the castle. Clifford's squadron wheeling round, and placing their spears in rest, charged the Scots at full speed; but Randolph having formed his infantry into a square with their spears protended on every side, and resting on the ground, successfully repelled the first fierce onset, and successive charges equally desperate. Much valour was displayed on both sides; and it was for some time doubtful who should obtain the victory. Bruce, attended by several of his officers, beheld this encounter from a rising ground supposed to be the round hill immediately west of St. Ninians, now called Cockshot hill. Douglas, perceiving the jeopardy of his brave friend, asked leave to hasten with a reinforcement to his support. This the king at first refused; but, upon his afterwards consenting, Douglas put his soldiers in motion. Perceiving, however, on the way, that Randolph was on the point of victory, he stopped short, that they who had long fought so hard might enjoy undivided glory. The English were entirely defeated with great slaughter. Among the slain was William Daynecourt, a knight and commander of great renown, who had fallen in the beginning of the action. The loss of the Scots was very inconsiderable; some assert that it amounted only to a single yeoman. Randolph and his company, covered with dust and glory, returned to the camp, amidst acclamations of joy. To perpetuate the memory of the victory, two large stones were erected in the field—where they are still to be seen—at the north end of the village of Newhouse, about a quarter of a mile from the south port of Stirling. Another incident happened, in the same day, which contributed greatly to inspirit the Scots forces. King Robert, according to Barbour, was ill mounted, carrying a battle-axe, and, on his bassinet-helmet, wearing, for distinction, a crown. Thus

externally distinguished, he was riding upon a little palfrey, in front of his foremost line, regulating their order; when an English knight, who was ranked amongst the bravest in Edward's army, Sir Henry de Bohun, came galloping furiously up to him, to engage him in single combat; expecting, by this act of chivalry, to end the contest, and gain immortal fame. But the enterprising champion, having missed his blow, was instantly struck dead by the king, who raising himself in his stirrups, as his assailant passed, with one blow of his battle-axe cleft his head in two, shivering the handle of his own weapon with the violence of the blow. The Scottish chiefs remonstrated with their king for having so rashly exposed his precious life. He felt the justice of their censures at so critical a juncture, but playfully evaded further confession by affecting to be chiefly concerned for the loss of his good battle-axe. The incident is thus recorded by Barbour:—

"And quhen Glosyster and Herfurd war
With thair bataill, approachand ner,
Befor thaim all thar com rydand,
With helm on heid, and sper in hand
Schyr Henry the Boune, the worthi,
That wes a wycht knyght, and a hardy;
And to the Erle off Herfurd cusyene:
Armyt in armys gud and fyne;
Come on a sted, a bow schote ner,
Befor all othyr that thar wer:
And knew the King, for that he saw
Him swa rang his men on raw:
And by the crowne, that wes set
Alsua upon his bassynet.
And towart him he went in hy.
And [quhen] the King swa aperly
Saw him cum, forouth all his feris,
In hy till him the hors he steris.
And quhen Schyr Henry saw the King
Cum on, for owyn abaying,
Till him he raid in full gret hy.
He thought that he suid weill lychtly
Wyn him, and haf him to his will,
Sen he him horsyt saw sa ill.
Sprent that samyn in till a ling
Schyr Henry myssit the noble king.
And he, that in his steryps stud,
With the ax that wes hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht him a dynt,
That nothyr hat, na helm, mycht stynt
The hevy dusche that he him gawe,
That ner the heid till the harnys clawe.
The hand ax schaft fruschit in twa;
And he doune to the erd gan ga
All fiatlyns, for him faillyt mycht.
This was the fryst strak off the fycht."

The heroic achievement performed by their King before their eyes, raised the spirits of the Scots to the highest pitch.

The day was now far spent, and as Edward did not seem inclined to press a general engagement, but had drawn off to the low grounds to the right and rear of his original position, the Scots army passed the night in arms upon the field. Next morning, being Monday, the 24th of June, all was early in motion on both sides. Religious sentiments in the Scots were mingled with military ardour. A solemn mass was pronounced by Maurice, abbot of Inchaffray; who also administered the sacrament to the king, and the great officers about him, while inferior priests did the same to the rest of the army. Then, after a sober repast, they formed in order of battle, in a tract of ground, now called Nether Touchadam, which lies along the declivity of a gently rising hill, about a mile due south from Stirling castle. This situation had been previously chosen on account of its advantages. Upon the right, they had a range of steep rocks, whither the baggage-men had retired, and which, from this circumstance, has been called Gillie's or Servant's hill. In their front were the steep banks of the rivulet of Bannock. Upon the left lay a

morass, now called Milton bog, from its vicinity to the small village of that name. Much of this bog is still undrained; and part of it is now a mill-pond. As it was then the middle of summer, it was almost quite dry; but Robert had recourse to a stratagem, to prevent any attack from that quarter. He had, some time before, ordered numbers of pits to be dug in the morass and the fields on the left, and covered with green turf supported by stakes, so as to exhibit the appearance of firm ground. These pits were a foot in breadth, and from two to three feet deep, and placed so close together as to resemble the cells in a honeycomb. It does not appear, however, that the English attempted to charge over this dangerous ground during the conflict, the great struggle being made considerably to the right of this ground. He also made calthorps be scattered there; some of which have been found in the memory of people yet alive. By these means, added to the natural strength of the ground, the Scottish army stood as within an intrenchment. Barbour, who lived near those times, mentions a park with trees, through which the English had to pass, before they could attack the Scots; and says, that Robert chose this situation, that, besides other advantages, the trees might prove an impediment to the enemy's cavalry. The improvements of agriculture, and other accidents, have, in the lapse of four hundred years, much altered the face of this as well as other parts of the country: vestiges, however, of this park still remain, and numerous stumps of trees are seen all around the field where the battle was fought. A farm-house, situated almost in the middle, goes by the name of the Park; and a mill built upon the south bank of the rivulet, nearly opposite to where the centre of Robert's army stood, is known by the name of Park-mill. The Scottish army was drawn up in four divisions, and their front extended near a mile in length. The right wing, which was upon the highest ground, and was strengthened by a body of cavalry under Keith, Marshal of Scotland, was commanded by Edward Bruce, the king's brother. The left was posted on the low grounds, near the morass, under the direction of Walter, Lord-High-Steward, and Sir James Douglas, both of whom had that morning been knighted by their sovereign. Bruce himself took the command of the reserve, which was drawn up immediately behind the centre. Along with him was a body of 500 cavalry well-armed and mounted; all the rest of the Scottish army were on foot. The enemy were fast approaching in three great bodies, led on by the English monarch in person, and by the Earls of Hereford and Gloucester, who were ranked among the best generals that England could then produce. Their centre was formed of infantry, and the wings of cavalry, many of whom were armed cap-a-pee. Squadrons of archers were also planted upon the wings, and at certain distances along the front. Edward was attended by two knights, Sir Giles de Argentine, and Sir Aymer de Vallance, who rode, according to the phrase of these days, at his bridle. That monarch, who had imagined that the Scots would never face his formidable host, was much astonished when he beheld their order and determined resolution to give him battle. As he expressed his surprise, Sir Ingram Umfraville took the opportunity of suggesting a plan likely to insure a cheap and bloodless victory. He counselled him to make a feint of retreating with the whole army, till they had got behind their tents; and, as this would tempt the Scots from their ranks for the sake of plunder, to turn about suddenly, and fall upon them. The counsel was rejected. Edward thought there was no need of stratagem to defeat so

small a handful. Among the other occurrences of this memorable day, historians mention an incident. As the two armies were on the point of engaging, the abbot of Incheffray, barefooted, and with a crucifix in his hand, walked slowly along the Scottish line; when they all fell down upon their knees in the act of devotion. The enemy, observing them in so uncommon a posture, concluded that they were frightened into submission, and that, by kneeling, when they should have been ready to fight, they meant to surrender at discretion, and only begged their lives. "See!" cried Edward, "they are kneeling; they crave mercy!" "They do, my liege," replied Umfraville; "but it is from God, not from us." "To the charge, then!" replied Edward; and Gloucester and Hereford threw themselves impetuously upon the right wing of the Scots, which received them firmly; while Randolph pressed forward with the centre division of the Scotch army upon the main body of the English. They rushed furiously upon the enemy, and met with a warm reception. The ardour of one of the Scottish divisions had carried them too far, and occasioned their being sorely galled by a body of 10,000 English archers who attacked them in flank. These, however, were soon dispersed by Sir Robert Keith, whom the King had despatched with the reserve of 500 horse, and who, fetching a circuit round Milton bog, suddenly charged the left flank and rear of the English bowmen, who having no weapons fit to defend themselves against horse, were instantly thrown into disorder, and chased from the field:—

"The Inglis archeris schot sa fast,
That mycht thair schot haif ony last,
It had baen hard to Scottis men.
Bot King Robert, that wele gan ken
That thair archeris war peralouss,
And thair schot rycht hard and grewouss,
Ordanyt, forouth the assemble,
Hys marschell with a gret menyne,
Fyve hundre armyt in to stele.
That on lycht horss war horstyt welle,
For to pryk amang the archeris;
And swa assaile thaim with thair speris,
That thai na layser haift to schute.
This marschell that Ik of moute,
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld,
As Ik befor her has yow tauld,
Quhen he saw the battaillis sua
Assemblit, and to gidder ga,
And saw the archeris schoyt stoutly;
With all thaim of his company,
In hy apon thaim gan he rid;
And our tok thaim at a sid;
And ruschynt amang thaim sa rudly,
Stekand thaim sa dispitously.
And in sic fusoun berand doun,
And slayand thaim, for owtyn ransoun,
That thai thaim scalyt cuirikane.
And fra that tyme furth thar wes nane
That assemblyt schot to ma.
Quhen Scottis archeris saw that thai sua
War rebutyt, thai woux hardy,
And with all thair mycht schot egrely
Amang the horss men, that thar raid;
And woundis wid to thaim thai maid;
And slew of thaim a full gret dele."

Barbour's Bruce, Book ix., v. 228.

A strong body of the enemy's cavalry charged the right wing, which Edward Bruce commanded, with such irresistible fury, that he had been quite overpowered, had not Randolph, who appears to have been then unemployed, hastened to his assistance. The battle was now at the hottest; and it was yet uncertain how the day should go. Bruce had brought up his whole reserve; but the English continued to charge with unabated vigour, while the Scots received them with an inflexible intrepidity; each individual fighting as if victory depended on his single arm. An occurrence—which some

represent as an accidental sally of patriotic enthusiasm, others as a premeditated stratagem of Robert's—suddenly altered the face of affairs, and contributed greatly to victory. Above 15,000 servants and attendants of the Scottish army, had been ordered, before the battle, to retire, with the baggage, behind the adjoining hill; but having, during the engagement, arranged themselves in a martial form, some on foot, and others mounted on the baggage-horses, they marched to the top, and displaying, on long poles, white sheets instead of banners, descended towards the field with hideous shouts. The English, taking them for a fresh reinforcement of the foe, were seized with so great a panic that they gave way in much confusion. Buchanan says, that the English King was the first that fled; but in this contradicts all other historians, who affirm, that Edward was among the last in the field. Nay, according to some accounts, he would not be persuaded to retire, till Aymer de Vallance, seeing the day lost, took hold of his bridle, and led him off. Sir Giles de Argentine, the other knight who waited on Edward, accompanied him a short way off the field, till he saw him placed in safety; he then wheeled round, and putting himself at the head of a battalion made a vigorous effort to retrieve the disastrous state of affairs, but was soon overwhelmed and slain. He was a champion of high renown; and, having signalized himself in several battles with the Saracens, was reckoned the third knight of his day. The Scots pursued, and made great havoc among the enemy, especially in passing the river, where, from the irregularity of the ground, they could not preserve the smallest order. A mile from the field of battle, a small bit of ground goes by the name of Bloody fold; where, according to tradition, a party of the English faced about and made a stand, but, after sustaining a dreadful slaughter, were forced to continue their flight. This account corresponds to several histories of the Earl of Gloucester. Seeing the rout of his countrymen, he made an effort to renew the battle, at the head of his military tenants, and, after having personally done much execution, was, with most of his party, cut to pieces. The Scottish writers make the enemy's loss, in the battle and pursuit, 50,000, and their own 4,000. Among the latter, Sir William Vipont and Sir Walter Ross were the only persons of distinction. A proportion almost incredible. The slain on the English side were all decently interred by Bruce's order; who, even in the heat of victory, could not refrain from shedding tears over several who had been his intimate friends. The corpse of the Earl of Gloucester was carried that night to the church of St. Ninians, where it lay, till, together with that of Sir Robert Clifford, it was sent to the English monarch. Twenty-seven English barons, two hundred knights, and seven hundred esquires, fell in the field; the number of prisoners also was very great; and amongst them were many of high rank, who were treated with the utmost civility. The remains of the vanquished were scattered all over the country. Many ran to the castle; and not a few, attempting the Forth, were drowned. The Earl of Hereford, the surviving general, retreated with a large body towards Bothwell, and threw himself, with a few of the chief officers, into that castle, which was then garrisoned by the English. Being hard pressed, he surrendered; and was soon exchanged against Bruce's queen and daughter, and some others of his friends, who had been captive eight years in England. King Edward escaped with much difficulty. Retreating from the field of battle he rode to the castle; but was told by the governor that he could not long enjoy safety

there, as it could not be defended against the victors. Taking a compass, to shun the vigilance of the Scots, he made the best of his way homeward, accompanied by fifteen noblemen, and a body of 500 cavalry. He was closely pursued above forty miles by Sir James Douglas, who, with a party of light horse, kept upon his rear, and was often very near him. How hard he was put to, may be guessed from a vow which he made in his flight, to build and endow a religious house in Oxford, should it please God to favour his escape. He was on the point of being made prisoner, when he was received into the castle of Dunbar by Gospatrik, Earl of March, who was in the English interest. Douglas waited a few days in the neighbourhood, in expectation of his attempting to go home by land. He escaped, however, by sea in a fisherman's boat. His stay at Dunbar had been very short. Three days after the battle, he issued a proclamation from Berwick, announcing the loss of his seal, and forbidding all persons to obey any order proceeding from it, without some other evidence of that order's being his. "The riches obtained by the plunder of the English," says Mr. Tytler, "and the subsequent ransom paid for the multitude of the prisoners, must have been very great. Their exact amount cannot be easily estimated, but some idea of its greatness may be formed by the tone of deep lamentation assumed by the Monk of Malmesbury. 'O day of vengeance and of misfortune!' says he, 'day of disgrace and perdition! unworthy to be included in the circle of the year, which tarnished the fame of England, and enriched the Scots with the plunder of the precious stuffs of our nation, to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds. Alas! of how many noble barons, and accomplished knights, and high-spirited young soldiers,—of what a store of excellent arms, and golden vessels, and costly vestments, did one short and miserable day deprive us!' Two hundred thousand pounds of money in those times, amounts to about six hundred thousand pounds weight of silver, or nearly three millions of our present money. The loss of the Scots in the battle was incredibly small, and proves how effectually the Scottish squares had repelled the English cavalry."

BANOVIE. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

BANTON, a village in the parish of Kilsyth, 1½ mile north-east of the town of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. Here are a Chapel of Ease and an endowed school. The inhabitants are principally miners, colliers, and sickle-makers. Population, 130.

BAR-, or BARR-, any small tract of ground, whether inland or insular, which lies higher than the country around it. The word means a top or summit, and is used in that sense as a prefix in a few Scottish topographical names.

BARA. See GARVALD.

BARA. See BARRA.

BARACHNIE, a village in the Crosshill district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 235.

BARASSIE, a station on the Troon and Kilmarnock railway, 7 miles from Ayr and 8 miles from Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

BARBARAVILLE, a village in the parish of Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire. Population, 173.

BARBASWALLS, a village in the parish of Ruthven, Forfarshire.

BARBAUCHLAW. See LUGGIE (THE).

BARBER, a hamlet in the parish of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire.

BARCALDINE. See ARDCHATTAN.

BARCLOSH. See KIRKGUNZEON.

BARDOWIE LOCH. See BALDERNOCK.

BARGARRAN, a locality on the eastern border of the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire, famous for furnishing the occasion of one of the last judicial trials for witchcraft in Scotland. The case is narrated in Arnot's 'Collection of Criminal Trials,' and also in a small duodecimo volume, entitled 'The Witches of Renfrewshire.'

BARGATON LOCH. See **TONGLAND.**

BARGEEDIE, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

BARHEAD. See **BARRHEAD.**

BARHILL. See **BARRHILL.**

BARHOLM. See **KIRKMABRECK.**

BARJARG, a village and an estate in the parish of Keir, Dumfriesshire. Population of the village in 1851, 58. There is an extensive lime-work on the estate. The limestone has generally a reddish colour, and contains about 54 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and 36 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia. See **KEIR.**

BARLEYSIDE, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

BARLOCCO ISLES. See **WIGTOWN BAY.**

BARMEKIN. See **ECHT.**

BARMURE. See **MAUCHLINE.**

BARNBOUGLE CASTLE, an ancient seat of the Moubays, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire. In 1620, it passed, by sale, from the Moubays; and it is now the property of the Earl of Roseberry. Its site is close on the frith of Forth; and the sea has, in its encroachments here, completely washed away the lawn before it, so that it was long since found necessary to erect a bulwark for the safety of the castle. See **DALMENY.**

BARNHILL, a modern village, on the links of the parish of Monifieth, Forfarshire. Population in 1851, 41.

BARNHILL, a village in the parish of Blantyre, Lanarkshire. Population, 165.

BARNHILL'S BED. See **MINTO.**

BARNS (EAST), a village in the parish of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire; on the great line of road from Berwick to Edinburgh, and 2½ miles south-east of Dunbar. An Antiburgher congregation which used to assemble here, removed their place of meeting to Dunbar in 1820. There is a parochial school here, endowed with the interest of £150. Population in 1851, 125.

BARNS (WEST), a village in the same parish, and on the same line of road, 2 miles west of Dunbar; on a small stream called the Biel, which here flows into Belhaven bay. Here also is a parochial school, having all the legal endowments, with the maximum salary. Population, 170.

BARNS OF AYR. Near the end of the 13th century, during the usurped and military possession of Scotland by Edward I. of England, there was on the south-east side of the town of Ayr, an encampment or temporary barrack of a portion of his forces; and this is known in history as the **Barns of Ayr.** The surrounding country had been the focus of an insurrection against the English tyranny; and was viewed by the creatures and officers of Edward with wakeful suspicion and malicious dislike. The well-affected and the ill-disposed were regarded with nearly the same feelings,—or rather, the former were either carelessly or sullenly confounded with the latter; and all persons of the upper classes, whatever might be their partisanship, their discretion, or their general character, were viewed indiscriminately as fit subjects to be victimized to the usurper's policy and bloody despotism. Under pretence of holding a Justice-Aire, all near the town were summoned to attend; and a number who appeared, including Sir Reginald Crawford, Sir Bryce Blair, and

Sir Hugh Montgomerie, were treacherously made prisoners and put to death, without even the formality of a trial. Sir William Wallace at the time was not far off, at the head of one of those small fleet flying brigades, which so often surprised and confounded his enemies; and when he heard of the infamous occurrence, he determined to make a severe retaliation. Selecting fifty of his choicest men, and strengthened by a number of the retainers of the murdered gentlemen, he hastened to the temporary barracks of the English, or **Barns of Ayr**, approached them stealthily, and surrounded them at dead of night, while their inmates were fast asleep in fancied security and after a deep carousal. He placed a cordon of men around them to prevent the possibility of escape, procured combustibles, and set fire so promptly and furiously to the pitch-covered thatch of the roofs that the whole erections were speedily in a blaze. The roused sleepers within rose and rushed outward, screaming and horrified, but were everywhere confronted with Scottish swords, and were either killed in the act of flight or driven back to die in the flames. No fewer than about five hundred perished. Wallace, it is said, went away before the tragedy was completed; and when at an elevated spot, about two miles distant, where vestiges of an old ecclesiastical ruin popularly called **Burn-weel Kirk** still exist, he looked back to the blazing scene of his vengeance, and exclaimed to his followers, 'The **Barns of Ayr** burn weel!' Miss Baillie has made good use of this story in her *Metrical Legend*. Many of the romancing histories of Scotland treat it as one of the most remarkable minor incidents in the story of the war of independence; and the local traditions of Ayrshire proudly point to it as high evidence of the eminent connexion of their country with the life and achievements of Scotland's greatest hero.

BARNTON. See **CRAMOND.**

BARNWELL, a suppressed parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It was suppressed in the 17th century; and its territory was divided between Craigie and Tarbolton, while the greater part of its stipend was given to Stair.

BARNYARDS, a village in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. Population, 232.

BAROCHAN. See **HOUTOUN.**

BARON-HILL. See **ROTHESAY.**

BARONY PARISH. See **GLASGOW.**

BARR-. See **BAR-.**

BARR, a parish containing a village of the same name with a post-office, in the south-east of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Kirkeudbrightshire, and by the parishes of Straiton, Dailly, Colmonell, and Girvan. Its length is about 20 miles, and its breadth about 8. It comprises about 55,190 acres, but is so moorish and hilly that not more than 1,200 acres are in tillage, and not much more than another 1,000 capable of profitable improvement. Its heights are extensively disposed in ranges, with extreme altitudes of from 1,000 to 2,700 feet. The **Stinchar** rises in it, and flows through it from north-east to south-west between two high ranges. The principal roads which intersect it are the old and new roads from Wigtownshire to Ayr; the former running up the dale of the Minnock water from south to north, on the eastern side of the parish; the latter branching off in a north-east direction from the former, at Rowantree. Another road branches off and runs north-west to the village. A third stream is the **Muck** water, which rises among the hills to the south, and flows in a direction parallel to the **Stinchar**, to its confluence with the **Dusk** in the parish of Colmonell. There are a few small lochs, and several extensive morasses. The village of

Barr is situated on the south side of the Stinchar, at the confluence of the Gregg water with that river, 7 miles from Girvan. Its population in 1861 was 380. A fair is held at it on the last Thursday of May; and this was formerly held at Kirk Dominæ, a name given to the ruins of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel which still exist, about a mile to the south-west of the church. Population of the parish in 1831, 941; in 1861, 910. Houses, 181. Assessed property in 1860, £8,858.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It was disjoined in 1653 from the parishes of Girvan and Dailly. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £331 3s. 1d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £154. Schoolmaster's salary, now £56 10s., with £30 fees and other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, and contains 390 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 145; yearly sum raised in 1865, £128 4s. 3½d.

BARR, a glen in the parish of Killeean, and west side of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire. It opens to the ocean southward of the Mull of Islay, and about 12 miles north-west of Campbeltown; and at its head is Benanture or Wild Boar's Mountain, with an altitude of 2,170 feet above the level of the sea.

BARR, an estate in Renfrewshire. See LOCHWINNOCH.

BARRA, a hill, about 600 feet high, in the parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire. See BOURTIE.

BARRA, or BARRAX, an island parish at the southern extremity of the Outer Hebrides, Invernessshire. It comprises a group of nine inhabited islands and upwards of a dozen uninhabited ones. The nearest land to it on the north is South Uist, distant 6 miles; on the east, Canna and Rum, distant 26 miles; on the south, Tiree, distant 30 miles; and on the west, America. It extends south-westward, in the same direction as the main body of the Outer Hebrides, and looks on the map as if forming a tail to that great lizard-shaped group. Its length is 28 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. It is all one estate, and, from time immemorial till December 1840, was the property of the family of Macneil; but was then sold for £38,050 to Colonel Gordon of Cluny, and was reckoned to contain 4,000 imperial acres of arable land, and 18,000 acres of meadow and hill-pasture. The land rental of it was £2,458 10s. 7d. Assessed property in 1843, £2,469 12s. 9d. The inhabited islands are Barra, Watersa, Sandera, Pabba, Mingala, Bernera, Helesa, Fladda, and Fuda. The island of Barra contains five-sixths of the whole population, and is also the main island in point of size. It lies in the northern part of the parish, and measures about 12 miles in length, and about 6 miles in extreme breadth, but is much intersected by arms of the sea. Watersa, separated from the main island by a channel of one mile, is about 3 miles in length, and in some places 1½ mile broad. Sandera, to the south of Watersa, and distant 5 miles from Barra, is 2 miles in length and 2 in breadth. Pabba, at the distance of 8 miles from Barra, is 1½ in length, and 1 in breadth. Mingala, at the distance of 12 miles, is 2 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Bernera—which, from its being called the Bishop's isle, seems to have once belonged to the Bishop of the Isles—16 miles south-south-west of Barra, is 1 mile in length, and ¾ in breadth. All these islands are difficult of access, on account of the strong currents running between them. Close by the island of Mingala is a high rock, with very luxuriant grass on the top of it. The inhabitants of this island climb to the top at the risk of their lives, and by means of a rope

hoist up their widders to fatten on the fine herbage. This must be the Scarpa Vervecum mentioned by Buchanan. The island of Barra has a barren rocky appearance, excepting the north end, which is fertile. In the middle and at the south end are some very high hills, presenting a mixture of green sward, rock, and heath. The soil in general is thin and rocky, excepting at the north end. There is also a great deal of sand, which is blown about with every gale of wind, so that a large part of the best corn-land has been thus blown away, or covered with sand. Grazing and sheep husbandry are extensively practised. The Barra breed of ponies was once much celebrated for symmetry, agility, and strength, but has greatly degenerated within the last few years.

Barra held originally of the Kings of Scotland, till the reign of James VI., when an English ship was seized on the coast by Roderick Macneil, then laird of Barra, surnamed Rory the turbulent. Queen Elizabeth complained of this act of piracy committed upon her subjects; upon which the laird was summoned to appear at Edinburgh, to answer for his unjustifiable behaviour; but he treated the summons with contempt. Several attempts were then made to apprehend him, all of which proved unsuccessful, until Mackenzie, tutor of Kintail, undertook to effect by stratagem what others could not do by more direct means. Having come, under cover of a friendly visit, to the castle of Kisimul, where the laird then resided, he invited him and all his retainers on board his vessel, where, not suspecting any hostile design, they suffered themselves to be overpowered with liquor. In this situation poor Rory's friends were easily put on shore, leaving their unconscious chief in the hands of his kidnapper. Kintail hoisted sail under night, and, the wind proving fair, was soon out of reach of his pursuers. He at length arrived with his prisoner in Edinburgh, where Rory was immediately put on his trial. Rory confessed to his malpractices, but alleged that he thought himself bound, by his loyalty, to avenge the unpardonable injury done by the queen of England to his own sovereign, and his majesty's mother. By this answer, he obtained his pardon, but forfeited his estate, which was given to Kintail, who restored it back to the laird, on condition of his holding of him, and paying him 60 merks Scots as a yearly feu-duty. Some time after, Sir James Macdonald of Slate married a daughter of Kintail's, who made over the superiority to Sir James. The old residence of the feudal lairds of Barra was a small fortalice in Castle-bay, built upon a rock which must have formerly been almost covered with the sea. This building is of an hexagonal form; the wall is about 30 feet high; and in one of its angles is a high square tower, on the top of which, at the corner immediately above the gate, is a perforated stone through which the gockman, or watchman, who sat there all night, could let a stone fall upon any one who might attempt to surprise the gate by night. Within the wall are several houses, and a well dug through the middle of the rock. Buchanan calls it an old castle in his time.

There are great quantities of cod and ling caught upon the east coast of Barra. The fishing banks extend from the mouth of Loch Boisdale to Barra-Head. At the close of last century from 20 to 30 boats were generally employed in this business from the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, to the end of June; there were five hands to every boat, and on an average they killed from 1,000 to 1,500 ling each boat. In 1829, the number of boats belonging to this parish employed in the herring, cod, and ling fisheries was 81, manned by

405 hands. The number of cod, ling, and hake fish taken was 31,574; the total quantity cured and dried 1,136 cwt., of which 291 cwt. were exported to Ireland. It does not appear that this fishery has made any progress since the end of last century. Shell fish abound here, such as limpets, mussels, whelks, clams, spout-fish or razor-fish, lobsters, and crabs; but the most valuable to the inhabitants is the shell fish called cockle. It is found upon the great sand at the north end of Barra, in such quantities, that in times of great scarcity all the families upon the island have resorted hither for their subsistence; and it has been computed, that no less than from 100 to 200 horse-loads of cockles have been taken off the sands at low-water, every day of the springtides, during the months of May, June, July, and August. Dean Monroe tells us that, "in the north end of this isle of Barra, there is a rough heigh know, mayne grasse and greine round about it to the head, on the top of quihilk ther is a spring and fresh water well. This well truly springs up certain little round white things, less nor the quantity of confect corne, lykest to the shape and figure of an little cockill, as it appearit to me. Out of this well runs ther a little strype downwith to the sea, and quher it enters into the sea ther is a myle braid of sands, quihilk ebbs a myle, callit the Trayrmore of Kilbaray, that is the grate sands of Barra. This isle is all full of grate cockills, and alledgit be the ancient countrymen that the same cockills comes down out of the foresaid hill through the said strype, in the first small forme that we have spoken of, and after ther coming to the sandis growis grate cockills always. Ther is na fairer and more profitable sands for cockills in all the world."

Of harbours, the first towards the north is Ottirvore, which is more properly a roadstead than a harbour; the entrance to it is from the east between the islands of Griskay and Gigha. The next farther south is Flodda sound, which is surrounded by a number of islands, and opens to the south-east; here the largest ships may ride with safety all seasons of the year. Tinvee, or the inland bay, is so called from its cutting far into the middle of the country; here vessels may ride out the hardest gales; it opens also to the south-east. At the south end of Barra is Kisimul-bay, or Castle-bay, so called from the old castle formerly mentioned; it opens to the south. In the island of Watersa is a very commodious harbour for ships of any burden: it is accessible from the south-east between the islands of Sandera and Muldonich. Ottirvore and Flodda are much frequented by ships to and from the Baltic. A vessel sails once a-month from Barra Head to Tobermory; communication is regularly maintained with the post-office of Lochmaddy in North Uist; and private boats ply at all seasons of the year to Glasgow. Population of the island of Barra in 1841, 1,977; in 1861, 1,591. Houses, 324. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,097; in 1861, 1,853. Houses, 368.

This parish is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £165 10s. 5d.; glebe, £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with fees and allowance for a garden. The parish church stands in the centre of the island of Barra, and was built about the year 1834, and contains 250 sittings. A church was erected in Bernera by the parliamentary commissioners at the cost of £1,470. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the parish, with an attendance of 300; and the large majority of the parishioners are Roman Catholics.

BARRA HEAD, the high ground of the island of Bernera at the southern extremity of the parish of Barra, and of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is situated in north latitude 56° 48', and west

longitude 7° 38'. Here is a splendid lighthouse, built of a beautiful granite, furnished by the island itself. The light stands 680 feet above the level of high water, and is seen in clear weather at the distance of 32 miles. It is an intermittent light, visible during 2½ minutes, and eclipsed during ½ a minute. The lighthouse was erected in 1833. Notwithstanding its great elevation, the sea spray flies over it in jets during high westerly winds.

BARRACHINE. See BARACHNIE.

BARRAY. See BARRA and BERRAY.

BARRHEAD, a manufacturing and post town on the northern border of the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It stands on the south bank of the Levern, and on the road from Glasgow to Irvine, 3 miles south-south-east of Paisley, and 6½ south-west of Glasgow. It is also connected with Glasgow by the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct Railway, on which there are several trains up and down every day. The town has made very rapid progress since about the beginning of the present century; and is now, along with the village of Neilston, a centre of trade to a manufacturing population of between 30,000 and 40,000. It has branch offices of the Union Bank, the Royal Bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank. A small debt court is held in it every alternate month. There are five places of worship in it,—a Chapel of Ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian, a Morrisonian, and a Roman Catholic. All these, except the United Presbyterian, have been built since 1837. The yearly sum raised in connexion with the Free church in 1865 was £537 13s. 6½d. The Roman Catholic chapel was opened in 1841, and can accommodate nearly 1,000 persons. Population of the town in 1841, 3,492; in 1861, 6,018. Houses, 420.

BARRHILL, a village with a post-office, in the parish of Colmonell, Ayrshire. It stands nearly in the centre of the parish, on the river Dusk, and on the road from Girvan to Newtown-Stewart. Here is a Free church, whose total yearly proceeds in 1865 amounted to £103 14s. 9½d. Cattle markets are held on the fourth Friday of April, September, and October. The village is quite modern, and had in 1837 about 100 inhabitants.

BARRHILL, an elevation on the mutual border of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, about 3 miles west of the village of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire. One of the forts in the line of Antoninus' wall stood on its summit; and some vaults belonging to it, all entire, were discovered near the close of last century. The situation commands a view of almost the whole line of the wall, or upwards of 32 miles, from east to west.

BARREL OF BUTTER. See ORPHIE.

BARRIE, a parish, containing the village of Barrie and the small post town of Carnoustie, at the south-eastern extremity of Forfarshire. It is bounded by the German Ocean, the frith of Tay, and the parishes of Panbride, Monikie, and Monifieth. Its length is about 4 miles; and its breadth about 3. The coast is flat and sandy; but a high verdant bank, which seems once to have formed the coastline in this quarter, extends from north-east to south-west, so as to give to the northern division of the parish the appearance of a terrace elevated about 50 feet above the southern division. About one half of the entire area is arable; and the rest is too light and sandy to be capable of cultivation. The south-eastern extremity is the headland of Budden-ness, bearing two lighthouses for guiding vessels into the frith. See BUDDEN-NESS. There are six or seven principal landowners. The greater part of the parishioners, both male and female, are more or less engaged in the manufacture of brown and white

linen for the manufacturers of Dundee and Arbroath. The road from Dundee to Arbroath traverses the north-west wing of the parish. The Dundee and Arbroath railway also traverses the interior, and has a station here. The village of Barrie stands a little north-west of the centre of the parish, nearly midway between Dundee and Arbroath. Population of the village in 1851, 217. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,682; in 1861, 2,465. Houses, 601. Assessed property in 1843, £4,051 14s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £143 12s. 11d.; glebe, £5 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £4 3s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £50, with about £30 fees. The parish church was enlarged in 1818, and has 673 sittings. There is a Free church at Barrie; and there are a quondam chapel of ease, now a quoad-sacra parochial church, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Reformed Presbyterian church, at Carnoustie. Attendance at the Barrie F. church, from 300 to 330; at the Carnoustie F. church, 450; at the U. Presbyterian church, 250. Yearly sum raised in 1865 by the Barrie F. church, £203 14s. 7d.; by the Carnoustie F. church, £435 10s. 11½d. There is one private school. In the neighbourhood of Carnoustie Malcolm II. signally defeated a body of marauding Danes near Camus.

BARROGILL CASTLE. See CANISBAY.

BARRSTOBRICK. See TONGLAND.

BARRY. See BARRIE.

BARRY-HILL. See ALYTH.

BARSICK HEAD. See RONALDSHAY (SOUTH).

BARSKIMMING. See MAUCHLINE and STAIR.

BARVAS, a parish in the north of the island of Lewis, Ross-shire. It is bounded on two sides by the Atlantic, and on other sides by the parishes of Stornoway and Lochs. Its post-town is Stornoway. Its length south-westward is about 25 miles; and its breadth is about 8 miles. In the extreme north is the terminating promontory of the island, called the Butt of Lewis. All the coast is bold and rugged, having a tremendous surf upon it when the wind blows from the west or the north-west. The soil is in general light and stony, or mossy. The only arable land is along the coast. There is not a tree, and scarcely a shrub throughout the parish. The principal river is the Barvas, which rises in some small lakes on the southern boundary of the parish, and flows northwards, expanding near its mouth into a small loch. The streams contain some trout, and occasionally salmon: on the coast, cod, ling, and haddocks are caught. The interior abounds with plovers, snipes, wild-geese, and ducks. There is a road from the mouth of the Barvas, southward along the eastern bank of that stream, to Stornoway, a distance of about 18 miles. The village of Barvas, together with the parish church, stands on the north side of the mouth of the Barvas. The islands of Rona-Lewis and Sulisker belong to this parish. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,011; in 1861, 4,609. Houses, 846. Assessed property in 1843, £1,941 17s. 7d.; in 1860, £2,586.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £35. The parish church was built about 1794, and contains 300 sittings. There is a government church, under the patronage of the Crown, and with the usual endowment, in the northern district, called Cross or Ness. There is a Free church at Barvas; there is also one in Cross; and the yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the former was £73 7s. 6d., and in connexion with the latter, £116 8s. 8½d. There are five non-parochial schools.

BARVIE (THE), a romantic rivulet of Perthshire, falling into the Earn near Crieff. See MONZIE.

BARWHINNOCK. See TWYNHOLM.

BASS (THE), a stupendous insulated rock, in the parish of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire. It stands in the mouth of the frith of Forth, about 1½ mile from the nearest part of the shore, and about 3½ miles north-east of the town of New Berwick. It measures fully a mile in circumference, and has a height of 420 feet above the surface of the water. Its north side is the loftiest and rises almost sheer up from the sea. Its south side has a somewhat conical form, and ascends with a moderate gradient from near the base. Its surface comprises about seven acres of grassy pasturage. A cavernous passage pierces a great limb of it from north-west to south-east, and can be traversed even at full tide in calm weather, but does not present any remarkable feature. The only landing-place is a flat shelving point on the south-east; and this was long commanded by a small fortalice now in ruins. The scenery of the south side of the frith, with the Bass in near view, is one of the most beautiful in Scotland. As Dr. Moir has said,

"Traced like a map, the landscape lies
In cultured beauty stretching wide;
There Pentland's green acclivities—
There ocean with its azure tide—
There Arthur's Seat, and, gleaming through,
Thy southern wing, Dunedin blue!
While in the orient, Lammer's daughters,
A distant giant range are seen—
North Berwick Law with cove of green
And Bass, among the waters."

An interesting volume, the joint production of five Edinburgh literati, was published several years ago, entitled, "The Bass Rock, its Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Geology, Martyrology, Zoology, and Botany." Mr. James Miller also gives a variety of curious legendary matter respecting the Bass in notes to a poem, published in 1825, and entitled "St. Baldred of the Bass." This St. Baldred seems to have been a Culdee hermit, of similar character to St. Mungo of Glasgow, with a reputation for good deeds which won him the title of the apostle of East Lothian, and is said to have died on the Bass in the year 606. But the earliest known proprietors of the rock—the earliest parties which appear connected with it in perfectly authentic record—are the ancient family of the Lauders: hence called 'the Lauders of the Bass.' There is a charter in existence in favour of Robert Lauder from William de Lambert, bishop of St. Andrews, dated 1316. This curious document sets forth that 'the island in the sea called the Bass is to be holden by the said Robert and his heirs, from us and our ancestors for ever, with all liberties, commodities, and easements, and with the pertinents, freely and quietly, in all and by all, without any reservation; paying, therefore, the said Robert and his heirs, to us and our successors at Tynningham, at the term of Whitsunday, yearly, one pound of white wax, in name of feu-favour, for all lands, services, and demands, which can be exacted or demanded by us and our successors for the said island with the pertinents.'

The Bass remained in the possession of the Lauders for several centuries. But about the middle of the seventeenth century, it belonged to the Laird of Waughton. Cromwell was then on the eve of his departure to invade Scotland; and a fear being entertained that the public records of the church would be in danger, it was proposed that the Bass might be made secure for the registers, as it had been in a former day of calamity! The proprietor 'most gladlie offered to receive them, promising his utmost

care to secure and preserve them from all danger.' But the precaution was in vain. The Bass soon submitted to the indomitable Cromwell; and in the following spring the Parliament ordered 'the Records of the Kirk,' to be packed up in cask 'and sent to the Tower, there to remain in the same custody that the other records that came from Scotland are.' These documents perished in the conflagration which occurred in the House of Commons in October 1833.

From the Laird of Waughton the Bass passed into the hands of Sir Andrew Ramsay, lord provost of Edinburgh, and great-great-grandfather of the present Sir John Dick Lauder, the lineal descendant of "the Lauders of the Bass." It was purchased from Sir Andrew in October, 1671, by Lauderdale, in name of the government, to be used as a state prison. A pamphleteer of that period, referring to the matter, says, "My Lord Lauderdale, to gratify Sir Andrew, moves the King, upon the pretence that the Bass was a place of strength, like to a castle in the moon, and of great importance, the only nest of solan geese in these parts, to buy the rock from Sir Andrew, at the rate of £4,000 sterling, and then obtains the command and profits of it, amounting to more than £100 sterling yearly, to be bestowed upon himself." The history of this rock now presents, for a number of years, a series of acts, most cruel and oppressive. About forty individuals, chiefly clergymen, were confined here, for periods ranging from two months to six years, on no other accusation than that they followed their own conscientious convictions in matters of religion, rather than yield compliance to the will of the King. A great part of the time spent here by the persecuted servants of God was spent in solitary confinement. No one was permitted to see his neighbour, and seldom were they allowed to leave their cells. Sometimes, indeed, they would be permitted, two by two, to walk on the rock above, and within the fortress; but this was more a precaution against the approach of bad health than the evidence of the cruelty of their persecutors relenting. Diseases were caught here by not a few, which cleaved to and enfeebled them for life; and the cell of the celebrated Colonel John Blackadder proved his grave.

The landing of the Prince of Orange in England, in 1688, changed the entire aspect of things. Yet for two years the Bass Rock held out for the exiled King. In 1690 it surrendered into the hands of the new government, but speedily, by accident, fell again into the hands of the adherents of James. A few young officers who had been taken prisoners at Cromdale, were imprisoned on the Bass. They soon formed a plan to take it by surprise, and succeeded. For several years, they contrived, with great bravery, to keep their ground, and every effort to dislodge them proved ineffectual. Their friends supplied them with provision from the shore; and as they grew more fearless, they plundered various merchant vessels, and made all pay tribute who came incautiously within range of the guns. The siege cost Fletcher of Saltoun, the new governor, a vast amount of trouble and expense; and it was not till two ships of war were despatched to cut off supplies, that the marauders were brought to the necessity of capitulating. By an ingenious stratagem, they succeeded in obtaining honourable and advantageous terms. Thus the Bass was the last place in Scotland that held out for James. After the surrender an order was issued that the fortress and buildings should be dismantled, and the cannon and ammunition removed; but this was not finally effected till 1701. The property of the Bass was acquired by President Dalrymple, from the Crown, by charter, in 1706, and

the island has ever since been in the uninterrupted possession of his family.

The Bass is frequently visited by parties of pleasure. The best season for visiting it is June or July. Boats are obtained at the keeper's house in the hamlet of Canty bay. Upon landing, which cannot be done with comfort except when the weather is fine, you are met by the wall of the fortress, which serves to enclose the patch of pasture where about a score and a half of sheep are grazing, and through which you pass by a door which is kept locked by the person who farms the island. Within the door you stand at the foot of a gentle declivity, covered with a thin coating of soil, which supports a rich though precarious pasture. Half way up the declivity stands an ancient chapel, built, as is supposed, on the site of the cell of St. Baldred. It has obviously seen several centuries; but it cannot claim an antiquity equal to that of the good hermit. The Bass, it appears, was once a parish; but where the parishioners came from it is hard to guess, unless we understand certain references in old documents to imply that it included the neighbouring parishes of Aldham (now Whitekirk), Tynningham, and Preston. Beyond the chapel there was, in the olden time, a garden, the fruit of which cheered and refreshed the good Mr. Fraser of Brea during his confinement on the rock. But now, both fruit-trees and flowers have disappeared, and not even a rose is left on its stalk, 'to mark where a garden had been.'

Several birds take up their abode on the Bass, the chief of which is the gannet or solan goose. It is smaller than a domestic goose, and ranker in flavour, owing perhaps to the fact that it feeds upon fish. It is the young bird only that is used. At one time the gannets were greatly in demand, but they are yearly becoming less so. The rent of the Bass is paid out of the proceeds of the young birds and the few sheep which it supplies with pasture. It was long believed that this was the only habitat of the gannet in Scotland; but this is now known to be a false impression, as several other rocky islands shelter them in large numbers. The birds make their nests on the surface of the rock, and along the shelves in the perpendicular cliffs. They are said to be very tame, nearly as much so as the penguins found on Possession Island by Sir James Ross, in his expedition to the Antarctic Ocean.

BASS OF INVERURY (THE), an earthen mound on the banks of the Ury in Aberdeenshire, said by tradition to have been once a castle which was walled up and covered with earth because the inhabitants were infected with the plague. It is defended against the stream by buttresses, which were built by the inhabitants of Inverury, who were alarmed by the following prophecy, ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer:

"Dee and Don, they shall run on,
And Tweed shall run and Tay;
And the bonny water of Ury
Shall bear the Bass away."

The inhabitants of Inverury sagaciously concluded that this prediction could not be accomplished without releasing the imprisoned pestilence; and, to guard against this fatal event, they raised ramparts against the encroachments of the stream. The notion of the plague, or pestilence, or black death, or other fearful epidemic, being buried in certain places, is one of the most common traditions in Scotland. "According to some accounts," says Leyden, "gold seems to have had a kind of chemical attraction for the matter of infection, and it is frequently represented as concentrating its virulence in a pot of gold. According to others, it seems to

have been regarded as a kind of spirit or monster, like the cockatrice, which it was deadly to look on."

BASSENDEN, an ancient parish, now comprised in the parish of Westruther, in the west of Berwickshire. It was a vicarage, and belonged to the nuns of Coldstream. The church, now in ruins, stood near the mansion-house, on the south-east; and the walls still enclose the burying-place of the Homes of Bassendean. Soon after the Reformation, Andrew Currie, vicar of Bassendean, conveyed to William Home, third son of Sir James Home, of Cowdenknows, "*terras ecclesiasticas, mansionem, et glebam vicarie de Bassendene*:" whereupon he obtained from James VI. a charter for the same, on the 11th of February, 1573-4. This William, who thus built his house upon church-lands, was the progenitor of the present family here; of whom George Home, a compatriot of the Duke of Argyle, was one of the most devoted supporters of Presbyterianism against the inroads of Episcopacy in the 17th century. See **WESTRUTHER**.

BASTAVOE. See **YELL**.

BATHAN'S. See **ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S**.

BATHGATE, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, and also the village of Armadale, in the west of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, and by the parishes of Torphichen, Linlithgow, Ecclesmachan, Livingston, and Whitburn. Its length westward is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 10,888 imperial acres. A considerable portion of the south-east, south, and west of the parish is almost a level; but the north-east is hilly. The soil is exceedingly variable, some very good, some very indifferent and intermixed with patches of moss and moor; and the climate is far from genial. But where the land is arable, it is in a good state of cultivation, and yields good crops of barley, oats, pease, and beans. Large tracts also are covered with thriving plantations, which tend greatly to heighten the beauty of the landscape and improve the climate. All the streams are small; and some go to the Avon, and others to the Almond. There was a lake of about 11 acres; but this was drained in 1853. The parish is very rich in useful minerals. It contains quarries of whinstone for road-metal, a quarry of excellent sandstone for building, two large lime-works, and several extensive coal mines. A peculiar kind of coal, or a bituminous shale, is worked at Boghead, about two miles west of the town; is exported, in large quantities, to the continent of Europe and other places; is used chiefly in the production of illuminating gas, paraffin oil, and solid paraffin; was mined, in years prior to 1866, at the rate of about 100,000 tons a-year; and was then computed to exist to only such limited extent that it would become nearly exhausted in about 8 or 9 years. Common coal, blackband ironstone, and grey ironstone are worked in the same field as this coal. A chemical work, for manufacturing paraffin oil and solid paraffin from the Boghead coal, and employing from 600 to 700 men, is about a mile south of the town. Another chemical work, for the same purpose, was erected shortly before 1865; and, together with brick-making and mining, employs between 300 and 400 persons. A third chemical work, for extracting oil and paraffin from a bituminous shale which abounds in its vicinity, was erected near the end of 1865, about 3 miles east of the town. A very rich iron ore was at one time worked on the estate of Couston by the Carron Company. A silver ore was for some time worked in one of the lime quarries, which still retains the name of Silver mine; but, after yielding a considerable quantity of silver, the ore became too poor for remunerating working, and now the

lime alone is wrought. Lead occurs in small veins. Fire clay is abundant. Mineral pitch lies in thin beds among the limestone. Calc-spar is plentiful; and heavy-spar, pearl-spar, Lydian stone, and chalcedony are occasionally found. There were formerly four grain mills, but there are now only two. There are five principal landowners. The estimated total value of annual produce in 1843 was £34,541. Assessed property in 1843, £12,975 4s. 7d.; valued rental in 1865, £40,449 7s. 1d.; of railways, £5,664 18s. The mid-road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, that which formerly was the shortest and most frequented line of communication between these cities, intersects the parish; four lines of railway, toward respectively Edinburgh, Borrowstownness, Airdrie, and Morningside, diverge from the town; and great railway extensions were either in progress or under consideration at the end of 1865, of a kind to affect materially the traffic of the parish. There are two railway stations at the town, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile asunder. Trains run thrice a-day to Edinburgh and to Glasgow, and twice a-day to Borrowstownness and to Morningside. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,593; in 1861, 10,134. Houses, 1,527.

This parish, anciently a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend in 1864, £215 15s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with 11s. 6d. of a mortification, and about £50 fees. There is also a free academy, conducted by four teachers, in which Latin, Greek, French, and other branches of education are taught. This institution originated in an ample bequest by Mr. John Newlands of Jamaica, a native of Bathgate; and occupies a handsome building, with connected yards, on a rising-ground a little to the south-east of the town. The number of pupils attending it in 1843 was 537. There are also schools connected with two of the public works. The ancient church of Bathgate was of modern value. Malcolm IV. granted to the monks of Holyrood the church of Bathgate, with a portion of land. Robert, the Diocesan, who died about the year 1159, also granted to it certain privileges, and subsequently the abbot and monks of Holyrood made a transfer of the church-property to the abbot and monks of Newbattle, which arrangement was confirmed in 1327 by Bishop Landels. The present parish-church was built in 1739, and underwent some alterations in 1780; and it is in tolerably good repair, and capable of accommodating 719 persons. There is also a church in connexion with the establishment at Armadale. There are two Free churches, the one in Bathgate, the other in Armadale; and the sums raised by their congregations in 1865 were £182 18s. 13d. and £193 7s. 9d. There are a United Presbyterian church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a Roman Catholic church in Bathgate, and an Episcopalian church and a Wesleyan chapel in Armadale.

The **TOWN OF BATHGATE** stands nearly in the centre of the parish, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, and at the termini of the Bathgate railways, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Blackburn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Linlithgow, 18 west-south-west of Edinburgh, and 24 east-north-east of Glasgow. Its situation is pleasant. The hilly grounds adjacent to it on the north and east, and the beautiful park of Balbardie in its northern vicinity, give it a cheerful aspect. The town consists of two parts, the old and the new. The old town is built on a steep ridge, and the streets are narrow and crooked. The new town is built on a regular plan, and has a good appearance. Much extension has been made, and great additional stir has arisen, from the opening

of the railways, and from the operation of the neighbouring mines and works. Many handsome shops and fine new dwelling-houses meet the eye; the churches, the academy, the gas-work, a distillery, and a brewery are conspicuous; and the corn exchange, the office of the Royal Bank, and the office of the Union Bank are recent and ornamental. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and has become important as a central corn-market for Linlithgowshire and the adjoining counties. Fairs, well attended, are held on the Wednesday after Whitsunday, old style, and the Wednesday after Martinmas, old style; fairs, poorly attended, are held on the fourth Wednesday of June and the fourth Wednesday of October; and three other fairs are allowed by statute, but are not held. The town has offices of the National Bank, the Royal Bank, the Union Bank, and the Clydesdale Bank. It has also a savings' bank, several friendly societies, and a total abstinence society; and there is a library connected with the academy. A sheriff small debt court is held on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. There is a small prison; but it has fallen into disrepair, and is now used only for a night or so till a prisoner can be conveyed to Linlithgow.

Bathgate was erected into a burgh of barony by act of parliament in 1824. The governing body appointed by the act was a provost, three bailies, twelve councillors, and a treasurer; and in the first election, these were chosen by all the persons, whether within the burgh or not, who had subscribed £1 or more toward the expense of the act; but in all future elections, they were to be changed partially, on the first Tuesday of September every year, in the following manner. The provost, the treasurer, the eldest and third bailies, and the four eldest councillors were to go out, and their places to be filled by open votes. The proprietor of the lands and barony of Bathgate, whether a burgess or not, was to be entitled to one vote; and he further might fill up the office of third baillie, if he choose, but he required to fill it with a person who had been provost, baillie, or treasurer within the previous three years, or who had been a councillor within two years. The other voters were to be all resident persons who had been admitted burgesses, and were at the same time proprietors, feuars, or occupiers of houses of at least £3 of yearly rent; and the burgesses were either all who had paid £1 toward the expense of the act, or who, while renting £3 or upwards, had paid an entrance-fee fixed by the magistrates and council, and not exceeding two guineas. The act also contained detailed regulations for lighting with gas, for paving the streets, and for a system of police, and authorized an annual assessment to be made, not exceeding one shilling in the pound. But, in 1865, by a small majority, the general police act was adopted; and, though some talk arose of bringing an action of reduction on the ground of informality, yet commissioners were appointed and other steps taken to carry out the new act. Population of the town in 1831, 2,581; in 1861, 4,827. Houses, 748.

Bathgate lays claim to a considerable antiquity, having been part of the extensive possessions given by King Robert Bruce as the dowry of his daughter, Lady Margery, to Walter, high-steward of Scotland, in 1616. Walter himself died here in 1328, at one of his chief residences, the site of which may be still seen marked by three stunted fir-trees. Some of the inhabitants suffered hardship and loss in the times of the persecution; and the insurgent army of the Covenanters passed a disastrous night here on their march from the west to Rullion Green. The town, with a territory around it, was anciently a sheriffdom in itself,—a distinction which it probably

obtained from its connexion with the royal family; and indeed it still is in law a sheriffdom in itself,—only that the sheriff of Linlithgowshire is always also the sheriff of Bathgate. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, John, Earl of Hopetoun, claimed £2,000 for his right to this sheriffdom.

BATHGATE AND EDINBURGH RAILWAY. This work commences at Bathgate, and proceeds by Bracelet Hall and Clifton to a junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway at a point a little west of the Ratho station. It is about 10½ miles in length. A branch goes off from it at Houston to Uphall, intended for Binny Quarry. The two first miles of it are on a dead level, and the rest have gradients varying from 1 in 704 to 1 in 110. The cuttings and embankments are comparatively light; and there is a viaduct of about 160 yards in length across the Almond. There are three stations for respectively Livingston, Houston, and Broxburn.

BATTIE'S BOG. See DUNSE.

BATTIE'S DEN. See PANBRIDE.

BATTLE DYKES. See OATHLAW.

BATTLEHILL, in the parish of Annan, Dumfries-shire, said to have received its name from a bloody engagement which took place here betwixt the Scots and English, in which the latter were cut off to a man. A strong mineral spring was recently discovered here.

BATTLEHILL, a hill on the mutual border of the parishes of Drumblade and Huntly, Aberdeen-shire, said to have acquired its name from a conflict which took place on it, in the olden time, between the Cummins and the Gordons.

BATTLEKNOWES. See WHITSOME.

BATTLELAW. See BALMERINO.

BATTOCK (MOUNT), a conspicuous summit of the Grampians, elevated 3,465 feet above sea-level, and situated at the point where the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, and Aberdeen meet. See GRAMPAINS (THE).

BATTURRICK. See KILMARONOCK.

BAY OF MARTYRS. See IONA.

BAYHEAD, a suburb of the town of Stornoway, in the Outer Hebrides. See STORNOWAY.

BAYNETON. See BANETON.

BEALOGH-NAMBO, a magnificent pass across the northern shoulder of Ben-Venue, leading into the district on the south side of Loch Katrine. It appears to have been formed by the partial separation of this side of the mountain from the rest, and composes an exceedingly sublime piece of scenery.

BEANSTON. See PRESTONKIRK.

BEATH, an inland parish, containing the villages of Cowdenbeath, Kelty, and Oakfield, in the west of Fifeshire. Its post-town is Blairadam. It is bounded by the parishes of Cleish, Balingry, Auchtertool, Aberdour, Dalgetty, and Dunfermline. Its length is about 4 miles, and its breadth about 3. The surface is rugged and hilly, but not mountainous. Its highest ground is the beautiful hill of Beath on the south-west boundary, which commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect. A shallow and tame lake, called Loch Fitty, lies on the western boundary, and sends eastward, through the centre of the parish, a principal tributary of the Orr. The Kelty, a head-water of that river, flows along part of the northern border. Three collieries and a lime-work are in operation. The total yearly value of all the produce of the parish, was estimated in 1836 at £13,947. Assessed property in 1865, £11,782 2s. There are thirteen landowners; the chief of whom are the Earl of Moray and Mr. Dewar. The Edinburgh and Perth road traverses the parish northward; and the Dunfermline branch of what is now the North British railway traverses it east-

ward, and has a station in it at Cowdenbeath. Population in 1831, 921; in 1861, 2,390. Houses, 416.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £183 17s. 10d.; glebe, £17. Schoolmaster's salary is £52 10s., with about £30 fees, and a house and garden. In the minutes of session of this parish it is recorded, that "the first place of meeting that ever the Protestant lords of Scotland had for the covenant and reformation was at the kirk of Baith." Yet it appears from the same record—of which a long and curious extract is given in the New Statistical Account—that this kirk was long neglected after the Reformation, and being unsupplied by any minister, the parishioners were accustomed to assemble "to heere a pyper play upone the Lord's daye, which was the daye of their profaine mirth, not being in the workes of their calling." There is a Free church at Kelty; attendance, 70; yearly sum raised in 1853, £44 11s. 1½d.

BEATON'S MILL. See NENANS (St.).

BEATTOCK, a place of thoroughfare in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfries-shire. It is situated in the vale of Evan Water, on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and on the line of the Caledonian railway, 2 miles south-south-west of Moffat, and 60½ south by west of Edinburgh. It was formerly a stage on the great south road, and has an excellent large inn; and is now the railway station for Moffat, and has an elegant station-house in the early English style of architecture. In its near vicinity are Loch-House tower and the neat modern village of Craigielands.

BEAUFORT. See KILTARLITY.

BEAULY, a village, with a post-office, and with a station on the Highland railway, in the parish of Kilmorack, Inverness-shire. It stands at the debouch of Strathglass, and on the north side of the river Beauly, near its influx into Loch Beauly, 12 miles west of Inverness. Its situation is pleasant. Its principal street consists for the most part of slated houses, and contains some well-stocked shops. Many new houses have been built since 1841. The harbour is small, and admits vessels of 50 tons burden. The village has a Roman Catholic chapel, and a branch-office of the North of Scotland Bank, and is the constant residence of a sheriff-officer; and it has an intimate connexion with the fairs of the Moor of Ord. See ORD. This village was the market-town of the old barons of Lovat. In the immediate neighbourhood, near the brink of the river, are the remains of the old priory of Beauly, which was founded by Bisset of Lovat, in 1230, for monks of the order of Valliscaullium. The Frasers, Chisholms, Mackenzies of Gairloch, and several other families, have their burial-place here. About 2 miles west of Beauly are the celebrated falls of Kilmorack. Population of the village, 917.

BEAULY (THE), a river of Inverness-shire, principally formed by the union of the Farrer from Glen Farrer, and the Glass river, which gives the name of Strathglass to the entire strath through which the Beauly flows. These two streams unite at Erchless castle; and the Beauly formed by them flows in a winding course of about 10 miles in length, and with frequent narrowings and widenings, north-eastward, to Loch Beauly. The road from Inverness to Beauly is carried across this river by a bridge of 5 arches, with a waterway of 240 feet, known as the Lovat bridge, and built by the Parliamentary commissioners in 1810. There is an excellent salmon-fishery at the mouth of the Beauly.

BEAULY (LOCH), the upper basin or inner division of the Moray frith. Its northern shores are in

Ross-shire; the southern, in Inverness-shire. Its length, from the mouth of the Beauly river to the narrow part which connects it with the lower basin of the Moray frith at Kessock ferry is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2 miles. Its shores are low and well-cultivated. The Caledonian canal enters its lower parts at Clachnaharry, a little west of Inverness. See CALEDONIAN CANAL.

BEAUMONT. See MOREBATTLE.

BEDEN-NA-BEAN. See ARGYLESHERE.

BEDRULE, a parish containing the three small villages of Bedrule, Newton, and Rewcastle, in the centre of Roxburghshire. Its post-town is Jedburgh. It is bounded by the parishes of Jedburgh, Hobkirk, Cavers, Minto, and Ancrum. Its length, from north to south, is upwards of 4 miles; and its breadth is between 2 and 3 miles. The Teviot traces the northern boundary, and the Rule traces the western one. The surface consists of the alluvial flats of these rivers, and of bold lofty hill-screens on the south and east; and comprises nearly equal proportions of arable land, pasture, and moorland. A grand feature over all the east is the broad-based, high-crested, far-seeing Dunian. See DUNIAN. The valley of the Teviot here is rich and beautiful, and the vale of the Rule is narrow and picturesque. See TEVIOT and RULE. The village of Bedrule stands on Rule Water 2½ miles from Denholm and 3½ from Jedburgh. It was once a sort of military town, and was burnt in 1544 by an incursion of the English; but it is now a strictly rural place, with modern houses, and a farm-stead-like appearance. Population in 1851, 111. The chief of the family of Turnbull—a branch of the very ancient family of Rule—had his principal residence at Bedrule castle in ancient times. This stronghold was pleasantly situated behind the church, on the bank of the river,—a situation from which are seen distinctly to the north-west, the most elevated tops of some of the hills near Ettrick and Yarrow, and the Eildons near Melrose abbey; the Reidswyre to the south-east; and south-westward, the same frontier tract whence the Liddel derives its source, which, after uniting with the Ewes and the Esk, falls into the Solway frith. The view is more confined towards the east and the west; yet in these directions are seen the top of Dunian and the entire ascent of Ruberslaw, the former having an elevation of 1,031 feet, the latter of 1,419 feet above sea-level. The castle of Bedrule no longer exists. Newton was anciently the property of a family of the surname of Ker, who appear to have been cadets of Fernihirst. There was also a house of strength here, now likewise demolished; but the beautiful avenues of venerable trees still remaining bespeak to the passing traveller something of the consequence and taste of its former inhabitants. Rewcastle, situated upon a more elevated ground than either Bedrule or Newton, is considered by some as a place of great antiquity. Indeed, it is said, that the courts of justice were originally held here, and afterwards removed to Jedburgh. Fulton also was once a place of consequence, but now survives only in some remains of its tower. There are vestiges of a regular encampment, on an elevated ground almost at an equal distance between Bedrule and Newton; from its figure it appears to have been British. There is another at the distance of about half-a-mile to the eastward, which seems to have been Roman. The roads from Hawick to Kelso and Jedburgh traverse the lower part of the parish; and a road goes up the vale of the Rule. Population of the parish in 1831, 309; in 1861, 222. Houses, 41. Assessed property in 1865, £3,782 10s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Hume of

Ninewells. Stipend, £148 9s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50 with fees. The church was built about the year 1803, and has about 140 sittings.

BEE (Locu), a large irregular inlet of the sea, in the northern part of the island of South Uist. It is nearly connected with Loch Skipport on the eastern side of the island, by a long narrow arm running along the eastern base of Ben Phorster.

BEG (THE). See **SHEE** (THE).

BEGLIE (Wicks of), a celebrated pass in the Ochils, in the parish of Dron, in Perthshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of Abernethy, and a little to the west of the great road leading from Queensferry to Perth, through Glentworth. Sir Walter Scott, in the opening chapter of 'St. Valentine's Day,' in the second series of the 'Chronicles of the Canongate,' describes this spot as commanding a matchless view of 'the fair city of Perth,' and its beautiful environs; but the truth is, that no part of Perth, or its Inches, nor even the stupendous rock of Kinnoull, can be seen from the Wicks properly so called,—the beautiful and picturesque hill of Moredun or Moncrieff completely intercepting the view of any of these objects. The view from the Wicks, however, is most magnificent, and well-repays the labour of the ascent and circuit. Immediately beneath is stretched out the delightful vale of Strathearn, with the river from which it takes its name winding along till it loses itself in the Tay; while to the right, the whole extent of that garden of Scotland, the carse of Gowrie, is in full view, with the expansive estuary of the Tay even to its confluence with the ocean,—not to mention the innumerable objects of minor interest which lie scattered on the foreground, and the magnificent range of the Grampians in the farthest distance. It is not, however, until the traveller on this line of road arrive at a place called Cloven Crag, 4 miles nearer Perth, and immediately adjoining the west end of Moredun, that the view described in the novel breaks upon his astonished sight; or that the scene in the direction of Perth, however beautiful, excites the emotion of wonder, or could have called forth the exclamation of the Romans. The mistake appears to have arisen from the author having in his memory combined the views from both stations; and when we consider that both possess many points in common,—are both on the same road, and within a few miles of the other,—and that Scott's recollections were those of more than half-a-century's wear and tear, the mistake is very naturally accounted for.

BEIL GRANGE, a village in the parish of Stenton, Haddingtonshire.

BEITH, a parish partly in Renfrewshire but chiefly in Ayrshire. It contains a post-town of its own name, and the villages of Gateside, Northbar, and Burnhouse. It is bounded by the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Neilston, Dunlop, Kilwinning, Dalry, and Kilbirnie. It has a triangular outline, and measures 4 miles in extreme length. It comprises part of the watershed between the basin of the Clyde and the river systems of Ayrshire. A small ridge of hills, with summits elevated from about 500 to 652 feet above the level of the sea, extends along the north-east border; and thence the general surface declines with gentle undulations, to the west and south-west. The tops of the hills command a gorgeous and very extensive prospect southward to the hills of Carrick and around Ailsa Craig, south-westward to the peaks of Arran, north-westward to the serrated ridges of Cowal, and northward to Benlomond and the frontier masses of the Perthshire Grampians; but the parish does not contain within itself any other kind of scenery than the simply pleasant or the gently beautiful, or such as

arises from good soil and superior cultivation. The land is possessed by upwards of 150 heritors, many of whom farm their own property, and have greatly enhanced its value by skill and labour. A narrow strath, or continuous depression, extends westward from the course of the Cart at and below Paisley to the course of the Garnock at and below Kilwinning, presenting a remarkable natural facility of overland communication between the river Clyde and the bay of Ayr; and the highest part of it, with an extreme elevation of only about 95 feet above the level of the sea, lies along the western part of the parish of Beith. It was along this strath that the Ardrossan canal was to have been cut; and it is along this that the Glasgow and Ayr railway goes. But great difficulty was experienced in constructing the railway here, on account of the softness of the ground; and the line had to be supported on pile-work. Kilbirnie Loch lies in the highest part of the strath. It is more than a mile long and about half-a-mile broad; and it contains trout, perches, and pikes, and is frequented in hard winters by various kinds of aquatic birds. An excellent limestone, containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of pure carbonate of lime, and seeming to consist almost wholly of ancient shells, is very extensively worked and exported for manure, and at the same time has the hardness and other properties of coarse marble, so as to be in considerable request also for architectural purposes. Coal also is mined; clay ironstone is abundant; and sandstone and whinstone are quarried. The botany of the parish comprises a wide range of plants, particularly of rare flowering beauties. Two of the most conspicuous residences are Caldwell House and Woodside. The antiquities challenge the attention of the curious, but are not popularly interesting. The Castle of Giffen, indeed, was long a remarkable object in the district, being a square tower, 40 feet high, surmounting an eminence of 150 feet in the vicinity of the strath; but it fell in 1838. The real rental of the landward part of the parish is estimated in the New Statistical Account in 1839 at £10,000. The staple rural produce is cheese; and this is equal to the best Dunlop, and brings the highest price in the Glasgow market. Population in 1831, 5,117; in 1861, 5,775. Houses, 659. Assessed property in 1843, £15,140 9s. 7d.; in 1860, £20,521.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £251 5s. 11d.; glebe, £130. Unappropriated teinds, £447 18s. 9d. The old glebe—upon which a part of the town now stands—was exchanged in 1727, by contract between the Earl of Eglinton, the presbytery of Irvine, and the incumbent, for a small farm near the town of Beith, consisting of 31 acres 3 roods. Schoolmaster's salary, £70 with fees. The parish church was built in 1807; sittings 1,250. It would appear, that the old church was built soon after the Reformation. The third minister of Beith, after the Revolution, was Dr. William Leechman, principal of the University of Glasgow, in 1736; who, in 1744, was succeeded by Dr. John Witherspoon, afterwards president of Princetown college, New Jersey. There is a Free church; yearly sum raised in 1865, £210 18s. 11½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, built in 1784 and 1816, and containing 849 and 498 sittings. There is also an Evangelical Union chapel. There are a Free church school, a United Presbyterian school, two industrial, and six private schools. Before the Reformation, there were two chapels for public worship in this parish; one where the present church now stands, and the other upon the lands of Treehorn, one end of which remains entire. This chapel, with two acres of land adjoining to

it, belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, as appears from a charter under the great seal, dated 1594.

THE TOWN OF BEITH stands on the road from Paisley to Saltcoats about a mile east of the nearest point of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, 4 miles west-north-west of Dunlop, 5 north-east by north of Dalry, and 11 south-west by south of Paisley. It stands on an eminence, presents a jaunty appearance from the railway, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The parish church is a handsome building, with a tower. The lower story of the town-house consists of shops; but the upper story is a large hall, which is used as a public reading-room, and as the court-room of justice of peace courts, and sheriff small debt courts. The town has three inns,—the Saracen's Head, the Crown, and the Star; and it has branch-offices of the Commercial Bank, the Union Bank, and the Clydesdale Bank. It has also a reading-room, a public library, and a bowling-green,—the last formed in 1864. A branch railway from it to the Crofthead and Kilmarnock line was authorized in 1865. Markets are held on Fridays, and fairs four times a-year.

About the time of the Revolution or a little earlier, Beith is said to have contained only 5 dwelling-houses and the manse. But in 1759 it had about 700 examinable inhabitants, and in 1788 nearly 1,500. About the time of the union of the two kingdoms, a trade in linen cloth was introduced into this place, which became so considerable that the Beith markets were frequented by merchants from the neighbouring towns every week. About the year 1730, the linen business, which had greatly declined, was succeeded by a considerable trade in linen-yarn. The Beith merchants purchased the yarn made in the country around, and sold it to the Paisley and Glasgow manufacturers. This trade, when carried to its greatest extent, about the year 1760, is supposed to have amounted to £16,000 sterling yearly: and though it has long been upon the decline, linen yarn is still a considerable article of merchandise. From 1777 to 1789, the manufacture of silk gauze was carried on to a great extent. The present pursuits of manufacture and commerce are remarkably various, and might almost be said to comprise more or less of everything Scottish. Leather-making and the corn-trade are prominent in the town itself; and thread-making, flax-spinning, and bleaching are prominent in the neighbouring villages. Population in 1861, 3,420. Houses, 336.

BELHAVEN, a village in the parish of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. It stands about a mile west of the town of Dunbar, but is included by the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. It is intersected by the great post-road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and is close upon the sea, at the head of a small bay which in ancient times formed the haven of Dunbar. It is the watering-place of Dunbar; and in its vicinity are a number of elegant villas. It gives the title of Lord to a branch of the family of Hamilton. In 1647, Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill was created Lord Belhaven and Stenton. The title is now borne by a descendant of Hamilton of Wishaw. A strong sulphurous spring was not long ago discovered here. It contains sulphur and hydrogen gas in considerable quantity; the muriates of lime and soda; and sulphate and muriate of magnesia both in large quantity. An attempt was made in 1815 to establish a cotton factory at Belhaven, but failed. Population in 1861, 405.

BELHELVIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the coast of the Aberdeen district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the

German ocean, and by the parishes of Foveran, New Machar, and Old Machar. Its greatest length, northward, is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The distance of its centre from Aberdeen is about 7 miles. All the coast is a beach of fine sand, flanked by bent-clad sand-hills. A narrow belt of land lies beyond this, with sandy soil and sweet short grass, kept always in pasture, and so nearly level that the Government engineers for surveying Scotland selected it for measuring their base line of 5 miles and 100 feet. The surface farther inland rises gradually to the west, and is diversified with small low hills and hilly ridges; and the western boundary is a continuous ridge, with summits of about 800 feet above the level of the sea. A number of rivulets rise in the interior; and there is an abundance of springs of excellent water. There is a great deposit of serpentine, called Portsoy marble or Verde d'Ecosse, near Milldens. A great part of this parish formerly belonged to the Earl of Panmure, on whose forfeiture in 1715 it was purchased by the York Building company. In 1782 it was again sold, by order of the court of session, in sixteen different lots, since which partition a rapid improvement has taken place on the district. The road from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Fraserburgh passes through the interior. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, are held on the last Tuesday of April, old style, on the day in July before Aikey, and on the second Tuesday of October, old style. Population in 1831, 1,621; in 1861, 1,807. Houses, 370. Assessed property in 1843, £7,317; in 1860, £9,054.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £179 12s. 10d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary is £50, with £16 10s. fees and house and garden. The parish church is an old building, and contains 519 sittings. There is a Free church at Belhelvie, and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £121 2s. 3d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Shiels, built in 1791, and containing 330 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools.

BELLA (THE). See LUGAR (THE).

BELLADROM. See KILTARLITY.

BELL-CRAIG. See MOFFAT.

BELLEVILLE. See ALVIE.

BELLIE, a parish partly in Morayshire and partly in Banffshire. The Morayshire section contains the town of Fochabers; and the Banffshire section contains the villages of Auchinhalrig, Dal-lachy, Bogmoor, and Tugnet, and a part of the Braes of Enzie. The parish is bounded on the north by the Moray frith, on the west by the river Spey, and on other sides by the parishes of Rathven, Keith, and Boharm. Its greatest length, northward, is nearly 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 4. A considerable portion of the area is contained within the ancient banks of the river Spey, which has greatly shifted its channels at different periods. At Gordon castle, which lies between the old and the new course of the river, these banks are near a mile distant from each other; but they gradually widen in their approach to the sea, and where the river falls into the frith, are nearly 2 miles asunder. This district suffered severely during the great floods in 1829. GORDON CASTLE, well known to be one of the noblest palaces in Britain, and which attracts the notice of all travellers, will be described in a separate article. About a mile north of Gordon castle, and 3 south of the frith, on a high bank, is the churchyard of Bellie, where stood the parish church till 1797. A capital salmon-fishery is here upon the Spey, the yearly value of which, in 1860, was £2,519. Value of all produce in 1842, £29,108. Assessed property in 1860, £8,443. Population of the

Banffshire section in 1831, 1,151; in 1861, 977. Houses, 210. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 2,432; in 1861, 2,292. Houses, 500.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and Synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £181; glebe, £33. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with a share of the Dick bequest, and with £40 a-year in lieu of school fees from the bequest of Alexander Milne, a native of the parish, who died in America, and left about £20,000 for free schools in Bellie. A suite of schools, called Milne's Institution, was built, from that bequest, at Fochabers in 1846; is conducted by a rector, three other masters, and a sewing mistress; and forms a splendid structure, in the Tudor style, with a commodious dwelling for the rector, who has a flourishing boarding-school. The parochial school is now at Bogmoor. The parish church is at Fochabers. A Free church, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel also are at Fochabers; and a Roman Catholic chapel is at Auchinhallrig. Yearly sum raised at the Free church in 1865, £161 9s. 1d.

BELL-ROCK, a reef in the German ocean formerly called The Scape, and the Inch Cape, situated in 56° 26' N lat., and 2° 23' W long.; about 12 miles south-east of Arbroath, and 30 north-west of St. Abb's Head; in the direct track of navigation, to vessels entering either the frith of Forth or the frith of Tay, and formerly much dreaded by the mariner as the most dangerous spot on the eastern coast of Scotland, or perhaps upon the whole coast of Great Britain. The rock is a red sandstone, apparently of the same formation with the Redhead in Forfarshire, from which it is 11 miles distant. Its angle of inclination with the horizon is about 15°, and it dips towards the south-east. The reef is altogether about 2,000 feet in length, of which at spring-tide ebbs a portion of about 427 feet in length, by 230 in breadth, is uncovered to a height of about 4 feet; but at high water the whole is covered to the depth of 12 feet. At low water of spring-tides, and at the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, there are about 3 fathoms water. Tradition relates that the abbots of the ancient monastery of Arbroath caused a bell to be so fixed upon the rock that it was rung by the motion of the waves, and thus warned the mariner of impending danger: it also adds that a Dutch captain carried away the bell, and, as retribution for his offence, was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew. This tradition, if we mistake not, forms the plot of a popular melodrama.

The necessity of erecting a lighthouse upon this rock was powerfully shown in the year 1799, when about seventy vessels were wrecked upon the coast of Scotland. The Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses took up the matter; and, after many preliminary arrangements, Mr. Stevenson, the scientific engineer of the Lighthouse Board, erected the present edifice from his own design, but on the principle of the Eddystone Lighthouse, between the years 1807 and 1811. All the stones were shaped and prepared in the workyard at Arbroath; and the several courses having been dovetailed, and connected together by joggles of stone and oaken trenails, the whole building, when erected upon the rock, and properly fixed and cramped, was constituted into one solid mass, from the centre to the circumference. This lighthouse is of circular form, and built of granite and sandstone; the former being used for the foundation and exterior casing, and the latter for the interior work. The masonry is 100 feet in height; and including the light-room, which is of cast-iron, the entire height is 115 feet. Its diameter at the base is 42 feet, and at the top 13 feet.

The ascent from the rock to the entrance door, which immediately surmounts the *solid* part of the building (30 feet in height), is by a trap-ladder; and thence to the first apartment, containing the water, fuel, &c., of the light keepers, by a circular staircase. There are five apartments above the water-room; the light-room store, the kitchen, the bedroom, the library, and the light-room itself. All the windows have double sash frames glazed with plate-glass, and protected by storm shutters; for although the light-room is full 88 feet above the medium level of the tide, and is defended by a projecting cornice, or balcony (with cast-iron network), yet the sea-spray, in gales of wind, is driven against the glass so forcibly, that it becomes necessary to close the whole of the dead-lights to windward. The light-room is of octagonal form, 15 feet high, and 12 feet in diameter, and covered with a dome roof, surmounted by a ball. The frame-work is of cast-iron, and the plate-glass a quarter of an inch thick, and measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches. The burners are argand, placed in the focus of silver-plated reflectors, hollowed to the parabolic curve by the process of hammering, each reflector measuring 24 inches over the lips. These reflectors are arranged upon a frame with four faces, or sides, two of which are fitted with shades of red-stained plate-glass. The frame revolves upon a perpendicular axis, and thus exhibits, alternately a red light and a bright natural light; and both kinds may be seen, in a clear atmosphere, at six or seven leagues distance. During storms, or in foggy weather, the reflector machinery is made to ring two large bells (each weighing about 12 cwt.), in order to warn the seaman of his danger, when too nearly approaching the rock. The cost of the whole pile was £61,331, toward which government lent a sum of £30,000.

Sometimes the windows of the light-room are broken by sea-birds. Thus about 10 o'clock on a night of February, 1842, a large herring-gull struck one of the south-east windows with such force, that two of the plates of glass were shattered to pieces and scattered over the floor, to the great alarm of the keeper on watch and the other two inmates of the house, who rushed instantly to the light-room. An album is kept at the lighthouse, wherein a distinguished poet wrote as follows:

"*Pharos loquitur.*"

Far in the bosom of the deep,
O'er these wild shelves my watch I keep;
A ruddy gem of changeful light
Bound on the dusky brow of night;
The seaman bids my lustre hail,
And scorns to strike his timorous sail."

BELLSHILL, a post-office village in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. It is situated on the south-west border of the great mineral-field of the county; and many of its inhabitants are colliers or iron-workers. It stands 9 miles south-east of Glasgow, on the road thence to Edinburgh by Whitburn. Here is an United Presbyterian church, with a manse and glebe. Sittings in the church, 812; at attendance, 650. Here also is a Congregational chapel, with an attendance of about 200. Population of the village in 1841, 1,013; in 1861, 2,945.

BELLSMAINS, a hamlet in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire.

BELLSQUARRY, a village in the parish of Mid Calder, about 2 miles west of the town of Mid Calder, Edinburghshire. Population, 120.

BELLSTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Methven, Perthshire.

BELTREES (NEWTOWN OF), a hamlet in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. Population 58.

BELLYCLONE, a village in the parish of Mardoch, Perthshire.

BELLYMIRE. See **CHIIRSIDE**.

BELMONT, one of the Sidlaw hills, in Forfarshire, rising to the height of 759 feet above the level of the sea.

BELMONT CASTLE. See **MEIGLE**.

BELMONT HOUSE. See **UNST**.

BELNAHUA, an island in the parish of Jura, Inner Hebrides, Argyshire. It measures only about a mile in circumference, and is almost a barren rock, but is valuable on account of its slate-quarry, and has about 150 inhabitants.

BELRINNES, or **BENRINNES**. See **ABERLOUR**.

BELSES, a village and a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, in the parish of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, 5 miles south of Newton St. Boswells, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Hawick.

BELTON, an ancient rectory in the shire of Haddington, now comprehended in the parish of Dunbar. It is situated on a small stream, the Biel, at the distance of about 3 miles south-west of the town of Dunbar.

BELTONFORD, a hamlet with a post-office, in the parish of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. It is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of the town of Dunbar, on the road thence to Haddington.

BEMERSYDE. See **MERTON**.

BEN, a rugged mountain or hill. The word is used as a prefix in very many descriptive Scottish names,—whether of mountains, as Benmore, ‘the great mountain,’ Benlaidh, ‘the mountain of the fawns,’—or of tracts designated from hills, as Bendochy, ‘the hill of good prospect,’ Benholme, ‘the hill of meadowy land.’

BENABHRAGIDH, a mountain in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire, in the vicinity of Dunrobin castle, rising to 1,300 feet above sea-level. It is composed of red transition sandstone and breccia.

BENABOURD, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeenshire, and the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. It is adjacent to Benmacdhui, and forms one of the culminating group of the eastern Grampians. Its altitude above sea-level is 3,940 feet.

BENABOURD, a lofty mountain in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyshire.

BENACHALLY, a mountain in the north of Stormont, Perthshire, about 5 miles north-east of Birnam, having an altitude of 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. On its northern side, at an elevation of about 900 feet, is a lake about a mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. In its eastern face is a large cavern called the Drop, and having a continual dropping of water from the roof. The summit of the mountain commands a splendid view of Stormont, of Strathmore, of a vast extent of the Grampians, and of the inland side of the Sidlaws and the Ochils; it also commands remote, romantic, and dim glimpses of the Pentlands and the Lammermoors.

BENACHAOLIS. See **JURA**.

BENACHIE. See **BENNOCHIE**.

BENAGEN, a bulky mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Boharm, Banffshire, and the parish of Rothes, Morayshire, immediately east of the Spey, and about 7 miles south of Fochabers.

BENALDER, a wild and lofty range of the central Grampians, on the southern border of the parish of Laggan and county of Inverness. It extends between Loch Laggan and Loch Erich. It is as lofty as the Monadhleagh range, and far more picturesque. It was the favourite haunt of the red deer or mountain stag previous to the introduction of the sheep husbandry. Here, too, Prince Charles

Stuart lay concealed several weeks previous to his escape from Scotland in the French frigate.

BENAN, a mountain in the parish of Straiton, in Ayrshire, about half-a-mile south of Straiton village. Altitude 1,150 feet.

BENANOIR, one of the peaks of Jura, having an altitude of 2,420 feet above sea-level, according to Pennant, or 2,340 according to Dr. Walker. Pennant ascended this mountain—which he calls Beinn-an-Gir, or ‘the Mountain of Gold’—and describes the task as one of much labour and difficulty. The best ascent to it is from the bay of the Small isles, passing Corrabhain, the most precipitous but lowest of the cluster. It is composed, Pennant says, “of vast stones, slightly covered with mosses near the base, but all above bare, and unconnected with each other. The whole seems a cairn, the work of the sons of Saturn; and Ovid might have caught his idea from this hill, had he seen it.”

*Affectasse ferunt regnum celeste gigantes,
Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.*

Gain the top, and find our fatigues fully recompensed by the grandeur of the prospect from this sublime spot. Jura itself afforded a stupendous scene of rock, varied with little lakes innumerable. From the west side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock, terminating in the sea, called the Slide of the Old Hag. Such appearances are very common in this island and in Jura, and in several parts of North Britain, and the north of Ireland, and all supposed to be of volcanic origin, being beds of lava of various breadths, from three feet to near seventy. Their depth is unknown; and as to length, they run for miles together, cross the sounds, and often appear on the opposite shores. They frequently appear three or four feet above the surface of the ground, so that they are called on that account whin-dikes, forming natural dykes or boundaries. The fissures were left empty from earliest times. It is impossible to fix a period when some tremendous volcanic eruption happened, like that which of late years infested Iceland with such fatal effects, and filled every chasm and every channel with the liquid lava. Such a stream poured itself into these fissures, and having cooled and consolidated, remains evident proofs of the share which fire had in causing the wondrous appearances we so frequently meet with and so greatly admire. In a certain bay in the isle of Mull, there remains a fissure which escaped receiving the fiery stream. The sides are of granite: the width only nine or ten feet; the depth not less than a hundred and twenty. It ranges north by west, and south by east to a vast extent; and appears against a correspondent fissure on the opposite shore. In the Phil. Trans. Tab. iv. is a view of this tremendous gap, together with the two stones which have accidentally fell, and remained hitched near the top of the northern extremity. These, and numbers of other volcanic curiosities in the Hebrides, are well-described by Abraham Mills, Esq. of Macclesfield, who in 1788 visited several of the islands, and in the lxxxth vol. of the Phil. Trans. has favoured the public with his ingenious remarks. To the south appeared Islay, extended like a map beneath us; and beyond that, the north of Ireland; to the west, Gigha and Car, Cantyre, and Arran, and the frith of Clyde bounded by Ayrshire; an amazing tract of mountains to the north-east as far as Benlomond; Skarba finished the northern view; and over the Western ocean were scattered Colonsay and Oransay, Mull, Iona, and its neighbouring group of isles; and still farther the long extents of Tiree and Col just apparent. On the summit are several lofty cairns,

not the work of devotion, but idle herds, or curious travellers. Even this vast heap of stones was not uninhabited; a hind passed along the sides full speed, and a brace of ptarmigans often favoured us with their appearance, even near the summit. The other paps are seen very distinctly: each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mammillary. Mr. Banks and his friends mounted that to the south, and found the height to be 2,359 feet; * but Beinn-an-Gir far overtopped it: seated on the pinnacle, the depth below was tremendous on every side. The stones of this mountain are white (a few red), quartz, and composed of small grains; but some are brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other stones of the island that fell under my observation, were a cinereous slate veined with red, and used here as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and between the small isles and Ardein, abundance of a quartz micaceous rockstone."

BENANTUIRC. See BARR, Argyleshire.

BENARMIN. See SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

BENARTHUR. See ARROQUHAR.

BENARTIE. See PORTMOAK and KINROSS-SHIRE.

BENAVEN, a mountain in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire, one of the noble group forming the highest of the eastern Grampians. Its altitude is estimated by Playfair at 3,931 feet; by some others at 3,967 feet. See ABERDEENSHIRE.

BENAW, a mountain in the parish of Glenbucket, Aberdeenshire. Its altitude above sea-level is about 1,800 feet. The venerable but decaying castle of Glenbucket, the seat of an ancient branch of the Gordon family, stands on its declivity.

BENBECULA, a Hebridean island, in the parish of South Uist, Inverness-shire. It lies between the islands of North and South Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel nearly dry at low water. It is a low flat island, measuring about 8 or 9 miles each way. The soil is sandy and unproductive. In the interior are several fresh water lakes; and its shores are indented with an endless variety of bays, and fringed with islands. "The sea," says Macculloch, "is here all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand; that which is not mud is bog; that which is not bog is lake; and that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays, and channels." This island was an ancient property of the chiefs of Clanranald; but now belongs to Gordon of Cluny. A missionary of the Royal Bounty resides on it. Here also was a station of the Free church, but so poor that the total of its yearly proceeds in 1853 was only £2 1s. 9d. Population of the island in 1841, 2,107; in 1861, 1,485. Houses, 282. See UIST (SOUTH).

BENBEOCH, one of the most prominent heights in the mountainous ridge which occupies the lower part of the parish of Dalmellington, in Ayrshire. Part of it displays a magnificent basaltic colonnade; and some caves here, which were formed by fallen columns, were the retreat of troops of foxes which, not long ago, made great havoc among the flocks and poultry of the surrounding country.

BENBREACH. See UIST (NORTH).

BENBUI, a mountain in the parish of Inverary, Argyleshire. It is the loftiest mountain in that grandly picturesque region, having an altitude of about 2,800 feet above sea-level.

BENBUI, a mountain on the south-western rim of the basin of Lochlomond, Dumbartonshire, commanding a superb view of Lochlomond and its

screens, of Strathendrick and the Buchanan highlands, of part of the vale of Leven, of all the upper frith of Clyde, and of the whole length of Glenfruin.

BENCAIRN, a mountain in the parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, rising to the height of 1,200 feet above sea-level.

BENCHAPULL, the loftiest mountain in the parish of Kilninver and Kilmelfort, Argyleshire, commanding an extensive view to the north and west, yet not higher than about 1,500 feet above sea-level.

BENCHINNIN MOUNTAINS, that portion of the Grampians which lies in Forfarshire. "None of these mountains," says Headrick in his 'General View of the Agriculture of Angus,' "are so abrupt and majestic as many other alpine districts of Scotland, nor are they covered with such valuable herbage as falls to the lot of some. These mountains are generally rounded and tame, are mostly covered with a thin coat of moorish soil, and carry stunted heath. Perhaps the only exception to this observation, are the mountains at the head of Glen Clova. There the glen divides into two narrow defiles, and the valley is bounded by a mountain which rises abrupt and majestic, between the defiles into which the glen divides. This, and the contiguous mountains, exhibit bold and terrific precipices; and where there is any soil, it is clothed with green and succulent herbage. An observation of the late Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History, Edinburgh, 'that the steepest side of mountains, islands, and continents, is chiefly towards the west,'—is in them verified; the most abrupt declivity of these mountains being towards the west. It is hence, that the streams which arise in the west and north of the county, run chiefly south-east, and receiving in their progress innumerable torrents from the mountains, are swelled into rivers before they reach the ocean. These streams have scooped out considerable valleys among the mountains, the principal of which are Glenisla, with its branches, on the west, Glen Prosen, Clova, Lethnot, and Glenesk. The Grampian district of this county is about 24 miles from west to east, and from 9 to 15 miles in the opposite direction."

BENCHOCHAN, a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, rising to the height of 3,000 feet above sea-level.

BENCHONZIE, a mountain of Perthshire, on the mutual border of the parishes of Comrie and Monivaird, having an altitude, according to Jameson, of 2,923 feet.

BENCHREACHAN, a mountain in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire. It is one of the grand masses of the Central Grampians, and has an altitude of about 3,860 feet above the level of the sea.

BENCLEUGH, the highest of the Ochils, in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire. It is mostly composed of granite, containing large crystals of black schœrl. It rises to the height of 2,352 feet above the level of the Devon, which runs at its base; and it commands one of the most extensive and brilliant prospects in Scotland.

BENCLYBRIC, or **BENCHLEBRIG,** the highest mountain in Sutherlandshire, on the skirts of the parishes of Lairg and Farr. Its form is conical, and its altitude about 3,157 feet.

BENCOCHAIL. See ARDCHATTAN.

BENCROGHAN. See UIST (NORTH).

BENCRUACHAN, a magnificent mountain of Argyleshire, in the district of Lorn, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe. It has an elevation of 3,393 feet according to Jameson, or 3,390 feet according to an admeasurement of Colonel Watson; and its base is 20 miles in circuit. Its steepest side is to

* This must be Benshianta, or 'the Mountain of Enchantment,' which is about 60 feet lower.

wards the north-east; from the south it rises gently, and may be ascended with considerable ease. Macculloch says of it: "Compared to Benlomond it is a giant; and its grasp is no less gigantic. From the bold granite precipices of its sharp and rugged summit—which is literally a point—we look down its red and furrowed sides into the upper part of Loch Etive and over this magnificent group of mountains, which, extending northward and eastward, display one of the finest landscapes of mere mountains in the Highlands. Its commanding position not only enables us thus to bring under our feet the whole of this group as far as Appin and Glencoe, and even to Ben-Nevis, but opens a view of the whole of the eastern ocean of mountains, reaching from Rannoch as far as Ben-Lawers and Benlomond, and beyond them to lands which only cease to be visible because they at length blend with the sky. So marked also are their characters, so rocky and precipitous their summits, and so varied their forms, that this landscape excels, in variety as in picturesque character, all other landscapes of mere mountains, excepting perhaps that from Ben-Lair in Ross-shire. The view which it yields, of the opener country, is not much inferior to that from Ben-Lawers, if indeed it is inferior; and, in this respect, it can only be compared with that mountain and Benlomond. While it looks down on the long sinuosities of Loch Awe and over the irregular lands of Lorn, bright with its numerous lakes, it displays all the splendid bay of Oban and the Linnhe Loch, with Jura, Isla, and all the other islands of this coast; commanding, besides, the horizon of the sea, even beyond Tiree and Coll, together with the rude mountains of Mull and the faint and blue hills of Rum and Skye; a scene as unusual as it is rendered various by the intermixture of land and water, by the brilliant contrast of these bright and intricate channels with the dark and misty mountains and islands by which they are separated, and by the bold and decided forms of all the elements of this magnificent landscape."

BENDEANAVAIG. See PORTREE.

BENDEARG, a mountain 3,550 feet high, in Athole, Perthshire. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

BENDEARG, a mountain in the east of the parish of Lochbroom, Ross-shire.

BENDEARG, a mountain-range on the west coast of the parish of Durness, about 6 miles from Cape Wrath, Sutherlandshire.

BENDOCHY, a parish in the north-east of Perthshire. It comprises a lowland district and a highland one,—the latter detached from the former, at the distance of from 8 to 13 miles to the north-west. The lowland district measures about 7 miles in length from south to north, and has an extreme breadth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is bounded by the parishes of Alyth, Rattray, Blairgowrie, and Cupar-Angus. Its post-town is Cupar-Angus, distant 2 miles from the church. It is partly skirted on the east by the Isla, and is cut through the middle by the Erich. The greater portion of it is beautifully variegated low ground; but the upper portion comprises skirts of the Grampians, with an extreme altitude of about 800 feet above the level of the sea. There are four quarries of sandstone. Excellent facilities of communication are enjoyed through the near vicinity of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. The highland district of the parish constitutes the peninsula between the convergent courses of the Arde and the Blackwater, and comprises a mountainous ridge of an extreme height of probably about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The landed property of the parish lies distributed among twenty-one heritors; and the real rent of the arable

land is about £7,087. Population in 1831, 780; in 1861, 769. Houses 157. Assessed property in 1843, £6,950 16s. 1d.; in 1865, £9,964 14s. 1d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £251 17s. 6d.; glebe, £14. Church repaired in 1752 and 1803; sittings, 380. The highland district has been assigned to the chapel of PERSIE; which see. Salary of parochial schoolmaster now is £45, with about £10 fees. There are two private schools.

BENDONICH. See LOCHGOILHEAD.

BENDORAN, a mountain in the parish of Glen orchy, and eastern border of Argyleshire, a little east of the efflux of the Orchy from Loch Tulla. It is famous in Gaelic poetry. The name signifies the mountain of otters.

BENEADDAN, a mountain in Morvern, Argyleshire. Its altitude is 2,306 feet above sea-level.

BENEGIN. See BENAGEN.

BENERARD. See BALLANTRAE.

BENFAD, a range of mountains in the parish of Glenshiel, Ross-shire, with pyramidal summits rising to the height of nearly 4,000 feet above sea level.

BENGAIRN, one of the chief summits of a lofty hill-range on the mutual border of the parishes of Kelton and Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a height above sea-level of about 1,200 feet, and commands a brilliant view of the valley of the Dee, the Solway frith, and the mountains of Dumfries-shire and Cumberland.

BENGALL, a village in the parish of Dryfesdale, Dumfries-shire. It stands adjacent to two hills, which have vestiges of two ancient camps or forts, the one British and the other Roman.

BENGHULBHUINN. See GLENSHEE.

BENGLOE, or BENYGLOE, a mountain-range in Athole, Perthshire. Its highest summit has an altitude of 3,725 feet above sea-level. See BLAIR-ATHOLE and TILT (THE).

BENGRIANMORE. See KILDONAN.

BENHILL. See RATHVEN.

BENHOLM, a parish, containing the post-town and railway station of Johnshaven, in Kincardineshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Bervie, Arbuthnot, Garvoek, and St. Cyrus. It is nearly square, and measures about 3 miles each way. The shore is low, rough, and rocky, has been the scene of many shipwrecks, and appears to be touched by a northward ocean-current, as the bodies of several persons drowned in the frith of Forth have been found on it. A strip of land, of an average breadth of 300 yards, and almost level with the sea, extends along the shore; is all part of an ancient sea-bottom; consists partly of shingle, more generally of sea-sand intermingled with water-worn stones; and, except at the site of Johnshaven, has all been covered artificially with soil, and made either pastoral or arable; and a portion of it was thus improved so late as 1863. The ancient sea-margin, along the inner side of this strip, is very distinctly marked, and is in some places steep, in other places sloping. The ground inward hence rises with unequal ascent toward the north-west. A chain of little hills, whose summits are covered with heath, runs along the south-west boundary; a ridge of hill, also covered with heath and furze, forms part of the north-west boundary; and a rising-ground, called Gourdon hill, and attaining an altitude of about 400 feet, terminates the view on the north-east. The interior tracts consist of hill and dale; and hence the name Benholm, "ben" a hill, "holm" a dale. About 400 or 500 acres are under wood. The climate, particularly about

Brotherton House and Johnshaven, is mild and salubrious. A fuschia-tree, with a stem as thick as a man's leg, has grown in Brotherton garden; and figs ripen there in the open air. Fevers are never known to prevail in Johnshaven, nor any epidemic except smallpox and scarlatina. Fish and shell-fish of various kinds abound on the coast. Fishing for cod, haddocks, and other white fish is said to have fallen off; herring-fishing, to a comparatively small extent, is tolerably prosperous; and salmon-fishing by bag-nets has, of late, been carried on with considerable success. Several tons of whelks, gathered on the shore, and of crabs taken in creels, are sent to London every season. Much land in the upper district, formerly moor and waste, has recently been reclaimed and made arable. The soil of the lower district, to the breadth of 1½ mile from the shore, is very productive and early, and well adapted for all sorts of crops; but that of the upper district is less fertile and later. The highest rent per acre, in 1865, was £3; and the average rent about £2 5s. There were then three estates,—Brotherton, Benholm, and Knox; but about the beginning of the 18th century, the greater part of the property belonged to the Earl Marischal. A splendid baronial mansion was in the course of erection at the end of 1865 by Mr. Scott, on his estate of Brotherton, on the site of a previous house, which had stood more than 200 years. A square tower, the ancient residence of the family of Benholm, stands in a peninsular situation; is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the 15th century; appears, from both its situation and its structure, to have been intended for a place of strength; and, though not now inhabited, is still entire. A rough stone, in the circumference of a stony circle, and commonly called the Cloach stone, is on the summit of a hill bordering with St. Cyrus, and commanding an extensive prospect. It is more than a foot thick, measures 8 feet along the ground, and rises nearly 6 above its surface, in an inclined direction towards the north. A battle is traditionally said to have been fought near it; a number of flint heads of arrows have been found on the hill side below it; and a great quantity of human bones have been discovered between it and the coast, for nearly a mile along the rising ground above Johnshaven, within graves the bottom and sides of which were lined with rough stones. An oblong cairn of stones, mixed with a black loam totally different from the surrounding soil, is on the summit of Gourdon hill, facing the north-west, in view of the Grampians, and is supposed to be the site, and to contain the ashes, of ancient beacon-fires lighted for intimating to the people of the interior hostile invasions of the coast. The rocks of the parish are sandstone, conglomerate, and trap; and their surfaces, wherever exposed either naturally or by excavation, are found to be all grooved and striated by glacial action, in a direction uniformly from north-east by east to south-west by west. Two sandstone quarries are worked on the estate of Brotherton, and one on that of Benholm; and the stone from one of the former is the best building stone in the county. The spinning of coarse linen or hemp for sacking employs a number of women. The parish is traversed by the road from Montrose to Aberdeen, and by the Montrose and Bervie railway. Population in 1861, 1,574. Houses, 362. Total rental in 1865-6, £6,617 1s. 10d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, Lord Cranston and Scott of Brotherton. Stipend, £260 8s. 5d., with manse and glebe valued at £42. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with fees. The parochial church stands nearly in the centre of the parish, was rebuilt in 1832,

and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £180 14s. 2d. There is also, at Johnshaven, a U. Presbyterian church. There are, at Johnshaven, a Free church school, with an attendance of from 90 to 100, and a female school, with an average attendance of 140. There is a freemasons' lodge.

BENHOPE, a noble mountain of Sutherlandshire, towering to the height of 3,150 feet above sea-level. It extends in a south-west direction along the vale of Strathmore in the parish of Durness. It may be approached by the road leading from the head of Loch Eribol to Loch Naver; or from the head of Loch Hope, which stretches from its western base towards Loch Eribol. It is composed of quartz and grey slate.

BENHORN, a mountain in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire. Altitude 1,712 feet.

BENHUTIG. See **TONGUE**.

BENKETLAN. See **ARDCHATTAN**.

BENLAIR. See **MAREE (LOCH)**.

BENLAOGHAL. See **TONGUE**.

BENLAOIDH, or **BENLOX**, a magnificent mountain on the mutual borders of Perthshire and Argyleshire. It is situated at the head of Strathfillan, about 4 miles south-west of Tyndrum. It forms the western extremity of a chain which culminates in Benmore and extends eastward to Killin; and at the same time it projects two grand spurs into Glenorchy, and is the loftiest summit connected with that superbly highland district. Its name signifies 'the mountain of fawns.' The writer of the New Statistical Account of Glenorchy says, "Though now denuded and shorn of the woods which even at a comparatively recent period clothed and adorned its sides, Benlaoidh is one of the most elegant of mountains in a district in which it is no easy matter to adjust the competing claims of a host of rivals for this distinction."

BENLAVERS, a mountain of Perthshire, in the parish of Kenmore, on the north-east side of Loch Tay. Its altitude is stated by some at 3,944 feet; by others, at 4,015 feet above sea-level. It is easy of ascent; so much so, that one may, in perfect safety, ride to the summit. Benlomond alone can, probably, compete with this mountain for the grandeur of the view to be obtained from it. But a much greater variety, and a greater range of country can be seen from Benlawers; and it has this advantage, that it towers over all the neighbouring mountains, by more than 1,000 feet. Words cannot express the magnificence and variety of the view from Benlawers; but a faint conception of it may be formed from the extent of country it embraces. Looking to the south, Loch Tay, with all its ornaments of wood and field, lies at our feet, terminating towards the west in the rich valley of Killin, and joining eastward with the splendour of Strath-Tay. Beyond the lake the successive ridges of hills embosoming Strathearn, lead the eye to the Ochils and the Campsie fells, and beyond even to Edinburgh. Dunkeld and its scenery are also distinctly visible; and we can make out, with ease, the bright estuary of the Tay, the long ridge of the Sidlaw hills, and the plain of Strathmore. Westward, we trace the hill-screens of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, and, indeed, every marked mountain as far as Oban. Bencruachan and Buachaille-Étive are particularly conspicuous. To the north, Schiehallion and its adjoining mountains, with the valley of the Tummel and Loch-Rannoch, as far as Loch-Laggan, which appears like a bright narrow line. In this direction the eye is carried as far as Glencoe and Bennevis, on the one hand; while, on the other, Benyglloe lifts its complicated summit above the

head of Ferrogon; and, beyond this the mountains of Marr and of Cairngorm, at the head of the Dee, some of them marked with perpetual snow, are the last that can be traced. This mountain abounds in game, and also presents a most interesting field to the botanist.

BENLEDI, a mountain of Perthshire, 2 miles west of Callander, rising to 3,009 feet, according to some, but according to others—and more correctly we believe—to only 2,863 feet above sea-level. It commands an extensive prospect of Stirlingshire and the windings of the Forth.

BENLEVEN, or **ISLE OF BENLEVEN**, the part of Dumbartonshire which is peninsulated between Lochlond and the river Leven on the one side, and the frith of Clyde, the Gareloch, and Lochlong on the other. It comprehends the parishes of Luss, Cardross, and Row, and part of the parishes of Bonhill and Arrochar.

BENLIGA, a mountain of 1,692 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Stobo, Peeblesshire.

BENLOMOND, a mountain renowned in song and story, situated on the eastern bank of Lochlond, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. Its altitude above sea-level is 3,192 feet. In every view, it is an object of interesting grandeur. When approaching it,—whether we advance from the lake, or from its south-eastern base,—it is impossible to do so without all the higher feelings of our nature being excited. The journey to the top is long and laborious—from the inn at Rowardennan it is about 6 miles; but the horizon extends at every step, and the labour is richly repaid from the magnificence of the view which it affords:

"It is the land of beauty, and of grandeur,
Where looks the cottage out on a domain
The palace cannot boast of,—seas of lakes,
And hills of forests.—Torrents here
Are bounding floods; and there the tempest roars
At large, in all the terrors of its glory."

The lake, with its numerous islands, is spread out beneath the feet of the traveller; the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow are seen sparkling in the sun-beam; the whole county of Lanark, and the rich vale of the Clyde, with all its towns and villages, the hill of Tintock, and the distant mountains of Cumberland, attract the eye towards the south. To the west are seen the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, the frith of Clyde, with the islands of Arran and Bute, and beyond this the distant Atlantic and the coast of Ireland; on the east, the county of Stirling, with the windings of the Forth, the fertile plains of the Lothians, and the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling. On the north the prospect is awfully sublime, presenting mountain piled on mountain,—Bencruachan towering above Benvoirlich and all his brethren in the foreground,—and Bennevis rearing his still loftier head in the extreme distance, while nearer at hand are seen,

"Craigs, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
The fragments of an earlier world,
And mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land."

None meet the view, from the base of Benlond to the Western ocean. The northern side of this mountain presents an aspect peculiarly terrific. Here the mighty mass, which hitherto had appeared to be an irregular cone placed on a spreading base, suddenly presents itself as an imperfect crater, with one side forcibly torn off, leaving a stupendous precipice of 2,000 feet to the bottom. Standing on the brink of this tremendous precipice, from which most travellers recoil with terror, the spectator is above the

region of the clouds, which are seen floating in the atmosphere beneath, or enveloping the sides of the mountain. The effect of the rainbow, as seen from hence, is "beautiful exceedingly." But when the forked or sheeted lightning is beheld flashing below, and the thunder heard, pealing and reverberating among the mountains, the awful pomp and majesty of the scene is heightened in an immeasurable degree. The spectator, overwhelmed with sensations of grandeur and sublimity, feels as if he had shaken off for a time this mortal coil and all terrestrial impressions, and were no longer a denizen of this nether sphere. "In such a situation," says Dr. Stoddart, "the most sublime sensations cannot be felt, unless you are alone. A single insulated being, carrying his view over these vast, inanimate masses, seems to feel himself attached to them, as it were, by a new kind of bond; his spirit dilates with the magnitude, and rejoices in the beauty of the terrestrial objects, and,

—'the near heav'ns their own delights impart.'"

In the summer months, this mountain is visited by strangers from every quarter of the island, as well as foreigners, who come to view the romantic scenery of the highlands. The month of September is in general accounted the best for ascending it, because from the cool temperature of the air, the horizon is then less clouded by vapours than during the more intense heats of summer. The old way of making a visit to the summit, was to take a boat from Luss to Rowardennan, or cross over from Inveruglas, or be ferried over from Tarbet. On a pane of glass, in the window of this last-mentioned inn, or rather of the old inn of Tarbet, some verses were written by an English gentleman who had ascended Benlond, and was probably afterwards confined at Tarbet by rain. Though these verses have been copied into almost every guide and tour-book, yet as they contain some very good advice and instruction to those who wish to ascend the mountain, and at the same time possess a considerable share of merit, we shall take the liberty of presenting them to our readers.

"Stranger! if o'er this pane of glass perchance
Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance,—
If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,
Prompt thee Benlond's fearful height to climb,—
Here stop attentive, nor with scorn refuse
The friendly rhymings of a tavern muse.
For thee the muse this rude inscription plann'd,
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
Heed thou the poet; he thy steps shall lead,
Safe o'er yon towering hill's aspiring head.
Attentive then to this informing lay,
Read how he dictates, as he points the way.
Trust not at first a quick adventurous pace.
Six miles its top points gradual from the base.
Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,
And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.
More prudent thou, when once you pass the deep,
With measur'd pace and slow ascend the steep;
Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the cordial drop,
And rest, oh! rest, long, long upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste,
Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste;
So shall thy wondering sight at once survey,
Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks, and sea,
Huge hills, that heaped in crowded order stand,
Stretch'd o'er the northern and the western land;
Vast lumpy groups! while Ben, who often shrouds
His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,
High o'er the rest displays superior state,
In proud pre-eminence, sublimely great.
One side, all awful, to th' astonished eye
Presents a steep three hundred fathoms high.
The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense
In all the pomp of dread magnificence.
All this, and more shalt thou transported see,
And own a faithful monitor in me.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Oct. 3, 1771."

Benlond is chiefly composed of granite, interspersed with great quantities of quartz. This last

mineral is found near the top, in immense masses, some of which must weigh several tons; these appear like patches of snow upon the mountain, even when seen from Luss. Considerable quantities of micaceous schistus are found, even at the top, and many rocks towards the base of the mountain are entirely composed of this mineral. Plovers abound near the middle of the mountain, grouse a little higher, and near the top ptarmigans are occasionally seen. To the botanist, Benlomond affords a fund of great amusement. As we ascend, we find the plants we had left below assume a very different appearance, and some very rare and beautiful species are found in abundance. The *Alchemilla alpina*, or cinquefoil ladies mantle, grows upon all the upper part of the mountain. The *Sibbaldia procumbens*, or procumbent silver-weed, distinguished by its tridentate leaves, grows in great quantity, even on the very summit. The *Silene acaulis*, or moss catchfly, the leaves of which form a beautiful green turf, like a carpet, which is variegated with a fine purple flower, grows in large patches. The *Rubus chamaemorus*, or cloud-berry, is found in great quantities, about half-way up the south-east side of the mountain. The blossoms of this plant are of a purplish white, succeeded by a bunch of red berries, which are ripe in July, and have a flavour by no means unpleasant. These berries are much esteemed by many northern nations, but probably for want of finer fruits. The Laplanders bury them under the snow, and thus preserve them fresh from one year to another. They bruise and eat them with the milk of the rein-deer. The *Azalea procumbens*, or trailing rosebay, the smallest of woody plants, was first found here by Dr. Stuart of Luss, but is not very plentiful. The *Trientalis Europæa*, or chick-weed-wintergreen—the only British plant of the class *Heptandria*—grows in the woods near the base of the mountain. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, and *Thymus acinus* likewise abound. Very near the inn of Rowardennan, are to be found great quantities of the *Drosera rotundifolia*, or round-leaved sundew, and *Drosera Anglica*, or great sundew. These plants catch flies, by shutting up their leaves, and crushing them to death; in this they resemble the *Dioncea muscipula*, or American fly-eater.

At Craigrostan, on the western side of Benlomond, is a cave to which tradition has assigned the honour of affording shelter to King Robert Bruce, and his gallant followers, after his defeat by M'Dougal of Lorn, at Dalry. Here, it is said, the Bruce passed the night, surrounded by a flock of goats; and he was so much pleased with his nocturnal associates, that he afterwards made a law that all goats should be exempted from grass mail or rent. Next day, tradition adds, he came to the Laird of Buchanan, who conducted him to the Earl of Lennox, by whom he was sheltered for some time, till he got to a place of safety. Craigrostan was in a later age the property of the celebrated outlaw, Rob Roy M'Gregor; and north of it is a cave, said to have been used by him as a place of refuge.

BENLOY. See BENLAIDH.

BENLOYAL. See TONGUE.

BENLUIBHAN. See LOCHGOILHEAD.

BENLUNDIE, a mountain of 1,464 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire.

BENMACDHU, or BENNAMACDUICH, or BENMUCDHU, one of the Cairngorm group of mountains, in the south-west corner of Aberdeenshire, estimated by Jameson at 4,300 feet in altitude; by Mr. H. C. Watson at 4,326 feet; and by others at 4,390 feet. If this last admeasurement be correct, Ben-

macdhu must be higher than Bennevis, hitherto regarded as the most elevated spot in great Britain. The writer of a lively article on this mountain in Chambers' Journal, after informing us that the attempt to ascend a rough surface, at an angle of about 25°, and to the height of some 2,000 or 3,000 feet, is no trifling matter, goes on to say: "Your eye will teach you at a glance the most accessible mode of ascent, which you will find to resemble a great ill-constructed stair of unhewn blocks of granite, some mile or so in length. By degrees you are introduced to a different tract. The heather and long fern no longer impede your progress; and you sometimes walk over a deep-cushioned carpet of alpine mosses, short and stunted, but rich in variety of colouring, and fresh and moist from the recently melted snow; then you pass over a broad field of snow, hard as ice, and under which, from a puny archway, trickles some small stream which feeds the river beneath. In the hottest noon of a summer-day, the summit is cold and wintry; the various gentle breezes which fan the sides of the warm valleys will here be found concentrated into a swirling blast, cold and piercing as if it had sprung from the sea on a December morning; then the snow appears in large patches wherever you look around you, and the bare surfaces of the rocks are deserted even by the alpine moss. We know no mountain so embedded among others as Benmacdhu. On all sides it is surrounded; and the eye, fatigued with tracing their distant outlines, feels as if the whole earth were covered by such vast protuberances. Betwixt these hills, and over their summits, you will see the clouds wandering about like restless beings who have no fixed habitation. Benmacdhu, stretching over a considerable space, has many summits, and presents a vast variety of aspects; but there is a certain part towards the north-east where it turns itself into a basin, joining the contiguous summits of Benaven and Benabour, and where it assumes a form peculiarly striking and grim. Here one rock distinguishes itself from its brethren by displaying a pointed needle from a summit of vast height, which appears considerably off the perpendicular, and hangs its head over the glen below. Betwixt this wild height and another bolder and broader, there is a deep fissure, down which tumbles a considerable stream, which, after forming itself into Loch Aven, descends to join the Spey."

BENMAIGH, a noble isolated mountain, at the head of Lochbuy, south end of Mull, Argyshire.

BENMORE, the highest mountain in Mull. It lies between the head of Loch-na-keal and Loch Sreidhan. Macculloch says: "The ascent is neither very tedious nor difficult. I found it to be 3,097 feet high. The view is various and extensive. Staffa, Iona, the Treshinish isles, Coll and Tiree, with Ulva, Gometra, Colonsa, Eorsa, and other objects, are seen beautifully diversifying the broad face of the western sea, distinct as in a map: while, to the southward, Scarba and Jura, with the smaller isles of the Argyshire coast, recede gradually in the distant haze. The rugged surface of Mull itself, excludes the objects to the eastward; but Loch Sreidhan forms a beautiful picture beneath our feet; its long and bright bay deeply intersecting with its dazzling surface the troubled heap of mountains."

BENMORE, a noble mountain of 3,903 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Killin, Perthshire. See KILLIN.

BENMORE, a mountain-range, with pyramidal summits, nearly 4,000 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Glenshiel, Ross-shire.

BENMORE, a mountain in the parish of Lochs, island of Lewis, Ross-shire,—celebrated in old hunting-songs of the Outer Hebrides.

BENMORE, a mountain-range in the parish of Dunoon, Argyshire. It rises abruptly and boldly from the valley of the Eachaig, and from the west side of Loch Eck, and also screens the north side of Glenmassan. It has an altitude of about 2,500 feet above sea-level, and is supposed to be the highest mountain of Cowal.

BENMORE, a mountain 2,310 feet high in the island of Rum, Argyshire.

BENMORE, one of the chief summits of a mountain range on the north end of the island of North Uist, Inverness-shire. See **UIST (NORTH)**.

BENMORE, or **CONVAL**, a mountain of about 3,230 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. See **ASSYNT**.

BENMUICDHU. See **BENMACDHU**.

BENNABOURD. See **BENABOURD**.

BEN-NA-CAILLIACH. See **BROADFORD**.

BENNAN. See **BENAN**.

BENNANAIGHEAN. See **ARDCHATTAN**.

BENNETSTON, a village in the parish of Polmont, Stirlingshire. Population in 1841, 642. See **POLMONT**.

BENNEVIS, a sublime mountain in the parish of Kilmalie, immediately south-east of Loch Eil at Fort William, in the south-west extremity of Inverness-shire. Its summit has an altitude of 4,406 feet above sea-level; and its circumference at the base is supposed to exceed 24 miles. "The circuit or outline of the mountain all round," say the Messrs. Anderson in their Guide to the Highlands, "is well defined, for it is almost completely isolated by two yawning ravines, and separated from the adjoining lofty mountain-ranges, and projects boldly in front of them. The base of Bennevis is almost washed by the sea; none of its vast proportions are lost to the eye, and hence its appearance is peculiarly imposing; while the sky-outline, which is not peaked, but plain and tabular, deviating but little from a right line, admirably harmonises with its general massiveness and majesty. Its northern front consists of two grand distinct ascents or terraces, the level top of the lowest of which, at an elevation of about 1,700 feet, contains a wild tarn or mountain lake. The outer acclivities of this, the lower part of the mountain, are very steep, although covered with a short grassy sward, intermixed with heath; but at the lake this vegetable clothing ceases."

On the north-eastern side of Bennevis, a broad and tremendous precipice, commencing at the summit, reaches down to a depth of not less than 1,500 feet. The furrows and chasms in the black beetling rocks of this precipice are constantly filled with snow, and the brow of the mountain is also encircled with an icy diadem. From the summit, the view, as will readily be conceived, is remarkably grand and extensive. The astonished spectator, who has been so fortunate as to reach it free of its frequent robe of clouds, descries towards the south and east, the blue mountains of Bencruachan, Benlomond, Benmore, Benlawers, Schehallion, and Cairngorm, with a thousand intermediate and less aspiring peaks. On the other sides, his eye wanders from the distant hills of Caithness to the remote and scarcely discernible mountains of the Outer Hebrides. Numerous glens and valleys lie to the south, but they are hidden from observation; and to the utmost verge of the horizon, countless mountains of all sizes and shapes, heathy, rocky, and tempest-worn, extend before the eye, as if the waves of a troubled ocean had, in their commotion, been turned into stone. Looking towards the other points of the compass, we meet with more variety; the silvery waters of Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Lochy, of the Atlantic and German oceans, rendering the vast prospect

more cheerful and brilliant. It may safely be said, that every point of the horizon is 120 miles removed from the spectator.

"Bennevis, in its geological structure, very clearly exhibits the successive elevation of mountain masses by volcanic agency. It consists of three great zones of rock, the fundamental one being gneiss and mica-slate, through which an enormous irruption of granite, forming now the lower half of the mountain, bursts forth. At a subsequent period, a new summit of black compact felspar rocks (the principal member being a porphyritic greenstone) was projected from below through the centre of the granite, shooting up beyond it at a high angle, and now constituting, as similar rocks do elsewhere, the loftiest rocky pinnacle in the country. The older masses are, in many places, traversed by veins of the superior rocks." "The summit," says Dr. Macculloch, "is utterly bare, and presents a most extraordinary and unexpected sight. If any one is desirous to see how the world looked on the first day of creation, let him come hither. Nor is that nakedness at all hyperbolic; since the surfaces of the stones are not even covered with the common crustaceous lichens; two or three only of the shrubby kinds being barely visible. It is an extensive and flat plain, strewed with loose rocks, tumbled together in fragments of all sizes, and, generally, covering the solid foundation to a considerable depth. While these black and dreary ruins mark the power of the elements on this stormy and elevated spot, they excite our surprise at the agencies that could thus, unaided by the usual force of gravity, have ploughed up and broken into atoms, so wide and so level a surface of the toughest and most tenacious of rocks. Certainly Nature did not intend mountains to last for ever; when she is so fertile in expedients as to lay plans for destroying a mountain so apparently unsusceptible of ruin as Bennevis. Situated in the midst of this plain, whence nothing but clouds and sky are visible, the sensation is that of being on a rocky shore in the wide ocean; and we almost listen to hear its waves roar, and watch as if for the breaking of the surge, as the driving rack sweeps along its margin. As the clouds began to close in around, curling and wheeling over head, and hurrying up in whirlwinds from the deep and dark abysses which surround it, a poetical imagination might have imaged itself on the spot where Jupiter overthrew the Titans; the bulk, the apparent freshness, and the confusion of the fragments, resembling a shower of rocks just discharged by a supernatural power from the passing storm. The wild and strange sublimity of this scene is augmented by the depth of the surrounding precipices, whence the eye looks down into interminable vacancy, on the mists that are sailing in mid air, or into the rugged depths of chasms, black as night, impenetrable to the eye or to the light of day." The ascent of the mountain is both difficult and dangerous, and ought not to be attempted without a guide, or by any but strong healthy persons, who have been accustomed to feats of climbing.

BENNOCHIE, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, situated between Alford and Garioch, and stated by Dr. Keith, in his 'Survey of Aberdeenshire,' to have an altitude of 1,440 feet. The chief peculiarity of Bennochie is its bold peaks, which communicate to it, when viewed from certain points, a remarkably grand and striking aspect. The mass of the mountain consists of a reddish granite, traversed from north to south by great dykes of porphyry.

BENORMIN, a great mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Farr and Kildonan, Sutherlandshire.

BENRADH. See REAY.

BENREISIPOLL, a mountain in Sunart, Argyshire, estimated by Sir James Riddell, Bart., at 2,661 feet in elevation.

BENRINNES. See ABERLOUR.

BENSHIANTE. See BENANOIR.

BENSTACK, a conical mountain, nearly 3,000 feet high, between Glenstack and Loch Stack, in the parish of Elderachyllis, Sutherlandshire.

BENSTARIVE, a massive and picturesque mountain, at least 2,500 feet high, on the east side of the upper part of Loch Etive, parish of Ardochattan. Argyshire.

BENTALUIDH. See TOROSAY.

BENTARN. See ARGYLSHIRE.

BENTHOLAIRE. See LOCHGOILHEAD.

BENTS, a station on the Wilsonton railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Bathgate.

BENVALLA, a mountain, 1,850 feet in height above sea-level, in the parish of Stobo, Peebles-shire.

BENVENUE, a grandly picturesque mountain on the south bank of Loch Katrine, and north side of the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire. See KATRINE (Loch).

BENVIE, a village in the parish of Liff and Benvie, Forfarshire. Population in 1841, 60. See LIFF and BENVIE.

BENVIGORY, the loftiest hill on the east side of the island of Islay, Argyshire. A severe engagement was fought here by the Macdonalds and the Macleans, when contesting the possession of the island.

BENVOIRLICH, a magnificent mountain in the parish of Arroquhar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of Lochlomon, Dumbartonshire. See ARROQUHAR.

BENVOIRLICH, a mountain, about 3,300 feet in height above sea-level, on the west border of the parish of Comrie, 3 miles south of the head of Loch Earn, Perthshire. It commands a very extensive view.

BENVRACKY, a mountain in Perthshire, which terminates the vale of Athole on the one hand, and the strath of Garry on the other. The view from its summit is one of the most beautiful and extensive in the alpine scenery of Scotland. Though this mountain is about 30 miles from Perth, a good eye can discern from it, in a favourable day, not only the bridge, but the steeples, and some of the more prominent objects in the neighbourhood of that city. Its height has been determined to be 2,756 feet above the level of the sea.

BENVRAICK. See BUCHANAN.

BENWYVIS, or BENUAISH, a huge mountain in the parishes of Kiltarn and Fodderty, Ross-shire, having an elevation of 3,426 feet according to the New Statistical Account, but of 3,722 feet according to Mr. C. Schmidt's admeasurement. It is visible in the shires of Nairn and Banff, and from Inverness. It is seldom without snow on its summit even in mid-summer; and, in one of the charters of Fowls, the forest of Uaish is held of the Crown on condition of presenting at court a snow-ball, or, as some say, three wain-loads of snow, gathered from the top of this mountain, on any day in the year on which they may be required. Its outline presents an enormous lateral bulk like a hay-stack; its summit where free from snow, is covered with soft green sward. It has never been entirely free from snow in the memory of man, except in September, 1826.

BENYGLOE. See BENGLOE.

BERBETH. See STRAITON.

BERIGONIUM, the supposed site of the capital of Dalriada, near the beach of the Atlantic, about 4 miles north of Dunstaffnage, parish of Ardochattan,

Argyshire. It comprises a double-topped rocky eminence, and a piece of contiguous plain. "Both the flattened summits," say the Messrs. Anderson in their Guide to the Highlands, "are girt with a vitrified wall, strongly defined, and in some parts exposed, to a height of 8 feet. This rock is vulgarly called Dun Mac Snichan. Either area is an irregular oblong, measuring respectively 160 and 100 paces circumference. They are separated by an interval of 120 paces. The rock is barely accessible, except at one end where it is defended by a second wall, and at another spot about the middle of one side, where a broad gap affords a steep approach. The adjoining cliff is called Dun Bhail an Righ, 'the hill of the king's town.' From the foot of the cliffs, a straight raised way, said to have been at one time paved and called Straid-mharagaid, 'the market street,' proceeds along the top, and at a few yards distance from the edge of the steep green bank which lines the beach leading to Dun Mac Snichan. It is about ten feet broad, and, where best defined, of a like height. Some years ago a stone coffin, an urn, and a sandal were found in the ground behind. A hollow log of wood, turned up at an early period, was readily construed, by the sticklers for the regal associations fondly attached to this spot, into a remnant of the water-pipes of the city. At the base of the cliff is a small burying ground, an ancient cell or chapel, from which the 'street' or paved way communicated most likely with the sea-shore opposite Dunstaffnage or with the vitrified site, and which, therefore, was in all likelihood only a procession road during Christian times to the religious sanctuary." A claim is made for this place to be also the Selma of Ossian,—and likewise the site of a fortress built by the first Fergus of Scotland. "This castell," we are told, "standis in the west part of Scotland forment the Ilis, quhare he exercit his lawis to that fyne, that his pepyl might be draw-in the more esaly for exercitioun of justice." But however well the locality connects with the Fingalian heroes, it cannot be connected by the slightest show of evidence with the first Fergus, nor by anything like satisfactory evidence with the capital of the Dalriads. "It is beyond a doubt," remarks Dr. Jamieson, "that the term Berigonium, also written Berigomum, is a misnomer. There is not a vestige, in the language or traditions of the country, that this castle ever bore a name that had the slightest resemblance of this. It has been supposed, that Boece, finding Berigonium mentioned by Ptolemy, had not only read it erroneously, but, in consequence of the false position given to our country in the map, had viewed a town or castle in Gallo-way as belonging to Argyre. We learn, however, from Camden, that the oldest edition of his Geography, printed at Rome, A. 1480, gives Berigonium, which he views as the modern Bargeny in Carrick. The only Gaelic name, by which the pretended Berigonium is known, is Dun-Mac-Snichan, or Dun-Macsnichan. As Snichan is supposed to be a patronymic, the designation may signify, 'the fortified hill of the son of Snichan, or Snachan.' It is by no means improbable that this name had originated in a later era than that of the erection of the kingdom of the Dalriads; as it will be found that, in many instances, the name borrowed from posterior occupants supersedes that of those who preceded them. This holds as to a variety of camps or fortifications, undoubtedly Roman or British, which are by the tradition of the country called Danish; as having been possessed by these northern invaders at a later period. The name Snichan, or Snachan, has more appearance of relationship to Norwegian, than to Celtic nomenclature. For, in

the Danish memorials, we meet with Snig-ur, or as otherwise written Snio, in Latin bearing the form of Snigon-is in the genitive, as the name of a northern prince.

BERNARD'S (St.). See EDINBURGH.

BERNERA, the southernmost of the group of islands, constituting the Hebridean parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. See BARRA. Bernera is 1 mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad. It is a mass of gneiss, with the north-western part dipping into the water, and the south-eastern exhibiting an abrupt section rising to the height of above 500 feet. The cliffs on this side are greatly varied in outline,—inclining, perpendicular, and projecting,—smooth, largely fissured, or minutely intersected,—here overhanging the deep in a jutting mass,—there forming a retiring cove terminating above in a perpendicular fissure, and below in a gloomy cavern, the abode of the dark-winged cormorant. In the summer-months these cliffs are inhabited by prodigious numbers of kittiwakes, guillemots, auks, and puffins. The natives of the island derive a plentiful supply of excellent food from the nests of these birds, first robbing them of the eggs, and afterwards of the young. They also procure abundance of puffins by dragging them from the holes in which they breed at the summits of the cliffs. One who has not seen some of the great breeding-places of the Hebrides, can hardly form an idea of the prodigious swarms of birds by which they are frequented. When the wind blows strongly from the south or south-east, some of the birds in flying to the cliffs are frequently carried inland over the summit—which in this island is pretty even—to a small distance, when they wheel about and regain their nests. This happens especially to the puffins, which always nestle near the tops of the rocks. The natives, aware of this circumstance, take advantage of it for procuring these birds. A man lays himself upon his back, close to the edge of the cliff, with his head to the sea, and having in his hands a stout fishing-rod, or light spar, which is directed over his head toward the sea, and projects in part beyond the edge of the rock. He remains patiently in this state until a bird, driven over him by the force of the wind, comes within reach, when he suddenly raises the rod, and dexterously hits it, which long practice enables him to do with precision. The bird of course falls, and is immediately secured. The man resumes his expectant position, and in this manner procures a very considerable number of puffins and auks, when the weather is favourable to the operation. This method of procuring birds is practised only in the island of Bernera, none of the other breeding-places in the Hebrides happening to be so constructed as to admit of it. The lighthouse on this island is noticed in the article BARRA-HEAD. Population of Bernera in 1841, 30; in 1861, 34. Houses, 6.

BERNERA, an island in the quoad civilia parish of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It lies in the Sound of Harris, about 1 mile north of North Uist, and 5 miles south-south-west of Pabbay. Its length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth about 2 miles. A government church was built here in 1829; and was constituted a quoad sacra parish church by the Court of Teinds in June 1845. The minister of it has charge of all the islands in the Sound of Harris. There is a Free church for Trum-isgarry and Bernera; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £3 is. Population of Bernera island in 1841, 713; in 1861, 315. Houses, 64. Population of Bernera quoad sacra parish in 1851, 1,051.

BERNERA, an island in the parish of Uig, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. It lies on the west side of

Lewis between two inlets of the sea, called Loch Bernera and Loch Roag. It is about 8 miles in length, by 2 in breadth; and is surrounded by an archipelago of islets, amongst which is one to the west of Bernera, known as little Bernera. Near the shore of the larger Bernera are some interesting monuments, of the kind commonly called Druidical: the remains of three stone circles. The principal, and by far the most perfect of them—one of the most remarkable in form and extent in the British isles—stands on the brow of a promontory overhanging the bay, striking the eye at a considerable distance, like a cemetery of thickly-clustered tombstones. We are indebted to Dr. Macculloch for the following description of it. "The general aspect of this structure is that of a cross, nearly of the proportions of the Roman crucifix, with a circle at the intersection. But a nearer inspection discovers more than is essential to that form. The largest line lies in a direction of about twenty-four degrees west of the true meridian, or pretty nearly in that of the magnetic variation at present, which is therefore the general bearing of the work. Great stones intermixed with some that have fallen, and with blank spaces whence they may have been removed, or where more probably they are covered by the soil, are found along this line, for the space of 588 feet, including the circle; their number amounting to fourteen, and eleven of them being still erect. If we were allowed to fill up the blanks according to the general proportions of the intervals between those that remain, the number would be twenty within that distance. But following the direction of this line further on, there are indications of other stones, all of them fallen, and nearly covered by earth and vegetation, that would justify us in extending it ninety feet or more, further; thus making the total length about 680 feet. Parallel to the long leg of the cross, and to that only, is another line, now far less perfect than the first, since it contains only three erect and seven fallen stones, and reaches, as far as I could discover, only to 480 feet. Thus these two lines may be conceived to form a sort of avenue to the circular enclosure; its breadth being exactly equal to a semi-diameter of the circle, as the additional line touches the edge of this. The shorter line of the cross, at right angles to the other, now measures 204 feet, including the circle; but as it is longer on one side than the other, its original length has probably been greater, though I was unable to detect any traces of fallen stones; the progress of some enclosures having here interfered with the integrity of the work. This line contains ten erect stones. The diameter of the circle is sixty-three feet from north to south, and sixty-two from east to west, and it contains fourteen erect stones in the circumference, with one in the centre. This central stone is twelve feet high; one near the end of the long line measures thirteen, a few are found reaching to seven or eight, but the height of the greater number does not exceed four. The intervals between the stones vary from two to ten yards, but the larger ones are probably the consequence of the loss of those which once occupied these places. I ought to add that the total number of stones which I could discover, either erect or recently fallen, is forty-eight; and that if the whole rank were complete, as it appears originally to have been built, they would amount to sixty-five or sixty-six." "My measurements," says Lord Teignmouth, "did not entirely coincide with those here stated; but on the whole they are doubtless accurate. The recent removal of the peat-moss, in which the stones are half buried, from the sides of one of them, exhibits not only the surprising growth of this vegetable

production, on a height where it could not receive any alluvial contributions, or deposit of extraneous decayed vegetable matter, but also the method employed by the rude architects who erected them, to fix them on those bases on which they have remained unmoved for centuries. The stone is inserted in a hole, filled up with small loose fragments of the same material. The elevation of the stones of the central circle must have amounted to thirty feet above the ground. Where exposed to view, the substance is as white as a bleached bone, contrasting singularly with the gray hue produced by the atmosphere. The fanciful conjecture of Toland respecting this structure, which I have read detailed in an *Encyclopædia*, is ridiculed by Dr. Macculloch. 'The circular or oval form of these edifices was selected, no doubt, as best adapted to the purpose for which they were erected, and not with reference to the signs of the zodiac, as the number of stones in the circle varies indefinitely. The extensive appendage to the circle at Calernish, which distinguishes it from other circles, consists of the four avenues of stones directed towards it, from the four principal points of the compass, and is also so simply constructed that its origin may be accounted for without imputing to the architect an astronomical design exhibited in no other structure of the same kind. The other two circles in the neighbourhood are composed of much smaller stones: one is incomplete, the other has a double row still standing, and arranged in an oval form. The people have no tradition respecting them.'

BERRIEDALE, a small river of the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. It rises near the boundary with Sutherlandshire, runs eastward on the northern side of Morvern and the Maiden-Pap, for about 10 miles, and then turns to the south-east, and flows into the small bay on which the village of Berriedale is situated, forming there a confluence with the water of Langwall, which is also an alpine stream flowing from the west. There is a good salmon-fishery in the bay. The country included between the two rivers consists of a group of huge dark mountains. Both of the rivers are very small in summer, but large and impetuous in winter.

BERRIEDALE, a village with a post-office, in a quoad sacra parish of its own name, within the quoad civilia parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. It stands at the mouth of the Berriedale and Langwall rivers, and on the road from Wick to Inverness, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dunbeath, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Helmsdale. Its situation is very romantic, almost in a gorge, near the north skirt of the Ord of Caithness, and also near the southern termination of the grand cliffs and stacks which form so striking a feature of the coast of Caithness-shire. The village has a good inn. Here also are a very neat government church, and a very comfortable adjacent manse. The church was built in 1826, at an expense of £750, and contains 312 sittings. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish church by the Court of Teinds in December 1846. The amount of the minister's stipend is £120. Here likewise is a Free church; the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £81 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Berriedale gives the title of Baron to the family of Sinclair, Earl of Caithness; and it was once famous for a strong ancient castle, which is now in ruins. According to tradition, William Sutherland, alias William More Mackehin, that is, Big William the son of Hector, was the last inhabiting proprietor of this castle. Being about to set out on a warlike expedition to the Orkneys with one of the Earls of Caithness, and impressed with the idea that he should never return to his native country, he lay down on

the ground above Berriedale inn, contiguous to the small burying-ground, and there caused the length of his body to be cut out in the sward in the form of a grave, which to this day retains the name of the Long Grave, and measures about 9 feet 5 inches. In the neighbourhood is the pleasant mansion of Langwell, within the margin of a thriving plantation. Population of the quoad sacra parish of Berriedale in 1851, 1,264.

BERRY-HEAD, a magnificent rocky promontory at the southern extremity of Walls, in Orkney, corresponding in some respects to the opposite promontory of Dunnet-Head in Caithness-shire.

BERTHA, a spot of some interest to antiquaries and others who,

"Such places labour to make known,
As former times have honoured with renown."

It is situated at the confluence of the Almond with the Tay, about 2 miles above the town of Perth; and, according to General Roy, there are still some faint vestiges of Old Perth, or Bertha, here. Buchanan relates that an inundation of the Tay, in one night swept the greater part of the town of Bertha away. This happened towards the end of William's reign, who died in 1214. The king himself escaped the disaster which overwhelmed the place; but his infant son, with many of the promiscuous multitude, lost their lives. Though the existing vestiges of Bertha are extremely slight, yet they serve to show how, in all probability, the place was situated on a tongue of land before it was washed away. Here the Roman road crossed the Tay, and the houses on the opposite bank are still called Rome. From so many concurring circumstances, but especially from the distance between it and Hierna' corresponding so well with that assigned by Richard in his Itinerary, there seems to be some ground to conclude, that the ancient Bertha must have been the Orrea of the Romans. General Roy has preserved a plan of it.

BERTRAM-SHOTS. See **SHOTS**.

BERVIE (THE), a small river of Kincardineshire. It rises among the Grampians in the upper district of the parish of Glenbervie, and flows about 16 miles southward and south-eastward to the German ocean, at the boundary between the parishes of Bervie and Kinneff. It winds in beautiful curves, and is adorned with the parks of Glenbervie, Whiteriggs, Arbuthnot, and Allardice. It is an excellent trouting-stream, and has a small salmon-fishery at its mouth.

BERVIE, a parish, containing the burgh and post-town of Bervie, and the fishing-village of Gourdon, on the coast of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by the German Ocean, and by the parishes of Kinneff, Arbuthnot, Garvoek, and Benholme. Its outline is foursided. Its length is about 2 miles, and its breadth about $1\frac{1}{2}$. The surface has a gradual ascent inland, with two hilly ranges nearly parallel. Bervie Hill, the highest ground, has an altitude of about 400 feet above sea-level; and Gourdon Hill serves as a landmark to mariners. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area of the parish are in cultivation, and about 70 acres are under wood. The chief landowners are Lord Arbuthnot and Mr. Farquhar. There are several quarries of sandstone. The fisheries are important. The road from Montrose to Aberdeen passes along the coast. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,137; in 1861, 1,561. Houses, 274. Assessed property in 1843, £3,343 13s. 4d.; in 1865, £4,742 16s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Average stipend, £250; glebe, £18. The teinds were

recently exhausted. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £20 fees. The parochial church was built in 1833, and contains 900 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £54 12s. 1½d. There is also a Baptist chapel. Bervie parish was originally a part of the parish of Kinneff, and was separated from it about the time of the Reformation. There was, in Romish times, a friary here, which is still commemorated in the name of a locality called Friar's Dubbs.

THE TOWN OF BERVIE or INVERBERVIE stands at the mouth of Bervie Water, and at the end of a railway from Montrose, 7 miles east of Laurencekirk, 10 south-south-west of Stonehaven, and 13 north-north-east of Montrose. It has no natural advantages of site, and presents a cold, straggling appearance; it is also a small place, with only a village population, and does not look as if it could ever acquire much consequence; yet it contains some good houses, and is neither so poor nor so spiritless as some of the other small royal burghs of Scotland. It consists principally of three small irregular streets, related to one another somewhat in the manner of three sides of a square. The town-house is a modern two-story building, with a handsome belfry. The parish church is an elegant Gothic edifice, with a square tower of upwards of 100 feet in height. The bridge across the river is a fine structure, with one beautiful, large-span arch, at the height of about 80 feet above the bed of the stream. The castle of Hallgreen is a large, strong pile of the 14th century, in fine repair and of picturesque appearance, surmounting an eminence near the sea, at the southernmost point of the burgh boundaries. A spinning-mill of three stories stands at the upper side of the bridge, and was the first mill built in Scotland for the spinning of linen yarn and thread. The principal trade of the town consists in the manufacture of duck and dowlas, and in the supply of the surrounding country with miscellaneous wares. The market-day is Wednesday; and for six months in the year is a good grain market. A good cattle-market is held on the Thursday before the 19th of May in each year. There is also another of less importance held on the Thursday before the 19th of September. Cattle-markets and hiring-markets likewise were attempted to be established, a number of years ago, in November, December, and February; but they did not succeed, and have been relinquished. The town has a public reading-room, and offices of the North of Scotland Bank and the Aberdeen Town and County Bank. Its harbour, however, is at the village of Gourdon, about a mile to the south, where there are several granaries and warehouses belonging to Montrose merchants.

Bervie owes its distinction, as a royal burgh, to the circumstances of David II. being shipwrecked on the coast in 1362, and having been kindly treated by its inhabitants on reaching the shore. But its charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. It unites with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Forfar in returning a member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency in 1865 was 36. Its magistracy consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors. Corporation revenue in 1864, about £167. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 864; of the parliamentary and municipal in 1861, 952. Houses, 181. There was until after 1851 a small part of the parliamentary burgh beyond the limits of the municipal burgh.

BERVIE BROW, or CRAIG DAVID, a bold promontory on the north side of Bervie water, in the parish of Kinneff, Kincardineshire. It is a conspicuous landmark for mariners, and is seen at sea at the distance of 15 leagues.

BERWICK (NORTH), a parish, containing a royal burgh and post-town of the same name, on the north coast of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Dirleton, Prestonkirk and Whitekirk. Its length from east to west is 3 miles; and its breadth is upwards of 2½ miles. Toward the east, the coast is rocky and bold; but toward the west, on both sides of the town, it presents considerable stretches of level sand and flat grassy downs, of the kind called links. Several rocky islets lie near the shore; and the large insular rocks of Craighleith and the Bass lie at a little distance. Two small pretty bays occur respectively east and west of the town, and a larger and very beautiful one, called Canty Bay, is situated at the boundary with Whitekirk opposite the Bass. A range of low but in some parts very picturesque hills stretches across the southern part of the parish, from Fenton tower, eastwards to Whitekirk hill; but the most remarkable hill is North Berwick law, a very beautiful conical shaped hill which, rising to the height of about 800 feet above sea-level from a flat country, is visible from all sides at a great distance, and forms a well-known landmark to mariners. A few small rivulets intersect the parish. The soil is in a high state of cultivation. The chief landowners are Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of Leuchie House, formerly North Berwick House; Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart., of Balgone; Lady Mary C. Nisbet Hamilton; Lady Susan Ramsay Bourke; and John Thomson, Esq. of Eastergaig. There are quarries of limestone and excellent building-stone; and there is a foundry for steam-engines and for tile-making machines. Estimated value of land produce, in 1839, £24,454. Assessed property in 1865, of the landward parts, £11,992 2s.; of the burgh, £4,424 19s. The most interesting antiquities are the ruins of Tantallan Castle, and some architectural remains on the Bass Rock. See TANTALLAN CASTLE and BASS (THE). About a quarter of a mile west of the town of North Berwick, stand the ruins of an abbey, or Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1154 by Duncan, Earl of Fife. At the Reformation this nunnery contained 11 nuns, and was well endowed. It presents few traces of its former magnificence. Views of it are given by Grose. Adjoining the harbour, on a small sandy knoll, are the slight remains of what is called the Auld Kirk, and which has evidently at one period been surrounded by the parish burying-ground, now nearly washed away by the sea. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,824; in 1861, 2,071. Houses, 344.

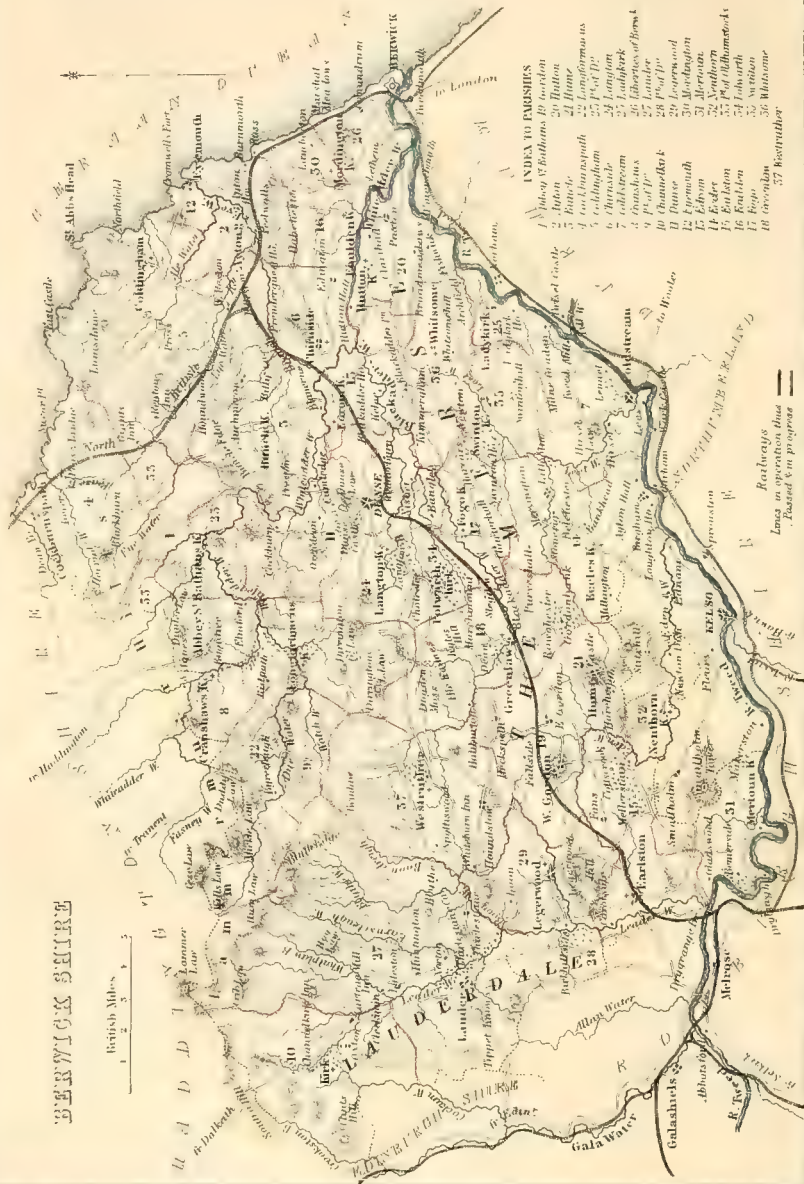
This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart. Stipend, £306 3s. 5d.; glebe, £38, with 12 Solan geese from the Bass. Unappropriated teinds, £434 15s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £10 for a female teacher. There are a burgh school in the town, a sub-parochial school in the vicinity of Tantallan, and a private school. The parochial church was built in 1670, and repaired in 1819, and contains 550 sittings. The Free church contains about 400 sittings; yearly sum raised in 1865, £197. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1832, and contains 390 sittings. The Episcopalian church is recent, and contains about 200 sittings.—The old parish church is famous in the annals of witchcraft as the reputed favourite rendezvous of the witches and wizards of the Lothians.

THE TOWN OF NORTH BERWICK stands on the coast 9 miles north-north-east of Haddington, 11 north-west of Dunbar, and 22 north-east by east of Edinburgh. It took the name of North Berwick in contradistinction to Berwick-upon-Tweed, which



BERWICK SHIRE

British Miles



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was often called in old times South Berwick. The town ranks at once as post-town, market-town, watering-place, sea-port, and royal burgh; it consists principally of two streets nearly at right angles to each other; it was greatly enlarged and improved during the twelve years ending in 1865; it has a large public hotel, a good private hotel, and, on both sides, commodious new villas for summer visitors; it acquired a bowling-green in 1865; and it looks all healthiness and cheerfulness, and is surrounded on sea and land by very beautiful environs. The beach on both sides of the harbour presents fine gently sloping sands, and forms excellent bathing-ground; the links afford good scope for the healthy diversion of golfing; and the frith, the rocky isles, the low trap hills to landward, and especially North Berwick law, immediately south of the town, with a rich skirt of wood and a delightful zigzag walk to the summit, comprise enough of scenery to give very pleasing exercise to the imagination. The result is that North Berwick is a select place,—attracting a larger proportion of wealthy and well-informed visitors than most towns of its size.

North Berwick was created a royal burgh by Robert III., and received a confirmation of its privileges by charter from James VI. The parliamentary boundary extends from the Yellow Craig rock on the east, to Point Garry on the west—a distance of nearly a mile in a direct line, but considerably more by the curvatures of the coast—with an average breadth betwixt the shore and the southern boundary line of about 360 yards. The burgh joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1865 was 87. The town is said to have been a sea-port so early as the time of Robert II.; it is said also to have been a place of noticeable trade some time or other long ago. But Mr. Tucker, in his enumeration of the ports of Scotland in 1656, does not even mention North Berwick, though he notices Eyemouth and Dunbar, and the minor ports of the Forth up to Borrowstounness. In the report of the commissioners appointed by the convention of royal burghs, in 1691, to visit the different burghs, and report upon their condition, it is stated “that there were neither yearly fairs nor weekly markets;” and the other observations on its trade are summed up in these words, “ships they have none, nor ferry boat, except two fish-boats which pay nothing to the town.” At the present day the harbour is formed by a tolerably good pier, on which considerable sums have been laid out; but it is dry at low water, and neither very easy of access, nor very well sheltered when gained. There were in 1834 five vessels belonging to the port, amounting in burden to 249 tons; and in 1850 there were four vessels, amounting in burden to 270 tons. For fifty years the trade may be considered to have been stationary, the letting of the customs and shore dues having varied very immaterially during the greatest part of that time. “There has latterly,” say the Parliamentary commissioners, “been a great falling-off in the grain and lime trade; but new objects of traffic have sprung up in the export of potatoes, turnips, and flour; and within the last ten years there has been a considerable increase in the importation of foreign rape cake, and crushed bones for manure. There are no manufactures, and no traces of any such ever having existed in the burgh. There are still no regular markets, and only two annual fairs, one in the month of June, and the other in the month of November.” A weekly stock grain-market was recently established, with seemingly good prospect of success; but it lasted

only three months, and does not appear at all likely to be resumed. The revenue of the burgh, in 1833, was £141 18s., of which £85 arose from customs and shore-dues. The expenditure during the same year was £124 5s. 2d.; and the debt amounted to £794 19s. 8d. The revenue in 1863 was about £380. The municipal government is vested in 12 councillors, who elect 2 bailies, and a treasurer. Municipal constituency in 1865, 59. The town-clerk is appointed by the magistrates during pleasure, and has a salary of £10 10s. There is no regular burgh-court; but sheriff small-debt courts are held three or four times in the year. The burgesses have a right of commonalty on the links on both sides of the town. In 1814, the town-council sold the island of Craig-leith, lying off the harbour, to Sir Hew Dalrymple for £400. The town has an office of the British Linen Company's Bank. It has also a subscription library, and two or three benevolent societies. A branch of the North British railway deflects at Drem, and runs north-eastward to a terminus at North Berwick. There are several passenger trains daily; and there is a station for Dirleton about midway between Drem and North Berwick. Population of the municipal burgh of North Berwick in 1841, 607; in 1861, 700. Houses, 114. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1841, 1,037; in 1861, 1,164. Houses, 179.

BERWICKSHIRE, the most south-easterly county of Scotland, lying on the coast of the German ocean, and along the north-east border of England. Its principal division was anciently called the Merse, or March, a name which it still retains, and which probably signifies the Border-district, or frontier-province. But this district seems formerly to have included a considerable portion of the eastern lowlands of Teviotdale, as Roxburgh castle was anciently called Marchmount, or the Castle of the March or Merse. This denomination, the Merse, is still often used, loosely, for the whole county. The modern name, Berwickshire, is derived from the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, once its chief burgh or county town; but which, after the demise of Elizabeth, and the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, was constituted a peculiar jurisdiction, hypothetically separate from both kingdoms, and virtually forming a distinct county.

Berwickshire is bounded on the east by the German ocean; along which, from the boundaries of Berwick township to St. Abb's Head, its coast trends north-north-west for 8½ miles. The shore then takes a west-north-west direction, for other 9 miles, till its junction with East Lothian at Dunglass bridge; and, by the revenue laws, this latter part of the coast is considered as being within the limits of the frith of Forth. Almost the whole of this coast consists of bold rocky precipices of considerable altitude; and is nearly inaccessible, except at Eyemouth and Coldingham bays, and two or three other places, which are accessible to fishing-boats, at sandy or gravel beaches at the foot of the rocks. The whole irregular northern boundary skirts with East Lothian, along the mountain-range of Lammermoor. But, within this line, Berwickshire entirely surrounds a detached portion of one of the East Lothian parishes; while the most northerly part of this county is situated beyond, or to the north of, the Lammermoor hills, and is continuous with the extensive and fertile vale of the Lothians. Clinthill, one of the highest of the Lammermoor chain, in the parish of Channelkirk, at the north-western extremity of the county, rises 1,544 feet above the level of the ocean. Lammerlaw, in the parish of Lauder, has an altitude of 1,500 feet. The

general range of these mountains declines as it approaches the sea, averaging about 1,000 feet in perpendicular elevation, and it terminates in three precipitous promontories, at Fast-castle, Ernsclough, and St. Abb's Head; which last is detached from the extremity of the chain by a deep narrow dell almost level with high water mark at spring-tides. See LAMMERMOOR-HILLS. The western irregular limit of Berwickshire is partly with Mid-Lothian, towards the north, but chiefly with Roxburghshire, from which it is partly divided, on that side, by the lower part of the Leader water, to its junction with the river Tweed near Melrose. Excepting a portion of Roxburghshire adjoining Kelso, and the township of Berwick, both of which are on the north side of the Tweed, that beautiful river, in a meandering course of about 40 miles, forms the southern boundary of this county, dividing it from Roxburghshire on the west, Northumberland in the middle, and North Durham on the east, of this line of division. North Durham is a detached portion of the English bishopric and county-palatine of Durham, having the whole extent of Northumberland interposed between it and the main body of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, which once held extensive possessions in Scotland also. From Berwick township, Berwickshire is divided by a semilunar dry march, consisting partly of a ruinous dry stone wall called the Bound dyke, and partly of a narrow lane called the Bound road; this boundary extends from Marshal-Meadows on the sea-shore on the east, to the Tweed on the west, crossing the Whitadder in its course.

Mr. Blackadder estimates the extreme length of the county, from east to west, at $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its extreme breadth, from north to south, at $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the mean length at $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the mean breadth at 17 miles; and the total contents at 285,440 acres. But, Mr. Kerr says, "from a very careful consideration of the map itself, attentively measured by its own scale, the mean length appears to be 28 miles, the mean breadth 17 miles, and the consequent contents 304,640 acres." Mr. Home very nearly agrees with Mr. Blackadder's measurements; and the Rev. Mr. Edgar, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, implicitly adopts those of Mr. Kerr; but two other reporters, Mr. Low and Mr. Bruce, give widely different measurements from both, and also from each other. The Ordnance Survey makes the area to be 301,937 acres of land, 215 water, and 799 foreshore.

In ancient times, the shire of Berwick seems to have been a separate jurisdiction from the bailiary of Lauderdale, and to have been itself divided into the Merse and the Lammermoor districts. It is not easy to say what were the exact boundaries and extent of these three divisions, now almost obsolete. See the articles LAUDERDALE and MERSE. For the purposes of agricultural inquiry, the whole county may be very conveniently considered under two districts, the Merse and the Lammermoor,—the former including all the comparatively low land along Tweed, Whitadder, Blackadder, and Eye,—and the latter comprehending Lauderdale, along with the more eastern hilly country peculiarly called Lammermoor. According to this general division of the county, the Merse designates the whole lower ground from Tweed up the cultivated slopes of the lower southern range of the Lammermoor hills, including the western parishes of Nenthorn and Merton, and forming the largest piece of compact plain in Scotland. Mr. Blackadder estimates this division to contain 100,226 acres. The whole remainder of the county—with an exception to be mentioned in the sequel—is therefore to be considered as forming the Lammermoor district; and, according to the

same authority, should contain 185,214 acres. But Mr. B. computes that there are 7,280 acres of lowland and arable slopes of the lower hills in Lauderdale, besides a detached portion of lowland containing 2,200 acres, at the north-east corner of the county, in the parish of Cockburnspath, adjoining the vale of East Lothian. Consequently the hill-lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale are thus reduced to 175,734 acres. Some farther considerable reduction might still be made from this estimate of the hill-lands, as there are several narrow tracts of vale land along the sides of streams winding deep among the mountains, and many arable slopes of the lower interior hills themselves. But these perhaps are fully compensated for by hills and moors and bogs within the district of the Merse. The township of Berwick, geographically situated within this county, may probably contain 4,680 acres of land, almost entirely arable, exclusive of the site of the town and suburbs. Thus, according to the respectable authority of Mr. Blackadder, the whole of this county may be estimated and distributed as follows:

	Acres.
Lowlands of the Merse,	100,226
Lowlands in Lauderdale,	7,280
Lowlands of Cockburnspath,	2,200
Berwick township,	4,680
Total arable, improved or improvable,	114,386
Hill-lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale,	175,734
Total extent in statute acres,	290,120
Or leaving out Berwick township,	285,440

In spring the prevalent winds are from the eastern points, and are attended by much cold raw weather and frequent frosts. This cold ungenial temperature is very apt to continue far into the summer, probably owing to the neighbourhood of the ocean; but, from the same cause, the winters are seldom of very long continuance, or peculiar severity; though certainly more severe than on the west coast in the same latitude. The influence lessens perceptibly in all respects at 8 or 10 miles from the sea; and the winters in the Lammermoor hills and Lauderdale are severe and continued, though not more so than in the hills of Northumberland, or of Yorkshire. In autumn the prevailing winds are from the west, and are often attended with injury to the standing corn by shaking, especially when harvest is protracted much beyond the equinox. From the best information that can be procured, this county, in common with the whole eastern lowlands of Britain, appears to enjoy a comparatively dry climate, much more friendly to the cultivation of grain, and other agricultural pursuits, than the lowlands on the western coast. The hilly district of Lammermoor, however, and the higher parts of the southern slopes of the Lammermoor hills, called the moor-edges, are greatly more liable than the lower part of the county to have the spring seed-time delayed and interrupted, and the harvest rendered late, difficult, and precarious. These disadvantages, however, are by no means greater in Berwickshire than in other districts of equal elevation, either in Scotland or England. The Merse, as already observed, is skirted on the north by the elevated range of the Lammermoor hills, and at some distance on the south, beyond the Northumberland portion of the vale of Tweed, by the more lofty chain of the Cheviot mountains; and these two chains are united, in a great measure, far inland by intermediate lower hills dividing the eastern from the western lowlands. Hence the clouds, wafted by the eastern gales from the British ocean, are attracted from the vale between by these ranges of hills, which in spring and

autumn are often enveloped in mist, drenched by rain, or clothed in snow, while the lower intermediate Merse, and the rest of the vale of Tweed, are enjoying the most genial seed-times, and highly propitious harvest weather.

The Merse, though quite properly called a plain, yet is much diversified by gentle undulations, and also contains several considerable heights, as at Lamberton, Dunse, and Home castle. Lammermoor and Lauderdale comprise an extensive range of lofty, rounded, well-defined hills, which are mostly flat, or at least very obtuse on their summits, and not precipitous or rocky on their sides. They are everywhere intersected by a number of narrow upland valleys or dells, through which the numerous feeders or brooks which combine to form the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and Eye waters, wind towards the lower vale. The summits, in many places, extend into considerable flats or elevated table-lands, which often slope gradually to the lower vales on the south sides of the hills, the higher parts being moor, but gradually declining into good land. The county possesses every variety of soil, from the most stubborn clay to the most barren sand or gravel, but none whatever of a chalky or calcareous nature. Along the banks of Tweed, Whitadder, and Blackadder there is an extensive tract of fine deep free loam, often upon a gravel bottom, sometimes upon a bottom of till or coarse retentive clay. In this lower vale land there is likewise a large extent of stiff and rather coarse clay soil, usually cut off from the immediate vicinity of the rivers by the before-mentioned rich loam. A third species of soil, of a free and dry sandy or gravelly consistency, occupies most part of the remainder of the Merse, the vale lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale, and the lower slopes of most of the hills: this is denominated turnip soil, and is usually incumbent upon a dry bottom of gravel or sand. In every quarter of the county,—frequently in the same farm, and sometimes in the same field,—these three soils are intermixed in patches, or irregular stripes, of greater or less extent, and all graduate into each other, forming intermediate varieties. In many situations, even of the most fertile parts of the country, marshy places or bogs are found in the hollows, into which the water of springs or small rills is poured from the adjoining slopes. These are overgrown with rushes or other marsh-plants, and are inundated in rainy weather. Some of the larger bogs are of great depth, and seem anciently to have been lakes or ponds now filled up with peat moss, owing to the long-continued accumulation of decayed aquatic plants. Others seem to have been anciently the sites of woods, as the remains of trees are still found when digging for peats in them. Some bogs have little or no peat-moss in their composition; and such, in various instances, have been converted into sound firm pasture, or good arable land, by judicious draining. Peat-mosses or turf-bogs are found in all the hilly country, and in various patches through the low lands. Dogden moss, near Polwart, covers about 500 acres, and is in some places 10 feet deep.

Several endeavours have been made to discover a workable seam of coal in Berwickshire. In the estate of Lamberton, contiguous to Berwick bounds, at the south-east extremity of the county, a stratum of coal has long been known, which crops out on the sea-banks near the fishing-hamlet of Ross. Some coal has also been found in the parishes of Mordington and Cockburnspath. An attempt was once made to dig for copper ore at Ordwell on the Whitadder; but, either from want of produce in proportion to expense, or want of skill in work-

ing, it has been long abandoned. More recent attempts to work this mineral at St. Bathans, and also near the old church of Ellim, in Longformacus parish, have proved equally abortive. No indications of lead, tin, antimony, or any other metallic ore—copper and perhaps red iron-ore excepted—are known to exist in this county. Some slight trials were made many years ago of a ferruginous clay-stone rock, on the estate of Ayton, as an iron-stone or ore of iron; but it was found too poor in metal to defray the expense of transport to Carron iron-works. In some inland parts there are a few veins of limestone; but hitherto, the county has been mainly dependent on its neighbours for the two great articles of domestic comfort and agricultural improvement,—coal and lime. Coals are brought from the south side of the Tweed to all the south and east parts of the county, and from Mid-Lothian into Lauderdale. The north-east corner is supplied from Dunbar harbour, whither they are imported mostly from Fife. Lime follows nearly the same roads; except that some of the north and east part of the county procure it from kilns in the vale of East Lothian. Both coals and lime, especially the latter, are imported at Eyemouth. The coals come from the frith of Forth, and from Newcastle and Sunderland. Lime is brought from the river Wear, and from North Sunderland, near Bamburgh castle. Coke, or charred pit coal, for brewers, malsters, and corn merchants, is likewise imported at Eyemouth from Newcastle. In many parts of the county, shell marl has been found in small quantities. Trap whinstone, and amorphous basalt, interspersed with irregularly stratified clay-stone, are almost universal. In several places, rocks of breccia, or coarse pudding-stone, are found. The most remarkable instance of this is the rocky promontory which covers Eye mouth bay, on the north-west, in which nodules of whin and schist, of great variety of size, form, and colour, are imbedded in a lapidified clay, somewhat like steatite, of various colours, often greenish, generally very hard and tough, but soapy to the touch. The durability of this stone is thoroughly ascertained. In many places, large beds of silicious sandstone occur in regular stratification. Some of these are of a coarse open grain, and serve tolerably well for filtering stones. Many of the quarries are of excellent quality; and perhaps there does not exist a finer specimen of that kind of stone than is exhibited in the magnificent ruins of Melrose abbey, in the county of Roxburgh, only about 2 miles from the western borders of Berwickshire; in which exquisitely rich and delicate carvings in high relief, which have been many centuries exposed to the weather, are still sharp and uninjured. From comparison of grain and colour—the last a pale red or almost peach bloom—there is every reason to suppose that beautiful structure had been supplied with stone from Dryburgh upon Tweed within this county.

Excepting the Eye, with its scanty tributaries, which falls into Eyemouth bay, and a very small number of inconsiderable brooks which run separately into the sea, all the streams of Berwickshire contribute to swell the waters of the Tweed. This fine river, so celebrated in song and renowned in story, is only navigable for sea-vessels to Berwick bridge, about one mile from its mouth; though the tide flows about 7 miles higher. The other streams in the county are usually denominated *waters*,—a kind of intermediate provincial term, between the dignity of a river and the insignificance of a brook, which latter is called a *burn* in Scotland. Still smaller rills, especially in marshy places, are often called *sykes*. The Leader, or Leeder, with its numerous burns, winds through the vale of Lawler-

dale. It issues from a number of narrow upland dells or valleys, among the wild hills of that district, and joins the Tweed at the south-western angle of the county, where that river begins to form the south boundary of Berwickshire. The Whitadder and Blackadder—*quasi* White and Black waters, owing to their respective tinges when in flood—are next to exclusively Berwickshire streams. Dye, one of the main sources of Whitadder, rises by several brooks or feeders, on the ridge of hills which separate Lauderdale from Lammermoor. The Whitadder proper, rising within East Lothian, at an elevation of 1,150 feet, unites with Dye in a romantic vale of some extent, in the bosom of the Lammermoor hills; and, having received the Blackadder much lower down, at Allanton, in the vale of the Merse, unites with the Tweed within Berwick bounds, about 3 miles from the sea. The Blackadder and its streamlets, or feeders, rise from the southern slopes of the Lammermoor and Lauderdale hills, at an elevation of about 1,130 feet; and, after winding through the vale of the Merse, joins the Whitadder between Allankbank and Ninewells. The small stream of the Eden principally belongs to that portion of Roxburghshire which indents into this county, on the north side of Tweed, into which that small river flows a few miles below Kelso. The Leet, another small stream, belongs entirely to the how of the Merse, and joins Tweed at Coldstream. The small river Eye, with a few feeders—particularly the Ale and Horn—waters a narrow but fertile vale in the east end of the Merse; several of its upper streamlets wind among some narrow valleys towards the west end of the Lammermoor hills. Its peculiar source is within East Lothian. At one place,—from near Ayton to near Chirnside,—a narrow winding vale, of very inconsiderable elevation, almost permits the Whitadder and Eye to unite. Midway between, Billy bog or Billy mire discharges its superfluous waters into both rivers,—eastwards by the Horn burn, into Eye, with just sufficient declivity for its ready passage; westwards by the Billy burn, into Whitadder. This singular vale is about 5 miles long, and has a northern branch, more elevated, from Auchincrow on Billy bog, to Reston on the Eye, enclosing an isolated hill of considerable extent and elevation, but altogether arable. The Ale, Wedderburn, and many other brooks, are too inconsiderable to require any special notice. All the rivers, waters, and brooks in this county abound with trout of different kinds; some contain a few pike and perch, and all have plenty of eels. See articles LEADER, WHITADDER, BLACKADDER, EYE, and ALE.—There are no lakes of any importance in the county. Coldingham loch—a piece of water covering about 30 acres—and one or two more, are too insignificant to form exceptions, and do not merit any particular notice. Dunse spa, once in some little repute as a mineral spring, has fallen into complete neglect.

In the 11th century, almost the whole of Berwickshire, except a portion of the Merse, was covered with wood. During the 12th and 13th centuries, many persons of consideration settled in it, having received from the Crown grants of lands which they cultivated. But the husbandry of those times consisted more in the feeding of flocks and the rearing of cattle than in the production of corn. Toward the middle of last century, agriculture began to be studied as a science, and essential improvements to be made by enlightened practical farmers. About the year 1730, Mr. Swinton of Swinton, father of the late Lord Swinton, in the course of a few years, drained and enclosed his whole estate. Mr. Hume of Eccles, about the same time, began and carried

on his improvements with great ardour and success. Lord Kames, another of the early improvers in this county, about the year 1746, introduced the turnip-husbandry which has here been carried to perfection. Clover and grasses were also sown at Kames, and at sundry other places, towards the year 1750. Soon after this period, the enclosing and improving of estates became a favourite pursuit with other landed proprietors. Mr. Fordyce of Ayton profited by all the preceding discoveries and meliorations. In enclosing his landed property, he sheltered his fields with belts and clumps of planting, and added the Scots cabbage to the husbandry of Berwickshire. Dr. Hutton, the geologist, a considerable proprietor in this county, turned his attention to practical husbandry, and succeeded in all his plans. In this way, the fertility and wealth of Berwickshire have been greatly improved, and the land-rent has been more than quadrupled. "The spirit of improvement," says the Rev. Mr. Edgar, in his General Observations in the New Statistical Account, "quickly spread to tenants of skill, enterprise, and capital. Their success stimulated others to follow their footsteps. Encouragement was given by proprietors to tenants, by granting them leases on liberal terms, and of a proper duration. Lands were enclosed, moorish tracts improved, lime and manure liberally applied, the turnip-husbandry extensively pursued, and by the general use of thrashing machines, and a thorough improvement of turnpike and parish roads, facilities were afforded for marketing grain on a scale commensurate with the improved productiveness of the soil, and the increasing capabilities of the county. Notwithstanding the severe depression under which this interest has laboured for some years past, and which at no period was more felt than at present, this county still retains its agricultural pre-eminence. Improvements are still proceeding to a certain extent, and perhaps there is no district of Scotland where agriculture is conducted with more of the precision and exactness of a science. The average size of farms in this county may be stated at from 300 to 400 English acres. Of all agricultural improvements of modern times, perhaps the most valuable is the perfection to which draining has been carried. From the nature of the soil, and its tendency to humidity, no county required this improvement more than Berwickshire, and though much remains to be done, nowhere has it been more successfully or more extensively pursued. Drains are now laid out in a more scientific style than formerly, and as a natural consequence, their operation on the soil is far more efficient and salutary." Surface draining has also been much practised, with excellent effect, on the upland pastures.

"At the end of last century," says the same writer, "the local connection of this county with the English borders directed the attention of some considerable landed proprietors to effect an improvement on the breeds of cattle and sheep. The late Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk merits particularly to be mentioned as having taken the leading part in this branch of improvement, to which he sedulously devoted himself. His *mesne* of Ladykirk afforded him means and opportunities which few enjoyed, of carrying this department of rural economy to greater perfection than perhaps any other individual in Scotland. His efforts were crowned with success, and his breeds of sheep and cattle still continue to be highly prized by connoisseurs and adepts in these matters. The tenantry also followed his example on a more limited scale. The old breeds of cattle and sheep were gradually displaced, and kinds were introduced of more productive value

better adapted to the soil and climate, more kindly feeders, and sooner prepared for the butcher. To this department considerable attention is still paid in this county; and as its agriculture is of a mixed description, combining the raising of corn with the breeding, rearing, and feeding of stock, it is naturally to the farmer an object of no small importance, and his success very much depends on it. By the gradual extension of the turnip husbandry, which has gained for Berwickshire the appellation of the Norfolk of Scotland, and to which, by the application of the modern improvement of bone manure, a greater breadth of land can now be devoted, means are afforded of feeding for the market a much larger quantity of stock than in former times; and from this county being within a reasonable distance of the great stock markets in the north of England, and from the establishment of new markets for cattle and sheep at Coldstream, Dunse, and Ayton, at which places business in this line to a large amount is transacted, opportunities are presented to the farmers of readily disposing of their stock to any extent." The pasturage of sheep, of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, takes the place of all other kinds of husbandry throughout the high grounds of Lammermoor and Lauderdale, and in general is very skilfully managed.

There are no very large estates in Berwickshire, though several have become of great value, and some are connected with estates in other counties of very considerable magnitude. Towards the end of last century, Mr. Low estimated that hardly any of the Berwickshire estates exceeded £5,000 of yearly rent. "That circumstance"—says Mr. Kerr in 1808—"must now be very materially altered in consequence of the rapid rise of rents since he wrote, and the limitation might probably be now extended to nearly double that amount, or from £8,000 to £10,000 a-year; but the reporter has no data on which he can depend for ascertaining this circumstance, and is not inclined to hazard assertions on vague information." In the year 1795, according to the cess-roll or land-tax book of the county, its lands were then unequally divided among 294 proprietors, of whom only 14 held under the limitations of entail. At that period, according to the report of Mr. John Home, 141 of these properties were classed in valuation below £100 Scots, 66 from £100 to £400 Scots, 41 from £400 to £1,000 Scots, and 46 of £1,000 Scots and upwards. The total valuation in 1864-5, exclusive of railways, was £326,203.

Anciently, the agricultural population of Berwickshire was chiefly collected in farm-towns or villages, in which ten, twelve, or more small farmers, with their rick-yards, and outhouses and cottagers, were crowded together. These villages are now deserted, so far as the farmers and their immediate servants are concerned, and farm-houses, with their yards, buildings, rick-yards, and cottages for married servants, are now placed centrally on every farm. Many of the old-farm towns,—the ancient abodes of idleness, poverty, and dissipation,—have now become clean country-villages, filled with industrious mechanics of all kinds, shop-keepers and labourers, who work for the surrounding farmers. The circumstances of the agricultural labourers in this county are thus described by an intelligent writer in the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' No. 27. "The terms of the engagement of a married ploughman are the following:—A house, seldom less than 24 feet by 15, and which is large enough to form, by the appropriate arrangement of the furniture, one large and one small apartment; a garden, containing perhaps 10 or 12 perches of land, situated generally behind the house;—a cow kept all summer on grass,

and accommodated in winter in a cow-house, with straw, and 3 cartloads of turnips in spring, or in lieu of the turnips, 60 stones of hay;—the produce of 1,000 yards of potatoes, measured along the drills, the ploughman supplying the seed, and the farmer bestowing the dung and the labour;—60 bushels of oats, 18 bushels of barley, and 6 bushels of pease, of the best quality; but, should there be none of the best, then of the quality next to the seed corn; the corn being given about Christmas;—as much ground as would sow one peck of linseed, but this allowance is now commuted to the setting of 500 yards more of potatoes, linen cloth being bought cheaper than the best that can be manufactured by the poor people;—formerly poultry and sheep were kept for ploughmen, but now the value of their maintenance is commuted into money, 15s. for the poultry, and £3 for the sheep yearly, and this is all the money the ploughman receives:—coals are driven to the ploughmen when required, but this is accomplished at little expense to the farmer, inasmuch as the carts bring them which would return empty from the delivery of corn. The value of all these allowances may be estimated as not exceeding £26 a-year, which makes the wages of a ploughman 10s. a-week. For all these considerations which have evidently been formed for the comfort of the ploughman, he is obliged to take charge of, and work one pair of horses, in every requisite operation connected with the farm;—he must attend the stable every morning, noon, and night, to give food to the horses;—he must take his turn with the ploughmen to remain at home on Sunday to fodder and water the horses;—he must work in winter as long as there is day-light, and in summer ten hours a-day in the fields, and in seed-time and harvest his hours of labour are unlimited; he must supply a female labourer to work at farm labour at all seasons, and for the same time as himself, when required; and for whose labours he receives eightpence or tenpence a-day, when she is employed, according to the rate of wages; this female must reap corn during harvest, as rent for the house and garden, for which she receives the ordinary victuals allowed in harvest;—his own family must feed his cow in winter;—and he must work his garden only at leisure hours. Most farmers erect a pigsty, or allow one to be erected in the garden, in which the ploughman feeds a pig at his own expense, for his domestic consumption. The manure to the garden is supplied from the ploughman's own house and the pig-sty. Should the female worker get constant employment, the ploughman may just clear himself with her labour; if not, he will certainly lose by her maintenance and wages, which are from £6 to £8 a-year; but, should he have a daughter to supply the place of a hired servant, her labour will be profitable to him. He generally earns a little money from his cow, for butter and cheese, provided she is a good one, and his wife manages his domestic affairs cleanly and thriftily. He receives a sixpence for drink-money when he goes from home with the horses, on the delivery of corn. These terms may appear complicated to those who are accustomed to simpler, but in practice they are very easily understood. The farm-steward receives, in addition to the terms of the ploughman a little more money, and sometimes a bushel and a half of light wheat, as a compensation for his greater responsibility. His wages are seldom under £30 a-year. His duty is to give the corn for the horses every day out of the horse-corn chest; to order and distribute the labour of the farm; to superintend the labour of the women in the fields in summer, and in the thrashing and cleaning of the corn in the barn in winter; to sow the corn, and to build it into stacks; and generally

to keep a watchful eye on all things for his master's interest. He is exempted from staying at home on Sunday, but he must supply a female to work in the fields; and to reap the harvest as rent for his house and garden. The shepherd, in addition to the ploughman's allowance, receives the keep of eight ewes summer and winter. He must dispose of these lambs after weaning in July, with the exception of two ewe-lambs and two gimmers, which he keeps on to renew his ewe stock, two of which he must sell off every autumn before tuppung time in October. His wages seldom amount to less than £35 a-year. The shepherd is generally the servant on the farm who receives the highest wages, but his hours of labour are unlimited. His duty is very constant and fatiguing when a large flock and a wide range of pasture occur. He must go through his flock early in the morning and late at night, and at other times during the day, and count his flock once a-day; he must keep them clean from scab, maggots, and other filth; he must watch the ewes at the lambing-season night and day, and castrate the tup lambs; he must wash the sheep and clip the wool, and bathe them for turnip-feeding in winter; he must be able to slaughter sheep and pigs neatly; and he must give such general assistance in harvest as his time permits, such as taking the reapers' victuals to the harvest-field, and binding up loose corn to be led in. He must also supply a female to work in the field and reap the harvest, as rent for his house and garden. In regard to unmarried ploughmen, when they live with their fathers or friends, who are ploughmen, they receive the same allowance of corn as they do: but the keep of the cow is commuted to them in money, and they are exempt from supplying a field-worker. When an unmarried ploughman takes up house, he receives the same wages as a married one, and is bound to supply a female worker. When an unmarried ploughman gets his victuals in the farm-house, as the other domestic servants, the rest of his wages is given in money, £5 half-yearly, according to the rate of wages; and he sleeps in some apartment in the stead-ing. Female domestic servants live in the farm-house and receive £5 or £6 in the summer, and about £3 in the winter half-year. Their duty is to milk the cows, feed the calves, perform the dairy operations of making butter and cheese, do kitchen work; and one of them, when not fully occupied in the house, goes to work in the field or barn. Stable-boys get their meat in the house, and receive £2 or £3 half-yearly. They keep the riding-horses and gig, if there is one, attend to visitors' horses, and go errands. Cottagers or labourers who work with the spade where they can get work, smiths, and carpenters, take their houses and shops on similar terms. Each supplies a field worker, who reaps the harvest as rent for the house and garden; and each gets 500 yards of potatoes set, and the carriage of two cart-loads of coals. The smith undertakes to shoe the horses and uphold the iron-work of all the implements on the farm, for £3 a-year and the carriage of one cart-load of smithy coals, for every pair of horses. The carpenter upholds all the wood-work of the implements, and supplies a pair of cart-wheels without the rings, for £3 the pair of horses yearly. The accounts of both are settled half-yearly. The smith and carpenter, with all their apprentices and journeymen, generally lend a hand for a day at the building of the hay-stack, for their meat. A regular hedger and ditcher, when such is kept on a farm, is regarded as a hired servant, though his house is let to him on the same condition as a cottager. He either receives his wages entirely in money, at so much per week and settled half-yearly, or in corn like the ploughman, and the remainder in money. His wages may

amount to £30 a-year. His duty is to cut, switch, clean, and repair gaps in the hedges; scour ditches to prevent the overflow of water; to cut water-furrows across headlands and in hollow parts of fields to prevent the accumulation of surface-water. He assists the steward to build corn-stacks and sow corn; the shepherd to clip wool and wash and bathe the sheep. Frequently the ploughmen assist him to cut the long water-furrows in new sown fields, if the weather appears precarious."

Berwickshire is a strictly pastoral and agricultural district. The only manufacture of any importance, within the county, is that of paper. The manufacture of woollens and linens is so small as not to merit consideration; being confined, in the former, chiefly to coarse goods for ordinary use, and, in the latter, to household linens for farmers and labourers' families. The expense of fuel is rather hostile to the introduction of the woollen manufacture, for which this county affords ample materials; yet the example of Galashiels, a very short distance from the extreme western part of the county, gives warrant for believing that it might succeed here. The manufacture of ginghams and plaidings was not long ago introduced with great success at Earliston.

The fisheries of Eyemouth district, which includes all Berwickshire coast, are so important that, in 1863, they employed 699 boats and 1,833 men and boys,—the boats, nets, and lines being valued at £60,758, while the number of cod, ling, or hake caught was 8,222, and the number of barrels of herrings cured was 36,943. Fish carriers, called cadgers, purchase from the fishers, and distribute the white fish, codlings, haddocks, whittings, skate, halybut, and flounders, and a few turbot, into the inland country, and often as far as Edinburgh. A few red herring houses at Eyemouth were once well employed. Some boats or small vessels go annually to the herring-fishery on the coast of Caithness. The salmon-fishery in the Tweed is of considerable importance: but the principal share of it belongs to the township of Berwick, and the opposite side of the Tweed. From Berwick bounds, up to where the fishery ceases to be important, half of the river belongs to England, and the other half to Scotland; and the 3 lower miles of the river—by far the most important—belong entirely to England and Berwick. Mr. Home, in 1797, estimated the rental of the salmon-fishings on the Berwickshire side of the Tweed at £1,500 a-year. But in 1863, the value of all the salmon-fishings of Berwickshire was only £1,075.

The customary boll of Berwickshire is equal to 1·048 Linlithgow barley bolls, or to 1·529 Linlithgow wheat bolls. It is consequently equal to ·779 parts in the 1000 of the Winchester quarter, or to 6·237 Winchester bushels. In the western parts of Berwickshire, adjoining Roxburghshire, the Roxburgh customary measures used to be employed; but in Berwick market—the great mart of Merse grain—all kinds of corn were sold and delivered by the customary Berwickshire boll, there called the old boll; as another customary measure was used farther south, understood to contain two Winchester bushels, and called the new boll. Shipborne lime, imported only at Eyemouth, is sold unslacked by a customary lime boll, which is understood to be only equal to the East Lothian pease boll, or about half a Winchester quarter. Lime and coals from Northumberland, or rather North Durham, are understood to be delivered at the coal-pits and lime-kilns by the same measure. In Berwickshire, potatoes are usually sold by measure. Six fills of the corn firlok up to the edge of the wood, or a little higher, or four fills heaped by hand as

high as they can go, were counted as one boll; being about 9 Winchester bushels, and supposed equal to 476 English pounds. In Berwick township, the universal custom was to give 560 English pounds as a boll of potatoes. The Berwickshire ton of potatoes for the English market was 28 cwt. In Berwick market, fresh butter was sold by a customary pound of 18 avoirdupois ounces; while in the country markets, the tron pound of 22½ ounces was used, which was also the usual pound for cheese, while that for wool was 24 ounces. The legal firkin of 56 English pounds was universally used for salt butter, but usually a pound or two heavier to allow for brine. Fresh salmon—a principal staple of Berwick, and a considerable part of which comes from fishings within this county—was sold to the coopers, or salmon-dealers, by a customary stone of 18½ avoirdupois pounds. The Berwickshire peck is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a firiot, instead of $\frac{1}{4}$.

Since the dismemberment of Berwick from Scotland, Lauder remains the only royal burgh in the county; and, in conjunction with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick, sends one representative to parliament. Greenlaw, a small place 20 miles west of Berwick, in an inconvenient situation, is the county town. But Dunse is at once larger, more centrally situated, and in every respect more important, and may be regarded as the first town of the county; yet even this would rank as a trivial place in a manufacturing district. The only sea-port is Eyemouth. The other towns and chief villages are Coldstream, Ayton, Earlston, Chirnside, Coldingham, Paxton, Gavinton, Auchincraw, Reston, Leitholm, Birgham, and Allanton.

The lands of Gordon and Huntly in Berwickshire were the early residence of the great Gordon family of the north of Scotland, and gave rise to respectively their dukedom of Gordon and their marquise of Huntly. A shooting-lodge and some pastoral lands in the Lammermoors belong to the Duke of Roxburgh. Langton House, together with nearly all the parish of Langton, belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane. The other chief seats in the county are the Hirsell, the Earl of Home; Thirlestaine Castle, the Earl of Lauderdale; the Retreat, the Earl of Wemyss; Nisbet House, Lord Sinclair; Mertoun House, Lord Polwarth; Wedderlie, Lord Blantyre; Dryburgh Abbey, the Earl of Buchan; Lennel House, the Earl of Haddington; Marchmont House, Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart.; Newton-Don, Sir W. H. Don, Bart.; Renton, Sir Charles Stirling, Bart.; Blackadder, Col. Sir George A. F. H. Boswell, Bart.; Kelso, George Buchan, Esq.; Paxton, W. F. Home, Esq.; Ladykirk, David Robertson, Esq.; Foulden, John Wilkie, Esq.; and Dunse Castle, William Hay, Esq.

The principal roads in Berwickshire are the road from Berwick to Edinburgh along the coast; the north road from Berwick to Kelso through Swinton and Leitholm; the road from Coldstream to Kelso along the Tweed; the road from Coldstream to Haddington through Dunse; the road from Coldstream to Lauder through Greenlaw; the road from Eyemouth to Lauder, through Ayton, Chirnside, Dunse, and Westruther; and the east road from Kelso to Edinburgh, through Earlston and Lauder. The total extent of roads within the county was supposed to be 647 miles at the date of Mr. Blackadder's report; and must be considerably greater now. The North British railway passes along the coast, and is of great value to all the seaboard district. A branch deflects from it at Reston, in the southern part of the parish of Coldingham, and goes south-westward through the county to a junction at St. Boswells. The Berwick and Kelso railway no-

where touches the county, yet keeps constantly near it on the English side of the Tweed, and is of value to various parts of the border district, particularly around Coldstream. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway also does not touch the county, yet comes very near it at the point of bifurcation into the two lines toward respectively Kelso and Hawick, and is of value to the parishes of Mertoun and Nenthorn, and to the lower part of Lauderdale. A project was at one time in contemplation to cut a railway, under the name of the Berwickshire and Lothians railway, from Berwick, by way of Paxton, Hutton, Fogo, Greenlaw, the vale of the Leader, and Soutra Hill, into junction with the Lothian railways, sending off branches in the Merse to respectively the Union Bridge, Dunse, Coldstream, and Kelso. Another project, similar to this, but applying only to the south-western and the western districts of the county, proposed to cut a branch railway of 30 miles in length, under the name of the Berwickshire Central Junction railway, from Kelso, by way of Nenthorn, Earlston, and Lauder, into junction with the Edinburgh and Hawick railway.

Berwickshire comprises 32 parochial charges, 4 ancient parishes in union with 4 of these charges, the ancient parish of Home in union with the Roxburghshire parish of Sticheh, and two districts of the mainly Haddingtonshire parish of Oldhamstocks. Nineteen of the 32 parochial charges, or modern parishes, may be considered as in the Merse, and 13 in Lammermoor. One belongs to the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweedale, and 31 belong to the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; 10 of these 31 constitute the presbytery of Dunse, 13 constitute the presbytery of Chirnside, and 8, together with 1 in Edinburghshire, constitute the presbytery of Lauder. There is within the county only one chapel of ease. The Free church of Scotland has 15 churches and 2 preaching-stations in Berwickshire; and it places one of the churches in its presbytery of Haddington and Dunbar, 9 of the churches and 1 of the preaching-stations in its presbytery of Dunse and Chirnside, and the remaining 5 churches and 1 preaching-station in its presbytery of Kelso and Lauder. The United Presbyterian Synod has 17 churches in Berwickshire,—2 of which are in its presbytery of Kelso, 3 in its presbytery of Melrose, and 12 in its presbytery of Berwick. The only other places of worship within the county, so far as we can discover, are a Reformed Presbyterian church at Chirnside, an Episcopalian at Dunse, and an Evangelical Union and a Baptist at Eyemouth. Berwickshire, therefore, appears to be eminently presbyterian.

The sheriff and commissary courts are held at Greenlaw on the last Thursday of every month, and at Dunse on every other Thursday, as well as every Tuesday, during session. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Greenlaw seven times, at Lauder three times, at Ayton and Coldstream four times, at Dunse nine times a-year. Quarter sessions are held at Greenlaw. The assessment, in 1865, for police was 1d., and for rogue-money and prisons also 1d. per pound. The valued rent of the county in 1674 was £178,366 Scots. The annual value of real property as assessed in 1815 was £245,379; and in 1860 was £311,132. Population in 1801, 30,206; in 1811, 30,893; in 1821, 33,385; in 1831, 34,048; in 1841, 34,438; in 1861, 37,634. Inhabited houses in 1861, 6,802; uninhabited, 429; building, 46. The number of families in 1831 was 7,385; of whom 2,921 were employed in agriculture, and 1,915 were employed in trade, handicraft, and manufactures. The number of persons convicted for criminal offences in the average of 1836–1860 was 52; in 1863, 47.

The number of prisoners in Greenlaw jail in the year ending 30 June, 1863, was 75; the average net cost of each, £41 6s. 2d. The number of registered poor in 1862-3 was 1,252; of casual poor, 814. The amount expended on the registered poor, in that year, was £9,781; on the casual poor, £494.

No Druidical monuments have been discovered in Berwickshire; but in several places cairns of stones denote the graves of those who had fallen in battle. In the parish of Eccles, at Crosshall, there is an upright stone column, with various sculptures; but there is no inscription, nor is there any tradition concerning it. On the ridge between Coldingham and Bunkle there are vestiges of five oval and circular encampments. Several remains of antiquity may also be traced on Cockburn law, on Habbesther, and at Chesters in Fogo parish. Herri's dyke, a mile from Greenlaw, is an earthen mound, with a ditch on one side of it, and not many years ago it could have been traced 14 miles eastward. Edin's or Wodin's hall, about a mile below the abbey of St. Bathen, on the Whitadder, consists of three concentric circles of stone, 7 feet and 10 feet distant from one another: the diameter of the innermost circle is about 20 feet. On the south are deep and wide trenches; and eastward are traces of several camps. There are remains of several religious houses, viz. the monastery of Coldingham, the abbey of Dryburgh, St. Bathen's, &c. Many castles and places of strength were built in this shire after the 11th century. The castle of Berwick was the residence of David I. Home castle, in the 12th century, was the seat of the family of Home; the tower of Cockburnspath was built, perhaps, by the Earls of Dunbar. Fast castle, on a rocky cliff overhanging the sea, was long ago demolished. Lauder or Thirlstone castle was built by Edward I. There were many other castles in different parts of the county, viz. Cranshaw, Huntly in Gordon parish, Edrington in Mordington parish, &c.

At the period of the Roman invasion, Berwickshire was inhabited by the Ottadini. It was afterwards invaded by bands of Saxons from Germany, who ingrafted their language and manners on those of the original inhabitants. The conquests of these foreigners extended a considerable way along the shores to the east and west, and in course of time they gave the land thus secured to themselves the title of Lothian. The whole area of Berwickshire was comprehended in this Saxon territory, which received the name of Saxonia in the *Scoto-Irish Chronicle*, but was called Bernicia in the age of Bede. Until 1020, this district of country was included within the kingdom of Northumberland. In that year it was ceded to Malcolm II. by Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, who settling in Scotland, was created Earl of Dunbar. In 1097 Edgar, the son of Malcolm, acquired the sovereignty of Berwickshire, which on his death he bequeathed, along with part of Cumberland and Lothian, to his brother David. Under this personage Berwickshire rose into consequence, and the town of Berwick came to be a seat of merchandise, and known for the value of its fisheries. About this epoch many Norman and Anglo-Saxon families settled in Berwickshire, and laid the foundation of a number of noble houses still ranked in the peerage of the country. It appears likewise that the town of Berwick became a settlement of Flemish and other foreign tradesmen. Berwickshire suffered in the succeeding centuries in all the wars between the two hostile nations, and was occasionally involved in disputes with its neighbour the palatine bishop of Durham. Berwick, and its bridge across the Tweed, were in general chief and special objects of dispute between the belligerents.

Henry II. in 1174, wrenched Berwick and its castle from his captive, William. Richard I. again restored them to Scotland. The disputes regarding the succession to the crown, after the death of Alexander III., involved Berwick in many miseries. In 1291 it was given up to Edward I. A few years afterwards, Berwick renounced its allegiance, and in 1296 was taken by assault by Edward. After the defeat of the English at Falkirk, they retained Berwick for twenty years. In 1318 Berwick was once more, and for the last time, attached to the Scottish monarchy. During the reign of James III., the crown was coveted by the Duke of Albany, who, to support his pretensions, introduced an English army into North Britain, under the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The affair ended in compromise; but Gloucester refused to withdraw his forces unless Berwick was delivered into his hands. After a persevering diplomatic struggle, the Scotch were forced to accede to the dishonourable terms; and on the 24th of August, 1482, this oft-contested town and castle were resigned to England. In 1551 it was made a free town, independent of both England and Scotland, which it still remains, with many privileges peculiar to itself and its citizens. It is governed by English laws, and does not come within the scope of the present work. After it ceased to be the county-town, the affairs of the shire were administered at Dunse or Lauder; but on Greenlaw becoming the property of Sir George Home of Spot, in 1596, it was declared the most fit to be the shire-town, and this arrangement was ratified by parliament in November, 1600. It did not, however, become the head-town of the county, in every particular, till 1696.

BERWICKSHIRE RAILWAY, a railway, 20½ miles long, from Dunse to St. Boswells; forming a nexus between lines of the North British system; and opened partially in Nov. 1863,—wholly in 1864.

BETHELFIELD. See **ABBOTSHALL**.

BETHELNIE. See **MELDRUM**.

BEVELAW. See **PENICUIK**.

BIBLESTONE. See **BIRNIE**.

BIGGA, an island, about 2½ miles long, situated in Yell Sound, about 1½ mile west of the southwestern extremity of Yell Island, Shetland. It is now a grazing island, but was formerly occupied by eight tenants.

BIGGAR (THE), a rivulet of Lanarkshire and Peebles-shire. It rises on the mutual border of the parishes of Libberton and Biggar, and flows about 4 miles southward through the latter parish, and then about 5 miles eastward, partly along the boundary between Lanarkshire and Peebles-shire, but chiefly within the latter county to a confluence with the Tweed a little below Drummelzier. Its upper course for about 2 miles is between two ridges of considerable elevation,—that on the east attaining, in the Bushyberry or Bizzyberry, an elevation of 1,150 feet, and that on the west rising to 1,260 feet. The stream then passes through the town of Biggar, and afterwards enters a fine open vale which comprises the southern district of Biggar parish. Here, at the distance of about 1½ mile from the Clyde, it is joined by a rill which brings to it a portion of the waters of that river in times of high flood,—and which, with no very great labour of excavation, might be made to bring to it all the waters of the Clyde at all times, so as to convey them through it to the Tweed. The length of this vale between the Clyde and the Tweed is 7 miles; the total descent of it is 25 feet; and the mean elevation of it above sea-level is about 615 feet.

BIGGAR, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, on the eastern border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Peebles-shire,

and by the parishes of Dolphinton, Walston, Libberton, and Culter. Its outline is triangular; its greatest length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is about 7,289 statute acres. The Clyde traces a small part of the western boundary; and Biggar Water flows through the centre. The general character of the surface is indicated in what we have said, in the preceding article, respecting the vale of Biggar Water. The hill district is more extensive than the plain; and the hills have a rounded contour, and an unpicturesque appearance. About 750 acres are under wood, and about 400 are wildly pastoral; but most of the remainder of the surface either owns the dominion of the plough or might easily be made to own it. There have been important recent improvements in the reclaiming of land; and another very interesting improvement was recently effected for restraining the inundations of Biggar Water. The average rent of land is about £1 per acre. The landowners are numerous. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £12,028. Assessed property in 1865, £12,890 17s. 10d. The chief mansions are Carwood, Biggar-Park, Cambus-Wallace, and Edmonston-Castle,—the last a splendid pile, built after a design by Gillespie Graham, and situated in a secluded vale in the east. A tumulus or moat-hill, 120 paces in circuit at the base, 54 paces in circuit at the top, and 36 feet high, is situated at the west end of the town, and seems never to have been opened. Vestiges of ancient camps, of roundish outline, occur in three places in the parish. Four large stones, which seem to have formed part of a Druidical circle, surmount a round hill on the lands of Oldshields. "There is tradition of a battle having been fought at the east end of the town, between the Scots, under the command of Sir William Wallace, and the English army, who were said to be 60,000 strong, wherein a great slaughter was made on both sides, especially among the latter." [Old Statistical Account.] "It has been alleged," says Mr. Carrick, "that, on this memorable occasion, Edward commanded in person; but such could not have been the case, as the English monarch was not in the country at the time. That a considerable battle was fought in the neighbourhood, there is reason to believe, as well from current tradition, as from the number of tumuli which are still to be seen. These accounts, however, are decidedly at variance with truth, both in regard to the amount of the English, and the person who commanded. It is more probable, that the enemy did not exceed 8,000, or at most 10,000 men, part of which appears to have been under the command of Roden, Lord de Whichenour. On the side of the Scots, Sir Walter Newbigging headed a body of cavalry. His son David, a youth, at that time little more than fifteen years of age, held a command under him, and the well-tryed military talents of the father were not disgraced by the efforts of the young patriot, whose conduct on this occasion was afterwards rewarded by the honour of knighthood, probably conferred by the hand of our hero himself. The family of Newbigging came originally from England; and Sir Walter and his son, on this occasion, found themselves opposed to their near kinsman, the Lord of Whichenour." [Life of Wallace.] Edward II. spent the first six days of October, 1310, at Biggar.—In 1651, Boghall castle in this parish, held out for the commonwealth of England, against General Leslie's army. This strength has long been dismantled, and has nearly disappeared, but more in consequence of the ruthless hand of man than that of time. Boghall stands upon a flat, or rather a marshy ground, half-a-mile south from the town, and is probably so called from its situation. This castle formerly belonged to the

Flemings, Earls of Wigton, a family of great antiquity. They acquired the lands and barony of Biggar by the marriage of Sir Patrick Fleming with one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the brave Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver Castle. This Sir Patrick was the second son of Sir Robert Fleming, who died in 1314; and, like him, was a faithful friend to King Robert Bruce. In 1451, Sir Robert de Fleming obtained a charter from James II., erecting the town of Biggar into a free burgh of barony, and by the same was created a lord of parliament, by the title of Lord Fleming of Cumbernauld; and, on the 15th of June, 1452, Malcolm Fleming, his nephew, procured a grant under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Boghall, and some other estates. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by way of Elvanfoot, and the branch of the Caledonian railway from Symington to Peebles, intersect the parish; and the railway has a station at the town. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,915; in 1861, 1,999. Houses, 337.

This parish is in the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Fleming of Cumbernauld. Stipend, £263 14s. 7d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £146 5s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with about £75 fees and other emoluments. The parochial place of worship was built in 1545, and largely endowed, by Malcolm third Lord Fleming, lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, as a collegiate church for the support of a provost, 8 prebendaries, 4 singing-boys, and 6 poor men. It is a cruciform structure. The steeple was never finished; and porch, vestry, buttresses, arched gateway, organ gallery, and oaken ceiling have been destroyed; but the body of the building remains entire and in good repair, and in 1834 was supplied with new seats and with a large addition to the sittings. There are two United Presbyterian churches—the one with 750 sittings, the other rebuilt in 1866. The parochial school is recent and handsome. The burgh school was founded in 1859.

The Town of BIGGAR stands south of the centre of the parish, at an intersection of public roads, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Lanark, 15 west by south of Peebles, and 28 south-west of Edinburgh. It consists principally of one very wide street, situated on a rising ground at a little distance from the left bank of Biggar Water, and enjoying a fine southern exposure. But a large modern suburb stands on the right bank, partly on a steep brow, and partly on lower ground, with sloping gardens; and to a spectator approaching by the Carnwath road, this suburb presents a very beautiful appearance. The town is a burgh of barony. It has offices of the Commercial, the Royal, and the National Banks. It has also a savings' bank, a corn-exchange, and three public libraries. Fairs are held on the last Thursday of January, old style, on the last Thursday of April, on the third Thursday of July, old style, on the last Thursday of August, and on the last Thursday of October, old style. Population in 1841, 1,395; in 1861, 1,448. Houses, 238.

BILLIKELLET. See CUMBRAYS (THE).

BILLY CASTLE, the ruin of an ancient fortalice on the eastern verge of the parish of Bunkle, Berwickshire. It stands on a grassy knoll, in a sequestered situation, surrounded by wood, about a mile south of the village of Auchincraw. Only a piece of wall about 12 feet high and a few detached fragments now remain. But the original castle was surrounded by the dangerous morass of Billy mire, and was a building of great strength and considerable size. It was erected in the 13th century to protect the possessions of the powerful Earls of Dunbar; it afterwards became the property of the

scarcely less powerful Earls of Angus; it figured frequently in the severe contests of the Border warfare; and it was finally taken, burned, and despoiled, in 1544, by the Earl of Hertford. The present estate of Billy comprises 920 acres, chiefly fine fertile land, and is the property of W. F. Home, Esq., of Paxton.

BILLY MIRE, an ancient morass, now drained and cultivated, extending from the vicinity of the Eye to the vicinity of the Whitadder in the parishes of Coldingham, Chirnside, and Bunkle, Berwickshire. It was almost impassable, and was crossed by a causeway, said to have been first constructed by the Romans. This causeway was usually taken up during the time of war between Scotland and England. Billy Mire gives name to a truce which was concluded between the Border authorities of the two kingdoms in 1386; and also figures in history as the scene of the murder of De la Beauté by some of the Wedderburns in 1517. So recently as about 40 years ago, it was thickly covered with bog-reeds, dwarf willows, and other aquatic plants, and was resorted to by thousands of wild ducks. A number of sluggish burns—among which are those of Bunkle and Drædan—drain the upper part of it, and flow together to form a rivulet; and this rivulet now bears the name of Billy Mire, and runs eastward, along the mutual boundary of the parishes of Coldingham and Chirnside, to the Eye in the vicinity of Aytoun. An ancient cromlech or Druidical altar, popularly called the Pech stane, stands on the most elevated point of ground between the Bunkle and the Drædan, about a mile south of Billy Castle; and a large sepulchral cairn formerly stood near it, environed by huge masses of granite. The following obscure traditional rhyme, relative to these objects, was current in the district some fifty years ago:—

By the Cairn and Pech stane
Grisly Drædan sat alane;
Billy wi' a kent sae stout,
Cries 'I'll turn grisly Drædan out'—
Drædan leuch, and stalk'd awa',
And vanished in a babanqua."

BILLYNESS, the west headland of the bay of Anstruther, Fifeshire.

BILSDEAN, a hamlet in the parish of Oldhamstocks, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, about a mile from the boundary of Berwickshire.

BIMAR, a rocky isle in the frith of Forth, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-west of North Queensferry, Fifeshire. It is covered at high water; and a stone beacon, 27 feet high, was erected on it a few years ago by the Commissioners of Northern Lights.

BIN OF BURNTISLAND, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Burntisland, south coast of Fifeshire. It rises abruptly to the height of 625 feet above the level of the sea, is situated about half a mile from the beach, has a bare and ragged summit, and forms a marked feature of the screens of the Forth, in striking contrast to the fertility and brilliance all around it.

BIN OF CULLEN, a remarkable hill in Banffshire, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the town of Cullen, and 2 miles from the sea, elevated 1,076 feet above sea-level. From its conical shape, it forms a conspicuous land-mark to mariners. See **CULLEN**.

BINARTY. See **BALLINGRAY**.

BINCHINNAN. See **BENCHINNAN**.

BINEND, a lake of 50 acres in extent in the parish of Eaglesham, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of the village of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

BINNANS, a rocky hill, with a precipitous face to the west, in the western extremity of the parish

of Greenock, Renfrewshire. It overhangs the east side of the bay of Gourrock, and commands a brilliant view of the upper frith of Clyde from Dunoon to Dumbarton.

BINNIE, in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, 13 miles west of Edinburgh, and 2 miles from the Union canal at Broxburn. There is a good sandstone quarry here, which is extensively used for building in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Binnie craig rises to the height of about 450 feet.

BINNING, in the shire of Linlithgow, an ancient parish annexed after the Reformation to the parish of Linlithgow. Thomas Hamilton, who was by James VI. made one of the senators in the college of justice, secretary of state, and lord-advocate and register, in 1613, was created Baron Binning and Earl of Melrose, which title he afterwards changed for that of Haddington. In 1627, he was constituted lord-privy-seal, which office he held for ten years. The title Lord Binning is borne by the eldest son of the Earl of Haddington.

BINNINGWOOD. See **TYNNINGHAME**.

BINNS. See **ABERCORN**.

BINRAM'S CROSS. See **YARROW**.

BIRDSTONE, a village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. It is situated on the peninsula formed by the confluence of Finglen Burn and Kelvin Water, about a mile north of Kirkintilloch. Population, 100.

BIRGHAM, or **BRIGHAM**, a village in the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire. It stands adjacent to the Tweed, on the road from Coldstream to Kelso, directly opposite Carham in Northumberland, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west by south of Coldstream. When Henry II. of England, relying on the alleged superiority of his clergy over those of Scotland, sent Hugh, Bishop of Durham, into Scotland, in 1188, to collect funds for carrying on a new crusade, the envoy, it is said, was met at Brigham, by William the Lion, and some of his nobles and prelates, who boldly denied the authority of the English church over that of Scotland, and declined to allow the proposed subsidy to be levied in Scotland. In 1289, a meeting of the Estates of Scotland was held here to take into consideration the proposal for a marriage between the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Margaret of Scotland; and in July, 1290, the treaty of Brigham—as it is called—was signed here, by which a lasting peace seemed to be secured to the two kingdoms, but which was rendered null by the death of the young princess on whom so many fair hopes depended, at Orkney, on her voyage to Scotland from Norway, in September, 1290. A chapel stood at Brigham in Popish times; and the burying ground connected with it still exists. Population of the village, 241.

BIRKHILL. See **LEGERWOOD**.

BIRNAM, a mountain in the parishes of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. It rises from the right bank of the Tay, at the entrance to the Highlands, and attains a height of 1,580 feet above sea-level. Its summits command an extensive view of Strathmore, Stormont, Athole, and Strathbraan. Its sides and skirts were anciently covered with forest, but are now marked only by the scars of slate quarries and the feathery growth of young larch plantations. An ancient vitrified fort of 320 paces in circumference was recently discovered on one of its summits. But the grand interest of Birnam consists in its association with the story of Macbeth, as immortalised by Shakspeare; and this is well told as follows in 'the Beauties of Scotland':—"When Malcolm Canmore came into Scotland, supported by English auxiliaries, to recover his dominions from Macbeth the Giant, as the country people

called him, he marched first towards Dunkeld, in order to meet with those friends who had promised to join him from the north. This led him to Birnam wood, where accidentally they were induced, either by way of distinction, or from some other motive, to ornament their bonnets, or to carry about with them in their hands the branches of trees. The people in the neighbourhood stated, as the tradition of the country, that they were distinguished in this situation by the spy whom Macbeth had stationed to watch their motions. He then began to despair, in consequence of the witches' predictions, who had warned him to beware 'when Birnam wood should come to Dunsinnan;' and when Malcolm prepared to attack the castle, where it was principally defended by the outer rocks, he immediately deserted it; and flying ran up the opposite hill, pursued by Macduff; but finding it impossible to escape, he threw himself from the top of the hill, was killed upon the rocks, and buried at the Lung Man's Grave, as it is called, which is still extant. Not far from this grave is the road where, according to tradition, Banco was murdered. The resemblance between these traditions and Shakspeare's account of the same event, in his tragedy of Macbeth, is extremely remarkable, and suggests the idea that this celebrated dramatist must have collected the tradition upon the spot; because, had he taken the subject of his play from the Scottish history, he must have represented Macbeth as having perished at a different part of the country. The only material difference between the tradition and the tragedy is, that by the former Macbeth cast himself from the top of a rock; whereas Shakspeare, in consistency with poetical justice, as well as to give greater interest to the catastrophe, represents the usurper as falling in single combat with Macduff, whom he had so deeply injured. In Guthrie's 'History of Scotland,' it is stated, that, anno 1599, King James desired Elizabeth to send him a company of English comedians; with which request she complied; and James gave them a license to act in his capital, and before his court. 'I have great reason,' he adds, 'to think that the immortal Shakspeare was of the number. There is no doubt that in 1589 plays were actually exhibited in Perth, within a few miles of Dunsinann or Dunsinain. From the old records kept at Perth of that year, it appears that on the 3d of June the kirk-session of Perth authorized this amusement, after having examined the copy of the play. The actors were at that time all of them men, no women having appeared on the stage till the reign of Charles the Second.' See DUNSINNAN.

BIRNIE, a parish in Morayshire, bounded on the west, north, and east, by the parish of Elgin, and on the south by Rothes and Dallas. Its post-town is Elgin. Its length northward, to within $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Elgin, is 7 miles, and its average breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The greater part of the surface consists of high hills covered with heath. The cultivated soil, however, in the valleys and on the sides of hills, and the several falls of water in the rocky channels of the rivulets, have formed some beautifully diversified scenes. Three rivulets, the Lennock, the Barden, and the Rushcrook, intersect the parish, and flow into the river Lossie; and this river receives the Lennock on the west side of the parish, and then flows through the northern end. There are about 100 acres of deep rich loam on its banks. It abounds in burn-trouts and eels; and about Lammas salmon and white trouts swim up, and afford fine diversion to the angler. The Lossie is subject to violent floods. Its most remarkable inundations happened in the years 1768, 1782, and 1829. The parish contains 5,784 Scots acres, of

which 850 were under cultivation in 1791, and 2,130 in 1829. It is divided into 40 compact farms, varying from 20 to 120 acres, and held in leases of 19 years. About 450 acres are under wood. The real rent, in 1791, was £360; in 1835, £1,200. The only landowner is the Earl of Seafield; and he has done a great deal for the agricultural improvement of the parish, advancing the sum of £5 to his tenants for every acre of waste land brought under cultivation. The Bilestone, having the figure of a book engraven upon it, lying about a mile east from the church, on the side of the road leading from Birnie to Rothes, has probably been placed there as a landmark. The cairn of Kilforman, of a conical figure, 300 feet in circumference at the base, has been probably placed over the remains of a brave man whose exploits are now forgotten. A cave in the middle of a steep rock, near the Gedloch, was, according to tradition, haunted about 150 years ago by a gang of armed ruffians who had no visible way of obtaining the means of subsistence but by theft and robbery. Some vestiges of an encampment can be traced near the burn of Barden. It commands a prospect of the Moray frith, from Speymouth to Cromarty bay. Probably the Danes, after invading this part of the country, had a camp there. Population in 1831, 408; in 1861, 411. Houses, 72. Assessed property in 1860, £1,628.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £156 8s. 4d.; glebe, £17. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The church was repaired in 1734 and 1817, and seats 253. It is a very old structure of hewn freestone, and consists of a nave and choir. The late Mr. Shaw—a learned and respectable clergyman of this presbytery, who published the history of Morayshire in 1775—says, that it is probable that the bishop's first cathedral in this diocese was situated in Birnie, and that Simeon de Tonei, one of the bishops of Moray, was buried in Birnie in 1184. "It is held in great veneration by many in this county," says the Statistical reporter in 1791. "They still, in some measure, entertain a superstitious conceit that prayers there offered up three several Sabbaths will surely be heard. Insomuch that when a person is indisposed, or of bad behaviour, this common saying obtains, 'You have need to be prayed for thrice in the church of Birnie, that you may either end or mend.'" A stone baptistery, and an old bell, made of a mixture of silver and copper, of an oblong figure, named the coronach, are still kept in the church as relics of antiquity. Tradition relates that the bell was made at Rome, and consecrated by the Pope.—There is a female school.

BIRNS WATER, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire. It rises on the west side of Lammerlaw, near the boundary-line with Berwickshire, and runs about 7 miles north-westward on the boundary between the parishes of Humble, Ormiston, and Pencaitland on the left, and the parishes of Gifford, Bolton, and Salton on the right, to a confluence with the Tyne between Pencaitland and Salton. It is rather larger than the Tyne.

BIRRENS. See MIDDLEBIE.

BIRRENSWARK. See BRUNSWARK.

BIRSAY AND HARRAY, an united parish in Pomona and the mainland of Orkney. Birsay has a post-office of its own name; and so also has Harray. Birsay occupies the north-west of Pomona, and is bounded on the west and north by the sea, and on other sides by the parishes of Evie, Rendal, Harray and Sandwick. It is about 8 miles long, and about 5 miles broad. It is a hilly but not mountainous district. There are six lakes, which abound

with ducks and other kinds of water-towl, and with swans in the spring and fall of the year. There are two or three small burns containing fine trout, and sometimes salmon. The extent of sea-coast is about 10 miles; the shore is rocky. The flood-tide sets right in from the north-west upon the point of the Brough of Birsay, where it splits, one part flowing eastward toward Evie sound, whence it goes away with a rapid stream toward Kirkwall; and the other westward down the Sandwick shore, till it gets in to the indraught of Hoy sound, where it becomes very strong. The headlands are Marwick head on the west, the Brough-head on the north-west, and the North-craig on the north. The hills are covered with heath, and what is here called *lubba*, a sort of grass which feeds the cattle in summer time, and generally consists of different species of carices, bent, and other moor-grasses. The soil in what is called the barony of Birsay is a rich loam, perhaps the most fertile in Orkney, capable of comparison with much good land in the best agricultural districts of Scotland. The chief minerals are limestone, an excellent flag claystone, and abundance of building-stones, but no sandstone. The principal land-owner is the Earl of Zetland; but there are about forty others. The wild quadrupeds are rabbits, Norwegian rats, short-tailed field-mice, common mice, and a small species of mice called here wights. Seals and otters are found; and cod, dogfish, herrings, lobsters, and other sea-animals are fished. Upwards of twenty fishing-boats belong to the parish. Straw-plaiting employs many females. The linen manufacture was once considerable, but has nearly disappeared. There are several ancient standing-stones, and many Picts' houses. Remains of popish chapels are numerous, because every Erysl-land of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, but now all are in ruins. There are no towns, and only one ancient ruinous building, which was the palace of the Earls of Orkney. Robert Stuart, natural brother to Queen Mary, and his son Patrick, made great additions to this place; it is now in ruins, but has been built upon the model of Holyroodhouse, being a square area, with a well in the middle. Above the gate was the famous inscription, which, among other points of ditty, cost Earl Patrick his head. It run as follows: "Dominus Robertus Stuartus, filius Jacobi quinti Rex Scotorum, hoc opus instruxit." Above his coat of arms was the following motto: "Sic fuit, est, et erit."—Harray lies south of the east side of Birsay, is wholly an inland district, and occupies nearly the centre of Pomona. It is about 6 miles long and 4 miles broad. The surface is flat and rather swampy, and is intersected by many burns. Part of it consists of pretty good land, and part is very unproductive. There are two lakes,—one of them pretty large, abounding in excellent trout, and frequented by great numbers of aquatic birds. Population of the united parish in 1831, 2,387; in 1861, 2,593. Houses, 593. Population of Birsay in 1831, 1,652; in 1861, 1,774. Houses, 418.

The united parish is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £218 6s. 8d.; glebe, £21. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with house and garden. The parochial church of Birsay was built in 1664, and enlarged in 1760, and contains 565 sittings. The parochial church of Harray was built in 1836, and contains 450 sittings. The parish minister and an assistant officiate alternately in these churches. There is one Free church for Birsay, and another for Harray and Sandwick. The attendance at the former in 1851 was 338,—at the latter, about 300; and the yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the

former was £126 13s. 11½d.,—and in connexion with the latter, £88 14s. 6d. There is an Original Secession church in Birsay, built in 1829, and containing 470 sittings. There is an Independent chapel in Harray, with an attendance of 60. There are three Assembly's schools, one Society's school, two Free Church schools, and eight private schools.—The Norse language prevailed longer in Harray than in any other part of the country, but is now worn out. Fairs for cattle and horses are held thrice a-year in Birsay and thrice a-year in Harray.

BIRSE, a parish, containing a post-office of its own name, on the southern border of the highland district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the counties of Kincardine and Forfar, and by the parishes of Aboyne, Lumphanan, and Kincardine O'Neil. The boundary-line along part of the south and all the west is a watershed of the Grampians; and the boundary-line along most of the north is the river Dee. The parish is about 10 miles long and 10 miles broad. It may be divided into three large straths or districts. The largest, in the south-east part of the parish, is called Feughside. It has the Feugh, a tributary of the Dee, running through it; and is about 3 miles long, and 2 broad. On the banks of the Feugh, and among the Grampian hills is situated the forest or glen of Birse. The middle strath or district is called Glenchatt. It is about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. On the south of the burn is Midstrath, and on the north Ballogie. The most northerly district is along the south side of the Dee; through it runs the burn of Birse. The church and manse are situated here. This district is about 2½ miles long, and 1½ broad. It is vulgarly called the Six Towns. The whole parish is divided into what was called 24 towns; and each town, in 1792, was supposed to contain from 80 to 85 arable acres. The surface is rocky and mountainous, but beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. Mount Battock is on the southern boundary; and three great ridges extend south-westward within the parish to the higher Grampians. Peter-hill, the White-hill, and Mulbrax, are in the southern ridge. The Ords, the Shooting-greens, Tomcairn, Corse-dardar, Midstrath, Arntilly, Lamachip, and Brack-enstaik, are in the middle ridge. The most northerly ridge takes its rise at Inchbair, and terminates at Cairnferg. On the west of the parish are the heights of Birsemore, Deuchry, and Mount-Ganiach. Mount Battock rises 3,465 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Ganiach is conjectured to be about 1,000 feet above sea-level. Peter-hill and Mulbrax may be rated at 2,700 feet. Cairnferg, a remarkably conspicuous conical mount, may be about 2,100 feet. On Mount Ganiach there is a well called St. Com's well; but concerning it there is no tradition. The Dee here abounds with excellent salmon, grilse, sea-trout, sterlings, (here called dowbrecks,) trout, and parr, with some pikes, fresh water flounders, with finniks. Feugh is the most considerable interior stream. It rises on the western skirts of the parish from Mount Ganiach, and flows eastward. It produces salmon, and most of the sorts of fish above-mentioned, and would abound with them were they not stopped by a considerable waterfall near its influx into the Dee, opposite to Banchory-Ternan, which prevents the salmon from getting up except when the river is flooded. The landowners of Birse are the Marquis of Huntly, Farquharson of Finzean, Innes of Ballogie, and Gerard of Midstrath. The New Statistical Account, written in 1842, estimates the total of arable land at 3,360 imperial acres, the total of land under wood at 3,710 imperial acres, and the total yearly value of land produce at £8,542. One principal

facility of communication is the great road from Brechin to Huntly and Inverness, across the Cairn o' Mount and Grampians, which enters Birse at the bridge of Whitestone, a mile north of the inn of Cutties-Hillock, and leads northward to the Dee at Inchbair. Another road passes through the greater part of the parish, from the ferry over the Dee at Aboyno, to the bridge of Whitestone. There is a bridge over the burn of Birse, nigh the church; and another at Potarch, over the Dee, near Inchbair, by which the great north road is carried across the Dee. This parish is famous for its honey of great richness and flavour. Both the practices and the implements of husbandry have of late years been very greatly improved. Most of the farms are not larger than from 30 to 60 acres. Females practise extraordinary industry in the knitting of stockings. Fairs are held in May, October, and November at the Bridge of Potarch. Population in 1831, 1,476; in 1861, 1,284. Houses, 258. Assessed property in 1843, £4,106; in 1860, £4,706.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown, Stipend, £158 7s. 4d.; glebe, £7. Schoolmaster's salary, £50 with fees. The parish church was built in 1779, and has between 500 and 600 sittings. There is a small Roman Catholic chapel at Ballogie, with an attendance of about 60. There are an endowed school, a Society's school, two or three other schools, a savings' bank, and a parochial religious library. On the hill, about a mile north-east of Finzean, bearing the name of Corse-Dardar, there is a place marked near the way-side with a long granite-stone, which is reported to mark the spot where King Dardanus, the 20th from Fergus I., was put to death.

BIRSELEY, a locality in the parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. south of the spot on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745. It was from the rising grounds here, or 'Birsey brae,' that the Chevalier's troops descended to meet their opponents.

BISHOPBRIGGS, or **BISHOP'S BRIDGE**, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Cadder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes near it, and has a station here. Deep cuttings of the railway through rock occur both east and west of this station. Population of the village, 658.

BISHOPMILL, a village in the parish of New Spynie, Morayshire. It stands on the left bank of the Lossie, and on the road from Elgin to Lossiemouth, closely adjacent to Elgin, and within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. A handsome iron bridge connects it with Elgin. A stone-bridge formerly stood here, but was swept away by the great flood of 1829. Population of the village in 1861, 1,041. See **ELGIN**.

BISHOP'S FOREST. See **KIRKPATRICK IRON-GRAY**.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a small piece of water on the southern skirts of the parish of New Machar, Aberdeenshire, between Loch hills and Foulis hill. See **MACHAR (NEW)**.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a narrow strip of water, about a mile in length, lying between Cadder parish and Old Monkland, in the shire of Lanark.

BISHOPTON, a village with a post-office in the parish of Erskine, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire. The Glasgow and Greenock railway passes near it, and has a station here. Bishopton House, once a favourite country residence of the Archbishop of Glasgow, stands high on the adjacent hill side, overlooking the station, and commanding a delightful view. Bishopton ridge, which divides

the low land of Gryfedale from the immediate banks of the Clyde, is composed of solid whinstone rock. The Glasgow and Greenock railway passes through it for a distance of 2,300 yards. There are two tunnels in the middle of the ridge, having an open part 100 yards long, and 70 feet deep, between them. These tunnels are 320 and 340 yards long respectively. The depth of the open cutting at the entrance to each is 70 feet; and the length, from the face of the east tunnel is 748 yards, and from the face of the west tunnel 946 yards. Population of the village, 341.

BIXTER. See **SANDSTING**.

BIZZY-BERRY. See **BIGGAR**.

BLACKADDER (THE), a river of Berwickshire. The name is usually pronounced and sometimes written Blackater, and is probably a corruption of Blackwater. The river rises among the north-western uplands of the parish of Westruther and on Dirrington Law in the parish of Longformacus; and it flows first south-eastward to Greenlaw, and then north-eastward through the parishes of Greenlaw, Fogo, and Edrom, to the Whitadder, which it joins a little above Allanton. The total length of this stream is about 20 miles. The height of its head-springs above sea-level may be 1,130 feet. It is supposed to derive its name from the prevailing dark tinge of its waters, occasioned by the nature of the soil through which it flows.

BLACKADDER-HOUSE. See **EDROM**.

BLACK-ANDREW-HILL. See **SELKIRKSHIRE**.

BLACKBURN, a village with a post-office in the parishes of Whitburn and Livingstone, Linlithgowshire. It stands on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Bathgate, $2\frac{3}{4}$ east of Whitburn, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ west of Livingstone. Almond Water, which is here a very small stream, washes it. Blackburn House stands about a mile to the east. A cotton-mill in the village employs about 120 hands, and a flax mill about 42. Here is an Independent chapel, which was built in 1825, and contains 200 sittings. Population in 1861, of the whole village, 758; of the Livingstone section, 640.

BLACKBURN, a village conjoint with Parknook, in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. Population of Blackburn and Parknook, 264.

BLACKBURN, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Kinnellar, about 2 miles south-east of Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Here is a Free church, whose total yearly proceeds in 1865 amounted to £134 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. An abortive attempt was made to establish a large distillery here between 1821 and 1831.

BLACKBURN (THE), a tributary of the Liddel, in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghshire. It is celebrated for its romantic falls and cascades. One of the falls is $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 20 in breadth; and another $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 36 in breadth. In one part of its course a natural bridge of stone seemed to be thrown across the river. It was 55 feet long, 31 in span, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and the thickness of the arch was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of solid stone. The arch was not composed of an entire rock, but had the appearance of several square stones united together in the neatest manner. The height of the arch from the water was 31 feet. This bridge gave way in April 1810.

BLACKBURN (THE), a tributary of the North Esk, in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire.

BLACKBURN (THE), a rivulet of the basin of the Northern Dee, flowing chiefly in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire, but passing over the county boundary into the Loch of Drum in Aberdeenshire.

BLACKBURN (THE), a tributary of the Lossie, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire.

BLACK CART. See **CART.**

BLACK CAVE. See **ARRAN.**

BLACKCRAIG, a village in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire.

BLACK CRAIG, a mountain, 1,600 feet high above the level of the Nith, in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

BLACK CRAIG, a hill in the parish of Creich, Fifeshire, commanding a brilliant and extensive view of the lower basin of the Tay and the frontier Grampians.

BLACK CRAIG, or **CRAIGDHU**, a frontier mountain of the Grampians, apparently between 1,800 and 2,000 feet high, in the parish of Port of Menteith, Perthshire. Its outline resembles that of a hog's back. Its composition is conglomerate and limestone,—the latter of a blue colour streaked with white, and possessing enough of the properties of marble to be suitable for mantel-pieces.

BLACK DEVON. See **CLACKMANNANSIRE.**

BLACK ESK. See **ESK.**

BLACKFORD, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the south-eastern part of Perthshire. It is bounded on the south by the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling, and on the other sides by the parishes of Dunblane, Muthil, Crieff, Trinity-Gask, Auchterarder, and Glendevon. Its length northward is 10 miles, and its breadth is about 5 miles. The Devon traces the southern boundary; the Earn traces the northern boundary; and the Madran, the Ruthven, and the Allan have their early course in the interior. The southern district is part of the Ochils,—steep and craggy toward the Devon, but flat and moorish toward the north. The central district is largely occupied by the great planted moor of Tullibardine; yet contains some lovely tracts,—particularly the charming and romantic Kincardine Glen, along the course of the Madran. The northern district consists of rich, well-cultivated lands, of similar character to those of the other outspread parts of Strathearn. The climate of the upland tracts is moist and churlish. There are a few small lakes. Sandstone is quarried of a very hard quality, well adapted for millstones. The chief landowners are Lord Strathallan, Lord Camperdown, and Moray of Abercairney. The Scottish Central railway and the great east road from Stirling to Perth go through the parish; and the former has a station here. There were formerly several chapels in this parish; and, before the year 1745, divine service was occasionally performed in one at the house of Gleneagles, the burial-place of the family of Haldane; and in another near the castle of Tullibardine, in the choir of which the Dukes of Athole formerly interred. Besides these, there are the vestiges of two chapels in Mahany, at one of which is a burying-ground still in use by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Upon an eminence, fronting Gleneagles, are the vestiges of a small Roman camp; there are also several Druidical circles. In this parish, the ancestors of the Duke of Montrose had their ordinary residence, at the castle of Kincardine, which was burned in the time of the Civil wars, and has never been rebuilt. In Tullibardine stand the remains of a castle of that name, the seat, in former times, of the Earls of Tullibardine, who, for a long time after that family came to the titles of Athole, resided here some part of the year. In 1715, it was garrisoned by a party of the Earl of Mar's army, and taken by the Duke of Argyle; before the year 1745, Lord George Murray and his family inhabited it; but since that time it has been suffered to go to ruin. Tullibardine gives

the title of Marquis to the illustrious family of Murray, Duke of Athole. The village of Blackford is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, 4½ miles south-west of Auchterarder, and 10 miles north-east of Dunblane. Fairs are held here on the 3d Wednesday of April, and the 3d Wednesday of October. Population of the village in 1861, 881. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,918; in 1861, 2,041. Houses, 312. Assessed property in 1843, £10,700; in 1865, £14,667 0s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Mrs. Home Drummond of Blair-Drummond. Stipend, £207 11s.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55, with £22 fees. The parochial church was built in 1738, and repaired about 1835, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 200; yearly sum raised in 1865, £155 12s. 3½d. There are three private schools.

BLACKFORD HILL, an eminence about 1½ mile south of Edinburgh, divided from Braid hill on the south by a ravine which is intersected by Braid burn. "It is well worth while," says Campbell in his *Journey from Edinburgh*, "to ascend to the top of Blackford hill, from which a fine prospect of Edinburgh, the frith of Forth, the coast of Fife, the Lo-mond and Ochil hills, even to the Grampian mountains, is commanded. In ascending from the bottom of the valley through which the rivulet winds, we first reach one summit; and in gaining the next, the heaving into view of the castle, spires, and other buildings of the city, piled in irregular masses, and enveloped in the sombre obscurity of its smoke, seems as if all were in motion by the power of enchantment. On obtaining the topmost ridge of the hill, an extent of prospect truly sublime and beautiful spreads out before us. Immediately beneath the north brow, Blackford mansion-house, half hid among trees, and several others near it, of an old construction and aspect, appear on the plain below. One of these, namely, Grange house, was that in which Principal Robertson breathed his last."

BLACKFRIARS. See **AYR**, **EDINBURGH**, **GLASGOW**, **PERTH**, **ANDREWS** (ST.), **STIRLING**, **WIGTON**.

BLACKHALL, a station on the Wilsonton railway in Lanarkshire, 3¼ miles north-east of Morningside, and 10½ south-south-west of Bathgate.

BLACKHALL, a post-office village 2½ miles west by north of Edinburgh, on the road thence to Queensferry. Corstorphine hill and Craighleith quarry are near it. See **CRAIGLEITH**.

BLACKHALL See **PAISLEY** and **STRACHAN**.

BLACKHILLOCK, a post-office station, subordinate to Keith, Banffshire.

BLACKHILLS. See **SKENE**.

BLACKHOPE SCARS, or **BLAKEHOPE SCAURS**, the loftiest of the Moorfoot hills, on the mutual border of the parish of Innerleithen, Peebles-shire, and the parishes of Temple and Heriot, Edinburghshire. It has an altitude of about 1,000 feet above the stream at its base, and of 2,193 feet above the level of the sea; and is the highest ground in the Lothians. A brook called Blackhope Water flows away from it to a confluence with Heriot Water.

BLACKHOUSE, an old square tower, on Douglas burn in Selkirkshire, about 5 miles south-west of Traquair, one of the most ancient seats of the puissant family of Douglas. It now gives name to a sheep-farm of about 4,000 acres in size, belonging to the Earl of Traquair. It is said to be mentioned as early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The tower might be built by William, first Earl of Douglas, when he succeeded to the Forest; for Robert Bruce had granted to his favourite warrior, Sir James Douglas, the forests of Selkirk and Traquair. From the



tower of Blackhouse, according to tradition, Lady Margaret Douglas was carried off by her lover, between whom and her seven brothers a most bloody scene took place, as they all perished in attempting to bring her back to her father's house. Her lover was also slain. Seven large stones, on the heights of Blackhouse, are pointed out as marking the different spots where the brothers fell. Lady Margaret and her lover are said to have been buried in St. Mary's chapel, which stood in the neighbourhood.

"Lord William was buried in St. Marie's kirk,
Lady Margaret in Marie's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a bonnie red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.

And they twa met, and they twa plait,
And fain they wad be mair;
And all the world might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.

But hie and rade the black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough!
For he pull'd up the bonny brier,
And ilang'd in St. Marie's loch."

Their fate is commemorated in a very beautiful traditional ballad, of which we have quoted the last three stanzas. In a MS. in the possession of Lord Traquair, dated 1711—from which the circumstances above-mentioned are extracted—this is called 'Lord William and Fair Margaret.' But like most of our popular ballads it has borne different names. It is published, in the *Ministrelsy of the Border*, vol. iii. 243, &c., under the title of 'The Douglas Tragedy.' This place is merely mentioned by Chalmers as "Blackhouse tower, on Douglas burn." Godscroft says, that "the eldest sonne" of William, "first created Lord of Douglas at the parliament of Forfaire," held by Malcolm Canmore, "was Sir John of Douglasburn, which is a parcell of ground and manour lying between Etrick forrest and Peebles." According to this writer, "he and his brother William were both knights at the same parliament," in which their father was nobilitated. It may be added, as a further memorial of the connection of this district with the Crown, that the name of the King's road is still given to a road which runs from Blackhouse to Henderland on Megget Water, where it is said there was another royal hunting-seat. This place was held, in a later age, by that famous freebooter Cockburn; and here his tombstone is still pointed out. On the banks of this beautiful stream, it is, indeed, said, there are the remains of two old towers, which appear to have been built, partly for accommodating the kings of Scotland, when on their hunting parties in the forest; as well as the traces of three or four roads in different directions across the hills, supposed to have been cut out for the King and his suite when they went a-hunting.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS, a group of mountains on the mutual border of Selkirkshire and Peebles-shire, 4 miles north-west of Blackhouse Tower, and 6 south-south-west of the town of Peebles. They have a wild and sequestered character, and attain an altitude of 2,370 feet above sea-level. The Douglas Burn flows from their eastern base.

BLACK ISLE. See **ARDNEANACH**.

BLACKLARG. See **KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE** and **DALRY.**

BLACK LOCH. See **MEARNS**, **SLAMANNAN**, and **DUMFRIES.**

BLACKNESS, a small sea-port in the parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire. It is situated on the frith of Forth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Borrowstounness, 4 north-east of Linlithgow, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of South Queensferry. It was anciently the port of Linlithgow, and a place of extensive

commerce; and it also took great consequence from a castle adjacent to it, which is supposed by some antiquaries to mark the eastern extremity of Antoninus' Wall, and was long one of the most important fortresses in the south of Scotland. See **ANTONINUS' WALL**. Sir Robert Sibbald says respecting Blackness: "There were many rich men masters of ships lying there; and the cities of Glasgow, Stirling, and Linlithgow, had a great trade from thence with Holland, Bremen, Hamburg, Queensburgh, and Dantzick, and furnished all the West country with goods they imported from these places, and were loaded outwards with the product of our own country." The attack of the port of Blackness was usually a principal object with the English in their expeditions into the frith of Forth. In 1481, under the reign of James III., they burnt the town with a store-ship which was lying in the harbour. When, in 1487, the nobles, irritated by the conduct of James, took up arms, in the course of military operations, they met his troops near Blackness, and a skirmish ensued, which, terminating to the disadvantage of the King, he concluded with them the pacification of Blackness; which, however, did not produce any lasting harmony. During the victorious expedition of Somerset into Scotland, under the reign of Edward III. of England, Blackness was one of the objects of attack. The result is thus stated by Patten, in his narrative of this expedition: "My Lord Clynton, hie Admiral of this flete, taking with him the galley (whereof one Broke is Captain) and iiij. or v. of our smaller vessels besides, all well appointed with munition and men, rowed up the frith a ten myle westward, to a haven town standing on the south shore called Blacknestes, whereat, towards the water syde is a castel of a pretty strength. As nye whear unto as the depth of the water thear wold suffer, the Skots, for savegard, had laid ye Mary Willoughby, and the Antony of Newcastle, ii tall ships, whiche with extreme injury they had stollen from us before tyme, whé no war between us; with these ley thear also an oother large vessel called (by them) the Bosse, and a vii mo, whearof part laden with merchandize. My Lord Clynton, and his copenie, wt right hardy approche, after a great conflicte betwixt the castel and our vessels, by fyne force, wan from them those iii ships of name, and burnt all ye residue before their faces as they ley." Under the reign of Charles II., Blackness was one of the King's castles, and the Earl of Livingston was hereditary constable. In the course of the 16th century Borrowstounness, being nearer to Linlithgow, and possessing some other advantages of situation, rose to a rivalry with Blackness; and in 1680, it succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition of the latter place, in being declared a port for entry. Blackness thereupon sunk gradually into total insignificance; and now its harbour is in ruins, its custom-house is used for lodgings, and its only trade is a trivial exportation of bricks and tiles, and a trivial importation of lime and manure. The castle, however, is one of the ancient fortresses whose preservation was guaranteed by the Act of Union; and therefore it is still kept up. Population, 107.

BLACKPOTS. See **BOYNDIE**.

BLACKRIDGE, a village in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire. It stands on the Barbauchlaw burn, and on the middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Bathgate. Here is a Free church preaching station; sum raised in 1865, £45 16s. 6d. Population, 94.

BLACKSBOAT, a station on the Strathspey railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Aberlour.

BLACKSHAW, a village in the parish of Caer-

laverock, Dumfries-shire. A low tract around it and toward the Solway is called Blackshaw flat.

BLACKSHIELS, a hamlet with a post-office in the parish of Humber, East Lothian. It is situated near the north base of Soutra hill, 15 miles south-east of Edinburgh, on the road thence to Lauder and Kelso.

BLACKSIDE-END, a mountain on the north-east boundary of the parish of Sorn in Ayrshire. It has an altitude of above 1,500 feet, and commands a splendid view, embracing parts, it is said, of no fewer than sixteen different counties. A number of years ago, a curious phenomenon was observed near this hill after a thunder-storm which occurred about the middle of March. Near the base of the hill, something like an open quarry, which had not been perceptible on the preceding day, attracted the attention of people in the neighbourhood, and on going to the spot they found, to their astonishment, an excavation in the ground 60 feet long, 40 broad, and 16 in depth. The earth scooped out was not scattered round the pit, but thrown down at one place at 120 feet distance from the hole or cavity; and part remained in lumps of from 3 to 6 feet square, with many stones of some hundred weight. The earth on the sides and bottom of the pit remained firm and solid, without rent or aperture. The soil was what is called hill-moss or black earth, a few inches in thickness; and under the moss was hard till, some of it of a red colour, and part of it blue, without any appearance of rock of any kind. The excavation was believed to have been effected by lightning on the preceding day.

BLACKSTON, a station on the Monkland railway, 11 miles north-east of Airdrie.

BLACKWATER (THE), a head stream of the Deveron, in the parish of Cabrach, Banffshire. It rises on the southern margin of that parish, and runs about 8 miles north-north-eastward, along a grandly highland valley, to a confluence with the Deveron at Dalriach. The Duke of Richmond has a deer-forest and a shooting-lodge in its basin; and Malcolm Canmore is said by tradition to have had a residence in a remarkably sequestered and romantic part of its course which still bears the name of King's haugh.

BLACKWATER (THE), a stream of the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran. It rises a little south of the centre of the island, and flows about 6 miles south-westward to Drimadown bay. A remarkably large cairn stands at its foot,—now a good deal diminished by the carrying away of its stones for building purposes,—but formerly measuring upwards of 200 feet in diameter.

BLACKWATER (THE), a head-stream of the Connon in Ross-shire. It rises in Strathvaich at the western extremity of the parish of Contin, and runs eastward to the Connon at Moy.

BLACKWATER (THE), a stream of the parish of Clyne, Ross-shire. It rises on Ben-Ormin, and runs about 16 miles southward and south-eastward to a confluence with the Brora, about half-a-mile above Loch Brora. Its early course lies through deep moors which give a dark tinge to its waters; and its lower course lies along a deep rocky channel, and is strikingly romantic. Two cascades occur on it, respectively near Balnakyle and at Kilcolmkill, both very magnificent when the stream is in flood; and the latter is much visited by tourists.

BLACKWATER (THE), a tributary of the Ken, in the parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and runs westward about 6 miles quite across the centre of the parish.

BLACKWATER (THE), a small river in the north-

east of Perthshire. It is a continuation of the Shee, and unites with the Arde to form the Erich.

BLACKWOOD HILL. See KEIR.

BLADENOCH (THE), a river in Galloway. It rises in the hills which divide Galloway from Carrick, and, after a winding course of 24 miles south-south-eastward, between Penningham and Wigton parishes on the left, and Kirkcowan and Kirkcinner parishes on the right, empties itself into the bay of Wigton. Several islands, once famous for the resort of eagles, are formed in its bed. Good salmon are found in this stream.

BLADENOCH, a village in the parish of Wigton, Wigtonshire; about a mile south-west of the town of Wigton, within the parliamentary boundaries of which it is included. There is a large distillery here. Population, 215.

BLAINSLLEE, a village in the north-east extremity of the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands on the right bank of the Leader, 3 miles south-south-east of Lauder, on the road thence to St. Boswells.

BLAIR, any level tract now or formerly abounding in moss or heath. The name is sometimes used as a prefix—as Blair-Athole, 'the moss-plain of Athole,'—Blairgowrie, 'the moss-plain of Gowrie.'

BLAIR (MOUNT), a mountain of very large circumference, and of about 2,260 feet of altitude above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parish of Alyth, Perthshire, and the parish of Glenisla, Forfarshire. It can easily be ascended on the east and the west, but is steep and rugged on the north and the south. It has two summits, the one flat and elongated, and the other precipitous and overhanging the southern verge; and the latter commands a gorgeous view from Schihallion to the German ocean, and from Lochnagar to the Lammermoor hills. See ALYTH.

BLAIRADAM, a hamlet with a post-office in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire. It stands on the Keltly water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kinross, and has a station on the Kinross-shire railway. Blairadam House, the seat of Sir Charles Adam, stands about a mile to the west. The Keiry Crags, a romantic spot, described in one of the novels of Sir Walter Scott as the howff of John Auchtermuchty, the carrier, may be seen in Blairadam grounds.

BLAIR-ATHOLE, an extensive parish, containing a post-office hamlet of its own name, in the north of Perthshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Blair-Athole, Strowan, Lude, and Kilmaveonaig. It is bounded, on the north, by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Fortingall, Dull, Moulin, and Kirk-michael. Its length north-eastward is upwards of 30 miles; and its breadth is about 18 miles. The watershed of the great backbone of the central Grampians forms most of the northern boundary; the river Tummel, together with its expansion, Loch Tummel, forms most of the western half of the southern boundary; the glen of the Garry wends from the north-west corner south-eastward through the interior to the most southerly extremity; and the glens of the Erichkie, the Bruar, the Tilt, and their several tributaries diversify the rest of the interior down to Glengarry. Much information respecting the parish will be found in the articles **ATHOLE**, **BRUAR**, **GARRY**, **TILT**, and **TUMMEL**. Glengarry, for 6 miles downward from the church of Strowan, is a beautiful, well cultivated valley; and Strath-Tummel runs along the loch of that name, which is about 2 miles long. Between these two straths is a stretch of moorland about 4 miles in breadth. The other straths or glens are screened by mountains of naked rocks, and by extensive moor-

clad hills. On the summits of the higher mountains, the weather has left little else than gravel and stones covered with moss. Farther down we find heath, uva ursi, and the crowberry plant; on boggy places, the cloudberry, and on drier ground, the whortleberry with coarse grass. Still lower down, amidst heath and peat-bog, occur small valleys with pretty good pasture, and here and there a green spot, with huts to which the women, children, and herds, retire with the cattle for the summer-season. The vestiges of the plough are often seen here much higher up than it goes at present; probably because wood then clothed the higher places, and much of the bottom was a thicket. Every glen and valley is intersected by its own river, or stream; and in some of them there occurs a loch. The most remarkable mountain is Bendearg, 'the Red mountain,' so called from a vein of red stone, said to be a kind of granite, which intersects it. It rises 3,550 feet above the level of the sea; but is exceeded by Bengloe, or Benygloe, the highest pinnacle of which, Cairn-Gower, or Carn-nan-Gabhar, i. e. 'the Mountain of goats,' rises 3,725 feet above sea-level. The other summits of this mountain are Carn Liath, Carn Torkie, and Airgiodbheann. The New Statistical Account, written in 1838, estimates that 105,000 acres of the parish are uncultivated land or hill-pasture, 3,000 acres are land occasionally or constantly in tillage, 2,000 acres are under plantations, and 50 acres are under natural wood. There are ten landowners; but by far the most extensive of them is the Duke of Athole. The chief residences are Auchleeks House, Lude House, and the Duke of Athole's seat, Blair Castle. This last, seated on an eminence rising from a plain watered by the Garry, is of uncertain antiquity. The oldest part is called Cummin's tower, being supposed to have been built by John, commonly called De Strathbogie, who enjoyed the title of Athole in right of his wife. It became the principal seat of his successors. In 1644 the Marquis of Montrose possessed himself of it, and was here joined by a large body of the Athole highlanders, to whose bravery he was indebted for the victory at Tibbermoor. In the troubles of 1653, this place was taken by storm by Colonel Daniel, an officer of Cromwell, who destroyed it by powder. In 1689, it occasioned the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie. An officer belonging to Viscount Dundee had flung himself into it, and refusing to deliver it to Lord Murray, son to the Marquis of Athole, was by him threatened with a siege. His lordship, to effect the reduction, assembled a body of forces and marched towards the place. Dundee knew the importance of preserving this pass, and his communications with the Highland clans, in whom he had the greatest confidence. With the usual expedition he joined the garrison; and, in a few days after, concluded his life with the well-known defeat of the royal forces under Mackay, at Killiecrankie. The last siege it experienced was in March, 1746, when it was gallantly defended by Sir Andrew Agnew against the rebels, who retired from before it a few weeks preceding the battle of Culloden. The reader will find some curious details of this siege in the 'Scots Magazine' for 1808. As soon as peace was established, a considerable part of the fortress was reduced in height, and the inside most magnificently furnished. "The views in front of the house," says Pennant—who visited this place in 1772—"are planted with so much form, as to be far from pleasing, but the picturesque walks among the rocks on the other side cannot fail to attract the admiration of every traveller of taste. The late noble owner, with great judgment, but with no less difficulty, cut, or rather blasted out, walks along the vast rocks

and precipices that bound the rivers Banovy and Tilt. The waters are violent, and form in various places cascades of great beauty. Pines and trees of several species wave solemnly over the head and darken the romantic scene. The place appeared to great advantage; for the Highlands, as well as other beauties, have their good and their bad days. The glen, that in 1769 I thought deficient in water, now, by reason of the rains, looked to great advantage, and finished finely the rich scenery of rock and wood." Other and extensive improvements have been made since Pennant wrote; and now the domain of Blair Castle is, in all respects, one of the most princely and gorgeous in Scotland. It was honoured by the residence of the royal family during several weeks of the autumn of 1844; and the many magnificent scenes within and around it, particularly the beauties of Blair valley, the grandeurs of Glentilt, and the sublimities of the Bruar and the Tummel appear, on that occasion, to have excited the highest admiration of the illustrious visitors. On the east bank of the Tilt, south-east of Blair Castle, is Clagh-ghil-Andreas, or 'the cemetery of Andrew's disciple.' The Tilt has left only a small portion of this burying-place. The coffins which are found in it are usually composed of five flag-stones. On the north side of Bengloe, is Lochainn, i. e. 'the river that is slow like a loch.' It runs from Lochloch, towards the Tilt. Upon Lochainn are the vestiges of a palace in which the Earl of Athole entertained James V., his mother, and the French ambassador, in a most sumptuous manner; and which was burnt to the ground, as soon as the King left it. To the east of Blair Castle there is a deep pool, with a rock in it, whence adulteresses were of old thrown, sewed up in a sack, and drowned. The road and the railway from Perth to Inverness traverse the parish; and the railway has stations in it at Blair-Athole hamlet, Strowan, and Dalnaspidal. Blair-Athole hamlet stands at the foot of Glentilt, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Dalnacardoch and 21 from Dunkeld; and has an excellent hotel, and a fair for cattle and horses on the third Wednesday of May. Fairs for cattle are held at the Bridge of Tilt on the 25th of June and on the 20th of August, old style. Fairs also are held at Trinafour for horses on the third Tuesday of March, old style, and for cattle on the Wednesday in October before Falkirk. Population in 1831, 2,384; in 1861, 1,659. Houses, 379. Assessed property in 1865, £18,475 12s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Stipend, £143 19s. 4d., with three glebes of the annual value of £95 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £443 0s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £35 fees. There are two parish churches, one at Blair, and one at Strowan, about 5 miles distant from each other. The church of Blair was built in 1825, and seats 650; that of Strowan, in 1828, and seats 460. A portion of the eastern extremity of the parish is comprised in the new parish of Tennandry, constituted by the law authorities in 1851, and contains the church of Tennandry. There is an Episcopalian church at Kil-maveonaig, which was built in 1791, and contains 200 sittings. There is a Free church for Blair-Athole and Strowan; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £343 4s. 9½d. There is also a Baptist church, with an attendance of about 100. There are six non-parochial schools.

BLAIRBURN, a village in the parish of Culross, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 85. The estate and mansion of Blair-Castle, the former comprising 560 acres, are situated in the vicinity, on the banks of the Forth.

BLAIR-CASTLE. See **BLAIR-ATHOLE** and **BLAIR-BURN**.

BLAIRDAFF, a locality in the south side of the parish of Chapel of Garioch, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the church of that parish, Aberdeenshire. Here is a chapel of ease, on a beautiful site, with attached burying-ground, all completely surrounded with wood. Here also is a Free church, with an attendance of 300, the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £75 12s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BLAIR-DRUMMOND, an estate in the parish of Kincardine, in the Menteith district of Perthshire. The park contains some singularly fine trees. The mansion-house is a neat large modern structure; and near it is an elegant range of cottages inhabited by families who are employed, from father to son, on the estate. Blair-Drummond moss, which comprised about 1,500 acres adjacent to the Forth, was the subject of one of the most remarkable land-improvements of modern times. See **KINCARDINE**. A good account of the improvement may be seen in the Appendix to the Old Statistical Account, in the 3d volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, in the Farmer's Magazine for August, 1817, or in the 12th volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The last of the moss was not cleared away till 1839. Two wooden wheels of curious and ancient construction were found in this moss, at the depth of 9 feet, a few years ago. They were wholly of wood, not even a nail or any thing of iron being to be found about them. They consisted of three planks joined together by two oval pieces of oak passing through the centre like bolts; and measured 3 feet in diameter, by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The centre, or nave, was 6 inches thick, apparently turned out of one solid piece, and bushed with the red wood of oak. The bushing was composed of small staves set in, like cooper-work, as exemplified in the form of the Scottish bicker. Both wheels were discovered in a horizontal position, and a layer of fir-trees and brush-wood was imbedded in the moss about a foot above them; which seems to prove that in whatever manner the wheels got there, they were at least of as ancient a date as the moss itself.

BLAIRESSAN. See **KILLEARN**.

BLAIRFELDY. See **INVERVERN**.

BLAIRGOWRIE, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in the north-east of Perthshire. It is of considerable extent, but irregular figure, being about 11 miles long from south to north, and, in some places, not less than 8 miles broad; but intersected by the parishes of Kinloch, Bendochy, and Rattray. The connected part of it is only about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The parish is divided into two districts by a branch of the Grampian mountains, forming a part of the northern boundary of the beautiful valley of Strathmore. The southern district, which lies in this strath, is about 4 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The northern district—which includes the detached parts of the parish—is high ground, and very uneven in the surface. The hills, till about 1845, were mostly covered with heath, but now are cultivated to about 600 feet above sea-level. The Isla, which skirts the southern part of the parish, is the most considerable river; and it used frequently to flood and damage the neighbouring low lands, but is now confined to its channel by means of stone embankments. The next river in size is the Erich, which, from its rapidity, has acquired the appellation of "the Ireful Erich." It is formed by the junction of the Ardlie and the Black-Water; and runs along the east side of the parish for about 9 miles. Its channel in general is rocky and uneven, and it often varies in its depth and breadth. In

some places the banks are so low that it frequently overflows them; in other parts they rise to a great height, and are often covered with wood. About 2 miles north of the town of Blairgowrie, they rise at least 200 feet above the bed of the river; and on the west side are formed, for about 700 feet in length, and 220 feet in height, of perpendicular rock as smooth as if formed by the tool of the workman. This place is called Craigloch. Further down, about half-a-mile from the town, is the Keith, a natural cascade so formed as formerly, with aid from a weir, to stop the ascent of salmon, and to occasion large takes of them in pools. The weir there has been removed; but two other weirs, erected by mill-owners, are between the Keith and Blairgowrie bridge; and these, with other causes, have entirely spoiled fishing for a few miles above and below the town. The manner of the quondam fishing at the Keith is described thus in the Old Statistical Account. "The fishers, during the day, dig considerable quantities of clay, and wheel it to the riverside immediately above the fall. About sun-set the clay is converted into mortar, and hurled into the water. The fishers then ply their nets at different stations below, while the water continues muddy. This is repeated two or three times in the space of a few hours. It is a kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole, that is used here. When the water is very small—which is often the case in summer—the fish are caught in great numbers, in the different pools, with a common net." No fewer than six lakes occur in different parts of the parish; and several others have been drained, and now supply the neighbourhood with peats and marl. In the six which still exist, pike and perch are caught. They are also frequented by wild fowls of different kinds. There is one chalybeate spring in the Cloves of Mawes, which was formerly much resorted to by persons in its neighbourhood, for scorbutic disorders. In 1774, the moor of Blair-Gowrie—then a common of 500 acres—was divided, and most of it, in 1775, was planted with Scotch firs; the rest of it has been gradually planted since that time, partly with larch, and partly with Scotch firs. The New Statistical Account, written in 1843, estimates that 4,987 acres of the parish are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, 3,800 are constantly waste or in pasture, 302 might be profitably brought into cultivation, and 1,407 are under wood, natural or planted. There are nine principal landowners. The only stones quarried, or at all suitable for building, are a very dark-coloured whinstone and a coarse red sandstone. The only manufactures are the spinning and weaving of flax; and the former is carried on in ten mills. The roads from Blairgowrie town to Coupar-Angus, from Kirriemuir to Dunkeld, and from Perth to Braemar traverse the parish. A principal mansion is Newton-House, once the seat of the proprietors of the barony of Blairgowrie, an old building, something in the style of a castle. This house was rebuilt on the foundation of the old house said to have been burnt down by Oliver Cromwell; and it has been repaired and as much as possible modernized, and is let for summer lodgings. It stands about the middle of the south slope of the range of high ground which bounds Strathmore on the north, and has a most commanding view, not only of Strathmore, but also of parts of different counties. About half-a-mile further west, stands the mansion-house of the old family of the Blairs of Ardblair. See **ARDBLAIR**. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,644; in 1861, 4,657. Houses, 701. Assessed property in 1865, £19,531 8s. 1d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, M^rPherson

of Blairgowrie and Oliphant of Gask. Stipend, £222 18s.; glebe, £35. Schoolmaster's salary, about £50 with fees. The parochial church stands on the summit of the hill of Blair immediately above the town, and was built in 1824, and contains 850 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, originally a dissenting chapel, in Brown-street, but is at present unoccupied. There are two Free churches in the town, North and South, and one at Cray; yearly sum raised in 1865, in connexion with the first, £577 0s. 7d.,—with the second, £576 12s. 9d.,—with the third, £97 14s. 7d. An Independent chapel was built in 1824, and contains 300 sittings. An Episcopalian chapel, called St. Catherine's church, was built in 1843, and contains about 200 sittings. There is also a small Roman Catholic chapel. There are three non-parochial schools,—the Free church one very large.

The TOWN of BLAIRGOWRIE stands on the right bank of the Ericht and north side of Strathmore, 4½ miles north-west by north of Coupar-Angus and 12 miles east-north-east of Dunkeld. Its site is a pleasant rising-ground which forms the first swell in the acclivity of the hill of Blair. The churchyard in front of the parish church on the top of the hill commands a brilliant view of Strathmore from its western extremity to the Hunter hill of Glamis. A deep and richly wooded ravine breaks sheer down behind the church to the bed of the river. The beautiful and romantic scenery of the Ericht, and a charming expanse of cultivated lowland, together with the neighbouring skirts of the Sidlaws and the Grampians, give a happy aspect to all the town's environs. The large village of Ratray stands near the town on the opposite bank of the river. Craighall-Ratray, one of the most picturesquely situated mansions in Scotland, surmounting a very lofty mural rock on the banks of the Ericht, is in the near vicinity. A little after the beginning of the present century, Blairgowrie was an insignificant village of mean thatched houses; but now it has a decided town appearance, with good streets, many good houses, and a considerable stir of business. A fine new street, called Newton-street, with neat villas and garden-plots, has been formed since 1854. A town-hall, capable of accommodating 600 persons, was recently erected by subscription; and a temporary lock-up adjoins it. There are three large hotels; offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, and the Union Bank; three circulating libraries, a mechanics' institute, a savings' bank, a total abstinence society, some sporting clubs, and several charitable and benevolent institutions; and a weekly newspaper is published. The several places of worship are substantial; and one of the smallest of them, the Episcopalian, is a handsome edifice in the early English style. Property rose in value from 1854 till 1865 about 13 per cent. Ten spinning-mills are on the river, and employ nearly 2,000 hands. Hand-loom weaving was formerly prominent, but is yearly decreasing. Markets for cattle and grain are held on every alternate Tuesday, during the greater part of the year; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, but some of them also for horses and general business, are held on the 3d Wednesday of March, on the Tuesday of May preceding the old term day, on the 23d of July, or on the Tuesday after according as that day is or is not a Tuesday, on the Wednesday in October before Falkirk, and on the 23d of November or the Tuesday after according to circumstances. A branch railway from the Northeastern at Coupar-Angus was opened in 1855, and yielded, in 1865, about £10,250 a-year. The water-supply once was good, but in 1865 was beginning to be bad. The town was made a burgh of barony in favour of the proprietor of

the estate of Blairgowrie by Charles I. in 1634; and it was made a free burgh of barony, with power to elect a bailie and four councillors for the management of its affairs, by charter from its feudal superior in 1809. Its matters of police are regulated by the provisions of the general police act. The only historical events which have happened in it, are transits of the Marquis of Montrose in his hostile descents from the Highlands, and devastations of buildings and property by great floods of the Ericht. One of these devastations occurred so late as the autumn of 1847, throwing down two arches at the bridge of the town, and doing great damage to all the mills. Population in 1841, 2,242; in 1861, 3,344. Houses, 485. Estimated population in 1865, 5,420.

BLAIRINGONE, a village in the parish of Fossaway, on the south-east border of Perthshire. The name signifies 'the field of spears.' The village stands 7 miles west of Kinross, and 10 miles north-west of Dunfermline. It is a burgh of barony, under the superiority of the Duke of Athole. A market is holden here in the month of June. It probably derives its name from weapon-shavings having been held here; for the chieftain of the Murrays had a family-seat at this place; and the rocky pinnacle, now called Gibson's Craig, is said to be the real Gartwhinzian, where the whole clan of the Murrays assembled to attend their chief. An extension church, now a q. s. parochial, was built a little east of the village in 1838, and contains between 200 and 300 sittings. Population in 1851 of Old Blairingone, 79; of New Blairingone, 210. See FOSSAWAY.

BLAIRLOGIE, a village with a post-office in the portion of the parish of Logie belonging to Perthshire. It stands at the mouth of Glendevon and at the foot of the Ochils, 3 miles from Stirling, and 4 miles from Alloa. It is a clean pleasant place, remarkable for salubrity of climate and excellence of goat's milk; and is a favourite summer resort of invalids. Here are an United Presbyterian church and a small parochial library. Veins of copper and barytes exist in the neighbourhood. The estate of Blairlogie and Loss comprises 1,658 imperial acres, 330 of which are arable; and it includes the picturesque lofty hill of Demyat, whose summit commands one of the most superb extensive views in Scotland. Population of the village, 124.

BLAIRMORE, a hamlet in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire.

BLAIRQUHAN. See KIRKMICHAEL.

BLAIRS, an estate in the parish of Maryculter, Kincardineshire. It is situated on the south side of the valley of the Dee, about 6 miles south-west of Aberdeen. It formerly belonged to Mr. Menzies of Pitfodells, but was gifted by him to the Church of Rome. A large Roman Catholic seminary is situated on it, with accommodation for from 25 to 35 pupils, most of whom are trained to be Roman Catholic priests. Part of the buildings is a Roman Catholic chapel, for the use of all the surrounding district.

BLANE (THE), a small river of the western division of Stirlingshire. It flows chiefly within the parish of Strathblane, and gives name to it; but it afterwards traverses a large wing of Killearn. It has its source in the Earl's seat, one of the Lennox hills; and, after running 3 or 4 miles to the south-west, is precipitated over several high falls, into a romantic hollow, which is filled with a vast assemblage of gigantic stones piled upon each other, and adorned on the sides with many alternate strata of various hues. "The stream has already formed two smaller cascades in sight before it precipitates itself over a shelf 30 feet high, and descends among the rocky masses which it has loosened from the

parent-hill. The lowest of the three falls is known as 'the Spout of Ballaggan.' The earls of the old race of Levenax had a castle near and in sight of this romantic scene. Ballaggan, the seat of Alexander Graham, Esq. of Ballaggan, commands a view of this beautiful and sublime cataract from the windows, and is within hearing of its music even when it has not the means of striking a loud note. In flood-time the Spout is stupendous, increasing its apparent height by covering the huge masses below so as to vie with the sublimity if not the beauty of Corra-Linn. In drier periods, the visitant can ascend, with more seeming than real hazard, amongst the scattered fragments of rock, till he have reached the bottom of the lowest fall." After a course of 8 miles farther towards the north-west, the Blane joins the Endrick at a point about 6 miles above that river's influx to Loch-Lomond. See STRATH-BLANE and KILLEARN.

BLANE'S (ST.) CHAPEL, an ancient ecclesiastical ruin in the parish of Kingarth, in the island of Bute. It stands amid a scene of great beauty about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southern extremity of the island. It is supposed to have been built by a priest who flourished about the close of the tenth century, was educated at Rome, and came to Scotland with a commission to rule the diocese of Dunblane. A considerable portion of the walls are still standing. The site is an artificial esplanade, a good deal higher than the circumjacent ground, encompassed with a rude wall of 500 feet in circumference, and all sub-structed, at the depth of two feet from the surface, with arches and mason-work. Another space of similar appearance, but on a lower level, and only 124 feet in circumference, is in the vicinity, and has the traditional reputation of having been a nunnery. Both spaces were used as cemeteries,—the former only for males, and the latter only for females; and are associated, in old legend, with some circumstances of superstition and thaumaturgy.

Not far from St. Blane's Chapel is still shown the Devil's cauldron, which—though vulgar tales formerly current of the evil spirit's purgatorial parboiling of the bodies and souls of departed sinners are too gross for notice—is known to have been in Catholic times, a place of real penance for living ones. "This cauldron," says Mr. Blain, "30 feet in diameter, is formed by a wall of dry stone, 7 feet 6 inches high, and 10 feet in thickness, with an entrance from the east. It was a place of penance, as its name imports, such as Sir James Ware describes in his antiquities of Ireland. Poor culprits were sometimes obliged to traverse the top of the wall on their bare knees, a certain number of times, according to their demerit; whilst their path was covered over with sharp stones. At other times, a number of these unhappy people were made to sit, days and nights together, on the floor, within the enclosure, without food, and necessitated to prevent each other from enjoying the comforts of sleep, for it was inculcated on them by their ghostly fathers, as an article of belief, that, if they suffered any of the company to slumber, before the time appointed for expiating their guilt was at an end, the whole virtue of their penance would be lost."

BLANTYRE, a parish containing two villages and a post-office of its own name, and also five other villages, in the north-west of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Kilbride, Cambuslang, Bothwell, Hamilton, and Glassford. Its greatest length, north-eastward, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its mean breadth is about 1 mile; and its area is 4,027 imperial acres. The Clyde, which is here a noble and very beautiful river, traces all the boundary with Bothwell; and the Rotten Calder traces the boundary with Kilbride

and Cambuslang. The surface of the parish is low, and nearly all level, or at least without any prominent natural feature. The soil is various; but though part is clay, loam, and sand, the whole is very fertile, except toward the south-western extremity where it becomes a deep peat-moss. Great agricultural improvements have been made by draining and otherwise. The farm-houses are of a superior kind. The rent of land averages about £1 per acre, but is so high in some parts as £4. Clay-band ironstone is worked at Auchintibber; limestone, at Auchintibber and Newfield; an excellent arenaceous building-stone, on Lord Blantyre's property; and Roman cement, at Calderside. There is a mineral spring at Park, strongly impregnated with sulphur dissolved by means of hydrogen gas, which used to be much resorted to, about the middle of last century, by families from Glasgow, and is still famed in scrofulous and scorbutic cases. The ruins of the priory of Blantyre, which was founded some time prior to the year 1296, are finely situated, in a most retired situation, on the top of a rock which rises perpendicularly from the Clyde, exactly opposite the noble ruins of Bothwell castle, and commands a very romantic view. Walter Stuart, first commendator of this priory, and Lord-privy-seal in 1595, was made a peer by the title of Lord Blantyre, July 10th, 1606. The revenues of the priory were, in 1561, money £131 6s. 7½d. Hamilton of Wishaw says in his 'Descriptions' compiled about the beginning of last century, "The Lord Blantyre heth ane fruitful orchard at the old priorie, where he is some tymes in use to dwell." There are yet a few relics of this orchard here; but from the state of the buildings it could scarcely have been supposed that they were in a habitable state at any period within the 18th century. See article BOTHWELL. Urns have been dug up at different times in several parts of the parish. A curious conical hillock, called the Camp Know, measuring 200 yards in circumference, and anciently surrounded by a ditch, is at Calderside. Two railway stations are in the parish; the one Blantyre, on the Glasgow and Hamilton railway; the other High Blantyre, on the Hamilton and Strathaven. The village of Blantyre, or kirktown of Blantyre, stands amid a rich level tract, sheltered by many fine tall trees, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Clyde, 3 miles from Hamilton, 4 from East Kilbride, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow. Population in 1841, 261. The village of Blantyre-Works stands on a rising-ground adjacent to the Clyde, near Blantyre station, and opposite Bothwell. Here are extensive factories for cotton-spinning, steam-loom weaving, and cotton-yarn dyeing. The number of hands employed in them in 1838 was 839; in 1865, about 1,800. The first of them was erected in 1785 by Messrs. David Dale and James Monteith. The village was built entirely for the accommodation of the work-people in the factories; and is notable for cleanliness, cheerfulness, and general good order. Population in 1861, 1,317. The other villages are Auchinraith, Auchintibber, Barnhill, Hunthill, and Stonefield; but all these are small. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,000; in 1861, 3,092. Houses, 381. Assessed property in 1865, £11,245.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend, £196 10s.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £45 with £19 fees. The parochial church was built in 1863, is a very handsome edifice, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church: yearly sum raised in 1865, £229 15s. 5½d. There are an excellent school in Blantyre-Works, and an adventure school in High Blantyre. There is also a par-

ochial library, which was opened in 1864. The barony of Blantyre was all, long ago, feued out in small pieces, which still hold of Lord Blantyre. His Lordship's residences are Erskine House, Cardonald and Bishopton House in Renfrewshire, Lennoxlove in Haddingtonshire, and Wedderlie in Berwickshire.

BLAR-NAN-CEANN. See CONTIN.

BLAVEN (MOUNT). See SKYE.

BLEARY'S CROSS. See RENFREW.

BLEATON. See RATTRAY.

BLEBO CRAIGS, a village in the parish of Kemback, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. Population in 1851, 234. At Blebo mills are a spinning-factory, a flax scutching mill, a meal mill, and a barley mill; and in the vicinity are some mineral veins which at one time excited high hope and disappointed it. See KEMBACK.

BLESSING (LAKE). See ROGART.

BLOMEL SOUND. See YELL.

BLOODHOPE (THE). See ESK (THE WHITE).

BLOODY BAY. See IONA.

BLOODY FOLD. See BANNOCKBURN.

BLUE ROW, a hamlet in the parish of East Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Population in 1851, 53.

BLYTHSWOOD. See RENFREW and GLASGOW.

BOARHILLS, a village near the eastern extremity of the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. Population in 1851, 155. See ANDREW'S (ST.)

BOARLAN (LOCH). See ALTAN-NAN-CEALGACH.

BOAT-GREEN, the harbour of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

BOAT-OF-BOG. See SPEYMOUTH.

BOAT-OF-GARTEN, a station on the Highland railway, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Kingussie.

BOAT-OF-INCH, a station on the Highland railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kingussie.

BODDAM, a fishing-village in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It stands on a projecting point of land, opposite the lighthouse of Buchanness, a little north of Stirling hill, and about 3 miles south of the town of Peterhead. It has two harbours, separated from each other by a strong beach, and both screened from the sea by the lighthouse island,—the south one affording accommodation only for boats, but the north one capable also of receiving tolerably large ships. The principal fishings are for herring, cod, and haddock. The number of herring-boats is between 20 and 30. The dried fish of Boddam are highly esteemed in the Aberdeen market, partly on account of the great care bestowed on them, and partly because of the very clean sandless rocks on which they are dried. Population, 550.

BODOTRIA. The ancient name of the frith of Forth.

BOGANY. See ROTHESAY.

BOGHALL. See BIGGAR.

BOGHEAD, a village in the parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. Population, 198.

BOGHEAD. See BATHGATE.

BOGHOLE. See AULDEARN.

BOGIE (THE), a beautiful little river of the north-west of Aberdeenshire. It is formed by the union of the burns of Craig and Corchinan, near the manse of Auchindoir. These burns traverse a considerable extent of bog, and derive from it antiseptic properties; and the former runs altogether about 5 miles, and makes some romantic cascades in what is called the Den of Craig. The Bogie pursues a northerly course along a fine valley to which it gives the name of Strathbogie; and, after supplying the bleachfields of Huntly with abundance of soft pure water, it falls into the Deveron about a quarter of a mile below that town. Its entire length of run,

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measured in a straight line from the source of Craighburn, is about 14 miles.

BOGMILE. See CLUNIE.

BOG-OF-GIGHT, or BOGEN-GIGHT, the ancient designation of the seat of the Dukes of Gordon, in the parish of Bellie, now called GORDON CASTLE: which see. Shaw and others derive the name from *Bog-na-Gaoith*, that is, 'the Windy bog.' Richard Franck, who made a journey through Scotland in 1658, describes "Bogageith, the marquess of Huntly's palace all built with stone facing the ocean; whose fair front—set prejudice aside—worthily deserves an Englishman's applause for her lofty and majestic rivets and turrets that storm the air, and seemingly make dints in the very clouds!" The ferry, or more strictly speaking ferry-boat, across the Spey near this mansion, for ages known as "the Boat of Bog," has been supplanted by a magnificent stone bridge of four arches, said to have cost £13,000.

BOGRIE HILL. See DUNSCORE.

BOGROY, a post-office station subordinate to Inverness.

BOGSIDE, a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, near the town of Culross, on the south-east verge of Perthshire. It is the intermediate station between Kincardine on the west and East-Grange on the east.

BOGTON LOCH, an expansion of the river Doon, about two miles below its source in the parish of Dalmellington, Ayrshire. It has low banks, and is much frequented by aquatic birds.

BO' HALL. See GARVALD AND BARA.

BOHALLY, a post-office station subordinate to Pitlochrie, Perthshire.

BOHARM, a parish partly in Morayshire, and partly in Banffshire. It comprises the ancient parishes of Bucharin and Ardintullie, and also part of the ancient parish of Dundurcus. It is bounded by Bellie, Keith, Botriphnie, Mortlach, Aberlour, and Rothes. Its post-town is Keith. Its outline is irregular; but its average length north-eastward is 9 miles, and its average breadth is from 2 to 3. The Spey flows along the western boundary, and the Fiddich flows along the southern. Benagen rises right from the Spey to about 1,500 feet above sea-level, is the only important hill in the parish, and was lately found to contain a rich seam of ironstone. The railway from Keith to Elgin runs about 4 miles through the centre of the parish, traversing for 2 miles a highly picturesque ravine; and the Strathspey railway runs for some distance in it, along the course of the Fiddich. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £14,256. Assessed property in 1865, £6,974. There are four landowners; and two of these are resident in the fine mansions of Arndilly and Auchlunkart. There are three meal-mills, and four saw-mills. The ruin of Bucharin or Boharm Castle, now called Gauldwell, is the principal antiquity. This was built fronting the east, on the north side of the valley towards the western end of the parish, where a promontory is pushed forward into the deep defile formed by the course of the Aldernie. It appears to have been a simple structure of 119 by 24 feet within, divided by an internal wall so as to form two halls on the ground-floor, one 65 and the other 54 feet in length. The windows were only 20 inches wide, though the walls were 8 feet thick, built up in frames of timber which were employed for keeping in the fluid mortar, which was poured into the dry stone-wall when raised to a certain height. The front and corners were finished with free-stone from the quarries of Duffus. About a century ago several silver spoons were found among the rubbish, having the handle round and hollow like a pipe, and the

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concave part, or mouth, perfectly circular. This bulky fabric, in 1200, was denominated Castellum de Bucharin. It then belonged to the Freskyns of Duffus, by whom it was no doubt built. By assuming the title De Moravia, from their connexion with that country, they became the author of that surname. They were once possessed of many fair domains in the north: namely, Duffus, Duldavie, Dalvey, Inverallen, and Kirkdales, in Moray; Arndilly, Aikenwall, Boharm, Botriphnie then Botruthin, Kinermonie then Cere Kainermonth, in Banffshire; and Brachlie, Croy, Ewan, Lunyn, and Petty, in Nairn or Inverness, as appears by the charter of Moray from 1100 to 1286. At this day, they are represented by the Duke of Athole, Sutherland of Duffus, and Murray of Abercairny. It also appears by the charter of Moray, that, between 1203 and 1222, William, the son of William Freskyn, obtained the consent of Brucius, bishop of Moray, for building a domestic chapel for the more commodious performance of the offices of devotion. It stood on its own consecrated burying-ground—forsaken only in the course of the last century—about 50 yards from the north end of the castle; and, though only 24 by 12 feet within, must have been the parent of the parish-church, which, with several others, was erected at the private expense of James VI. for civilizing the north of Scotland, in the year 1618, at which period Ardentullie or Arndilly may be supposed to have been annexed. On the annexation of a part of the parish of Dundureus a new parish-church was erected about 2 miles to the eastward. James Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer, received the rudiments of his education here, under the patronage of Grant of Arndilly. Population in 1831, 1,385; in 1861, 1,412. Houses, 276.

This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £244 16s. 7d.; glebe, 30 acres. There are two parochial schools; the one with £40 of salary, the other with £25. The parish church was built in 1793, and contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £93 4s. 11½d. There are three female schools, with dwelling-houses for the teachers, and salaries or grants.

BOHESPICK, a portion of the valley of the Tummel in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

BOINDIE. See **BOYNDIE**.

BOISDALE (Loch), a deep inlet of the Minch, on the eastern side of South Uist, and to the south of Loch Eynort. It is thickly strewn with islets, and has a small half-ruined tower at its entrance. It is one of the best and largest harbours in the kingdom, and affords shelter to vessels in the Baltic trade under stress of weather.

BOLD BURN, a rivulet of the eastern wing of the parish of Traquair, Peebles-shire, flowing from the Minchmoor to the Tweed.

BOLE, a hamlet in the parish of Rescobie, Forfarshire.

BOLESKINE AND ABERTARF, an united parish, containing the small post-town of Fort-Augustus and the village of Balfrishel, in Inverness-shire. It lies on both sides of Loch Ness, and is bounded by Urquhart, Dorres, Daviot, Laggan, and Kilmanivaig. Its length north-eastward is about 21 miles; and its average breadth is about 10 miles. Abertarf lies principally on the north-west side of Loch Ness, and formerly comprised also the district of Glenmorriston. The inhabited parts of it are separated from the inhabited parts of Boleskine by a lofty hill of seven miles in length. Boleskine comprises part of Stratherrick, part of the upland country of Corryarrick, and part of the Monadleadh

mountains. There are also one or two small detached tracts. The district at the western extremity of Loch Ness is level; the eastern is mountainous. The soil is as varied as the surface. There are a great many sheep fed in the hilly part of the country. Much natural wood still remains; and, from the large trunks of oak-trees found in all the mosses, we may conclude the whole country has at one period been an extensive oak-forest. The parish abounds with lakes, which contain a variety of fish. Several streams also intersect it, of which the principal are the Oich, the Tarff, and the Foyers,—the last famous for its falls. Granite of beautiful appearance is found in the hills; and inexhaustible quarries of limestone are wrought in several parts. The principal landowners are the Frasers of Abertarf, Lovat, and Foyers. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £4,313. Assessed property in 1860, £8,232. A number of the principal objects and scenes of interest in the parish will be found noticed in other articles, such as **AUGUSTUS (FORT)**, **CALEDONIAN CANAL**, **NESS (LOCH)**, **OICH (THE)**, **FOYERS (THE)**, **STRATHERRICK**, **CORRYARRICK**, and **MONADLEADH MOUNTAINS**. Population in 1831, 1,829; in 1861, 1,743. Houses, 355.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarf, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £238 2s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £40 with £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1717, and contains 428 sittings. There is a missionary at Fort Augustus, who ministers to about 150 attendants. There is a Free church in Fort Augustus, associated with another in Glenmorriston; and the proceeds of it in 1865 amounted to £77 15s. 5d. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, with an attendance of 200. There are two private schools.

BOLFRACKS. See **FORTINGAL**.

BOLL-FOR-NOUGHT. See **NIANIANS (ST.)**.

BOLTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, bounded by the parishes of Haddington, Gifford, Humble, and Salton. Its post-town is Haddington, 2½ miles north of the church. The length of the parish northward is nearly 6 miles; and the average breadth is not more than about 1½ mile. Gifford or Coalstone Water, a stream of much gentle beauty, flows along the north-eastern and northern boundary; and Binn's Water, from about the point of its debouch from the Lammermoors, flows along the southern boundary. The surface of the parish is agreeably diversified with undulations, but does not contain any upland or hill. About 300 acres are under wood, between 50 and 60 are in permanent pasture, and all the rest acknowledge the dominion of the plough. There are eight or more landowners; but the only resident one is the proprietor of the charming mansion of Eaglescarnie, which was for several centuries the seat of a branch of the Haliburtons, Lords of Dirleton. The valued rent is £2,437 12s. 7d. Scots. The real rent in 1792 was £1,400; and is now above double that sum. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £10,125. Assessed property in 1865, £3,746 1s. 1d. Within the hamlet of Bolton there were, till recently, some vestiges of a house, with a park on the west side of it still called the orchard, which is said to have belonged to John Hepburn, a friend of Bothwell's, who fled with him from Dunbar, when Bothwell escaped from the battle of Falside. Chalmers says:—"The manor of Bolton was early enjoyed by the St. Hilaries, who were succeeded by William de Vetereponte, who married Emma de St. Hilary. Notwithstanding the terrible disasters of the succession war, in which, as we learn from Rymer and Prynne, this family was involved, yet was Bolton, with lands in other districts, enjoyed by it

under Robert I. and David II. In the reign of James II. it belonged to George, Lord Haliburton of Dirleton. It was at length acquired by Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, after a long suit in parliament with Marion, the lady of Bolton. In 1526 and 1543, Bolton was in possession of a cadet of his family, by the name of Hepburn of Bolton. In January 1568, John Hepburn of Bolton was executed, as the associate of the Earl of Bothwell, his chief, in the murder of Darnley. The manor of Bolton, thus forfeited, was given to William Maitland, the well-known secretary Lethington. It was confirmed to the Earl of Lauderdale in 1621. Richard, Earl of Lauderdale, who died about the year 1693, sold the barony of Bolton, and even the ancient inheritance of Lethington, to Sir Thomas Livingstone, who was created Viscount Teviot, in 1696; and Sir Thomas transferred the whole to Walter, Master of Blantyre, afterwards Lord Blantyre, in 1702, in whose family the property remains." Population in 1831, 332; in 1861, 332. Houses, 71.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend, £153 15s. 5d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £35 with £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1809, and contains nearly 300 sittings. It is a neat modern Gothic structure, with a tower. There is a Free church for Bolton and Salton; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £105 18s. 3½d. There is a small parochial library.

BONA, an ancient parish of Inverness-shire, now united to the parish of Inverness. The ruins of its church still exist on the banks of Loch-Dochfour. Service is regularly maintained in the schoolroom here by the Established ministers of Inverness. It is 6 miles south-south-west of Inverness, at the northern extremity of Loch-Ness, over which there is a ferry here. The population of the district, in 1831, was 1,363. On the east side of the Ness, about 600 yards below its efflux from Loch-Ness, and between it and Loch-Dochfour, there are the remains of a Roman station, which, it is supposed, was the site of the Banatia Urbs of Richard of Grenchester. Near this, in after times, was a rude fortress, called Castle Spiritual, which probably was designed to command the passage of the Ness. In removing some of the ruins of the fortress, during the progress of recent excavations for the improvement of the Caledonian canal, a number of human bones, the teeth being remarkably entire and fresh, and one complete skeleton, were found. Some coins of the reign of Elizabeth were also dug up. But what occasioned most surprise was the discovery of a nest of toads, completely encased in the solid wall, with apparently not the slightest opening by which ingress could be obtained. In a small cavity, about three inches in diameter, were found six toads and a lizard. On their first admission to the light of day the toads appeared insensible; but on being touched by the men they speedily revived.

BON-ACCORD. See ABERDEEN.

BONALLY, an estate in the parish of Colinton, 5 miles south-west of Edinburgh. The mansion comprises a peel tower, built in 1838, and an older small house; and it is situated in a hollow of the pass through the Pentland Hills; and has a very interesting appearance. It is the seat of John Gray, Esq. On high grounds above it are two reservoir ponds of the Edinburgh Water Works.

BONAR, or BONAR-BRIDGE, a village with a post-office in the parish of Creich, Sutherlandshire. It is situated on the southern verge of the county, and on the coast of the Dornoch frith, 12 miles west of the

town of Dornoch, and 13½ west-north-west of Tain; and consists chiefly of a line of houses overlooking the water. It has an inn, is at the terminus of the Highland railway, and will be the junction-point of the railway from Caithness. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of July, Aug., and Sept. The commissioners for Highland roads and bridges, in April, 1811, reported, that all the investigations of Highland lines of road north of Inverness, had uniformly designated the head of the Dornoch frith as a necessary central point; and to the inhabitants of the eastern part of Sutherland, and of all Caithness, it was important that the passage should be established as near to the coast as safe and practicable. The inconvenience and danger experienced at the Meikle ferry, at the mouth of the frith, and the circuitous route by Portinlech, a ferry at the head of the frith, rendered it very desirable to ascertain and determine the most convenient place for crossing it between these extreme points. For this purpose, Creich and Bonar appeared to possess nearly equal pretensions,—the first being wider but nearer the coast,—the other, narrower, but not affording so direct a road towards the north-east. In 1811, Mr. Telford reported to the commissioners as follows: "Having repeatedly examined this frith, I find that about 12 miles above Dornoch, at Bonar ferry, it is contracted into the breadth of about 70 yards at low water of a spring tide; at which time, 20 yards of that breadth extending from the southern shore, is covered by water not more than 3 feet in depth; and as the spring-tides rise no more than 8 feet, I conceive it is practicable to construct a bridge at this place where the several roads, south and north of it, may be made to centre without inconvenience. As considerable quantities of ice float here in winter, and the tides run with considerable velocity, it is advisable to construct an iron bridge of one arch, 150 feet span, and 20 feet rise; and by making the arch to spring 3 feet above high water mark, no interruption can then take place. I accompany this with a plan, in which I have endeavoured to improve the principles of constructing iron bridges, and also their external appearance; the principal ribs have here their parts all of equal dimensions, which, by cooling equally, will avoid defects hitherto experienced in structures of this sort; the road-way, instead of being supported by circles or perpendicular pillars as formerly, is sustained by lozenge forms, which preserve straight lines, and keep the points of pressure in the direction of the radii; the covering plates, instead of being solid as formerly, are to be made reticulated, something in the way of malt-kiln tiles, which enables them to be made thicker, and yet so as to save a very considerable portion of iron, and consequently weight." Mr. Telford's plan was carried into execution in 1812. The bridge consists of an iron arch of 150 feet span, and 2 stone arches of 60 and 50 feet respectively, presenting a water-way of 260 feet. In the year 1814, the iron arch sustained, without damage, a tremendous blow from an irregular mass of fir-tree logs consolidated by ice; and in 1818, a schooner was drifted under the bridge, and suffered the loss of her 2 masts, the iron arch remaining uninjured. The total cost of the bridge was £13,971. By means of this bridge and that at Lovat, the benefit of the Great Highland road, without the intervention of any ferry, was extended to the northern extremity of Great Britain; the bridges of Dunkeld, Lovat, Conan, and Bonar, forming a connected series of bridges, which for size, solidity, and utility, are not surpassed anywhere in the kingdom. Population of Bonar, 247.

BONAW. See BUNAW.

BONCHESTER, a beautiful high hill in the

parish of Hobkirk, Roxburghshire. Bonchester-
Bridge in the vicinity is a post-office station.

BONESS. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

BONESSAN, a village with a post-office in the
district of Ross, and parish of Kilfinichen and Kil-
viceuen, in the island of Mull. Here is a parochial
church, which was built in 1804, and contains 350
sittings. Population of the village, 250.

BONGATE, a village in the parish of Jedburgh,
Roxburghshire. Population, 241.

BONHILL, a parish containing a small post-
town of the same name, and also the town of Alex-
andria and the villages of Dalvault, Jameston, and
Mill of Halden, in Dumbartonshire. It is bounded
by Loch-Lomond and by the parishes of Kilmarnock,
Dumbarton, Cardross, and Luss. Its length is $4\frac{1}{2}$
miles, and its breadth about 4 miles. It extends
about a mile up the east side of Loch-Lomond and
about 2 miles up the west side; and it comprises
the upper half of the vale of the Leven, together
with a portion of that vale's hill screens. It is one
of the most pleasant tracts of country in Scotland,
rich in soft natural diversities of feature, and beauti-
ful in manifold, tasteful adornments of art. Some
matters in the north-east district of it have been
noticed in the article BALLOCH. One of its finest
artificial objects is Tillicheewan Castle, a noble
modern edifice in the castellated Gothic style, oc-
cupying a well-chosen site, and surrounded by
charming pleasure-grounds. About 300 acres of
the parish are planted with larches and Scotch pines.
There was an ash-tree in the churchyard till 1845,
the trunk of which was 9 feet in length, the girth,
immediately above the surface of the ground, 25
feet; about 3 feet above the surface it measured 19
feet; and, at the narrowest part, 18 feet. It divided
into three great branches; the girth of the largest
of which was 11 feet; of the second, 10; and of the
third, 9 feet 2 inches. The branches hung down to
within a few feet of the ground; and from the ex-
tremity of the branches on the one side, to that of
those on the other, it measured no less than 94 feet.
There was another large ash-tree, the trunk of which
was about 11 feet in length; the girth, immediately
above the surface of the ground, 33 feet; and at the
narrowest part it measured 19 feet 10 inches. The
proprietor fitted up a room in the inside of it, with
benches around and three glass windows. The
diameter of the room was 8 feet 5 inches, and from
10 to 11 feet high. The river Leven cuts the lower
two-thirds of the parish into nearly equal parts, and
gives to their low grounds, a predominating char-
acter, both in features of scenery, and in forms of
industry. This river,—whose beauties Smollett has
sung in his well known verses:—

"On Leven's banks while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,
I envied not the happiest swain
That ever trod th' Arcadian plain,"—

is remarkable for the softness of its water, and the
clearness of its stream. Gaelic scholars derive its
name from the words *Le*, 'smooth' or 'soft,' and
Avon, 'a river.' It issues from Loch-Lomond at
Balloch, and falls into the frith of Clyde at Dum-
barton castle. In a straight line from the lake to
the Clyde, it will measure about 5 miles; but its
course, owing to its windings, is more than 9 miles.
The fall from the lake to the Clyde is 22 feet. The
tide flows up the river more than a third of its
length; and large vessels come up to the quay of
Dumbarton at high tide, but the navigation is
much impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the
river; where the tide fails, the vessels are drawn up
the river by horses. These vessels are constructed
to draw little water. They are chiefly employed in

carrying down wood and bark from the coppices in
Loch Lomond, and slates from the slate-quarries in
the parish of Luss. The Leven produces salmon,
parr, trout, and other small fish. The salmon fish-
ings belonged formerly to the burgh of Dumbarton,
but were bought about 1861 by Sir James Colquhoun
of Luss; and they were at one time very valuable,
but have been considerably injured by defilement of
the river. Printfields, bleachfields, and Turkey red
dyeworks make a great figure in the vale; and were
established here partly in consequence of the pecu-
liar suitableness of the Leven's water for their uses.
The first printfield was begun about 1768; three
printfields and four bleachfields were established
within the next 30 years; and the following works
existed near the end of 1865,—Dalmonach print-
works, employing 930 persons,—Levenbank Turkey
red dye and print works, employing 1,100 persons,
—Alexandria Turkey red dye and print works, em-
ploying 1,200 persons,—Ferryfield print works, un-
occupied, but recently employing about 300 persons,
—Dallichip quondam print works, undergoing exten-
sive alterations and additions to become a Turkey
red dye work, employing from 300 to 400 persons,
—Milburn chemical works for pyroligneous acid
and other products,—Charleston engraving works,
and a few smaller establishments. The grounds oc-
cupied by the printfields and bleachfields are feued
at £2 10s. per acre. From 30 to 40 excellent houses
were built, about 1860, by Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing
for his workers. A large suite of cooking and
waiting-rooms was erected, in 1865, by Messrs.
John Orr Ewing & Co., at the gate of their exten-
sive works. A mechanics' institute existed many
years prior to 1865; but a handsome building for
it, at a cost of above £3,000, was then erected close
to the Alexandria end of the chain bridge over the
Leven; and this contains a lecture-hall capable of
accommodating 1,100 persons, and two smaller
halls for classes and small meetings. The old
valued rent of the parish was £2,180 9s. 2d. Scots.
The ancient family of Lennox had a mansion-house
at the south end of Loch-Lomond; but nothing
remains of it except the fosse. The tradition is
that the materials of the mansion were carried from
this place to one of the islands in the lake, to build
a castle there, as a place of greater safety, and where
a considerable part of the building still remains,
though in ruins. The whole lands in the parish
formerly belonged to the family of Lennox; but in
the 15th century, the Darnley family, by marriage,
got one-half of the estate, and the titles. The
other half went to the Rusky family. The general
prosperity of the parish has been materially pro-
moted by the formation of the Dumbartonshire
railway. The town of Bonhill stands on the left
bank of the Leven, contiguous to Alexandria, $3\frac{1}{2}$
miles north of Dumbarton. It forms practically
one town with Alexandria, and participates in all
that place's facilities of communication by road and
railway. It has an office of the Commercial Bank,
and several benefit societies. Population in 1841,
2,041; in 1861, 2,765. Population of the parish in
1831, 3,874; in 1861, 8,866. Houses, 692. Assessed
property in 1865, £28,741.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton,
and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke
of Argyle. Stipend, averagely £225, supplemented
by the congregation; glebe, £15. There are two
parochial schools; and the salary connected with
each is £35. The parish church is mentioned in a
charter of the 14th century; and it has an attend-
ance of 1,150. Another church is in Alexandria,
and has an attendance of 700. A Free church is in
Bonhill, and another is in Alexandria; attendance,

230 and 430; sums raised in 1865, £272 9s. 5d., and £350 8s. 10½d. A United Presbyterian church is in Bonhill, and another is in Alexandria; attendance, 400 and 600. An Independent chapel is in Alexandria; attendance, 100. A Roman Catholic chapel also is there, and was built in 1861; attendance, 700. A female school is attached to each of the parochial schools; an excellent school is supported by Messrs. James Black & Co.; and there are six other schools.

BONITOWN. See **AUCHTERHOUSE.**

BONJEDWARD, a village in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It stands at the intersection of the road from Jedburgh to Edinburgh with the road from Kelso to Hawick, about ¾ of a mile above the confluence of the Jed and the Teviot, and 2 miles north of Jedburgh. Population, 107.

BONKLE, a romantically situated village, on Allanton estate, in the central part of the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1818, and contains 560 sittings. Population, 110.

BONNINGTON, a village on the left bank of the Water of Leith, and on the lower road from Edinburgh to Newhaven, about ½ a mile south of North Leith and about a mile north of Edinburgh. It comprises a few good lofty houses, and has a suburban appearance. The Leith branch of the North British railway passes near it, and has a station for it. There is a mineral well here.

BONNINGTON, a village in the parish of Ratho, about 1½ mile west of the village of Ratho, Edinburghshire. The lands of Bonnington around it belonged anciently to Robert de Erskine,—in the middle of the 17th century to Lord Collington,—and since then successively to the families of Durham, Cunningham, and Wilkie. Population of the village in 1851, 132.

BONNINGTON or **BONNYTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Arbirlot, about 2 miles west of the village of Arbirlot, Forfarshire.

BONNINGTON, or **BONNYTON**, Lanarkshire. See **CLYDE (THE).**

BONNY (THE), a rivulet of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire. It rises in the south-east of the parish of Cumbernauld, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward to a junction with the Carron a little below Dunipace.

BONNYBRIDGE, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on Bonny Water and on the road from Falkirk to Glasgow, about a mile above the mouth of Bonny Water and 4 miles west of Falkirk. Here is a school with a small endowment; and in the vicinity is a small burying-ground. Population, 184.

BONNYMOOR, a moorland rising-ground in the parish of Falkirk, about a mile south of the village of Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire. A skirmish took place here in 1820, between a small party of armed radicals from Glasgow and a small party of military. The affair has been called the battle of Bonnymoor; but was of no other consequence than for its terminating a period of intense political excitement in the west of Scotland. Nineteen of the radical skirmishers were taken prisoners and lodged in Stirling Castle; and after being brought to trial, two of them were executed and the rest transported.

BONNYRIGG, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Lasswade to Stow, about 1 mile south-east of Lasswade and 2 miles south-west of Dalkeith. It contains many good houses, is a summer resort of families from Edinburgh, and has a station on the Peebles railway. Here is a Free church, whose yearly income in 1865 amounted to £435 14s. Pop. in 1861, 898.

BONNYTON. See **BONNINGTON** and **MARYTON.**

BOON DREIGH. See **LEGERWOOD.**

BOON HILL. See **LEGERWOOD.**

BOOSHALA, or **BHUACHILLE**, an islet off the south coast of Staffa, from which it is separated by a channel about 30 yards wide, through which a foamy surf is constantly rushing. It is of an irregular pyramidal form, entirely composed of basaltic pillars inclined in every direction, but principally pointing towards the top of the cone, resembling—Dr. Garnet remarks—billets of wood piled up in order to be charred. Many of the columns are horizontal, and some of them are bent into segments of circles.

BOOTHILL. See **SCONE.**

BOQUHAN. See **GARGUNNOCK** and **KIPPEN.**

BORA HOLM, one of the Orkneys; constituting part of the parish of Rendal. It lies opposite to the entrance of the harbour called the Millburn, in the isle of Gairsa, and is uninhabited.

BORELAND, a village in the parish of Dysart, about ½ a mile south-east of Gallaton, Fifeshire. It is inhabited chiefly by colliers. It was founded about 120 years ago, and was at one time a good deal more extensive than at present. Population in 1841, 193; in 1861, 313.

BORELAND PARK, a village in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 141. See **AUCHTERARDER.**

BORENNICH, a district of the valley of the Tummel, in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

BORERAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying northward of North Uist. It is about 1½ mile in length, and ½ mile in breadth. Lochmore, a small lake in this island, the bottom of which was only 2½ feet above low water-mark, was recently drained, whereby, at an expense of only £125, about 47 Scots acres of good soil, being a mixture of alluvial earth and sand, were gained. Population, 181.

BORERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, lying 2 miles north of St. Kilda.

BORGIE (THE), a rivulet of Sutherlandshire. It issues from Loch Loyal, and flows north-north-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between the parish of Farr and the parish of Tongue, to the west side of the bay of Torrisdale, at a point about a mile west of the mouth of the Naver. Its length of course is about 9 miles.

BORGUE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Borgue, and also the villages of Kirkandrews and Chapelton, on the seaboard of Kirkcudbrightshire. It comprises the ancient parishes of Borgue, Sandwick, and Kirkandrews. It is bounded by the Solway frith, the estuary of the Dee, and the parishes of Twynholm and Girthon. It has a triangular outline, and measures 10 miles in length, 7 miles in extreme breadth, and about 25 square miles in area. Its coast has an extent of upwards of 15 miles, with several bays and indentations, where vessels may safely ride at anchor; and it presents in some places perpendicular cliffs 300 feet high and very grandly picturesque. The views from the summit of these cliffs, and from a small island called Little Ross, comprise a superb panorama of the circumjacent sea-board, the Solway, the Irish Sea, the Isle of Man, and the mountain-ranges of Cumberland. The surface of the parish is very unequal, consisting largely of the alluvial bottoms of ancient lakes encompassed with hillocks and rising grounds of great diversity of form. About one-third is uncultivated and could not be profitably reclaimed; and nearly all the rest is regularly or occasionally in tillage. The prevailing arable soil is a free loam. The chief landowners are the Earl of Selkirk, Sir William Gordon of Earlston, and four others. The average rent of arable land is about £1 per acre.

The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1843, at £17,133. Assessed property in 1860, £10,526. The mansion of Earlstoun is a large, handsome, modern edifice in the midst of well-wooded grounds. Plunton castle and the tower of Balmanagan are fine ruins, belonging probably to the 15th or 16th century. The village of Borgue stands in the eastern district of the parish, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, and about 4 miles south-west of Kirkcudbright. Population in 1851, 47. The village of Kirkandrews stands contiguous to a creek of the Solway, called Kirkandrews bay, 3 miles south-east of the entrance of Fleet bay. This village was, in former times, a place of some note. The population of it in 1841, was 47; and that of Chapelton was 31. The old parish of Sandwick forms the southern part of the present parish. The ruins of its church are still visible on the coast. Tradition relates that it was sacrilegiously plundered of its plate by French rovers, sometime previous to the Reformation; but that a storm wrecked the vessel on a rock nearly opposite the church, where the pirates perished. It is called the Frenchman's rock. The church of Kirkandrews originally belonged to the monks of Iona. When the devastations of the Danish pirates left them without an establishment, William the Lion transferred it, along with their churches and estates in Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood. It afterwards fell into the hands of the prior and canons of Whithorn. The ruins of it still exist. Population of the parish in 1831, 894; in 1861, 1,162. Houses, 203.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £230 16s. 10d.; glebe, £29. Schoolmaster's salary now is £70, with £36 fees, and £50 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1814, and contains about 500 sittings. It is a handsome Gothic structure, and stands on a conspicuous site. There is a Free church: attendance, 170; yearly sum raised in 1865, £127 15s. 7½d. There is a private school.

BORLAND. See **BORELAND.**

BORLEY (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Durness, north of Sutherlandshire, containing abundance of a species of trouts called Red bellies, which are only fished for in October.

BOROUGH HEAD, the promontory at the southern extremity of the parish of Whitehorn, and east side of the entrance of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire. It forms a projection at the extreme south of Scotland similar to the Mull of Galloway; and it terminates in bold cliffs, 200 feet high, and pierced with caves.

BOROUGH-MOOR, a tract of ground, formerly an open common, in the parishes of St. Cuthbert and Liberton, Edinburghshire. It lies adjacent to the south side of the city of Edinburgh. In the west end of it once stood a large chapel dedicated to St. Roque; and round this was a cemetery where those who died of the plague were interred. The town-council, in 1532, granted four acres of ground in the Borough-moor to Sir John Young the chaplain, for which he was bound to keep the roof and windows of the chapel in repair; but at the Reformation the church and churchyard were converted into private property. A part of the walls of this chapel are still standing; Grose has preserved a view of it. This moor appears, in 1513, to have abounded with large oak-trees; and here James IV. reviewed his army before he marched to the fatal battle of Flodden-field. See **EDINBURGH.**

BORROWSTOWN, a hamlet on the coast of the parish of Reay, 6 miles west of Thurso, Caithnessshire. Near it are a number of small caves and a strong natural arch.

BORROWSTOWN—formerly Burwardstown,—a village in the parish of Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire. It stands about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south of the town of Borrowstownness, on the road thence to Linlithgow.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or **BO'NESS**, a parish containing a post-town of the same name, and also the villages of Borrowstown and Newtown, in the north-west corner of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded by Stirlingshire, the frith of Forth, and the parishes of Carriden and Linlithgow. Its length eastward is about 4 miles; and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The river Avon traces all the boundary with Stirlingshire. The highest ground in the parish is Irongath Hill or Glour-o'er-em, situated in the south-east corner, rising to the height of 520 feet above the level of the frith, and commanding a very extensive and beautiful prospect. A tract of flat rich alluvium, called the carse of Kinniel, lies in the north-west; and the beach thence eastward is low ground between a high bank landward and a great expanse of muddy silts at ebb tide seaward. All the rest of the parish declines gradually from Irongath Hill to the west and north. The soil is a deep loam well-cultivated. There are several excellent coal-pits; ironstone also abounds; and there are great beds of limestone, but of bad quality. Quarries of freestone and whinstone are wrought. The house of Kinniel, long inhabited by the venerable and accomplished metaphysician, Dugald Stewart, is a seat of the Hamilton family, and as such is frequently mentioned in history. Antoninus' Wall traversed the parish, and had a fort in it, and is thought by some to have terminated here. The Duke of Hamilton is the only heritor. The real rental is about £14,700. In 1774 an embankment, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, was made westwards from the town along the north side of the carse of Kinniel, with the view not of gaining but of saving ground from the sea. It has answered this purpose very well, and effectually protects about 450 acres of carse-land, at present rented at £4 4s. per acre. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,809; in 1861, 5,698. Houses, 609. The increase of population has arisen from the working of coal and iron mines. Assessed property in 1860, £25,917.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £272 7s. 7d.; glebe, £21. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55, with £60 fees. The parish church is situated in the town of Borrowstownness. It was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1820, and contains 950 sittings. There is a Free church for Borrowstownness and Carriden: attendance from 300 to 400; yearly sum raised in 1865, £173 1s. 9½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the town, containing about 400 sittings. There are several private schools.—Prior to the middle of the 17th century, Kinniel was the name of the parish; but the inhabitants of Borrowstownness having built a church for themselves, the town was created a separate parish. In 1669, the Duke of Hamilton procured an act of parliament for uniting the two districts; and since that time the old landward church of Kinniel has been neglected, though the burying-ground remains. There was a considerable town of Kinniel long before the founding of the town of Borrowstownness; but it has completely disappeared.

The **TOWN OF BORROWSTOWNNESS** is a sea-port and a burgh of barony, 3 miles north of Linlithgow, 8 east by north of Falkirk, and 9 west-north-west of South Queensferry. It is situated on a low peninsula washed by the Forth, at the north-east corner of the parish, only a few feet above high water-mark.

It has two principal streets running from west to east about 300 yards, which terminate in one which is 350 yards more. The streets and lanes are narrow; the houses in general low and old-fashioned. The town grew suddenly into bulk in the 17th century, then flourished exceedingly for a short period, and then stood still or began to fall into decay. About the beginning of that century, only one house stood on the shore between Kinniel mansion and Carriden; and about the end of the century, the town of Borrowstownness and some villages to the east of it formed an almost continuous line of buildings, two miles in length, along the coast. Defoe, speaking of the state of things in his time, says, "Borrowstownness consists only of one straggling street, which is extended along the shore, close to the water. It has been, and still is, a town of the greatest trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, except Leith; but it suffers very much of late by the Dutch trade being carried on so much by way of England. However, if the Glasgow merchants would settle a trade to Holland and Hamburg in the firth, by bringing their foreign goods by land to Alloa, and exporting them from thence, as they proposed some time ago, 'tis very likely the Borrowstownness men would come into business again; for as they have the most shipping, so they are the best seamen in the firth, and are very good pilots for the coast of Holland, the Baltic, and the coast of Norway."

Borrowstownness was constituted a head port in 1707, with a district extending on both sides of the firth from Cramond Water and Dunbrissle Point to the boundaries of Alloa. In 1799, the corps of the port, including all attendants at the creeks, amounted to 44 persons; but in recent years it has been reduced to 11,—only three of whom officiate at the head-port. Grangemouth was made a separate port in 1810. Acts of parliament were obtained at several dates between 1744 and 1816 for improving the harbour of Borrowstownness, regulating the affairs of the port, and cleaning, paving, and lighting the town, and supplying it with water; but the powers created by these acts proved incompetent,—insomuch that desirable improvements could be but partially undertaken, and a debt of upwards of £2,000 was gradually contracted; so that in 1842 application was made to parliament for greatly enlarged powers. The harbour comprises a basin of 240 feet in breadth, and two piers of 566 feet in length, and has a depth of water at spring tides of from 16 to 20 feet. In 1794, 25 vessels belonged to the town, 11 of which were brigantines engaged in the Baltic trade, and 6 were brigantines under contract to sail regularly once every fortnight to and from London; and about the same time between 110 and 150 vessels belonged to the several creeks. In 1839, there belonged to the entire port 101 vessels, of aggregately 6,521 tons; and in 1864, 61 vessels, of aggregately 6,307 tons. During the year 1860, the coasting trade comprised a tonnage of 3,735 inward, and of 38,166 outward; and during 1863 the entire trade comprised a tonnage of 14,010 inward in British vessels, 12,453 inward in foreign vessels, 80,044 outward in British vessels, and 73,906 outward in foreign vessels. A grand cause of the falling off was the opening of the Forth and Clyde canal, and the erection of Grangemouth into a separate port. An attempt was early made to avert the evil by beginning to cut a canal from the town to Grangemouth, to communicate there with the Forth and Clyde canal; but this project was never completed.

Whale-fishing at one time occupied the attention of the inhabitants of Borrowstownness to such an

extent that they had eight whale-ships and two boiling-houses; but this avocation proved on the whole disastrous, and was gradually relinquished. The home-fisheries of the town and its vicinity are of small value. A pottery, a foundry, a small rope-work, and a large distillery, all of long standing, give various employment. Two important recent accessories are the Kinniel iron-works, and a branch railway communicating with the Monkland system at Airdrie. An extensive grain trade is carried on in the town. A weekly market is held on Monday. An annual fair is held on the 16th of November. The town has a branch office of the Clydesdale Bank, a subscription library, a total abstinence society, and several charitable institutions. Borrowstownness is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Hamilton, and is governed by a baillie. Population in 1841, 1,790; in 1861, 3,814. Houses, 310.

BORTHWICK, a parish, containing the post office hamlet of Fushie-Bridge, and part of the post-office village of Ford, in the Moorfoot district of Edinburghshire. It contains also the villages of Clayhouse, Dewarton, Middleton, North Middleton, and Newlandrig, the hamlets of Borthwick, or kirk-town of Borthwick, Castleton, Brewery, Bell's-Mains, and Catcune Mill, and part of the village of Stobb's Mills. It is bounded by the parishes of Carrington, Cockpen, Newbattle, Cranston, Crichton, Heriot, and Temple. Measured from Ford on the north-east to Castleton hill on the south-west, it is nearly 6 miles in length; and from Arniston bridge on the north-west to Fala hill on the south-east, it is about 4 miles in breadth. The general aspect of the parish is hilly, especially when viewed from the kirk-town, which is near the centre of the parish. Two streams, known as the South and North Middleton burns, descend from the Moorfoot hills on the southern boundary, and, after pursuing north-easterly courses, unite a little above the kirk-town; and then fetching a circuit round the mole on which Borthwick castle is built, flow north-west, under the name of the Gore, to a point a little beyond Arniston bridge, where they unite with the South Esk. These streams drain a vast extent of upland surface, and are consequently subject to sudden and extensive floods. The South Esk divides this parish from Carrington; and the Tyne divides it on the east from Crichton. Many romantic scenes occur throughout this district, particularly in the valleys of the Gore and the Tyne; and the locality is a favourite one with botanists. Grahame has described the sylvan scenery of the district in the following lines:—

"What though fair Scotland's valleys rarely vaunt
The oak majestical, whose aged boughs
Darken a rood breadth! yet nowhere is seen
More beautifully profuse, wild underwood;
Nowhere 'tis seen more beautifully profuse,
Than on thy tangling banks, well-wooded Esk,
And Borthwick, thine, above that fairy nook
Formed by your blending streams. The hawthorn there,
With moss and lichen grey, dies of old age,
o steel profane permitted to intrude:
Up to the topmost branches climbs the rose,
And mingles with the fading flowers of May;
While round the brier the honeysuckle wreaths
Entwine, and with their sweet perfume embalm
The dying rose; a never-failing blow
From spring to fall expands; the sloethorn white,
As it a flaky shower the leafless sprays
Had hung; the hawthorn, May's fair diadem;
The whin's rich dye; the bonny broom; the rasp
Erect; the rose, red, white, and faintest pink;
And long-extending bramble's flowery shoots."

There are large beds of limestone within the parish; and lime is extensively manufactured at Hemperston and Middleton, at Vogrie and Arniston. Coal is extensively wrought on the estate of Vogrie. Sand-

stone abounds; and one quarry of it is wrought. There are six landowners,—five of whom reside within the parish on their estates of Arniston, Middleton, Vogrie, Currie, and Harvieston. The road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, and the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, traverse the parish; and the latter has a station in it at Fushie-Bridge.

This parish evidently derives its name from the ancient and once powerful family of Borthwick, concerning whose origin traditional accounts are very various. Some say that they were descended from one Andreas, a son of the lord of Burtick in Livonia, who accompanied Queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, in 1057, and having got possession of some lands in the west or south parts of this country, his posterity, with some small alteration in the spelling, assumed the surname of Borthwick, from the place of their progenitor's birth. Others are of opinion that the name is merely local. Be that as it may, certain it is, that during the 15th and following centuries, the lords of Borthwick had immense possessions and very great influence in this part of the country. The peerage is now dormant; John, the 9th Lord Borthwick, having died without issue in 1672. The present proprietor, though a branch of the old family, acquired the property by purchase, and is now a claimant for the titles also of his ancestors. What now constitutes this parish formerly belonged to the college-kirk of Crichton, which lies about a mile north-east of this place. In April, 1596, James I. dissolved from the said college-kirk the prebendaries of Ardnalestoun (now Arniston), of Middleton first and second, and of Vogrie, of old called Lochquharret, or Locherwart, and also two boys or clerks to assist in the performance of divine service, with suitable salaries annexed to their office. These prebendaries, with the whole vicarage of Borthwick, fruits, rents, manse, and glebe thereof, were then, by a royal charter, erected into a distinct and separate charge, to be in all time coming called the parsonage of Borthwick. The year before this, the presbytery of Dalkeith had designed a glebe for Mr. Adam Colt, the then officiating parson; but this they seem to have considered only as a measure of expediency, the parish having been constituted before the royal charter could be obtained. This deed must have been regarded at the time as a transaction of considerable importance; for, in 1606, the erection of the parsonage by the said charter was solemnly ratified in parliament, and in 1609, confirmed by George, archbishop of St. Andrew's, as the patron of said prebendaries; always reserving, however, the presentation and advocacy of all the premises, gifts, and benefices, to himself and successors in office.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the kirk-town, there is, on the lands of Harvieston, beautifully situated by the side of the Gore, a ruin, called the old castle of Catcune, which is said to have been the residence of the family of Borthwick, before they had risen to such eminence in this country. About the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century, lived a Sir William Borthwick, who, being a man of great parts, was employed as an ambassador on several important negotiations, and concerned in most of the public transactions of his time. This William appears to have been created Lord Borthwick before 1430; for, in October of that year, at the baptism of the King's two sons, several knights were created, and among the rest William, son and heir of Lord Borthwick. He obtained from James I., of Scotland, a license to build and fortify a castle on the lands of Lochwarret, or Locherworth, which he had bought from Sir William Hay: "Ad construendam

castrum in loco illo qui vulgariter dicitur le Mote de Locherwart." This grant was obtained by a charter under the great seal, June 2d, 1430. A stately and most magnificent castle was accordingly reared, and afterward became the chief seat and title of the family. This amazing mass of building is yet upon the whole very entire, and of astonishing strength. There is indeed in the middle of the east wall a considerable breach; but whether occasioned by a flash of lightning, or by the influence of the weather, or by some original defect in the building, cannot now with certainty be determined. The form of this venerable structure is nearly square, being 74 by 68 feet without the walls, but having on the west side a large opening which seems to have been intended to give light to the principal apartments. The walls themselves—which are of hewn stone without and within, and most firmly cemented—are 13 feet thick near the bottom, and towards the top are gradually contracted to about 6 feet. Besides the sunk story, they are, from the adjacent area to the battlement, 90 feet high; and if we include the roof, which is arched and covered with flag-stones, the whole height will be about 110 feet. "From the battlements of Borthwick castle, which command a varied and beautiful view, the top of Crichton castle can be discovered, lying about two miles distant to the eastward. The convenience of communicating by signal with a neighbouring fortress was an object so much studied in the erection of Scottish castles, that, in all probability, this formed one reason of the unusual height to which Borthwick castle is raised."—[*Provincial Antiquities of Scotland.* Edn. 1834, p. 200.] In one of the low apartments is an excellent spring-well, now filled up with rubbish. On the first story are state-rooms, which were once accessible by a draw-bridge. The great hall is 40 feet long, and so high in the roof that, says Nisbet, "a man on horseback might turn a spear in it with all the ease imaginable." The chimney, which is very large, has been carved and gilded, and in every corner may be traced the remains of fallen greatness. "On the 11th of June, 1567, Morton, Mar, Hume, and Lindsay, with other inferior barons, and attended by nine hundred or a thousand horse, on a sudden surrounded the castle of Borthwick, where Bothwell was in company with the queen. Bothwell had such early intelligence of their enterprise, that he had time to ride off with a very few attendants; and the insurgent nobles, when they became aware of his escape, retreated to Dalkeith, and from thence to Edinburgh, where they had friends who declared for them, in spite of the efforts of Queen Mary's partisans. The latter, finding themselves the weaker party, retreated to the castle, while the provost and the armed citizens, to whom the defence of the town was committed, did not, indeed, open their gates to the insurgent lords, but saw them forced without offering opposition. These sad tidings were carried to Mary by Beaton, the writer of the letter, who found her still at Borthwick, 'so quiet, that there was none with her passing six or seven persons.' She had probably calculated on the citizens of Edinburgh defending the capital against the insurgents; when this hope failed, she resolved on flight. 'Her majesty,' says the letter, 'in men's clothes, booted and spurred, departed that same night from Borthwick to Dunbar: whereof no man knew, save my lord duke, (*i. e.* Bothwell, created Duke of Orkney,) and some of his servants, who met her majesty a mile from Borthwick, and conveyed her to Dunbar.' We may gather from these particulars, that, although the confederated lords had declared against Bothwell, they had not as yet

adopted the purpose of imprisoning Queen Mary herself. When Bothwell's escape was made known, the blockade of Borthwick was instantly raised, although the place had neither garrison nor means of defence. The more audacious enterprise of making the queen prisoner, had not been adopted by the insurgents until the event of the incidents at Carberry-hill showed such to have been the Scottish Queen's unpopularity at the time, that any attempt might be hazarded against her person or liberty, without the immediate risk of its being resented by her subjects. There seems to have been an interval of nearly two days betwixt the escape of Bothwell from Borthwick castle, and the subsequent flight of the Queen in disguise to Dunbar. If, during that interval, Mary could have determined on separating her fortunes from those of the deservedly detested Bothwell, her page in history might have closed more happily."—[*Provincial Antiquities*, p. 208.] The castle is surrounded on every side but one by steep ground and water, and at equal distances from the base are square and round towers. "Like many other baronial residences in Scotland, Sir William de Borthwick built this magnificent pile upon the very verge of his own property. The usual reason for choosing such a situation was hinted by a northern baron, to whom a friend objected this circumstance as a defect, at least an inconvenience: 'We'll brizz yont' (*Anglice*, press forward,) was the baron's answer; which expressed the policy of the powerful in settling their residence upon the extremity of their domains, as giving pretext and opportunity for making acquisitions at the expense of their neighbours. William de Hay, from whom Sir William Borthwick had acquired a part of Locherworth, is said to have looked with envy upon the splendid castle of his neighbour, and to have vented his spleen by building a mill upon the lands of Little Lockerworth, immediately beneath the knoll on which the fortress was situated, declaring that the Lord of Borthwick, in all his pride, should never be out of hearing of the clack of his neighbour's mill. The mill accordingly still exists, as a property independent of the castle."—[*Provincial Antiquities*, p. 200.] Strong, however, as this fortress was both by nature and art, it was not proof against the arms of Oliver Cromwell. John, 8th Lord Borthwick, had, during the Civil war, remained firmly attached to the royal cause, and thus drew upon himself the vengeance of the Protector, who, by a letter, dated at Edinburgh, 18th November, 1650, summoned him to surrender in these terms:

"For the Governor of Borthwick Castle, These.

"SIR,—I thought fitt to send this trumpet to you, to lett you know that, if you please to walk away with your company, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have libertie to carry off your armes and goods, and such other necessaries as you have. You harboured such parties in your house as have basely unhumanly murdered our men; if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with. I expect your present answer, and rest your servant,

O. CROMWELL."

A surrender was not the immediate consequence of this peremptory summons, for the castle held out until artillery were opened upon it; but seeing no appearance of relief, Lord Borthwick obtained honourable terms of capitulation, viz., liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, and fifteen days allowed to remove his effects. Notwithstanding the waste of time, the grand appearance of this princely edifice still fills the mind of the beholder with veneration.

This parish has produced several eminent men. Principal Robertson was born in the manse of Borthwick, and ever cherished an attachment to the

place of his nativity, and the scenes of his youth. The Dundases of Arniston have made a conspicuous figure in Scottish history. Two of the heads of that family were presidents of the highest civil courts in this country; and the Right Honourable Henry Dundas rose to the office of secretary of state. James Small, an eminent mechanic and agricultural implement-maker, was also a native of this parish. Population in 1831, 1,473; in 1861, 1,742. Houses, 333. Assessed property in 1843, £6,837 5s. 1d.; in 1860, £9,733.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dundas of Arniston. Stipend, £198 12s. 3d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated teinds, £15 0s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £53, with about £30 fees. The parish church was rebuilt in 1863, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, with tower and spire. A previous church was coeval with the castle, and is now an interesting ruin.

BORTHWICK (THE), a rivulet partly of Selkirkshire, but chiefly of Roxburghshire. Its head-streams, Craikhope burn, Howpassley burn, and Brownshope burn, descend from the range of hills on the south-west skirts of the county, where the shires of Selkirk, Dumfries, and Roxburgh meet. It flows in a north-east direction and with a rapid course, through the parish of Robertson; and after a run of about 13 miles, joins the Teviot a little below Braxholm, and about 2 miles above Hawick. Its vale is generally narrow.

BORTHWICKBRAE, an estate in the parish of Robertson, on the mutual border of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. The mansion-house is a good modern building. Near it is an ancient burying-ground, where formerly stood a chapel, and which is still the principal burial-place of the parish. This place is situated about 1½ mile south-west of the parish church, and is sometimes called Kirk-Borthwick.

BORVE. See FAR.

BOSTON CHURCH. See DUNSE.

BOSWELL'S (St.), or LESSUDEN, a parish containing a post-office village of its own name, on the north border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north by Berwickshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Maxton, Ancrum, Bowden, and Melrose. Its length north-eastward is 3 miles; and its breadth is about 1½ mile. The Tweed, flowing between bold, beautiful, well-wooded banks, forms the boundary with Berwickshire. St. Boswell's burn comes in from Bowden, and runs across the interior to the Tweed. The contiguous portions of Bowden and Melrose parishes send aloft the picturesque masses of the Eildon Hills, and the contiguous portion of Berwickshire is the exquisitely rich and variegated tract around Dryburgh; but the parish of St. Boswell's itself has none but soft features,—partly flat, partly undulating, and only in one place lofty enough to be called a brae. But this one place, which is situated on the north side of the village, directly overlooks Dryburgh, and commands altogether one of the most lovely views within the superbly scenic basin of the Tweed. About 175 acres of the parish are under wood, about 25 are abrupt grounds on the Tweed and its affluents, about 40 are a divided common, called St. Boswell's Green, and all the rest are regularly or occasionally in tillage. There are 16 landowners. The real rental in 1792 was about £1,600; and in 1847 it was £5,215. Assessed property in 1864, £6,403. An extensive and elegant hunting establishment was erected by the Duke of Buccleuch about the year 1830 to the north of St. Boswell's Green. Lessuden House, a fine old mansion be-

longing to Scott of Raeburn, stands at the east end of the village. The road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh traverses the parish. Both the Hawick branch and the Kelso branch of the Edinburgh and Roxburghshire railway also traverse it; and the forking of this railway into these branches takes place at Newtown station, on the southern border of the parish of Melrose, about a mile from the village of Lessudden. Population of the parish of St. Boswell's in 1831, 701; in 1861, 865. Houses, 148.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £211 11s. 7d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated tithes, £572 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is £50, with about £40 fees. The parish church is an old building, enlarged in 1824, and contains about 300 sittings. There is a Free church: average attendance, 150; sum raised in 1865, £189 10s. 11½d.

The VILLAGE OF ST. BOSWELL'S OR LESSUDDEN stands on the east side of the parish, nearly opposite Dryburgh Abbey, 4 miles south-east of Melrose, and 10 west-south-west of Kelso. The original village of St. Boswell's stood about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of this, but has completely disappeared. It derived its name from St. Boisel, who was the preceptor of St. Cuthbert, and is supposed to have founded its church. The present village generally bears the name of Lessudden, and may have originally been called Lis-Aidan, which means the residence of Aidan, or perhaps Lessedwin—as it is in old chartularies—that is, the manor-place of Edwin. It figures in history so early as the time of William the Lion; and it was burnt by the English, under Sir Ralph Sadler, in 1544. It consists at present of a single street, and contains a number of good houses. The most notable thing connected with it is the great annual fair of St. Boswell's, which is held on St. Boswell's Green. This is the greatest in the south of Scotland. It is held on the 18th of July, or on the Monday following, if the 18th fall on a Sunday. Its happening either on the Monday or Saturday is very justly thought to occasion much inattention to the religious observance of the Sabbath; and the evil has been often and long since complained of, but no remedy has yet been applied. If the day be fine, the concourse of people from all the surrounding country is immense; and some come from a very considerable distance. Great flocks of sheep and lambs—the latter chiefly Leicesters and crosses—are brought hither from all parts of the adjacent country, and generally find so ready a market as to be disposed of early in the morning, or at latest in the forenoon. The average number shown at this fair, until within these twenty years, was 30,000; it does not now exceed 20,000. The chief purchasers are the Berwickshire and the East Lothian graziers. The show of black cattle is not very imposing; but the show of horses has usually been so fine that buyers attend from all parts both of the north of England and south of Scotland. Linen cloth, hardware, toys, crockery, and other miscellaneous articles, are also exhibited to a considerable amount in value, in booths—or, as they are here called, *crains*—which are erected in great numbers on the green. St. Boswell's is among the last of the wool-fairs, and generally winds up the wool-trade for the season. The money turned in the course of the day at this fair used to be from £8,000 to £10,000 sterling. The Duke of Buccleuch receives a certain rate or toll upon sheep, cattle, and all other commodities brought into this fair for sale. Old sheep pay one merk Scots per score; lambs, one-half of that sum; and so on. This toll is sometimes collected by people appointed

for the purpose; but is more commonly let for such a sum of money as can be agreed on. The highest at which it ever was let was £53; the average was long supposed to be about £38; and the amount in 1864 was £32. Population of the village, 447.

BOTHAN'S (St.). See ABBEY SAINT BATHAN'S.

BOTHKENNAR, a parish containing part of the village of Carron-Shore, in the Carse of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the east by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Airth, Larbert, and Falkirk. Its post-town is Grangemouth. The length and breadth of the parish are each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Carron Water seems anciently to have traced all the southern boundary, but that river, having changed its course, now intersects both the parishes of Bothkennar and Falkirk, leaving part of the former on the south, and a small part of the latter upon the north side of it. The surface of the parish is a dead flat, and consists of the richest alluvium. It comprises 2,646 statute acres, and, with the exception of roads, is all under cultivation. The real rental in 1796 was about £2,808. Upwards of one-third belongs to the Earl of Zetland; and the rest is dispersed among seventeen heritors. Population in 1831, 905; in 1861, 1,722. Houses, 272. Assessed property in 1860, £7,861.—This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, John Dallas, R. N. Stipend, £201 12s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £10 fees. The church was built in 1789, and contains more than sufficient accommodation for the parishioners.

BOTHWELL, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Bothwell, Bellshill, Holytown, Newarthill, and Uddingstone, and also the village of Chapelhall, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Old Monkland, New Monkland, Shotts, Dalziel, Hamilton, and Blantyre. It has an oval outline, extending from east to west about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with an extreme breadth of about 4 miles. The South Calder traces the southern boundary; the Clyde traces the south-western and western boundary; and the North Calder traces the north-eastern and the northern boundary. The upper part of the parish is a great flat at a mean height of about 300 feet above the level of the sea; and the part toward the Clyde is lower and more diversified. The highest ground is on the eastern border, and has an elevation of about 680 feet above sea-level. A tabular tract of more than a mile in length rises up from beautiful haughs on the Clyde, and extends along the banks of that river, with rich contributions to the force and beauty of its landscapes, from the vicinity of Bothwell Bridge to the village of Uddingstone. All the parish, with trivial exceptions, is arable. The soil is chiefly clay or loam, and in the tracts near the Clyde is very fertile. There are upwards of 40 heritors. The old valuation of the parish is £7,389 16s. 0½d. Scots. In 1650, the rental was £1,950 18s. 5½d. sterling; in 1782, £4,431 7s. 4d. sterling. The yearly value of lands and houses in 1860 was £28,121. The yearly income from mines and iron-works, according to the New Statistical Account, is supposed to exceed £160,000; but the yearly value of them was returned in 1860 at £30,008. The parish abounds in freestone. The quarries near the Clyde are of a red-coloured stone; in the upper district, of a beautiful white. The value of quarries in 1860 was £67; of mines, £11,203. The population of the eastern district, comprising two-thirds of the whole, consists chiefly of persons connected with the coal and iron works; while that of the western, (except at Uddingston, which see,) consists chiefly of persons engaged in agriculture and gardening, together with residents in numerous

villas and cottages-ornées in and around the village of Bothwell. The road from Glasgow to Hamilton and the south road from Glasgow to Edinburgh go through the parish. Both the north branch and the south branch of the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway also go through it; and the former has a station in it at Holytown, and the latter at Uddingstone. The Blantyre station of the Glasgow and Hamilton railway, opposite the village of Bothwell, also is readily accessible.

The village of Bothwell stands on the Glasgow and Hamilton road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hamilton. It consists chiefly of plain houses, of one or two stories, but may be said to include many neighbouring ornate cottages and handsome villas. It enjoys a mild and salubrious climate, and has become a favourite resort for invalids. It has a good inn, a well-conducted academy and boarding-school, and three places of worship, parochial, Free, and United Presbyterian. The parochial church was built in 1833, at a cost of £4,179; is an elegant Gothic edifice, containing 1,150 sittings; and has a massive square tower 120 feet high, which forms a striking feature in a great extent of landscape. The choir of the previous church, built in 1398, adjoins the tower; measures 70 feet in length and 39 in breadth; has a lofty arched roof covered with large polished flags of stone, somewhat in the form of pantiles; was lighted with large side windows and a great east one; forms a fine specimen of the architecture of its period; shows the Douglas arms in the upper part of its east window, and the same arms quartered with the royal arms at the south corner of that window, within and without; shows also, near the outer base of the tower, the name of the master-mason in Saxon characters, "Majister Thomas Dron;" and contains, in its east corners, two monuments to the Earl of Forfar and his son. This old church was founded by Archibald Earl of Douglas, for a provost and eight prebendaries; is said to have been the place where he and his lady were buried; was the place where David, prince of Scotland, was married to Marjory Douglas; and was used as the parish church till 1828. The endowments of it, in the Romish times, comprised the lands of Osberington or Orbiston in the barony of Bothwell, the lands of Netherurd in the sheriffdom of Peebles, the tithes of Bothwell, Bertram-Shotts, Avondale, and Stonehouse parishes, and several superiorities. What is now the parish of Shotts was, prior to the Reformation, part of Bothwell parish, and was served by a vicar under the provost of Bothwell. The Free church at Bothwell village was built, on the site of a previous church, in 1861, at a cost of £3,500; is a handsome edifice in the geometric style, with a spire 125 feet high; and contains 890 sittings. The sum raised by its congregation in 1865 was £903 2s. 8d. The United Presbyterian church contains about 360 sittings. Joanna Baillie, the poetess, was born in the manse of Bothwell, when her father, Dr. James Baillie, was minister of the parish. Pop. of the village, in 1861, 1,057.

The park of Bothwell Castle extends a long way between the public road and the Clyde. The present mansion is an edifice of about the beginning of the 18th century, completely modernized, and greatly enlarged in the present century; but the old and ruinous castle, in its vicinity, is a very ancient noble pile, amid picturesque scenery, opposite the ruins of the priory of Blantyre. Only part of the castle now remains, and this occupies a space in length 234 feet, and in breadth 99 feet over the walls. The walls are upwards of 15 feet in thickness, and in some places 60 feet high, built of a kind of red grit or friable sandstone. In the notes to

Wordsworth's poems [Vol. v. p. 379, edn. 1839.] occurs the following description of this noble relic of feudal ages: "It was exceedingly delightful to enter thus unexpectedly upon such a beautiful region. The castle stands nobly overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-borders had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonizing perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. When I was a little accustomed to the unnaturalness of a modern garden, I could not help admiring the excessive beauty and luxuriance of some of the plants, particularly the purple-flowered clematis, and a broad-leaved creeping plant without flowers, which scrambled up the castle wall, along with the ivy, and spread its vine-like branches so lavishly that it seemed to be in its natural situation, and one could not help thinking that, though not self-planted among the ruins of this country, it must somewhere have its native abode in such places. If Bothwell castle had not been close to the Douglas mansion, we should have been disgusted with the possessor's miserable conception of adorning such a venerable ruin; but it is so very near to the house, that of necessity the pleasure-grounds must have extended beyond it, and perhaps the neatness of a shaven lawn and the complete desolation natural to a ruin might have made an unpleasing contrast; and, besides being within the precincts of the pleasure-grounds, and so very near to the dwelling of a noble family, it has forfeited, in some degree, its independent majesty, and becomes a tributary to the mansion; its solitude being interrupted, it has no longer the command over the mind in sending it back into past times, or excluding the ordinary feelings which we bear about us in daily life. We had then only to regret that the castle and the house were so near to each other; and it was impossible not to regret it; for the ruin presides in state over the river, far from city or town, as if it might have a peculiar privilege to preserve its memorials of past ages, and maintain its own character for centuries to come. We sat upon a bench under the high trees, and had beautiful views of the different reaches of the river, above and below. On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of a priory built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can be more beautiful than the little remnant of this holy place: elm trees (for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches) grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small, but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on, smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear. It blended gently with the warbling of the smaller birds, and the chattering of the larger ones, that had made their nests in the ruins. In this fortress the chief of the English nobility were confined after the battle of Bannockburn. If a man is to be a prisoner, he scarcely could have a more pleasant place to solace his captivity; but I thought that, for close confinement, I should prefer the banks of a lake, or the sea-side. The greatest charm of a brook or river is in the liberty to pursue it through its windings; you can then take it in whatever mood you like; silent or noisy, sportive or quiet. The beauties of a brook or river must be sought, and the pleasure is in going in search of them; those of a lake or of the sea

come to you of themselves. These rude warriors cared little, perhaps, about either; and yet, if one may judge from the writings of Chaucer, and from the old romances, more interesting passions were connected with natural objects in the days of chivalry than now: though going in search of scenery, as it is called, had not then been thought of. I had previously heard nothing of Bothwell castle, at least nothing that I remembered; therefore, perhaps, my pleasure was greater, compared with what I received elsewhere, than others might feel."

This castle might be regarded as no mean type of the worthlessness of all human glory; for it frequently changed owners, amid great vicissitudes of fortune. During the reign of Alexander II. it belonged to Walter Olifard, justiciary of Lothian, who died in 1242. It afterwards passed by marriage to the Morays or Murrays. In the time of Edward I. it was given to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. Upon his forfeiture, it was given by Robert Bruce to Andrew Murray, Lord Bothwell, who had married Christian, sister to that King. With his grand-daughter, it came to Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, and continued in their family till their forfeiture under James II. in 1455. After the forfeiture of the family of Douglas, the bulk of the lordship of Bothwell was given to Lord Crichton, son to Chancellor Crichton; and Bothwell forest, or Bothwell moor, was obtained by Lord Hamilton, in exchange for the lands of Kingswell. Crichton was forfeited in 1485, for joining with Alexander, Duke of Albany against James III. It was then given by James III. to Lord Monipenny, but afterwards resumed, as having been gifted by the King in his minority, and bestowed on John Ramsay, who enjoyed it till 1488, when the lordship of Crichton was gifted by James IV. to Adam Hepburn,—

"he who died
On Flodden, by his sovereign's side."

It continued in this line till November, 1567, when James, Earl of Bothwell, was forfeited for the murder of Darnley. Thereafter it was given to Francis Stewart, son of John, Abbot of Kelso, who was natural son to James V.; and on his forfeiture his estate was gifted to the lairds of Buccleugh and Roxburgh, from whom the Marquis of Hamilton acquired all the superiority and patronage of that lordship. The castle of Bothwell, with a third of the lordship, was disposed by Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, to the Earl of Angus, in exchange for the lordship of Liddisdale. Angus, and Archibald his son, in 1630, feued off their part of the lordship to the particular tenants and possessors thereof, reserving the castle and mains of Bothwell. It was given off as a patrimonial portion with the Earl of Forfar, but again returned to the family of Douglas on the death of Archibald, Earl of Forfar, who died at Stirling of wounds received at Sherrifmuir, in 1715. The Douglas family enlarged and improved the castle, and their arms are found in different places of the wall. On the death of Lord James Douglas in 1859, the castle, with the other property of the family, came into the possession of the Countess of Home.

Bothwell bridge, which takes the Glasgow and Hamilton highway across the Clyde, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Bothwell village, was the scene of an engagement, on the 22d of June, 1679, between the Covenanters, and the king's army commanded by the Duke of Monmouth, assisted by Claverhouse and Dalzell. The King's army advanced by the north or Bothwell side. The Covenanters amounted to 4,000; and the bridge was vigorously defended for a time by Hackston of Rathillet; but the main body divided among themselves, and madly employing

the precious moments while the King's troops were carrying the bridge in cashiering their officers, were soon thrown into confusion; 400 were killed, chiefly in the pursuit, and 1,200 taken prisoners. The aspect of the bridge and scenery in the immediate vicinity has been entirely changed within these few years. Formerly the bridge, about 120 feet in length, rose with an acclivity of about 20 feet, and was only 12 feet in breadth, fortified with a gateway near the south-east or Hamilton end. The gateway and gate have been long removed; and in 1826, 22 feet were added to the original breadth of the bridge, by a supplemental building on the upper side, while the hollow on the south bank was filled up. About half a mile below the old bridge is a very beautiful new suspension bridge.

Bothwell-haugh, about a mile above the bridge, was formerly the property of James Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, who shot the Earl of Murray, the Regent of Scotland, at Linlithgow in 1569. See LINLITHGOW. About a quarter of a mile east of this, there is a bridge over the South Calder which is thought to be of Roman construction; it is a single arch of 20 feet span, high, narrow, and without parapets. The Roman road called Watling Street—one of the four great Roman roads in Britain—leading to it from the east, through Dalziel parish, was in a state of considerable preservation towards the end of last century, but is now scarce discernible.—A mile above this, upon the banks of the same water, there is a quarry of the finest millstones in the west of Scotland. Three miles higher, upon the north bank of the Calder, in the middle of the steep rock upon which the house of Cleland stands, is a large natural cove, which has been partly improved by art, capable of holding 40 or 50 men, and of difficult access. The entry was secured by a door and an iron gate fixed in the solid rock. The fire-place, and part of the chimney and floor, still remain. The tradition is, that it was used as a place of concealment in the troublesome times of the country, as far back as the gallant patriot Sir William Wallace,—perhaps by the hero himself, and his trusty band; also during the violent feuds between the house of Cleland and Lauchope; and especially in the convulsions of this country under the Charleses.

The house of Lauchope was the seat of a very ancient family, the mother-family of the Muirheads. It is an old tower-house, with walls of a prodigious thickness.—Woodhall estate, near Holytown, and now in the hands of a Joint Stock Company, has a fine mansion.—The house of Bothwell, now a seat of the Earl of Home, a handsome edifice consisting of a centre and two wings, stands a little east from the old castle, and commands a charming view of the banks, the river, the ruins of the old castle of Bothwell, and the adjacent country. The banks of the river have been improved with pleasure-walks, rustic huts, and shrubbery. The park is open to the public as a promenade on two days of every week.

One of the finest views in Scotland is commanded from the east brow of the table-land, upon which the village of Bothwell stands. This seems to be the great promontory which Nature has erected from which to contemplate the beauties of the Vale of Clyde; for that river, after it quits this parish, loses its noble wooded banks, and generally falls into a flatness on both sides. On the right hand, and on the south side of the river, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, called the Palace, Châtelherault, and the town of Hamilton, appear just under the eye, amidst extensive pleasure-grounds. A little above this, the vale is contracted, and the banks of the river become wide and deep, with a gradual declivity on both sides, occupied by gentlemen's seats,

and highly cultivated and embellished. Numerous orchards are here interspersed through the groves, which give a great part of the vale an Italian aspect, or rather

"The bloom of blowing Eden fair."

In autumn they are richly loaded with fruits, and this district may be called the Garden of Scotland. Beautiful meadows covered with flocks, and rich fields of corn, adorn the holms and plains; while villa succeeds villa, as far as the eye can reach, till the prospect terminates upon Tintock, at the distance of 24 miles.

The beauties of Bothwell banks were celebrated in ancient song, of which the following incident is a striking proof: "So fell it out of late years," says Verstegan, in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, "that an English gentleman, travelling in Palestine, not far from Jerusalem, as he passed through a country town, he heard by chance a woman sitting at the door, dandling her child, to sing,

"Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair."

The gentleman hereat exceedingly wondered, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who joyfully answered him, and said, She was right glad there to see a gentleman of our isle; and told him, that she was a Scotch woman, and came first from Scotland to Venice, and from Venice thither; where her fortune was to be the wife of an officer under the Turk, who being at that instant absent, and very soon to return, she entreated the gentleman to stay there until his return; the which he did; and she, for country sake, to show herself more kind and bountiful unto him, told her husband at his homecoming, that the gentleman was her kinsman; whereupon her husband entertained him very kindly, and at his departure gave him divers things of good value." Population of the parish of Bothwell in 1831, 5,545; in 1861, 17,903. Houses, 2,492. Assessed property in 1860, £59,067.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £282 14s. 8d.; glebe, £36. Unappropriated teinds, £491 12s. 11d. There are three parochial schools, at Bothwell, Holytown, and Newarthill; and the salaries attached to them are £45, £15, and £20. A quoad sacra parish church, formerly a chapel of ease, is at Holytown, and contains 830 sittings. Free churches are at Holytown and Chapelhall; and the sums raised in them in 1865 were £119 8s., and £205 6s. 3d. United Presbyterian churches are at Bellshill, Newarthill, and Uddingstone, and have severally 812, 600, and 450 sittings. Congregational chapels are at Bellshill and Newarthill, and have an attendance of about 200 and 50. A large school is in Uddingstone, connected with the Free church of Bothwell; other schools are elsewhere, in connexion with other churches; and large educational institutions are connected with several of the public works.

BOTRIPHNE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the centre of Banffshire. It is situated in the narrow part of the county, and extends quite across it, being bounded on the east by Aberdeenshire, on the north-west by Morayshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Keith, Boharm, and Mortlach. Its length northward is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. The church is situated about 6 miles south-west of Keith. The greater part of the parish consists of one beautiful strath, situated between two hills to the north and south with the small river of Isla, which takes its rise in the west part of the parish towards Mortlach, and runs through the middle of it.

The banks of this stream are beautifully adorned with alder and birch trees; and several small rills, which fall into it from the hills on each side, are clothed in the same manner. The fields on the north side of the parish have a good exposure, and are of considerable extent, stretching from the river to the top of the hill; and there is hardly a break in them, except where they are intersected by a few small rills and clumps of birch and alder. About 22 parts in 45 of the whole parochial area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 16 are either pastoral or waste, and about 7 are under wood. The chief landowner is Admiral Duff of Drummair. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £2,619 11s. 5d.; in 1860, £3,154. Population in 1831, 721. in 1861, 867. Houses, 137.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £178 15s. 5d.; glebe, £8 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £254 4s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with about £7 fees. The parish church was built in 1820. There is a Free church: attendance, 200; yearly sum raised in 1865, £61 6s. 2d. There are two private schools. A fair is held at Botriphnie on the 15th of February, old style.

BOURIEFAD. See BOWRIEFAD.

BOURTIE, a parish in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire, bounded by the parishes of Daviot, Old Meldrum, Tarves, Uday, Keithhall, and Chapel of Garioch. Its post-town is Old Meldrum, situated a short distance to the north. The length of the parish eastward is 5 miles; and the average breadth is nearly 2 miles. Two hills of about 600 feet in height above sea-level, the northern one called the hill of Barra and the other the hill of Lawhillside, occupy the central part of the parish, at the distance of about a mile from each other; and they extend toward the east, and there converge in what is called the hill of Kingoody on the eastern border. The general drainage of the parish is southward, by a tributary of the Urie, to a point about 2 miles or so above Inverury. Agriculture made very pleasing advances during the 25 years ending in 1866; nearly 1,000 acres of waste land were reclaimed; and the annual value of produce was about doubled. There are four landowners,—all non-resident. The amount of assessed property in 1843 was £3,150; in 1860, £3,761. In 1744, there were only two carts within this parish, and only two houses which had stone chimneys, the house of Barra and the manse. On the summit of the hill of Barra, there are the distinct remains of a camp of a circular form, and surrounded with three ditches. It is called the Cummins' camp. The Cummins were a bold and numerous race, who are said to have been proprietors of the greater part of the Buchan country, and disaffected to King Robert Bruce. After the battle near Inverury, in which the King's arms were victorious, he marched his troops hither, stormed this camp, and put the Cummins who had rallied here to flight. It is probable, however, that this camp had been originally formed by the Danes, and that the Cummins had only taken possession of it as an advantageous post. In the churchyard there is a rough stone cut out into a coarse statue of a man. The traditional report is that it was executed in memory of the celebrated Thomas de Longueville, the companion of Wallace, who was killed in storming the camp, and is buried here. Population in 1831, 472; in 1861, 547. Houses, 85.—This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £235 15s.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £9 from a bequest, and £11 fees. The church was built in 1806, and contains about 300 sittings.

BOUSTA, a village in the parish of Dunrossness, Shetland.

BOWBEAT, one of the Moorfoot hills, 2,096 feet higher than sea-level, in the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire.

BOWDEN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and also the village of Midlem, in the north-west of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Melrose, St. Boswell's, Ancrum, Lilliesleaf, Selkirk, and Galashiels. Its greatest length southward is 6 miles, and its breadth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Ale Water flows along the eastern half of the southern boundary. The greater part of the parochial surface consists of a series of ridges and hollows extending parallel to one another, with indigenous brooks flowing to the east. But the northern part is occupied by about one half of the entire mass of the Eildon hills. These hills present three conical summits springing from one broad and elevated base. Sir John Leslie estimated their altitude at 1,364 feet above sea-level. Their situation in a flat country, more than their height, gives them an imposing aspect, and they are seen at a great distance. Some parts of them also being covered with a kind of red stone, without a pile of grass, present a singular and striking appearance. The rock is chiefly felspar and felspar porphyry. The highest peak is thickly covered with a little shrubby plant, the *vaccinium myrtillus*. See **EILDON HILLS**. About three-fourths of the parish have been at one time or another under the plough; the other fourth consists of bog, moss, and plantations of fir and forest-trees. The most extensive plantation occupies the southern base of the Eildons. The real rent of the parish, in 1794, amounted to £2,300; and in 1847 to £5,420. The most extensive landowner is the Duke of Roxburgh; but there are about 12 other considerable landowners, and about 50 small ones. The road from Hawick to Melrose and that from Kelso to Selkirk intersect each other within the parish; and the Edinburgh and Hawick railway impinges on the eastern border, and is readily accessible at the neighbouring stations of Newtown and Belses. The remains of a military road, with circular stations or camps, supposed to be Roman, can be traced running nearly north through the centre and broadest part of this parish, about a mile to the westward of the church, from Beaulieu in the parish of Lilliesleaf, to Caldsiels in the parish of Galashiels. There was, towards the end of last century, a strong fortification of its kind, at Holydean or Haliedean, once a residence of the family of Roxburgh. The court-yard, containing about three-fourths of an acre, was surrounded by strong stone and lime walls, 4 feet thick, and 16 feet high, with slanting holes, about 36 feet from each other, from which an arrow or a musket could have been pointed in different directions. Upon an arched gateway in the front there was a strong iron gate. Within the court stood two strong towers, the one of three, the other of five stories, and each consisting of eight or ten lodgeable rooms, besides porters' lodges, servants' hall, vaulted cellars, bakehouses, &c. This building was mostly pulled down, merely for the sake of getting the stones in it to build a large farm-house and appurtenances at the distance of 3 miles, though the difficulty of separating these stones from the lime made them a dear purchase. One of the vaults still remains. One stone, preserved from the ruins, and now a lintel to the door of the farm-house at Holydean, has in the middle an unicorn's head and three stars, with this inscription on either side:—"Feer God. Flee from sin: mak to the lyfe everlasting to the end. Dem Isbel Ker 1530." About 140 yards from this house,

on the top of a precipice hanging over a deep dell called Kingan's dean, there had been a chapel or place of worship, and a burying-ground, as appears from the number of grave-stones, and pieces of human bones, which have been dug up in it from time to time. Hence probably has arisen the name Holydean or Haliedean. The greatest curiosity, perhaps, of its kind in Britain, is a stone dike without lime, which encloses about 500 acres of this farm, and has stood more than 300 years, yet is still a tolerable fence. It had at first been 6 or 7 feet high, with capstones. In an old tack, this enclosure is called, "The great deer park of Haliedean." The chief residences in the parish are Linthill, Kippilaw, and Cavers-Carr. The village of Bowden stands on the Hawick and Melrose road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Lessudden, and 3 south of Melrose. An ancient cross stands in its centre; and some remains may be observed of one or two old square towers, of the kind which were common in the times of the Border raids, with under apartment for cattle and upper apartments for the family. Population of the village in 1851, 253. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,010; in 1861, 864. Houses, 179. Assessed property in 1864, £7,544.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £211 11s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £44 4s. 6d. There are two parochial schools,—one at Bowden, the other at Midlem. The salary of one of the masters is £50; that of the other is only £15; and each has about £20 of fees. The parish church is an old building with 380 sittings. A vault adjoining it is the burying-place of the ducal family of Roxburgh. The coffins—21 in number—are above ground; and some of them, by the dates upon them, appear to have stood upwards of 200 years, and are still entire. There is a Free church at Bowden; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £148 2s. 2d. There is an Original Secession church at Midlem, with an attendance of 180. There is a parochial library.

BOWER, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, about 11 miles north-west of Wick, in Caithness-shire. It is bounded by the parishes of Olrick, Dunnet, Cannisbay, Wick, Watten, Hal-kirk, and Thurso. The name—as of most places in this country—seems to be derived from the Danish language, and is said to denote a valley, or what in Scotch is called a carse. The parish is 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. On a ridge of rising ground, which almost equally divides the parish, betwixt Bower tower and Brabster, is a large stone called Stone Lude or Lutt, perhaps from *Liotus*, mentioned by Torfæus, who is said to have resided in this neighbourhood. The cairn of Heather Cow seems to be a monument of Druidical antiquity. It is situated about a mile south of the kirk, from which the ground rises by a gradual ascent, till it terminates in a round top. On this eminence—which is the highest ground in the parish—there is a circular building of stones, about 9 feet in diameter, and 4 or 5 feet high, ascending by 2 or 3 steps, like a stair, on one side. From it, in a clear day, we have a view of the general outlines of the country, of the hills which separate Sutherland and Caithness, the Strathnaver hills, part of the North sea and Pentland frith, some of the Orkney isles, and the entrance into the Moray frith at Riese bay. Great agricultural improvements have in recent years been made in this parish; and a large extent of waste land has been reclaimed. The valued rent is £2,761 16s. Scots; and the real rent in 1793 was about £1,500, but has become about five times

that sum. A number of years ago there were found in a moss on the estate of Thura, the bones of some animals of the ox species, of a size now unparalleled in this county. The remains were three feet under the surface, and were in a high state of preservation. Two heads were found locked together by the horns, as if the animals had killed each other. The horns form a graceful curve, but if distended, measure 5 feet 10 inches, from tip to tip; breadth of skull across the eyes, 1 foot 6 inches; one of the ribs measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest part, and exceeds 3 feet by little more than an inch in length; the largest joint of the leg-bone measures 9 inches in circumference, but the bone itself is comparatively short. The parish is traversed north-westward through the centre by the road from Wick to Thurso. Population in 1831, 1,615; in 1861, 1,746. Houses, 365. Assessed property in 1843, £4,300 4s. 5d.; in 1860, £7,542.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet. Stipend, £191 4s. 6d., with a manse and glebe. Unappropriated tithes, £132 2s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £14 fees. The parish church was built about the middle of the 17th century, and contains 441 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, from 400 to 500; yearly sum raised in 1865, £156 13s. 10d. There are three private schools.

BOWERHOPE. See MARY'S (St.) LOCH.

BOWHILL. See SELKIRK.

BOWHOUSE, a station on the Monkland railway, 6 miles south-west of Borrowstownness.

BOWLAND-BRIDGE, a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, on Gala Water, 3 miles south-south-east of Stow. The estate of Bowland lies around, and has a fine mansion.

BOWLING, or **BOWLING BAY,** a locality in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It includes a narrow strip of level ground along the Clyde, overhung by the picturesque acclivities of the Kilpatrick hills; is situated at the western end of the Forth and Clyde canal, on the road from Dumbarton to Glasgow, and on the Dumbartonshire railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Dumbarton; comprises the terminal lock of the canal, a long range of wooden wharf, two landing-places for steamers, a railway station, a ship-building yard, a large embanked pool for embarking steamers during winter, a sort of chain of villages, and a good hotel, called Frisky Hall; extends altogether about half-a-mile; and, together with numerous neat residences on the neighbouring slopes, has a population of about 600. The surrounding scenery, up the hills, across to Erskine, and down the Clyde, shows a rich variety of wood and water, rock and brae, close beauty and fine perspective. Glenarick ravine, looking like a broad deep rent down the face of the hills, appears to have been formed by the vertical stroke of an earthquake. Chapelhill, a little to the east, contests with Duglass the claim of being the site of the western terminal forts of Antoninus' Wall, and has yielded many Roman relics, including two monumental tablets now in the Hunterian museum at Glasgow.

BOWMAN, a post-office station subordinate to Bowmore in the island of Islay.

BOWMONT (The), a stream which rises in the Cocklaw, and flows in an easterly direction through the parish of Yetholm into Northumberlandshire, where it joins the Glen near Kirk-Newton, by which its waters are conveyed to the Till, a tributary of the Tweed. It has a rapid current, and is subject to high floods. The Bowmont and the Glen afford fine trouting.

BOWMORE, a small sea-port and post-town in the parish of Kilarrow and island of Islay. It stands on the east side of Lochindaal, 3 miles south-west of Bridgend, 11 south-south-west of Port Askaig, and 13 north of the Mull of Islay. It was founded in 1768; and though a good deal checked by the subsequent erection of Port Charlotte and Port Eleanor on the opposite side of the bay, it has had considerable prosperity, and is the capital of the island. It was laid out upon a regular plan, but has been greatly disfigured by the medley character of the private houses which line its streets,—every builder having been allowed to please himself as to the material, the shape, and the size of his structures. The quay is strong and good; and vessels have excellent anchorage in the harbour, but are liable to be swept by north-west winds. A principal and wide street begins at the quay, ascends a brae, and terminates at the summit by the parish church, which is a neat circular building, surmounted by a spire. Another principal street ascends the brae in a transverse direction, crossing the former street at right angles, and terminating by the school-house. A third street, of very poor appearance, and popularly called the Beggar Row, goes parallel to the second. The hill tops above these streets command a charming view of all Lochindaal, with Islay House, the Ruins, and a great extent of the island. Bowmore has some good shops, a large distillery, and considerable trade. It has also a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 were £96 12s. 10½d. Population in 1841, 1,274; in 1861, 985.

BOWRIEFAULD, a village in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire. Population, 109.

BOYKILL. See WESTERKIRK.

BOYNDIE, a parish, containing the fishing-village of Whitehills, on the coast of Banffshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith, and on the other sides by the parishes of Banff, Marnoch, Ordiquill, and Fordyce. Its coast-line extends on the east to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Banff, and on the west to within 2 miles of Portsoy, and the former of these places is the post-town. The extreme length of the parish northward is about 7 miles; and the extreme breadth is nearly 3 miles. The burn of Boyndie, which has altogether a run of about 6 miles, flows along the greater part of the eastern boundary to the sea. The burn of Boyne, which comes in from Fordyce, and has altogether a run of about 8 miles, flows along the whole of the western boundary. The coast is chiefly rocky, but has some sandy beach; the valley of the Boyndie is a fine low agricultural tract; and the rest of the parochial surface is principally flat, low table-land. About 10 parts in 100 of the whole parish are moss or pasture lands, about 3 are under wood, and all the rest are cultivated. The Earl of Seafield is the chief landowner. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £23,800. The fisheries alone, which are carried on chiefly at Whitehills, were estimated at £3,000. Assessed property in 1865, £6,198 0s. 10d. A bleachfield and a thread factory were formerly in operation, but have been abandoned. There are now a brickfield, a saw-mill, a wool-carding mill, and three meal-mills. Here also is the Banffshire district lunatic asylum, a handsome edifice opened in 1865, and containing 90 beds. The parish is traversed by the Banffshire railway, and by the road from Banff to Portsoy. A medicinal spring called the Red well in this parish, and another at Tarlair in the parish of Gamrie, are said by Souter, in his View of the Agriculture of Banffshire, to be so highly valued "that the farm servants, at the distance of from 30 to 40 miles, make it a part of the agreement with their masters, that

they shall be allowed two weeks in the month of July or August to attend these wells." Boyne castle is romantically situated on a high perpendicular rock, on the south side of a deep gloomy ravine through which the burn of Boyndie flows; the banks of the stream being here wooded quite to the water's edge. This was the baronial castle of the district called the Boyne, and anciently the residence of the noble family of Ogilvie, ancestors of the Earl of Seafield. It was deserted in the reign of Queen Anne, and is now quite a ruin. Grose has preserved two views of it. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,501; in 1861, 1,711. Houses, 351.

This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Fordyce. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £204 19s. 3d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £222 8s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £75, with £23 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1773, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, from 160 to 190; yearly sum raised in 1865, £96 9s. 5d. There are three non-parochial schools,—two of which are dame schools. There is also a parochial library. The present parishes of Boyndie and Banff formerly constituted only one parish, but were disjoined about the year 1634.

BOYNE. See BANFF, BANFFSHIRE, and BOYNDIE.
BOYSACK (CHAPELTON OF), a hamlet in the parish of Inverkeillor, Forfarshire. Population in 1851, 52.

BRAAL-CASTLE. See HALKIRK.

BRAAN (THE). See BRAN (THE).

BRABSTER. See CANISBAY.

BRACADALE, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Bracadale and Struan, in the island of Skye. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the sea, and on other sides by the parishes of Duirinish, Snizort, Portree, and Strath. Its length is about 20 miles, and its extreme breadth is about 8 miles. It is intersected by arms of the sea in different directions. The surface, in general, is hilly, with some level spots adjacent to the sea. The soil in some parts is fertile. There are no considerable rivers, and none that are navigable; though there are many rapid waters, which are frequently attended with inconvenience and even danger to people travelling from one part of the parish to another. The shore is flat in some places, but for the most part high and rocky. The principal bays or harbours are Loch-Bracadale, a good and safe harbour; Loch-Harport, a considerable branch of Loch-Bracadale, where vessels may ride with safety; and Loch-Eynort, 7 miles south of Loch-Bracadale, where vessels sometimes resort. To the south of Eynort, at the distance of 3 miles, is Loch-Brette, an open bay, and not a safe harbour; and to the east of this, at the distance of 4 miles, is the sublime inlet of Loch Scavig. See SCAVIG (LOCH). The islands in this parish are Soay, which in 1861 had 129 inhabitants, Vuia, which in 1861 had 6 inhabitants, and Haversay and Oronsay, which have no inhabitants, but are only pendicles to the different farms on the shore opposite to them, and afford pasture for cattle during part of the summer and winter seasons. There are no remarkable mountains within the greater part of the parish; but the unique, curious, darkly sublime groups of the Cuchullin mountains form the chief feature of the southern district and of the boundary with Strath. See SKYE and CORRISKIN LOCH. The total number of arable acres in the parish is 4,878, and of acres of pasture and hill-grazing 68,311. Macleod of Macleod is the sole landowner. There is a distillery in the parish. Population in 1831, 1,769; in 1861, 1,335. Houses, 262. Assessed property in 1843, £3,920 15s.; in 1860, £4,504.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Macleod of Macleod. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £35. The parish church was built in 1831, and contains 516 sittings. A missionary, supported on the Royal Bounty, ministers in the parish. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 250; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £44 13s. 7½d. There are five non-parochial schools,—one of them a Gaelic school. The natives of Skye, and most of all, those of Bracadale have been celebrated for the second sight. "The traveller," says Lord Teignmouth, "naturally inquires in Bracadale for traces of the second sight, and may be disappointed when he is informed here, as in other parts of Scotland, in general terms, qualified not a little when investigated, that all the ancient superstitions of the country have vanished. Now this statement cannot be admitted. Serious, imaginative, indolent, solitary in the ordinary condition of their lot, though social in disposition, familiar with nature in all the changing aspects with which northern seasons invest it, and with dangers by flood or fell, the natives of these regions are peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions. And unhappily, during many ages, ignorant, or instructed only in error, they blended with the true faith which they had received from the missionaries of the gospel, all the absurd poetical fictions derived from the stock from which they sprang, from Scandinavian invaders, from monks, or the innumerable horde of impostors, bards, minstrels, seers, and dealers in second sight, who preyed upon their credulity. Among this number must be included the criminals of all classes and conditions, to be found in all communities, but more especially in those in which, as in the ancient Highland clanish associations, certain convenient customs had superseded moral and legal obligation. These persons naturally encouraged a popular creed which furnished a ready explanation of all the mischief, whether theft, plundering of cattle, parentage, or kidnapping of children, which was constantly perpetrated, by the suggestion of demoniacal agency; in short, by multiplying into a diversity of mischievous beings, ready to do an ill-turn to any one, that unknown but right well-known personage—the No-man of Homer, the Nobody of domestic life."

BRACHLA. See PETTY.

BRACK (LOCH). See BALMACLELLAN.

BRACKLIN, a series of short falls and dark deep linns, formed by the western branch of the Keltie burn in the parish of Callander, Perthshire; about 1½ mile to the north-east of the village. The Keltie rises at the base of Stucachroin, flows through a wild glen between Brackland and Auchinlaich, and falls into the Teith about 1½ mile below Callander. The falls are viewed to great advantage from a narrow alpine bridge, which hangs suspended at the height of 50 feet above the white foaming pool—as *Brac-lynn* literally signifies—into which the Keltie here precipitates itself over disjointed masses of rock, with a thundering incessant roar. The tourist should also note here the magnificent view from the corner of the larch wood, east of Callander, which he passes on his way from the village to the falls. In September 1844, a young man and a young woman, in a momentary frolic at the end of the bridge over Bracklin, fell into the yawning abyss.

BRACKNESS. See STROMNESS.

BRACO. See ARDOCH.

BRADEN (LOCH). See STRAITON.

BRADWOOD. See BRAIDWOOD.

BRAE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lerwick in Shetland.

BRAE, a district of the parish of Kilmonivaig, Inverness-shire.

BRAE-AMAT, a district of the parish of Kincardine belonging to Cromartyshire, but surrounded by Ross-shire. It is situated on the east bank of the Carron.

BRAE-DUNSTAN, a ridge of low hill in the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire.

BRAEHEAD, a village in the parish of Carnwath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Wilsontown, Lanarkshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church, with 500 sittings. Population, 350.

BRAEMAR, a district in the extreme south-west of Aberdeenshire. It was anciently a parish, but has for centuries, though at what precise date is not known, been united to Crathie. It was originally called the parish of St. Andrews; it afterwards got the name of Cean-an-drochaid, signifying Bridgehead; and, about the end of the reign of Mary, when the parts of it around Castletown became the property of the Earl of Mar, it took the name of Braemar. It adjoins its own county only on the east, and is surrounded on other sides by the counties of Perth, Inverness, and Banff. Its boundaries with these counties are all water-sheds of very lofty mountains,—the central group of the Grampians, adjacent to Cairngorm, and round the sources of the Dee. Its whole area is simply the alpine basin of the young Dee, cut into sections by the glens of that river's earliest affluents. It can be entered by wheeled carriages only by two roads,—the one from the east up the Dee, and the other from the south by the Spital of Glenshee; nor can it be entered even on foot with moderate ease by any other road, except one from the west up Glentilt.

The scenery of this district was well described in 1801 by Dr. Stoddart, who approached it on foot from the Inverness side up the difficult route of Glen-Fishie. "After reaching the heights," says he, "we crossed a dreary moor, surrounded by the tops of some of the highest mountains in Scotland, from Cairngorm, on the left, to Scarscoch, on the right. In this moor are the streams of the Fishie and the Giouly, flowing different ways: by descending the latter, we soon reached the glen of the Dee. This river, receiving several tributary brooks, becomes of considerable importance, and is bordered by the fir plantations of Mar lodge, a hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife. The vale now opened with great majesty, presenting a noble assemblage of mountain forms, which added to the windings of the river, formed a succession of the most delightful landscapes, as we passed Mar lodge, the Castletown of Braemar, and at length reached Invercauld, the seat of — Farquharson, Esq. No place, that I have seen in Scotland, is more characteristically adapted to the residence of a Highland chieftain than Invercauld; and few are more judiciously preserved in an appropriate state of decoration. The house is a large and irregular building, more suitable to such a situation than if its architecture were formally scientific. It stands on a rising ground, not far removed from the bank of the Dee, which glides silently and majestically through the valley. All around are vast birch woods, and firs, which Mr. Farquharson has planted in incredible numbers. The mountain, which rises behind the house, is Craig Leik: those which stretch in front, like a gigantic amphitheatre, are perhaps among the loftiest in Britain; for their height has never been ascertained. The large mass, to the northward of east, is topped by the peak of Loch-na-Gar: below these is the opening of Balloch Buy, an immense fir wood, among whose shades the fall of Garwal glitters to the sun. Stretching round to the south

are the wild cliffs and precipices of Craig Cluny, Scailloch-na-Moustard, and Craig Caonich; westward, about a mile and a half distant, are the castle and town of Braemar, backed by Craig Clerich; and further up, the vale is shut in by the vast mountain screens folding before each other, whilst above them peer the summits of Ben-y-Bourd, Ben-Vrotachan, &c. Few proprietors have done more, or with more judgment, toward the improvement of their estates, both in appearance and in product, than Mr. Farquharson. Of the ancient royal forest of Mar he keeps a great proportion in its natural state, as does the Earl of Fife; and on both properties the deer are cherished with great care. There are many natural woods, but the extent of plantation is still greater, Mr. Farquharson himself, in the course of a long possession, having planted no less than sixteen millions of fir, and two millions of larch. At Invercauld, as in Glenmore, the mountains seem to be divided by a dark sea of firs, whose uniformity of hue and appearance affords inexpressible solemnity to the scene, and carries back the mind to those primeval ages, when the axe had not yet invaded the boundless regions of the forest. But the most remarkable of Mr. Farquharson's improvements are the roads, which he has carried, in a variety of directions, through his estate, for purposes both of utility and of pleasure. They are in all considerably more than twenty miles; they are excellently constructed, and their level so well kept, that you reach, by a regular progress, the very tops of the mountains, ere you are well aware of having ascended. Approaching from Invercauld, the first object which strikes you, is the bridge of Coich, an impetuous stream, which forms a cataract, among wild broken rocks, as it hastens to join the Dee. About a mile to the westward stands Mar lodge, a small pile, but rendered considerable in appearance, by the extension of false wings, connecting it with the offices. It is seated on a flat, very little above the level of the river, and backed by a steep mountain, planted nearly to the top with firs. In its front is a spacious lawn, surrounded with a variety of trees, birch, alder, willow, &c. The Dee is here crossed by a long wooden bridge, with stone arches. About a mile higher up, is another bridge, at the Linn of Dee, where that river forms a fall, after being confined for above sixty yards, between two rocks, a very few feet distant from each other. Crossing the river, I ascended Craig Neagh, a rocky eminence, where—as in many other commanding spots—Lord Fife has built a rude prospect-house. Here you obtain the best view of Mar lodge, with the long bridge, and the upper part of the glen, terminated by the summits of Cairn Toul, Glashan Mor, and Ben-y-Vrotan. Some of these prospect-houses are decorated with spires, and other ornaments, rather unsuitable to the magnificence of the natural objects by which they are surrounded. They serve, indeed, to diversify the landscape; but where variety is only to be attained by the sacrifice of sublimity, a correct taste will deem the purchase too great. One of the most pleasing scenes belonging to Mar lodge, is a small hollow, on this side of the river, called Corriemulzie. Wandering some time between lofty, over-arching rocks, which enclose the course of a brook, you at length reach its fall. The hanging wood, the shrubs and weeds, the natural, or apparently natural steps in the rock, the rude seat from which you view it, and the arch which supports the road above, all together render this a most picturesque retreat." Other and grander cataracts gem the deep, dark ravines of Braemar; and the general features of all—wood and gloom and precipice—may be caught from the following lines

which were written on one of them by Miss Catherine Ponsonby:—

"Up the wild glen, dark fringing either side,
Crept the thick birchwood on the rocky steep,
Whose rich and clustering foliage sought to hide,
In arching canopy, the rapid leap
Of the rude mountain waters, dark and deep.
Through woods umbrageous the loud, moaning sound
Ascended sullenly and seemed to weep,
E'en with its coronet of verdure crowned,
Wild gushing tears, in secret cells, beneath the ground.

The shadows deepen, as the mountain dell,
Steep upon steep, winds wildly in ascent;
Whilst the glad sun, whose glances erewhile fell
Through openings of the trees, and brightness blent
With gloom, withdrew the lustre he had lent.
Sounds, like advancing thunders, pealing come
Athwart the air, as if the rocks were rent:—
When lo! the Cataract's white, feathery foam
Bursts on the sight, dashing from its wild mountain dome!"

On the estate of Castletown of Braemar is the vestige of an ancient castle built, tradition reports, by Malcolm Canmore for a hunting-seat. It is on the top of a rock on the east side of the water of Cluny; and the King having thrown a drawbridge across the river to the rock on the opposite side, the parish of Braemar derived its name of *Ceann-an-drochaid*, or Bridgehead, from that circumstance. —On a little mount on the haugh of Castletown stands the modern castle of Braemar. It was originally the property of Farquharson of Invercauld, and given to a second son of that family as his patrimony. About the end of Queen Mary's reign, these lands were exchanged with the Earl of Mar for the lands of Monaltry; and, soon after his accession to the estate, he built the present house. King William, after the Revolution, put some troops into it to keep the country in awe; but the people sorely besieged the garrison, obliged the troops to retire under favour of night, and, to save themselves from such troublesome neighbours for the future, burnt the castle. In this state it continued till 1715, when the Mar estates were forfeited. About 1720, Lords Dun and Grange purchased from government all the lands belonging to the Erskine family; and about 1730, John Farquharson of Invercauld bought the lands of Castletown from Lords Dun and Grange. About 1748, Mr. Farquharson gave a lease to government of the castle, and an enclosure of 14 acres of ground, for the space of 99 years, at £14 of yearly rent; upon which the house was repaired, a rampart built round it, and the place occupied by a party of soldiers.

On the lands of Monaltry, on the north bank of the Dee, in a narrow pass, where there is not above 60 yards of level ground from the river to the foot of a steep, rocky hill, stands a cairn, known by the name of *Cairn-na-cuimhne*, or the 'Cairn of remembrance.' The military road is carried along the foot of this hill, and through this pass. The tradition of the country is, that many ages ago, the country being in danger, the Highland chieftains raised their men, and marching through this pass, caused each man lay down a stone in this place. When they returned, the stones were numbered; by which simple means it was known how many men were brought into the field, and what number had been lost in action. *Cairn-na-cuimhne* is the watchword of the country-side here. Every person capable of bearing arms, was in ancient times obliged to have his weapons, a bag with some bannocks in it, and a pair of new-mended shoes always in readiness; and the moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood,—the one end dipped in blood, and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword,—was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who imme-

diately bore it with all speed to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman, who, in like manner, and with equal haste, bore it to the next village, or cottage; and so on, till the whole country was raised, and every man capable of bearing arms had repaired to the *Cairn-na-cuimhne*. The stake of wood was named *Croishtarich*. "At this day,"—says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of this parish, from whom we borrow these details,—“were a fray or squabble to happen at a market, or any public meeting, such influence has this word over the minds of the country people, that the very mention of *Cairn-na-cuimhne* would, in a moment, collect all the people in this country, who happened to be at said meeting, to the assistance of the person assailed.” In the years succeeding 1848 Braemar has acquired a new interest as the scene of the autumnal rambles of the royal family,—whose Highland retreat is nearly adjacent in Crathie. See BALMORAL.

BRAE-MORAY, a frequent name of the parish of Edenkellie in Morayshire, descriptive of its ascent from the plain in the vicinity of Forbes.

BRAE-RIACH, a mountain on the mutual border of Rothiemurchus in Inverness-shire and Braemar in Aberdeenshire. It is one of the Cairngorm Grampians, and has an altitude of 4,220 feet above the level of the sea. Its north-western acclivities overhang Glenennich, and abound in terrific precipices; and its south-eastern shoulder contains the northern source of the Dee, at a spot only 160 feet lower than the mountain's apex.

BRAES, a village contiguous with Calder-Bank in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

BRAGRUM, a hamlet in the parish of Methven, Perthshire.

BRAHAN CASTLE, the principal seat of Mackenzie of Seaforth, in the parish of Urray in Ross-shire. It is placed nearly in the centre of a beautiful bank, which extends on the north side of the Conan river, from Contin to Dingwall, rising in a series of successive terraces from the river. The road from Inverness to Dingwall, by the head of Loch-Beaully, runs a little to the east of it. Miss Spense visited Brahan castle,—or Braan castle as she spells it—in 1816, but declares herself to have been very ill rewarded for her trouble. She expected, it seems, an edifice “possessing somewhat of the magnificence of many of our noble edifices in England,” instead of which, she says, “I beheld a heavy pile of buildings, neither modern nor antique, extremely gloomy, and without the imposing air of gloomy grandeur which often characterizes ancient fabrics.” A more recent lady traveller, Miss Sinclair, writes in a kindlier spirit of the Mackenzie's house and domain, which she pronounces “worthy of the ancient Seaforth dynasty, being a massy old edifice of handsome exterior, though united to a better-half of very disproportioned age and unsuitable appearance,—the one being venerable with declining years, the other very plain, and exceedingly juvenile.” There are some interesting portraits here, and a good library.

BRAID BURN, a rivulet of Edinburghshire. It rises among the Pentland hills about Bonally and Dreghorn, and runs 9 miles north-eastward through the parishes of Colinton, St. Cuthbert's, Liberton, and Duddingston, to the frith of Forth at the north end of Portobello. Its course due south of Edinburgh is between Braid hills and Blackford hill; and at the south-east base of Arthur's Seat, it flows through the pleasure-grounds of Duddingston House, and is accumulated in ponds to drive the flour-mills of Duddingston.

BRAID HILLS, a range of low green hills, extending east and west, on the south side of Braid

Burn, and on the mutual border of the parishes of Colinton, St. Cuthbert's, and Liberton, about 2½ miles south of Edinburgh. They command one of the best views of the old town of Edinburgh, with its circumjacent landscape. Their most elevated point is about 700 feet above sea-level. A stratum of petunse runs through them, continued from a stratum of the same mineral in the Pentland-hills. This mineral is similar to the petunse of the Chinese, and has been employed with success in the manufacture of British porcelain. Besides this mineral, petrosilex, terra ponderosa, zeolites, and agates, have been found here in considerable masses. Several fine specimens of molybdena have also been picked up. According to one traditional legend, these hills were the scene of 'Johnnie o' Breadislee's' woful hunting as related in the old ballad commencing thus:—

"Johnnie rose up in a May morning,
Called for water to wash his hands, hands,
And he is awa to Braidisbanks,
To ding the dun deer down, down,
To ding the dun deer down."

BRAIDWOOD, or **BRADWOOD**, a village in the parish of Carluke, about a mile south-west of the village of Carluke, Lanarkshire. It has a station on the Caledonian railway. The great Roman road called Watling-street passes through it. Limestone of excellent quality is worked in the vicinity. The barony of Braidwood anciently belonged to the Earls of Douglas; and passed successively to the Earls of Angus, Chancellor Maitland, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Douglasses again, and the Lockharts of Carnwath, and now belongs to various parties who hold of the Lockhart family. Population of the village, 234.

BRAINSFORD, or **BAINSFORD**, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on the Forth and Clyde canal, about a mile north of Falkirk, yet forms with Grahamstown a continuous street-suburb of that town, and is included within the parliamentary burgh. The Carron iron-works on the south border of the parish of Larbert are near Brainsford, and give employment to a large proportion of its inhabitants. A basin here accommodates the Carron Company's vessels in the Liverpool trade, and a railway connects the place with the works. There is a rope-walk here, and there is a large saw-mill on the banks of the canal toward Grangemouth. Population, 1,248.

BRALLAIG (Loch), a lake of upwards of a mile in length and about half-a-mile in breadth, in the parish of Kilninver, Argyshire. It lies parallel with Loch Scamadale, and is overhung by a picturesque range of hills of about 800 feet high.

BRAN (THE), a river of Perthshire. It issues from the east end of Loch Freuchie in the parish of Dull, and flows east-north-eastward along Strath-bran, past Amulree, through the parish of Little Dunkeld, to a junction with the Tay a little above Dunkeld bridge. Its length of course, measured from Loch Freuchie, is about 10 miles; but measured from the sources of the Quaiach which falls into that lake, is at least 16 miles. "The contrast between the Tay and the Bran," says Stoddart, "is very strong. The former is deep, broad, and smooth; the latter, turbulent and impetuous, and its bed composed of rocks, or large loose stones. At the village of Inver, which stands between the Tay and the Bran, a mill, a woody island, and a bridge of two arches over the latter river, form a very picturesque landscape. Proceeding up the banks of the Bran, we reach an extensive enclosure, laid out as a garden, with walks that wind through the

shrubbery and wood. One of these leads to a small building, where the guide introduces us into a circular vestibule, and suddenly throws open, with a pulley, the door of an elegant inner apartment, the farther end of which is one large bow window. Through this window, a noble cataract, so close, that it wets the glass with its spray, and a stretch of the river, for 200 or 300 yards, tumbling through a rocky bed, in one continued rapid, burst at once on the eye! The window was formerly composed of different coloured panes, but this childish device has been corrected. The Bran continues struggling among rocks, as we quit the enclosure, and a little above it reach the Rumbling bridge. This is a single arch, thrown across the mouth of an hideous chasm, where the rocks almost unite at top, and through which the river, after being precipitated from an height nearly level with the bridge, runs at the depth of 80 or 90 feet. The immense masses of shapeless rock—one of which lies quite across the chasm, and conceals the lower part of the fall—the disorder in which they are grouped, the roaring of the water, and the gloom of the narrow fissure through which it flows, form, altogether, a sublime and terrific scene. In returning from the Rumbling bridge we may choose various paths; and indeed a stranger might employ several days, with pleasure, in following the different walks among the hills. Though these are mostly embosomed in wood, we come every five or ten minutes to some interesting spot. We are either led under lofty projecting precipices, or to some commanding eminence, or opening of the trees, which offers the full prospect or partial glimpses of the valley below. Two scenes, in the course of the walk, cannot fail to arrest the particular notice of a stranger. One is in the gully, or ravine, which divides the two summits of Craigie Barns. Here vast fragments of mis-shapen rock, which seem to have been rent from the cliffs, that shoot to an awful height on the hill above, are thrown together, in a rude and stupendous confusion. Spots of heath, brushwood, and wild plants, are interspersed, to which a few laurels and flowering shrubs have been added, and a clear rivulet forms various waterfalls, as it tinkles through the crevices. At the lower part of this singular mass, an irregular cave, formed by one of the large blocks lying across several others, has been converted, with a little aid from art, into a grotto or hermitage, one fissure serving for a window, and another for a vent. When here, a stranger should not omit to follow the path that leads along the bottom of the cliffs, which, with the screams of kites and other ravenous birds flying perpetually across them, are wild and terrific. The other scene I recommended to notice, is a lake, at the foot of the same mountain. It is nearly of an oval form, and so closely and completely sheltered by the hill, which rises from its margin on one side, and on the rest by the thick woods in which it is embosomed, that its surface is almost always smooth as glass. On the bank next the mountain are scattered a few cottages, whose white walls make a fine contrast with the dark green woods. From the opposite bank, the view of this scene is highly picturesque. The still and tranquil lake, the mountain rising over it, covered with wood and grey precipices of rock, the white cottages, and the picture repeated in the water, form a peaceful and pleasing landscape. On the whole, Dunkeld seems a choice spot for the painter. The sublimity of the mountains, the extent of the woods, the noble size of one river, the wild romantic appearance of the other, the large Gothic ruins, and the genial and sheltered beauty of the low grounds, when taken separately, may, perhaps, be equalled,

but I have never elsewhere seen them so admirably combined." Mr. Gilpin speaks of this scene as the most interesting of the kind he ever saw. "The whole scene and its accompaniments," he observes, "are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. The composition is perfect, but yet the parts so intricate, so various, and so complicated, that I never found any piece of nature less obvious to imitation: it would cost the readiest pencil a summer's day to bring off a good resemblance." See AMULREE and DUNKELD (LITTLE).

BRANDANES. See BUTE.

BRANDERBURGH, a village in the parish of Drainie, Morayshire. Population, 952.

BRANDIR. See AWE.

BRANDY (Loch). See CLOVA.

BRANXHOLM, a mansion, formerly a feudal castle, in the parish of Hawick, Roxburghshire. It stands in the valley of the Teviot, about 3 miles above the town of Hawick. It possesses great celebrity as the ancient seat of the ducal family of Buccleuch, as the central point of vast military strength in the roystering period of the border forays, as the key for ages to all the strong places in Teviotdale, and as a prominent locality and brilliant figurant in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. It was long the scene of great baronial splendour, and it is classical alike in old balladry and in some of the finest modern songs and lyrics. The original pile—or rather that of the most sumptuous period—was burnt down in 1532 by the Earl of Northumberland, and blown up with gunpowder in 1570 during the invasion of the Earl of Surrey; and a successor to it was commenced in 1571 by its owner, Sir Walter Scott of Branhholm, and completed in 1574 by his widow. The present structure is very much smaller than the ancient one; and, with the exception of an old square tower of immense strength of masonry, it looks less like a castle than an old Scottish mansion-house. But its situation is strong and beautiful, and must evidently have invested it with mighty importance in the olden troublous times. The site is a bold bank, overhanging the river, surrounded by a fine young thriving wood, and shut suddenly in by heights which give the vale for some distance the narrowness of a dell; and so abruptly does the place burst on the view of a traveller from either above or below that he would be perfectly charm-struck with it, even were it unaided by any historical association; and so sternly did the ancient castle overawe the gorge, and hold armed men in readiness to defend it, that any attempt of English marauders to pass through without subduing the garrison must have been absolutely hopeless.

In the reign of James I., one-half of the barony of Branhholm belonged to Sir Thomas Inglis. This gentleman was a lover of peace, ill able to bear the excitements and conflicts and perils of the Border warfare; and, happening one day to meet Sir William Scott of Buccleuch, who was then proprietor of the estate of Murdiestone in Lanarkshire, he strongly expressed to him his disgust at being obliged to sleep every night in boots and shirt of mail, and to hold himself in constant readiness for action with English freebooters, and his envy of the quiet and security and continual ease which the lairds of Clydesdale enjoyed at a distance from the Border, and behind the ramparts of the Leadhill mountains. Scott loved frolicking and feud as much as Inglis hated them; and he abruptly answered, "What say you to an exchange of estates? I like that dry land of yours much better than this stretch of wet clay." "Are you serious?" replied Inglis. "If you be, take the dry land with all my heart, and let me have the clay." They made short work of the bargain;

and Scott soon found himself laird of Branhholm, and significantly remarked as he got possession of it that the cattle of Cumberland were as good as those of Teviotdale.

Scott promptly gathered around him a strong body of hardy, active, resolute, unscrupulous, well-mounted retainers, and rode so often and vigorously at their head across the Border, and made such smart reprisals upon the English for any occasional injury they did him, that he soon and permanently made the balance of account between Cumberland and Teviotdale very much in his own favour; and his successors, for several generations, rivalled his energy and closely followed his example,—so that they rendered all the country round them resonant with the clang of arms, and rich with well-defended or rapidly augmented flocks. In the reign of James II., the other half of the barony of Branhholm became their property; and from that time till the conditions of society were altered by the general pacification of the Borders, and by the desuetude of feudal broils and usages, Branhholm Castle was the constant residence of the Buccleuch family,—the scene of their baronial magnificence,—the court and centre of their martial pomp and quasi-princely state. How vividly does the great modern bard of their name and clan, the mighty magician of modern Scotland, depict their ancient Hall, and restore its every-day scenes of crowded greatness in the following stanzas!—

"The feast was over in Branhholm tower,
And the lady had gone to her secret bower;
Her bower that was guarded by word and by spell
Deadly to hear and deadly to tell—
Jesu Maria, shield us well!
No living wight, save the lady alone,
Had dared to cross the threshold stone.

The tables were drawn, it was idlesse all;
Knight and page, and household squire
Loitered through the lofty hall,
Or crowded round the ample fire;
The stag-hounds, weary with the chase,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor,
And urged, in dreams, the forest race,
From Teviot stone to Eskdale moor.

Nine-and-twenty knights of fame
Hung their shields in Branhholm Hall;
Nine-and-twenty squires of name
Brought them their steeds to bower from stall;
Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall
Waited duteous on them all;
They were all knights of mettle true,
Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch.

Ten of them were sheathed in steel,
With belted sword, and spur on heel;
They quitted not their harness bright
Neither by day, nor yet by night;

They lay down to rest
With corselet laced,
Pillowed on buckler, cold and hard;
They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel

And they drank the red wine through the helmet barred.

Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail-clad men,
Waited the beck of the wardour's ten;
Thirty steeds, both fleet and wight,
Stood saddled in stable day and night,
Barbed with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood-axe at saddle bow;
A hundred more fed free in stall;
Such was the custom of Branhholm Hall."

BRANY (THE). See ESK (THE NORTH).

BRASSAY. See BRESSAY.

BREACACHA. See COLL.

BREADALBANE, a district about 33 miles long and 31 miles broad, in the north-west of Perthshire. It is mountainous and rugged, lying among the Grampians; and is bounded on the north by Lochaber and Athole; on the south by Strathearn and

Menteith; and on the west by Lorn, Knapdale, and Lochaber. It gives the title of Marquis to a branch of the ancient family of Campbell. Sir John Campbell was created Earl of Caithness in 1677; but, in 1681, that title on a claim and petition, being allowed by parliament to be vested in George Sinclair, who was the 6th Earl of Caithness, Campbell was instead thereof created Earl of Breadalbane, with precedence according to the former patent; and in 1831, John, the 4th Earl, was created Marquis of Breadalbane in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Marquis is the chief proprietor of the district. His estate commences 2 miles east of Tay bridge, and extends to Easdale, in Argyleshire, a stretch of 100 miles, varying in breadth from 3 to 15 miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors who possess one side of a valley or glen, while Breadalbane has the other. In 1793-4, the Earl of Breadalbane raised two fencible regiments amounting together to 2,300 men, of whom 1,600 were obtained from the estate of Breadalbane alone. In the extreme point of this district lies Loch Lyon, whence the Lyon river flows through a sinuous valley, till it falls into the Tay. In the centre of the district lies Loch Tay, an inland lake about 16 miles long, surrounded by splendid natural scenery. See LOCH LYON and LOCH TAY. The mountains—of which Benlawers is the chief—are mostly composed of a grey granite, containing beautiful crystals of schorl. There is a copper mine at Aithra, and a lead mine was formerly wrought at Tyndrum. A mountain near Loch Dochart contains steatites or rock soap. Peat-moss is found in abundance, and is the only fuel of the country. Towards the beginning of last century, the people of this district were adverse to industry; indeed the danger they were constantly exposed to from the incursions of lawless banditti was a great obstacle to the improvement either of the land or their condition. Breadalbane, and even the whole county of Perth, so late as the year 1745, were obliged to submit either to be plundered, or to pay black mail, as the price of their security. Lord Breadalbane, who had more spirit than submit to these conditions, generally kept up a small army of militia for the defence of the tenants on his estates. The act of parliament, however, which abolished hereditary jurisdictions, and vested the power and punishment in stronger hands, soon put an end to these depredations; and since that period the people have become industrious, and their condition has much improved. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton, are the principal villages. Breadalbane has good roads and bridges, rendering the communication more easy than could well be supposed in so mountainous a country.

Hugh Cameron, who died in 1817, at the extraordinary age of 112 years, though an individual moving in the humblest rank was one of the greatest benefactors to this district of Perthshire. This singular character was bred a mill-wright. After acquiring a knowledge of his business, he settled at Shiain of Lawers, where he built the first lint-mill that ever was erected in the Highlands of Scotland. Before his time only the distaff and spindle were used for spinning lint and wool in this part of the country; and he was not only the first who constructed spinning-wheels and jack-reels in Breadalbane, but likewise the first who taught the people there how to use them. The number of lint-mills afterwards erected by him throughout the Highlands cannot be reckoned at less than a hundred; in short almost all the lint-mills in the Highlands of Perthshire, and many in the counties of Inverness, Caithness, and Sutherland, were of his erecting. He also constructed the first barley-mill that was built

upon the north side of the Forth, for which he was highly complimented by Maca Glasarich,—Campbell, the bard,—in a very popular song, called 'Moladh di Eobhan Camasran Muilleir lin,' that is, A song in praise of Hugh Cameron, the lint-miller. Though he could only be called a country-wright, he was a man of uncommon genius, of great integrity, and of a very independent mind.

BRECHIN, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Brechin, and the villages of Little Brechin and Trinity Moor, in the north-east of Forfarshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Menmuir, Strickathrow, Dun, Farnwell, Aberlemno, and Caralston. Its length eastward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The South Esk flows partly through the interior and partly along the southern boundary. Burghill or Burkle, on the south side of the town, is the only considerable eminence. Most of the parish is either level or diversified only by gentle swells. Part of the South Esk's banks are rocky heights, and part are low flats, subject to deep inundation. The general ascent of the parish is more rapid on the south side of the river than on the north. The soil of most of the arable land is fertile. About 2,770 imperial acres have never been cultivated, about 9,800 are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and about 3,270 are under planted wood. There are some lime-works and several sandstone quarries. There are also three large nurseries. The value of real property, in 1865, exclusive of the burgh, was £17,686 4s. 11d.; of which £1,607 14s. were in railways. The chief seats are those of the Earl of Dalhousie, Aberdein of Keithock, and Speid of Ardovie. Brechin castle, the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, is built on the site of an ancient castle, on a perpendicular rock overhanging the South Esk, in the vicinity of the town. It sustained a siege of twenty days in 1303 by the English under Edward I.; and, notwithstanding every effort to compel the besieged to surrender, held out, until the governor, Sir Thomas Maule, was killed by a stone thrown from an engine, when the place was instantly given up. A descendant of this brave man was, in 1616, created Lord Maule of Brechin and Earl of Panmure. These titles were forfeited in 1715, but restored at the coronation of William IV., in the person of the Hon. William Ramsay Maule, created Lord Panmure and Navar. On the 5th of July, 1572, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindown, who was of the Queen's party, and was besieging the castle of Glenbervie, hearing that a party of the King's friends were in Brechin, came upon them by surprise in the morning, and cut off the whole party. Another battle was fought in this neighbourhood, between the Earls of Crawford and Huntly, on the 18th May 1452, when the former was defeated, and the latter did James II. very essential service. This battle is called the Battle of Brechin, though the spot on which it was fought is not in the parish, but a little to the north-east of it, on the road leading to the North Water bridge. In the northern part of the parish are the remains of a Danish camp. Maitland, author of the histories of London and Edinburgh; Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece; Dr. Tytler, the translator of Callimachus; and his brother, James Tytler, who had so large a share in compiling the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and other works, were natives of this parish. A branch railway goes eastward from the town to a junction with the Aberdeen railway. The road from Montrose to Kirriemuir traverses the parish westward, and that from Dundee to Aberdeen by way of Forfar traverses it northward. Population in 1831, 6,508; in 1861, 8,310. Houses, 1,107.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. It is a collegiate charge. Stipend of the 1st minister £292, with a manse and garden; of the 2d minister £340, with a manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds, £704 11s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34. The parish church was repaired in 1808, was partially repaired again in 1863, and contains 1,511 sittings. There are two Free churches—the East and the West; and the yearly sum raised, in 1865, in connexion with the former was £716 6s.,—in connexion with the latter, £655 15s. There was an Original Secession church, built in 1821, and containing 400 sittings, and it became a Free church, designated the South Free church; but a short time before 1865, it was purchased by the Temperance Society, and converted into a fine small Temperance hall. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—one of them in High Street,—another in City Road,—and the third in Maison Dieu Lane. And there is an Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1809, and repaired in 1830, and contains 300 sittings. There are eight non-parochial schools.

THE TOWN OF BRECHIN—a post and market town, a royal burgh, anciently an episcopal see, and still a principal town of Forfarshire—is finely situated near the centre of the parish, on the left bank of the South Esk, 8 miles west-north-west of Montrose, 12½ miles north-east of Forfar, 25 south-west of Stonehaven, 26½ north-north-east of Dundee, and 83½ north-north-east of Edinburgh. The principal street is about a mile in length, extending southward to the bridge over the river. Towards the east and south are the Upper and Lower Tenements of Caldham, as they are called, which are two streets of considerable length, but independent of the burgh, being without the royalty, but within the parliamentary boundary. Some parts of the main streets are very steep; yet Brechin, on the whole, is a well-built town, and contains a considerable number of good houses. The streets are lighted with gas, and the town is well-supplied with water. An anonymous rhymester tells us:

"The finest view of Brechin may be got
From a soft rising ground beyond the bridge,
Where you may see the county every spot,
And the town rising up a sudden ridge;
The castle, old cathedral, and what not,
And the spire's griffin minish'd to a midge."

The town was formerly walled round, and some relics of the gates were in existence till recently. It was twice devastated by fire,—by the Danes in 1012, and by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645. A bishopric was founded here, by David I., in 1150, and liberally endowed. The revenues of this see were, in 1561, as follows: Money, £410 5s.; wheat, 11 bolls; bear, 61 ch. 5 bolls; meal, 123 ch. 3 bolls; horse-corn, 1 ch. 2 bolls; salmon, 3 barrels; capons, 11½ doz.; poultry, 16 doz. and 10; geese, 18. Add to this money of teinds £241 6s. 8d. "We have already hinted," says Headrick in his 'Agricultural Report on Forfarshire,' "the strong probability that the places which were occupied, first by the Culdees, and afterwards by bishops and mitred abbots, had previously been consecrated in popular estimation as the chief seats, or, in more modern language, the cathedral churches of Druidism. However this may be, it seems certain that this place was a seat of the Culdees, who had established schools and seminaries of such learning as was in fashion in their time, long before bishops, mitred abbots, or monastic institutions, such as afterwards prevailed, were known in this country. The first origin of the town seems to have been houses for religious persons, contiguous to the cathedral. The

revenues of ecclesiastics being accumulated and expended here, and the place being a general resort from religious motives, would induce tradesmen to settle, with a view to supply such articles of manufacture or of commerce as were then in demand."

The Cathedral-church of St. Ninian, supposed to have been founded by David I., was a stately Gothic fabric, 166 feet long and 61 broad, the roof supported by two rows of pillars and arches. The eastern end was sadly devastated at the Reformation; but the building in fact appears never to have been completed. The present parish-church occupies the west end of the cathedral. At the north-west corner is a square tower, with a handsome spire 128 feet high. At the south-west corner is one of those round towers, probably of Pictish origin, of which this and another at Abernethy are all the specimens that remain in Scotland. See ABERNETHY. The tower of Brechin is a circular column of great beauty and elegance, 80 feet high, with a kind of spire or roof rising 23 feet more, making the whole height 103 feet, while the diameter over the walls at the base is only 16 feet. The building consists of 60 courses of stone, not very regular, however, some of them measuring 21, and others only 9 inches in thickness. The fabric seems to have sustained very little injury from the lapse of years. Formerly, when the bells of the church—now transferred to the square tower—were fixed in it, there was a series of platforms erected in it, which were ascended by ladders. The door of entrance is about 6½ feet from the ground, 2 feet wide, and 6 feet high; the sides are formed of a block of granite; nearly in the middle of each stands a human figure on a kind of bracket; the lintel is a block of granite cut into a semicircular arch; over the centre stands another figure in a different drapery from the other two. The sole is one block of stone; on each side of it are the figures of two animals with long claws and tail; that on the left hand seemingly in the act of devouring something. The whole entrance is ornamented with a border of diamond figures. A drawing and description of this singular monument is given in the 2d volume of the 'Archæologia.' Tradition ascribes the erection of this building to the Picts. It is somewhat off the plumb-line, and has been observed to vibrate in high winds. In a lane at the back of the town are some remains of the ancient chapel of Maison Dieu, founded by William de Brechin, in 1256, and confirmed by James III. in 1477. The Episcopalian chapel is a neat structure with a cross and two minarets on its west end.

The town-house, situated in the middle of the town near the market-place, was chiefly rebuilt in the latter part of last century, and is a respectable edifice, containing a court-room, police-office, and cells on the ground floor, and a guild-hall and council-rooms above. A modern jail stands in the outskirts of the town, but has ceased to be used. The Mechanics' Institute is a great ornament to the town. It stands on the site of the former academy; and is a splendid Elizabethan edifice, with a central tower. It was erected in 1838, by the munificence of the late Lord Panmure, who endowed it with £1,000 at the time of its completion, and with another £1,000 by bequest, and also provided it with a public clock, which was just being put on the very day of his death in 1852. This edifice contains three public school-rooms, a hall or lecture-room, capable of accommodating between 400 and 500 persons, and a library-room which contains above 3,000 volumes. A reading-room is behind a shop. The school-rooms are those of the grammar school, the parish school, and the burgh school. The rector of the grammar school is appointed by

the magistrates; and has a salary of £8 17s. 9d. a-year. He also holds from Government the office of "Preceptor of Maison Dieu," which is the only remnant of that ancient establishment, and yields him about £37 a-year. The master of the parish school is paid in the same manner as other parish schoolmasters, but receives £10 from the town in lieu of a house and garden. The master of the burgh school is appointed by the magistrates and council, and receives a salary of £25 a-year, which, as well as his school itself, originated in a public subscription in 1826 and 1827. There are also in the town a Free church school, an Episcopal school, an infant subscription school, a ragged subscription school, and a number of adventure schools. There are also several congregational libraries, and there are two reading-rooms for the working-classes.

Brechin is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital master and 7 councillors; and unites with Forfar, Arbroath, Montrose, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Small debt courts are held at Brechin on the 3d Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The value of the burgh-property was, in 1832, £13,935; the town-house and school might be valued at about £830 more. The revenue arising from these subjects was £440, and from customs, dues, &c., £281; making a total of £721; while the expenditure was £709. The town's debts at the same period amounted to £3,284. The burgh property in 1864 was £23,856; the revenue, £3,137; the expenditure, £2,984; and the debt, £11,505. The burgh was at one time possessed of about 1,768 Scotch acres of land, the greater part of which was feued out prior to 1770. There are six incorporated crafts and a guildry. The parliamentary constituency in 1865 was 273; the municipal, 235. Annual value of real property in 1865, £11,211.

The trade of the place is chiefly confined to the manufacture of osnaburghs, sailcloth, and brown linen. The weaving of these fabrics employed about 580 hand-loomers in 1824, and 870 in 1838; but it employs very few hand-loomers now, and is done principally by power-loomers in factories. There were six factories in 1865, three of which had been erected within the previous two years; and these contained about 500 power-loomers. There are two large bleach-works here, a flax spinning-mill, a paper-work, two breweries, and two distilleries. The country around exports a considerable quantity of grain. The British Linen Company, the Royal Bank, the Union Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank have branches here. There are weekly markets on Tuesday. A great fair for all sorts of bestial is held on the second Wednesday in June, on Trinity or Tarnty moor,—an extensive tract of pasture ground, about a mile to the north of the town, which is reserved for this purpose; and the fair is continued on the two following days. It has been a great fair from time immemorial. Other three markets are held on the moor in the months of April, August, and September. The branch railway to Bridge of Dun has been of much use; and a direct line, by way of Brechin, from Forfar to Laurencekirk, is contemplated. A weekly newspaper, called the Brechin Advertiser, is published on Tuesday. The town has a savings' bank, a dispensary, refreshment rooms for working men, a horticultural society, a total abstinence society, and various charitable institutions. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 3,951; in 1861, 4,720. Houses, 527. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 7,179. Houses, 782.

BRECHIN (LITTLE), a village in the parish of Brechin, Forfarshire. Population in 1841, 120.

BRECKON HILL. See Mungo (Sr.).

BRERIACH. See BRAE-RIACH.

BRESSAY, BURRA, and QUARFF, an united parish in Shetland. Its post-town is Lerwick. Bressay comprises the islands of Bressay and Noss, lying east of the mainland opposite Lerwick. Quarff comprises a part of the mainland, extending from sea to sea between Lerwick on the north and Dunrossness on the south. Burra comprises the islands of Burra, House, Hevera, and Papa, lying west of the mainland opposite Quarff. See the articles Noss, QUARFF, BURRA, HOUSE, HEVERA, and PAPA. The island of Bressay lies between Noss and the mainland, and is separated from the latter by Bressay Sound. Its length from north to south is nearly 6 miles; and its breadth, for the most part, is between 2 and 3 miles. Its centre lies right opposite Lerwick. Its coast is rocky; and its surface is indented, tumulated, and otherwise diversified. Ander Hill on its east side, and Beacon hill near its southern extremity, are its highest grounds,—the former a ridge of at least 400 feet in altitude, and the latter a somewhat conical height of 724 feet in altitude. Bressay Sound is the rendezvous for the whale-ships on their passage to Greenland and Davis' Straits, and of the British and Continental busses employed in the deep-sea herring-fishery. These busses are decked vessels, each from 60 to 80 tons burden, and carrying from 14 to 20 hands; most of them belong to the Dutch, the Danes, and the Germans; and sometimes so many as upwards of one thousand assemble here before the 24th of June. The sound has two entries, one from the south and another from the north. "The south passage," says Edmonston, "is the one at which vessels of a large draught of water enter, and go out. Nearly at the middle where there is a rock, the harbour narrows, but it widens again into a deep bay. On account of this rock, vessels almost always moor between the middle and the south end, where indeed there is ample accommodation for a great number. The north passage is very narrow, and a rapid tide runs through it; nor are there in it, even at spring-tides, more than 18 feet of water at its deepest point. There is no dry harbour at Lerwick, as the water does not fall above 7 or 8 feet; but small sloops unload, during fine weather, at the wharfs. Bressay sound frequently affords shelter to men-of-war, and, at a small expense, might be rendered a most useful station to our North sea cruisers. In 1653 the English fleet, consisting of ninety-four men-of-war, under the orders of Admirals Deans and Monk, lay some days in Bressay sound. And in 1665 another fleet, under the Earl of Sandwich, consisting of ninety-two sail of men-of-war, spent some time in the same harbour. On the outside of the north entry lies a sunk rock called the Unicorn. When the Earl of Bothwell fled to Shetland, four vessels, under the command of Grange and Tullibardine, were despatched in pursuit of him. On the appearance of this squadron, Bothwell's ships then lying in Bressay sound, immediately got under weigh, and sailed out at the north entry, followed hard by their pursuer, whose flag-vessel, called the Unicorn, struck upon this rock, which has ever since been called the Unicorn.—There is a good harbour at Aithova. Lerwick is supplied with peats from the hills of Bressay, and the whole of Shetland with slates from its excellent quarries. The fishing on the coast of Burra is carried on at a small expense. The fishermen set their lines in the evening, and draw them in the morning. Their winter-fishings have been sometimes known to exceed their summer's. They have upon their coast a fine oyster-scalp, from which they take large rich oysters.—There are several ruins of Pictish castles in this

parish. There are also several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected no doubt for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have no account. One of them, in the island of Bressay, makes an excellent land-mark to ships coming into Bressay sound. There are remains of several chapels in Bressay. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,699; in 1861, 1,805. Houses, 315.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Sutherland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £153 6s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary is £36 with fees. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains 370 sittings. There are a government church in Quarff and also a church in Burra, both under the care of a separate minister, who has a stipend of £120 and a manse and glebe. There are likewise three small dissenting chapels, Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist. There are several private schools.

BREWERY, a hamlet in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It derived its name from an ale-brewery, which is now in ruins.

BRIARACHAN (THE), a rivulet of Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and, running through Glen Briarachan, forms the **ARFLE**: which see.

BRIDEKIRK, a village in the parish of Annan, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the right bank of the river Annan, 3 miles north-north-west of the town of Annan. A stone bridge of three arches here spans the river. A large building, erected for a wool-factory, but afterwards used also for a saw-mill, stands at the east end of the bridge. A corn-mill, an endowed school-house, and a chapel of ease are in the village. The chapel was built in 1835, entirely at the expense of Mrs. Dirom of Mount-Annan and her friends, and contains 370 sittings. Population of the village in 1861, 360.

BRIDE'S BURN. See **KILBARCHAN**.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN. See **ALLAN (BRIDGE OF)**.

BRIDGE OF CREE. See **CREE-BRIDGE**.

BRIDGE OF DEE. See **DEE (BRIDGE OF)**.

BRIDGE OF EARN. See **EARN (BRIDGE OF)**.

BRIDGE OF FREW. See **KILMADOCK**.

BRIDGE OF TEITH. See **DOUNE** and **KILMADOCK**.

BRIDGE OF TILT. See **BLAIR-ATHOLE**.

BRIDGE OF TURK. See **ACHRAY (LOCH)**.

BRIDGE OF URR. See **URR (BRIDGE OF)**.

BRIDGE OF WEIR. See **WEIR (BRIDGE OF)**.

BRIDGE (WEST). See **INVERTIEL**.

BRIDGEND, a village on the eastern verge of the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the right bank of the Leven, and is a suburb of the town of Dumbarton. Population in 1861, 799. See **DUMBARTON**.

BRIDGEND, a village contiguous to **Lugton** in the parish of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. See **LUGTON**.

BRIDGEND, a village in the parish of Dunse, Perwickshire. It stands near the south side of the town of Dunse, being separated from it by a bog which formerly was impassable.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands about a mile west of the town of Melrose, adjacent to the bridge of the Edinburgh and Jedburgh highway. An ancient bridge of curious construction stood here, said to have been built by David I. to facilitate communication with Melrose abbey. It had a central tower, containing the keeper's residence.

BRIDGEND, a suburb of the city of Perth, situated on the left bank of the Tay, in the parish of Kinnoul, Perthshire. Population in 1861, 657. See **KINNOUL** and **PERTH**.

BRIDGEND, a suburb of the town of Dumfries, situated on the right bank of the Nith, in the parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is now more commonly called **MAXWELLTOWN**: which see.

BRIDGEND, a village in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Earn, adjacent to the town of Crieff. Population, 118.

BRIDGEND, a suburb of the town of Ceres in Fifeshire. Population in 1861, 518. See **CERES**.

BRIDGEND, a village in the parish of Kilarrow, island of Islay, Argyleshire. It stands at the northern extremity of Lochindaal, 3 miles north-east of Bowmore, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Port-Askaig. A sprinkling of tile-roofed cottages occurs along the shore between it and Bowmore.

BRIDGEND, a village in the parish of Ruthven, in the valley of the Isla, on the western verge of Forfarshire. Population, 172.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet in the parish of Lintrathen, on the western border of Forfarshire. Population in 1851, 31.

BRIDGEND, a village in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire. Population in 1861, 756. See **ALNESS-BRIDGE**.

BRIDGEND, a station on the Monkland branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, between Garnqueen and the Campsie junction, on the northern border of Lanarkshire.

BRIDGEND, an estate in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. It takes its name from a very ancient bridge, with a remarkably fine arch, across the Calder, a little north-west of the village of Lochwinnoch. The bridge was originally very narrow, but was widened in 1814.

BRIDGEND, or **KENDROCHAD**, a village in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 68.

BRIDGEND (HYNDFORD), a hamlet on the right bank of the Clyde, and on the road from Lanark to Biggar, 2 miles south-east of Lanark. A modern elegant bridge here spans the Clyde. See **HYNDFORD**.

BRIDGEND (OLD), a village in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire.

BRIDGENESS, a village in the parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire.

BRIDGETON, a village in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire.

BRIDGETON, a suburb of Glasgow. See **GLASGOW**.

BRIECH (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh. It rises in the parish of Cambusnethan, runs 3 miles eastward to the point where the three counties meet, and then flows 8 miles north-eastward, along the boundary between Linlithgowshire and Edinburghshire, to a confluence with the Almond at a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Blackburn.

BRIERBUSH, a village in the parish of Penpont, in the near vicinity of the village of Penpont, Dumfries-shire.

BRIGHAM. See **BIRGHAM**.

BRIMSNES, a small headland in the parish of Thurso, 4 miles south-west by west of Holburn Head, Caithness-shire.

BRINDY HILL, a part of the lofty ridge which divides the district of Garioch from the vale of Alford in Aberdeenshire. See **ALFORD**.

BRISBANE. See **LARGS**.

BRISHMEAL, a basaltic hill, of a circular shape, on the south coast of the parish of Bracadale, in Skye. It is situated behind Talisker, and has an altitude of about 800 feet above sea-level. It greatly resembles the Scur of Eig in both form and material, has some beautiful basalts, both columnar and reti-

culated, and commands a magnificent view of the Storr, the Cuchullin mountains, and the Inverness-shire Hebrides.

BRITISH AND IRISH UNION RAILWAY. See AYRSHIRE.

BRITTLE (Loch). See SKYE.

BROAD BAY, an inlet of the sea in the parish of Stornoway, between the Aird and the mainland of the east side of Lewis. It extends south-westward, and has a length of 8 miles with a mean breadth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$. It is unsafe for strangers, in consequence of being traversed by a sunken reef; but is serviceable to mariners who are acquainted with its navigation and anchorages.

BROADFORD, a post-office village in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye. It stands at the head of a small bay, called Broadford bay, opposite the mouth of Loch-Carron, and 8 miles south-west of Kyleakin ferry. It contains a few common houses, two or three shops, a good inn, and the mansion of Mackinnon of Corrychatachan. The peaked mountain, Ben-na-Cillach, with a shape like Vesuvius, soars aloft in its vicinity. Fairs are held at Broadford on the Thursday after the last Tuesday of May, on the Thursday after the third Tuesday of August, and on the Thursday after the third Tuesday of September.

BROADFORD. See ABERDEEN (OLD).

BROADHAVEN. See WICK.

BROADLAW, a mountain in the northern part of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It belongs to the Hartfell group. It is of easy ascent, and is clothed with rich herbage. Its summit has an altitude of 2,741 feet above sea-level, and commands a sublime prospect from the English border to the German ocean.

BROADMEADOWS. See HUTTON.

BROADSEA, a fishing village in the parish of Fraserburgh, a little west of the town of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. Population, 371.

BROCHEL CASTLE. See RASAY.

BROCKLEHURST (OLD), a hamlet in the parish of Mousswald, Dumfriesshire. Population in 1851, 39.

BRODICK, a district, a bay, and a post-office village in the island of Arran. The district and the bay, and also Brodick Castle, are sufficiently noticed in the article ARRAN. The village stands at the head of the bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lamash, and 15 west-south-west of Ardrossan. It is a choice watering-place; it contains a number of neat residences, a spacious hotel, and a small belfried Established church; it borrows magnificence from the noble castle in its vicinity, and from the rich, varied, superb landscape all around; and it has regular communication by steamers with Ardrossan and with Glasgow. A fair is held on the first Tuesday after the 20th of June. Population in 1851, 163.

BRODIE, a station on the Highland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Forres.

BROLUM (Loch), an inlet of the sea, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the south-east coast of Lewis, about 8 miles east-north-east of Loch Seaforth.

BROOM, a small village in the Moy district of the parish of Dyke and Moy, Morayshire.

BROOM (Loch), a capacious bay, terminating in a narrow flexuous arm, on the north-western coast of Ross-shire. At its mouth lie Priest and the Summer islands; at its head is situated Martin island; about half-way up the northern shore of the narrow inlet stands the village of ULLAPOOL (which see); and at the head of this inlet is the small village of Loch Broom. The country from Loch Broom northwards is destitute of trees; and, in most places, pre-

sents only barren moors and naked rocks. See LOCHBROOM.

BROOM (LITTLE LOCH), a sea-inlet south of Loch Broom, and separated from it by a narrow ridge.

BROOMHALL. See CHARLESTON, DUNFERMLINE, and CLACKMANNAN.

BROOMHILL, a station on the Highland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Grantown.

BROOMHILL. See LOCHMABEN.

BROOMHOLM. See LANGHOLM.

BROOMHOUSE, a village with a post-office in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

BROOMIEKNOWE, a hamlet in the parish of Heriot, Edinburghshire.

BROOMIELAW. See GLASGOW.

BROOMKNOLL, a suburb or street of the town of Airdrie, in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire. Here is a Free church, with an attendance of 350. See AIRDRIE.

BROOMLANDS, a hamlet in the parish of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.

BROOMLEE, a station on the Dolphinton railway, serving for West Linton in Peebles-shire.

BRORA (THE), a river of Sutherlandshire, springing from the south-east sides of Benchlibrick, Benavon, and running in a south-easterly oblique direction, until lost in the Moray frith at the village of Brora. This river and its branches are narrow and rapid; but in its lower part, it runs through a level plain, and forms three lakes,—the upper lake about a mile long and half-a-mile broad, the others of less extent. The water of the upper lake seems deep and black, from the dark shade reflected on it from the mountains, and from the rock of Carrol, a bold precipice upon the southern bank, at least 600 feet high. The scenery at Gordon-bush is very romantic and beautiful. From Killend the river runs rather rapidly over a pebbly bed for 3 miles through Strathstevan to Brora, and there it runs over rocks into the sea. Its total length of course, irrespective of minor sinuosities, is about 26 miles. Pearl-mussels have been found in its bed.

BRORA, a village with a post-office in the parish of Clyne, Sutherlandshire. It stands at the mouth of the Brora river, and on the road from Inverness to Wick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Golspie. It is maintained chiefly by the working of quarries of beautiful sandstone in the vicinity, but formerly was maintained by the working of coal and the making of salt. The rocks around it possess uncommon interest to geologists, for the juxtaposition of a coal formation with granite,—the more so as that formation belongs to the epochs of the lias and the oolite. A fair is held at the village on the second Wednesday of October. Population, 482.

BROTHER ISLE, a small island off the south coast of Yell, in Shetland.

BROTHER (Loch), a lake about 3 miles in circumference, in the parish of Mearns, Renfrewshire. See MEARNS.

BROTHERTON, a post-office station, subordinate to Montrose, Forfarshire.

BROTHOCK (THE), a rivulet of Forfarshire. It rises on the eastern border of the parish of Kirkden, and flows 6 miles south-eastward, through the parishes of Inverkeilour, St. Vigean's, and Arbroath, to the sea at the harbour of Arbroath. See ARBROATH.

BROUGH, a fishing hamlet in the parish of Dunnet, 3 miles south-south-east of Dunnet-Head, Caithness-shire. A slip has been built here by the Commissioners of Northern Lights for landing their stores.

BROUGH-HEAD. See BURGH-HEAD.

BROUGHTON, GLENHOLM, AND KILBUCHO.

an united parish, containing the village of Broughton and the post-office station of Rachan-Mill, in the west side of Peebles-shire. It is bounded on the west by Lanarkshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Skirling, Kirkurd, Stobo, and Drummelzier. Its length north-north-eastward is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its extreme breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The three parishes which it comprises form a compact whole,—all traversed by streams from lines of watershed to the valley of Biggar Water and the Tweed, —Glenholm in the south, with a north-eastward descent, Kilbucho in the middle, with an east-north-eastward descent, and Broughton in the north, with a southward descent, and the mutual border of Kilbucho and Broughton, along the valley of Biggar Water, with an eastward descent. The general surface is beautifully picturesque. About 250 acres are under wood, about 5,000 are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and about 14,000 are grass land or hill pasture. GLENHOLM and KILBUCHO will be described in separate articles. Broughton does not touch Lanarkshire, but is separated from it by Skirling. Its length southward is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A lofty hill-range occupies its boundary with Kirkurd and Stobo. Its highest grounds are Pyketstane and Broughton-Hope, which have elevations of about 1,500 and 1,800 feet above sea-level. The railway from Symington to Peebles passes through the parish, and has a station in it. The drainage of the northern, central, and eastern districts is effected by Broughton burn. The sole proprietor of Broughton is Macqueen of Braxfield. A fine feature of the parish is the mansion of Broughton-Place, occupying a conspicuous site, amid nobly-wooded grounds. The village of Broughton stands on the road from Edinburgh to Moffat, and on Broughton burn a little above its confluence with Biggar Water, 5 miles east of Biggar. A fair is held here on the 3d of October. Population of the village in 1851, 45. Population of Broughton parish in 1831, 299; in 1861, 297. Houses, 50. Population of the united parish in 1831, 911; in 1861, 723. Houses, 140. Assessed property in 1843, £7,433 13s.; in 1860, £8,271.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Kenny of Danevale. Stipend; £231 1s. 10d.; glebe, £64 14s. 9d. Unappropriated teinds, £249 11s. 3d. There is a parish school in each of the three parishes; and the salary of each master is £32, with fees. The parish church is in Kilbucho. It was built in 1804, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 250; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £132 6s. 5½d. There are a savings' bank and a friendly society.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a small sea-port and post-town, partly in the parish of Dundee but chiefly in that of Monifieth, Forfarshire. It stands on the frith of Tay, directly opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig, 4 miles east of Dundee, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Buddonness. In the latter part of last century, it comprised only about half-a-dozen fishermen's huts; but about the year 1790, it suddenly became a new large village. Ever since that time it has steadily increased in size and importance, as at once a fishing-station, a seat of trade, and especially a sea-bathing resort for summer visitors; and at the formation of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, it acquired vast accession to its prosperity by being made the point of that railway's communication with Forfarshire and all places to the north. The town is neat and clean; and, as seen from the Tay, with its skirt of fine villas on the rising grounds behind, it presents a very picturesque appearance.

The west end of it is called West Ferry; the east end is Broughty Ferry proper; a space which long lay vacant between these is now in the course of being edificed; and a beautiful row of villas along the beach connects the two ends. North and west of the sandy plain over which most of the houses are spread, the ground rises with some abruptness. To the east and south-east, are uneven links, stretching towards Monifieth. South-east of the town, a point of land stretches southward into the frith, which it contracts in width so as to render the ferry across to Fife shorter than any other between Errol and the sea. On this point, named Broughty Craig, long stood considerable remains of a ruined ancient fortress, called Broughty Castle, not undistinguished in history, and forming a very interesting object, with a square keep latterly used as a coast-guard signal-tower. The first transaction of importance connected with it was its occupation by the English, in 1547, after the battle of Pinkie. The party of English by whom Broughty castle was garrisoned, had scarcely secured themselves within the fortress, when they were blockaded by Arran; who sat down before it on the first of October 1547, but on the 1st of the following January, hastily raised the siege. Immediately after his departure, the English fortified the neighbouring hill of Balgillo, and ravaged great part of the county of Angus. Archibald, 5th Earl of Argyle, hearing of this, hastily collected a party of his clansmen, and led them against the English at Broughty, where he sustained a defeat; as not long after did a numerous body of French and German troops. On the 20th of Feb. 1550, both the castle and fort were taken by Des Thermes, who brought against the English in this quarter an army composed of Scots, Germans, and French. The works at both places were now dismantled; and although, at least on the castle, repairs were, perhaps more than once, bestowed, yet we find in the annals of subsequent times little of consequence recorded concerning them. What remained of the castle, at the time of the recent organization of volunteer corps throughout the kingdom, was then restored and extended by Government, at a cost of about £7,000; and the castle is now a fortress, mounted with a number of guns. The town has a post-office with money-order department and savings' bank under Dundee, a railway station, an office of the Royal Bank of Scotland, a good hotel, a quoad sacra parish church, two Free churches, and three other places of worship, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Independent. One of the Free churches was completed in December 1865, and is a very handsome edifice, in the Gothic style. The Episcopalian church was built in 1859, and is also a fine Gothic structure. An obelisk of polished granite, 14 feet high, on a symmetrical pedestal, was erected in 1860 to the memory of Dr. Thomas Dick, the "Christian Philosopher," who lived many years and died in Broughty Ferry. The town has a gas-work; it is supplied with water by the Dundee water company; and, in 1863, it adopted Provost Lindsay's police act. It carries on a considerable trade; and about 100 of its families are engaged in fisheries. The valuation roll of rental, in 1865, was £16,800. Population in 1841, 1,980; in 1861, 3,513; in 1865, about 4,000. Houses in 1861, 590.

BROW, a decayed watering-place, at the influx of Lochar Water to the Solway, Dumfries-shire. See RUTHWELL.

BROWHOUSES, a village on the coast of the parish of Gretna, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Annan, Dumfries-shire. A bay adjacent to it affords some slight shelter from the rushing tides of the Solway.





BROXBURN (THE), a rivulet of Haddingtonshire. It rises in several head-streams in the parts of Lammermoor adjacent to the sources of the Whitadder, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward, through the parishes of Spott and Dunbar, to the German Ocean at Broxmouth, about a mile south-east of the town of Dunbar. In part of its course it bears the name of Spott Water. Broxmouth Park around its embouchure is a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh. In the low ground to the west of Broxmouth, Cromwell defeated the Scottish army under Leslie.

BROXBURN (THE), a rivulet of Linlithgowshire. It rises in the parish of Bathgate, and runs about 8 miles east-north-eastward, through the parishes of Ecclesmachan and Uphall, to a confluence with the Almond, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above Kirkliston.

BROXBURN, a village with a post-office in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire. It stands 12 miles west by south of Edinburgh, and 30 miles east-north-east of Glasgow, on the middle road between these cities, near the banks of the Union Canal, and near the course of the Bathgate branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and it has a station on that railway. The parochial school of Uphall is here. A cattle fair is held at the village on the Friday after the Falkirk September tryst. Population, 660.

BROXMOUTH. See **BROXBURN (THE)**, Haddingtonshire.

BRUAN, a locality on the mutual border of the parishes of Wick and Latheron, about 8 miles south-west of the town of Wick, Caithnessshire. Here is a Free church, whose total yearly proceeds in 1865 amounted to £84 2s. 9d.

BRUAR (THE), a rivulet of Perthshire. It rises among the alpine heights of the Central Grampians, in the extreme northern point of the county, and runs about 10 miles southward to a confluence with the Garry, about 3 miles west of Blair Athole. It makes a prodigious aggregate descent in the lower part of its course, and forms there a numerous, various, celebrated series of cataracts and falls. A bridge spans it a little above its mouth, taking across the great road from Perth to Inverness. A pathway leads from the end of the bridge up the right bank of the stream, and at the distance of 40 or 50 yards is barred by a gate, at the side of a picturesque cottage, where resides a woman who acts as guide to tourists and strangers coming to see the falls. Passing through the gate the traveller enters a plantation of fir and larch, which continues up to the top of the pass down which the water rushes. Through this plantation walks have been made, affording the spectator the most favourable points of view. The falls themselves present a succession of really magnificent pictures. The sides of the pass rise abruptly from the bed of the torrent, which has worn a path for itself, leaving immense rugged masses of stone overhanging the stream. The tops, and partly the sides, of the precipices are covered with fir, larch, and beech, which clothe them with a beautiful green. The Bruar rushes through this pass in an impetuous torrent, sometimes turning aside to avoid impediment, at others wearing its way through natural arches formed during long time by its own incessant force, and at others leaping over the masses of rock in falls of from 30 to 60 feet. From almost every point of view the pass presents a grand and imposing aspect. Seen from the bottom, the long succession of cataracts looks interminable; and from the summit you have a splendid view of the whole pass, the quiet country and blue hills beyond forming a placid relief to the grandeur of the rushing and

roaring waters. At a short distance up the pass, where the pathway is led across it by a bridge, a little grotto is placed, through an aperture in which you obtain a very beautiful and striking view both above and below. This is lined with the fragrant heather and the foliage of the birch; and seats are placed for the visitors, who are glad of a rest after having toiled up from below. Higher, on the other side, is another grotto, from which you get a view of the topmost series of cataracts, the fall of which is very great. Formerly the sides of the falls were not, as they now are, adorned with trees. The fir, beech, and larch, and other alpine trees, which are now there, were planted by the late Duke of Athole, and the current belief is that he did so in compliance with the well-known "Petition" of Burns. Whether we are indebted to the poet for the plantation or not, certain it is that now, in the words of Burns,—

"Lofty firs and ashes cool,
The lowly banks o'erspread,
And view deep-bending in the pool
Their shadow's watery bed!
Here fragrant birks in woodbines drest,
The craggy cliffs adorn,
And for the little songster's nest,
The close embowering thorn."

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the falls of Bruar in the autumn of 1844, during their sojourn at Blair Athole. Her Majesty was drawn up the greater part of the pathway in her garden chair, as the fatigue would have been too great of ascending to such a height. Lord Glenlyon acted as guide, and pointed out the beauties of the place to the royal visitors. Her Majesty was drawn in her chair up the pathway to the first bridge, where the grotto affords a beautiful panoramic view of the waterfall, and she then proceeded across the bridge to the right side of the pass (as you go up), and ascended beyond the second grotto up to the very top of the pass, further indeed than visitors are generally taken by the ordinary guides. Her Majesty and the Prince expressed the utmost admiration of the beauty of the scenery. They could seldom have seen the falls to greater advantage, owing to the heavy rains having swollen the Bruar to far more than its ordinary volume of water in summer weather.

BRUCEHAVEN, a harbour in the parish of Inverkeithing, adjacent to the village of Limekilns, Fifehire.

BUCKLAW, a village $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Strichen, in Aberdeenshire. It has a post-office under Mintlaw, and a station on the Buchan railway.

BRUIACH (LOCH), a lake, about 2 miles long and 1 mile broad, in the parish of Kiltarlity, upwards of 4 miles west of the church of that parish, Invernesshire. It has a small island in its middle, and abounds in trout and char.

BRUNSTANE. See **PENICUICK**.

BRUNSWARK, **BURNSWARK**, or **BIRRENSWARK**, an isolated and conspicuous hill, on the north border of the parish of Hoddam, 8 miles north of Annan, Dumfriesshire. It has an altitude of 740 feet above sea-level, and is famous for two rectangular encampments—still very entire—the formation of which is ascribed to the Romans under Agricola. There is a plan of them in Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Plate I. From this hill the great military roads diverge in every direction, through the southern parts of the kingdom. The summit of the hill commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect. On the north the view is confined, and the country barren; to the west, all the valley is washed by the Annan, and lies open from

Moffat to the Solway frith; on the east, you penetrate far into the wilds of Northumberland, about the heads of south Tyne; all the low country of Cumberland lies full before you, gradually rising from the frith, till the scene terminates in the romantic falls of Keswick, among which the lofty Skiddaw, towering pre-eminent, forces itself on your attention. The lowering Criffel, on the Scottish side, shuts up the prospect of the less level country about Dumfries. The frith of Solway adorns the middle of the plain, and greatly brightens the prospect. Appearing at first as a moderate river, it gradually spreads out to your view; in some places sending its waters far into the country, which seem detached like lakes; proceeding on, it widens along the plain, and expands to a sea. See HODDAM.

BRUNTISLAND. See BURNISLAND.

BRUNTON, a village in the parish of Criech, about 5 miles east of Newburgh, Fifeshire. Population, 90.

BRUNTON TOWER. See MARKINCH.

BRUNTWOOD (LOCH). See GALSTON.

BRYDEKIRK. See BRIDEKIRK.

BUACHAIL-ETIVE. See ARDCHATTAN.

BUCCLEUCH, an ancient parish now comprehended in the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. It is 13 miles west by south of Hawick. Buccleuch gives the title of Duke to the ancient and illustrious family of Scott. In 1663, the Duke of Monmouth, marrying Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, and assuming her name, was created Duke of Buccleuch, and the countess was at the same time created Duchess of Buccleuch. See ETTRICK.

BUCHAN, a district of Aberdeenshire, extending along the coast, from the Ythan nearly to the Deveron, a distance of above 40 miles. In length from north to south it is about 27 miles, and from west to east about 28; superficial area 450 square miles. It is divided into 21 parishes, of which 13 are in the district of Buchan Proper, sometimes called Deer; and 8 are in what is frequently called the Ellon district. The principal elevation is Mormond hill, altitude 810 feet. The prevailing rock is granite. Peterhead and Fraserburgh are the principal towns. Buchan once formed a county of itself, and an earldom which was vested in the chief of the Cummins, until their forfeiture in 1309. The modern peerage of Buchan was created in 1469, and belongs to the noble family of Erskine, whose seats are Kirkhill and Amondell in Linlithgowshire, and Dryburgh Abbey in Berwickshire. Population of Buchan in 1831, 30,475; in 1861, 41,251. Houses, 7,294.

BUCHAN (BULLERS OF). See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

BUCHANAN, a parish in the western extremity of Stirlingshire. It does not contain any post-office station, but reaches on the south-east to the near vicinity of the post-town of Drymen. It is bounded on the north by Perthshire and Loch Katrine; on the east by Perthshire and the parish of Drymen; on the south by Dumbartonshire, from which it is separated by the Endrick river; and along the whole of its western side by Loch Lomond. It has been reckoned 24 miles long, and 6 in extreme breadth. One head-branch of the Forth has its source in the upper end of this parish, in a small burn which runs down Glengui into Glendow, and by the addition of several burns in the latter glen, is considerably increased. At the lower end of the glen—which begins at the root of Benlomond, and extends 5 or 6 miles east—it is called the water of Dow, and below that the water of Duchray. See FORTH (THE). The Endrick, on the southern boundary, flows in beautiful curves through fertile haughs,

and falls into the lower part of Loch Lomond. This river, in the winter-season, when the loch is full, occasionally covers a part of the lower grounds on both sides, in the parishes of Buchanan and Kilmarnock. In 1782, its haughs were covered with water, and immediately after, there came snow and intense frost, so that in some places people walked on the ice above the standing corn. The Grampians project into this parish, and occupy a large proportion of its central and northern districts. There is one pretty high hill in the lower part of the parish called the Conic hill; but the highest elevation is Benlomond, in the upper end of the parish. See BENLOMOND. Though Loch Lomond cannot be said to belong to any one parish, yet as the parish of Buchanan extends 16 or 17 miles up the side of the loch, and several of the islands make a part of it, the greater share of the loch may be assigned to the parish of Buchanan. See LOCH LOMOND, INCH-CAILLIACH, INCH-MURRIN, INCH-FAD, INCH-CRUI, and INCH-TORR. In the lower end of the parish, on a small tributary of the Endrick, is the house of Buchanan. This place, for many centuries, belonged to Buchanan of that ilk, and was the seat of that ancient family, but was purchased in 1682 by the noble family of Montrose. It was totally destroyed by an accidental fire in January, 1850, while the Duke and family were absent. At Inversnaid, in the upper part of the parish, there was a fort built near midway between Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine; the design of which was to guard the pass between the two lochs. See INVERRNAID. In Craigrostan there are several caves known by the names of the most remarkable persons who used to frequent them. About ten-elevenths of the entire area of the parish are either waste land or upland pasture. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1841 at £10,754. Assessed property in 1860, £6,710. There is a chemical work at Balmaha. Much facility of communication is enjoyed by means of the steam-boats on Loch Lomond. Population in 1831, 787; in 1861, 705. Houses, 127.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £156 12s. 8d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The church is situated about 3 miles from the south-eastern, and 18 from the north-western boundary of the parish. It was repaired in 1828; sittings 300. The minister officiates twice a-year at Rowardennan, and once a-year at Inversnaid. There are a Society school at Salloch, and a private school at Inversnaid. This parish was formerly called Inch-Cailliach, the name of an island in Loch Lomond, on which the parish-church stood till the year 1621, when a considerable part of the parish of Luss—at that time extending on this side of the Loch—was annexed to the parish of Inch-Cailliach. Some years after this annexation, the walls of the church in Inch-Cailliach failing, and the people likewise finding it by no means convenient, especially in stormy weather, to be crossing over to the island every Sabbath, worship was performed in a church near the house of Buchanan, which was originally a chapel of ease to the parish of Luss. From this chapel—which was called the church or chapel of Buchanan—the whole united parish came by degrees to be called the parish of Buchanan.

BUCHANHAVEN, a fishing-village in the parish of Peterhead, half-a-mile north of the town of Peterhead, and within the parliamentary burgh boundaries of that town, Aberdeenshire.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory 3 miles south of Peterhead, on the east coast of Aberdeenshire. It

is the most easterly point of the Scottish mainland. A lighthouse stands on an islet in its vicinity, flashes once in every five seconds, and is seen out at sea at the distance of 16 nautical miles. See **PETERHEAD** and **BODDAM**.

BUCHANSTONE, a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 1 mile north-west of Oyne.

BUCHANTY, a small village on the river Almond, in the parish of Fowlis-Wester, Perthshire.

BUCHANY, a village $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west of Doune, in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. Population, 113.

BUCHARIN. See **BOHARM**.

BUCHLYVIE, a village on the western border of the parish of Kippen, Stirlingshire. It stands on the road from Stirling to Dumbarton, 4 miles north-north-east of Balfroon, and has a railway station $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stirling. It is a burgh of barony. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of February, on the second Tuesday of March, old style, on the 26th day of June, on the last Tuesday of July, old style, and on the 18th day of November. The village has three places of worship,—a chapel of ease, built in 1836, and containing 352 sittings,—a Free church, whose total yearly proceeds in 1865 amounted to £51 6s. 5½d.,—and an United Presbyterian church, built in 1751, and containing 554 sittings. Population, 339.

BUCK OF CABRACH. See **AUCHINDOIR**.

BUCKHAVEN, a large fishing-village with a post-office in the parish of Wemyss, 2 miles south-west of Leven, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Dysart, Fifehire. It consists of a group of cottages, apparently scattered at random over a steep ascent from the shore, and thickly interspersed with boats, oars, nets, anchors, dungsteads, and the other accompaniments of a fishing-village. With the exception of a few weavers, the inhabitants are all engaged in catching or retailing fish, and are proverbially industrious and expert at their calling. They have not a few peculiar traits of character and appearance, and are said to be descended from the crew of a Brabant vessel which was wrecked on this coast in the reign of Philip II. They were severely satirised, upwards of a century ago, in a pamphlet entitled 'History of the College of Buckhaven, or the Sayings of Wise Willie and Witty Eppie.' Defoe says respecting Buckhaven, "It is inhabited by fishermen, who are employed wholly in catching fresh fish every day in the frith, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miserable row of cottages; yet there is scarce a poor man in it; but they are in general so very clownish, that to be of the college of Buckhaven is become a proverb. Here we saw the shore of the sea covered with shrimps like a thin snow; and as you rode among them, they would rise like a kind of dust, and hop like grasshoppers, being scared by the footing of the horse. The fishermen of this town have a great many boats of all sizes, which lie upon the beach unrigged, ready to be fitted out every year for the herring-season, in which they have a very great share." The value of the boats and nets, presently belonging to this industrious colony, is supposed to exceed £20,000. An United Presbyterian congregation has been in existence here for half-a-century. The church accommodates 600, and is usually well-attended by the fishermen, excepting about seven weeks in July and August during the herring-fishery. A new pier and harbour has recently been formed here under the auspices of the Board of Fisheries. Population in 1841, 1,526; in 1861, 1,965.

BUCKHOLMSIDE, a village in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands on Gala Water,

and is a suburb of the town of Galashiels. Population in 1851, 396. See **GALASHIELS**.

BUCKIE, a large fishing-village with a post-office in the parish of Rathven, 4 miles east of Speymouth, and 5 west by south of Cullen, Banffshire. Buckie burn descends from uplands on the south side of the parish, runs about 5 miles northward, and then bisects the village just before falling into the sea. The section of the village on the west side of the burn, is called Nether Buckie, and has been a fishing-station for about two centuries; the other section is called Easter Buckie, and was probably founded a good deal later. They belong to two different proprietors,—the burn being a boundary between two estates. The village has an office of the North of Scotland Bank. Here also are a chapel of ease, containing 800 sittings; a Free church, whose total yearly proceeds in 1865 amounted to £181 16s.; an Episcopalian chapel, containing 200 sittings; and a Roman Catholic chapel, containing 400 sittings. The harbour at the village is used principally by the fishermen, but serves also in summer for the landing of coals and salt. The number of fishing-boats belonging to this place in 1842 was 117 large and 28 small. Population in 1841, 2,165; in 1861, 2,798. Houses, 526.

BUCKIE-DEN. See **LUNAN**.

BUCKLERHEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Murroes, Forfarshire.

BUCKLYVIE. See **BUCHLYVIE**.

BUCKNY (THE). See **CLUNY**.

BUDDON BURN. See **MONIFIETH**.

BUDDONNESS, the promontory on the north side of the entrance of the frith of Tay. It is in the parish of Barrie, Forfarshire. See **BARRIE** and **TAY (THE)**.

BUDDO-ROCK, a dangerous rock, in St. Andrew's bay, about 2 miles from the beach, on the east coast of Fifehire.

BUITTLE, a parish, containing the village and port of Palnackie, on the seaboard of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the south by the bay of Orchardton, and on other sides by the parishes of Rerrick, Kelton, Crossmichael, Urr, and Colvend. Castle-Douglas, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the north-western boundary, is the post-town. The length of the parish southward is about 10 miles; and the average breadth is about 3 miles. A small stream, terminating in a little estuary, forms the boundary with Rerrick; and the lower part of the river Urr, down to its mouth, forms the boundary with Colvend. The surface of the parish is unequal, but the hills are not of great height; they are covered with verdure, and most of them exhibit marks of tillage to the very top. The soil is fertile. The average rent of arable land varies from 15s. to 30s. per acre. There are 15 considerable landowners, 7 of whom are resident. Nearly 1,000 acres are under wood. The coast abounds with fish of all kinds. Rock crystal, talc, and spar, are frequently met with; iron-ore is plentiful; and granite has been extensively quarried. Buittle-castle, on the west side of the Urr, is a considerable ruin; the ditches and vaults which still remain show it to have been a place of great extent and strength. When Galloway was an independent state, this was a considerable fortress; and it seems to have been the favourite residence of John Baliol. After belonging to the Baliols, the Cummings, and the Douglasses, it appears to have become the property of the Lennoxes of Caillie. It now belongs to Murray of Broughton, the representative of the Caillie family. There is a vitrified fort on the top of one of the hills. Population in 1831, 1,000; in 1861, 1,165. Houses, 193. Assessed property in 1860, £9,020.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £231 6s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £312 2s. 5d. There are two parochial schools, the masters of which have conjointly a salary of £69 17s. 6d., with about £25 fees. The church was built in 1819, and contains 400 sittings. The former church was a very ancient building, and now forms a picturesque ivy-clad ruin. There is one private school.

BULAY (THE GREATER and the LESSER), two islets about 2 miles off the southern coast of Skye.

BULLERS-BUCHAN, a small fishing village in the vicinity of the Bullers of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. Slain's Castle is in the neighbourhood. Population of the village, 91.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, a singular group of rocks and sea-caves, in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire. "Upon these rocks—those of Dun Buy—there was nothing that could long detain attention," says Dr. Johnson, "and we soon turned our eyes to the Buller, or Bouillior of Buchan, which no man can see with indifference who has either sense of danger or delight in rarity. It is a rock perpendicularly tubulated, united on one side with a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height above the main sea. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulf of water, which flows into the cavity through a breach made in the lower part of the enclosing rock. It has the appearance of a vast well bordered with a wall. The edge of the Buller is not wide, and to those that walk round, appears very narrow. He that ventures to look downwards, sees that if his foot should slip, he must fall from his dreadful elevation upon stones on one side, or into the water on the other. We, however, went round, and were glad when the circuit was completed. When we came down to the sea, we saw some boats and rowers, and resolved to explore the Buller at the bottom. We entered the arch which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place which—though we could not think ourselves in danger—we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The basin in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps 30 yards in diameter. We were enclosed by a natural wall rising steep on every side to a height which produced the idea of insurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom: round us was a perpendicular rock,—above us the distant sky,—and below an unknown profundity of water. If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan. But terror without danger is only one of the sports of fancy,—a voluntary agitation of the mind that is permitted no longer than it pleases. We were soon at leisure to examine the place with minute inspection, and found many cavities, which, as the watermen told us, went backward to a depth which they had never explored. Their extent we had not time to try; they are said to serve different purposes. Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations, and smugglers make them store-houses for clandestine merchandise. It is hardly to be doubted but the pirates of ancient times often used them as magazines of arms or repositories of plunder. To the little vessels used by the Northern rowers, the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies; the entrance might have been stopped, or guarded with little difficulty, and though the vessels that were stationed within would have been battered with stones showered on them from above, yet the crews would have lain safe in the caverns."

BULLION'S WELL. See ECCLESMACHAN.

BUNAVOULINS, a post-office station, subordinate to Oban, Argyllshire.

BUNAWA, a village with a post-office on the western verge of the parish of Glenorchy, Argyllshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Awe, immediately above its entrance into Loch Etive, 13 miles north-west of Dalmailly, and about the same distance east of Oban. Here are the extensive iron works of the Lorn Furnace Company, which give employment, at some seasons of the year, to nearly 600 persons. See ARDCHATTAN. A ferry is here maintained across Loch Etive.

BUNCHREW, a station on the Highland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Inverness.

BUNDALLOCH, a fishing village on the north-east shore of Lochlong, contiguous to the fishing-village of Dornie, in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire. Both villages have a stirring character; and Dornie contains a few good houses. A well-regulated ferry maintains easy communication across Lochlong with the parish and post-station of Lochalsh. Population of Bundaloch and Dornie in 1851, 510.

BUNESS, a post-office station in the island of Unst, Shetland. See UNST.

BUNESSAN. See BONESSAN.

BUNKLE AND PRESTON, an united parish in Berwickshire, bounded by Abbey St. Bathans, Coldingham, Chirnside, Edrom, Dunse, and Longformacus. Its post-town is Dunse, situated about 2 miles from the southern boundary. Measured from near East Brockholes to the paper-mill below Chirnside mill, the parish is about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from north-west to south-east; and its greatest admeasurement from east to west is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its general outline is triangular. Bunkle Edge, a southern ridge of the Lammermoor range, runs along the north-western side of the triangle, and rises to the height of about 700 feet in some points. From the south-eastern side of this ridge a number of small streams descend to Chirnside burn, a tributary of the Whitadder, which latter stream skirts the parish on the south-west and south. Copper has been wrought on the farm of Hordweel, sometimes with profit, and at other times with loss. The superficial area of the parish is 8,900 Scots acres, of which about 6,600 are arable. The rental is about £9,000. There are 9 landowners. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £16,165. Assessed property in 1860, £9,934. The chief antiquity is **BILLY CASTLE**: which see. Population in 1831, 748; in 1861, 756. Houses, 135.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Lord Douglas. Stipend, £279 15s. 1d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £55, with about £26 fees. The church was built in 1820, and contains 400 sittings.

BURDIEHOUSE, a hamlet in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire. It stands on a burn of its own name, and on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Edinburgh. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Bordeaux-House, and to have originated either with Queen Mary's French attendants in 1561, or with Protestant refugees from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. This place is celebrated for its limekilns, which manufacture about 15,000 bolls of lime annually. There is an immense deposit of limestone rock here, which has attracted much attention from geologists, on account of the fossil remains contained in it. In 1833, a quantity of the bones, teeth, scales, and apparently part of the muscles of what was conjectured to have been a huge species of reptile were discovered here: the scales retaining their lustre,

and the bones their laminated and porous appearance. These formed the subject of several communications to the Royal society of Edinburgh, by Dr. Hibbert, who, in his earlier papers, described them as remains of reptiles. In 1834, at the meeting of the British association in Edinburgh, these fossils—which by this time had excited great interest amongst naturalists—were shown to M. Agassiz. This gentleman immediately doubted their reptilian character, and advanced the opinion that they belonged to fishes,—to that family of fishes of Ganoid order which he had denominated Sauroid, from their numerous affinities to the Saurian reptiles, and which have for their living type or representative the Lepidosteus. But of the truth or fallacy of this opinion no positive evidence could be adduced, for the scales and the teeth had never yet been found at Burdiehouse in connexion. A few days afterwards, M. Agassiz, in company with Professor Buckland, visited the Leeds museum, where he found some fine fossils presenting the same scales and the same teeth as those of Burdiehouse, conjoined in the same individual. It is therefore no longer a conjecture that they might belong to the same animal. And in these self-same specimens we have the hyoid and branchiostic apparatus of bones (a series of bones connected with the gills, an indubitable character of fishes); it is therefore no longer a conjecture that the Burdiehouse fossils were the remains of fishes and not of reptiles. Thus was dissipated the illusion founded on the Burdiehouse fossils that Saurian reptiles existed in the carboniferous era. To this animal M. Agassiz assigned the name of *Megalichthys*.

BURDIEHOUSE BURN, a rivulet of Edinburghshire, which rises on the northern shoulders of the Pentland Hills in the parish of Colinton, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Burdiehouse, and 5 miles thence north-eastward to the frith of Forth between Joppa and Fisherrow.

BURG. See **KILFINICHEN**.

BURGEE. See **RAFFORD**.

BURGH-HEAD, a promontory and a village, with a sea-port and post-office, in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire, 8 miles north-west of Elgin, and 18 miles, by sea, east of Cromarty. The promontory projects north-westward about three-fourths of a mile from the adjacent coast-line, rising at first with a very slight ascent from the contiguous low country, but terminating in a round hill which attains an altitude of 80 feet or upwards above sea-level, and has a precipitous and rocky sea-front. There are on this hill vestiges of an ancient fortification which was long supposed to have been a Danish burgh, but was proved, between 40 and 50 years ago, by the discovery of a Roman bath and a Roman piece of sculpture, to have been Roman; and it seems highly probable that this promontory is the *Ultima Ptoeron* mentioned by Richard of Cirencester. The village stands on the south-west slope of the promontory. It is laid out on a regular plan, and the houses are substantially built of freestone, and slated. It is the principal herring-fishing station in Moray. There is also a salmon-fishery here. The harbour consists of a basin about 200 yards long and 50 yards wide, the entrance fronting westward or towards Cromarty. This basin or artificial harbour, was completed in the summer of 1809, and has been found very useful, especially as a station for passage-vessels which keep up a communication with the Little Ferry in Sutherland, distant about nine leagues. Trading-vessels also ply to distant ports, and the Leith and Inverness steamers call here. The village is much frequented in summer as a watering-place; it com-

municates with the Highland railway by a branch to it at Alves, and it has a suit of baths, an excellent inn, a public reading-room, commodious and comfortable lodging-houses, and healthy, agreeable sea-walks. It has also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with the former in 1865 was £209 19s 2½d. Population of the village, 1,099.

BURGH-HEAD, in Wigtonshire. See **BOROUGH-HEAD**.

BURLEIGH CASTLE, an ancient edifice about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-east of the village of Milnathort, in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. It is now incorporated with the out-buildings of a farm-stead; but a great part of the exterior walls is still entire. It seems to have originally formed a square, surrounded by a wall and ditch. The western side of this square, consisting of two towers, and an intervening curtain and gateway, still remain. The tower on the north-west angle is a large square building: that on the south-west is of a circular form, and seems to be the most modern structure of the whole. The castle was at one period surrounded with fine old trees, of which a few still linger in the immediate vicinity of the ruins, but exhibit the ravages of decay and age. At the distance of about 20 feet from the west wall of the north-western tower, there stood till recently a large hollow ash, in which Robert, only son of the 4th Lord Burleigh, found shelter and concealment, in 1707, while an outlaw for the murder of the schoolmaster of Aberdeen. After the death of his father, this hot-headed youth engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and the title was in consequence attainted. Historical notices concerning Burleigh are very scanty. Sibbald tells us that the laird of Burghly was heritable crowner of Fife under Queen Mary; and that James Balfour of Burghly was clerk-register in 1565–6–7, and president of the session in 1567. Sir James Balfour informs us that James II., ‘*Anno nono regni sui*,’ gave the castle and barony of Burleigh, ‘*in liberam baroniam Johanni de Balfour de Balgarvie, militi*,’ and that James VI. honoured Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, son to Sir James Balfour of Montquhanny, clerk-register, and to Margaret Balfour, heiress of Burleigh, by letters patent, bearing date at Royston, in England, 7th August, 1606, with the title of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, he being then his ambassador to the Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Lorraine. In 1644, Lord Burleigh seems to have been president of the Scottish parliament and a general of the forces. He was defeated by the Marquis of Montrose, near Aberdeen, on September 12th, 1644. He was, also, one of the committee of parliament attached to the army under General Baillie, which lost the bloody field of Kilsyth, through the dissensions of its leaders. This army was encamped near Burleigh, some time previous to that disastrous day. [See Wishart’s Wars of Montrose, and Principal Baillie’s interesting Letters and Journals of Affairs, between 1637 and 1662].—About ninety years ago the castle and lands of Burleigh were purchased by General Irwin, and afterwards sold to Thomas Graham, Esq. of Kinross and Burleigh.—About a mile north of Lochleven, in this neighbourhood, are several remarkable hollows, which, from their shape, have been denominated the Ships of Burleigh. One of these is distinguished by the designation of Lady Burleigh’s jointure, and tradition thus relates its story. A Lord Burleigh, it seems, had obtained in marriage a lady less enamoured than provident. Her applications for an ample settlement becoming somewhat teasing, his lordship, in rather an angry mood, desired her to attend him early next

day, when he would take her to a field not half-a-mile distant from the castle, and there settle upon her all the lands within her view. Avarice is often credulous, and it was so in this instance. The lady walked forth with elated expectations; but when, from a level road, descending a gentle slope, she was told to look round her, she beheld, with disappointed emotion, only a verdant circle of about 50 yards in diameter, finely horizoned with a lofty cope of azure. Additional interest is given to this place by its wholly consisting of arable land, and by the romantic appearance of the mountains, as they sink in the distance, while you descend the sloping sides of the dell.

BURLY-GATE. See **LARGS**.

BURNBANK, a fishing village in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire. It has a small harbour, but only 3 or 4 boats.

BURNBRIDGE, a village in the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire.

BURNES, a parish in the island of Sanda, Orkney. It comprises the north-west limb of the island, and is ecclesiastically united to the parish of Cross. See **SANDA** and **CROSS**. A curious tumulus, described in the 1st vol. of the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, was discovered here in 1824. Population in 1831, 440; in 1861, 532. Houses, 83.

BURNES (Loch), a lake of limpid water in the north of the island of Westray, Orkney.

BURNFOOT, a small harbour in the parish of Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire. See **ABBEY-BURN** and **RERRICK**.

BURNFOOT, a small harbour in the parish of Old Luce, at the head of Luce Bay, within 2 miles of the village of Glenluce, Wigtonshire. It accommodates only small vessels of less than 60 or 70 tons burden.

BURNHAVEN, a fishing village, near the mouth of the burn of Invernietie, on the north side of the bay of Sandford, in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. It is quite modern, and was erected by George Mudie, Esq. of Meethill, who also at the cost of about £300 constructed a landing place for the fishing-boats. Population, about 120.

BURNHEAD, a small village in the parish of Penpont, Dumfriesshire. It stands within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the Nith and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Thornhill, on the road from that town to Minihive. Here is an United Presbyterian church, which was erected in the year 1800, and contains 700 sittings.

BURNHOUSE, a new village in the parish of Beith, on the road from the town of Beith to Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

BURNMOUTH, a fishing village, at the bottom of a steep ravine, in the parish of Ayton, Berwickshire. It has a station on the North British railway.

BURNS, a hamlet in the Milton section of the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire.

BURNSIDE, a village in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire. It is of quite recent origin, and is situated a little south-west of the village of Kettle, and may be regarded as a suburb of it. Population in 1851, about 200.

BURNSIDE AND ROADSIDE, two mutually contiguous villages, forming jointly a line of cottages along the Montrose and Aberdeen highway, a short distance west of the kirktown of St. Cyrus, in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. Population 105.

BURNSIDE OF TORRICH, a new neat hamlet, on the estate of Mr. Mackintosh, in the parish of Nairn, Nairnshire.

BURNWARK. See **BRUNSWARK**.

BURNTISLAND, a parish containing a town of its own name on the south coast of Fifeshire. It

lies opposite Granton; and is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Kinghorn and Aberdour. It was anciently called Western Kinghorn, but eventually took the name of the town; and this was anciently called Bartland or Bertiland,—the modern name Burntisland being a corruption. The parish is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from north to south, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad; and it contains about 2,900 imperial acres,—of which 90 are under wood, and between 400 and 500 are in pasture. A plain extends inward from the sea about half-a-mile, when the ground becomes abruptly and boldly hilly, and the soil of inferior quality. There are about 3 miles of coast. To the westward of the town, the shore is rocky; to the eastward, it is sandy. In the sands are excellent beds of cockles and other shell-fish. The hills on the north exhibit marks of volcanic fire. Dunearn is very like an extinguished volcano, the crater of which has been converted into a small lake. This hill rises to the height of 695 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive and very gorgeous prospect. On the north side of the hills are basaltic columns; and on their tops are cairns and tumuli of great size. The country around Burntisland is chiefly composed of floetz rocks and alluvial strata. There is a quarry of excellent freestone; and a great extent of the parish abounds in limestone of the very best quality, in which curious fossils occur resembling those described in our article **BURDIEHOUSE**. Starlilyburn, on the western boundary, produces beautiful specimens of stalactites, and incrustations of moss and wood; and it falls over a high rock amid luxuriant foliage, into the sea, making a finely picturesque cascade. There are twelve principal landowners; three of whom are resident in the handsome seats of Colinswell, Newbigging, and Grange. A sandy downs called the links lies on the east side of the town; and Craigholm, near the extremity of this, was for some years the summer residence of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers. Rossend Castle, situated on an eminence at the west end of the town, surrounded by plantations, and overhanging the harbour, was built in the 15th century by Durie of Durie, and has passed through the hands of many different proprietors. It was long a military strength, and belonged at one time to Kirkcaldy of Grange, and served at another as the head-quarters of the armed Covenanters of the circumjacent country; but has been much altered by modern additions; and now forms a striking feature in the rich scenery of the district. The ruins of a fortalice, called Knockdovie, stand on a rising-ground at Stenhouse in the north-west part of the parish. The ruins of the original parish church, bearing marks of great antiquity, stand at the village of Kirkton; and around them is a small burying-ground. There is an extensive distillery at Grange, about half a mile north of the town, and there are two corn-mills in the vicinity of the town,—one of them driven by the sea. The mill-dam, in this latter case, is a rare object of its class in Scotland—or perhaps the only one—and might be advantageously imitated in some low coast districts where there is a deficiency of fresh water power. It has been proposed also as a reservoir for cargoes of living fish, with the view of maintaining a regular supply of fresh fish during stress of weather. The following is a description of it:—"A quarter of a mile west from Burntisland Harbour, there is a creek verging inland from Rossend Point, in an east-north-east direction. The creek is a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth at its entrance, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length. Exactly about the middle of it there is a stone wall 12 feet in height and 9 feet broad, built

right across the creek, dividing it into two compartments. At two different parts of the wall, and 7 feet from the bottom, there are flood-gates 14 feet square. When the flood tide rises up to the gates, which are hung by strong hinges from the up-part, the sea presses them open and rushes through with great impetuosity, filling that part of the creek above the wall until it is level with high water mark. When the tide begins to ebb, the gates are shut by the pressure of the water within the wall trying to escape. During spring tides the ebb recedes to the entrance of the creek, so that that part of the creek inside of the wall, and which is the dam, retains water 5 or 6 feet deep, whilst the outer part of the creek towards the sea is empty. The sluice where the water passes through that drives the mill-wheel, which is at the southern extremity of the wall, is 6 feet broad, and is in general hove up about 18 inches. The sluice is about level with the cell of the flood gates. When the ebb tide has fallen 30 inches below the sluice, the mill-wheel, which is undershot, can then be set agoing. At this time of tide, should the flood have been high, there is 5 or 6 feet water above the sluice over all the extent of the dam, which is 12 acres, being more water than is sufficient to keep the mill going until the tide again comes in. Of course the mill cannot be worked during the interval the tide is in contact with the wheel, which is about 6 hours out of every 12." Population of the Kirkton of Burntisland in 1841, 251. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,366; in 1861, 3,670. Houses, 447. Assessed property in 1865, £15,278 16s. 4d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £185 17s. 4d.; glebe, £50. Unappropriated teinds, £70 19s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £26. The parochial school is also the burgh school. The parish church was built in 1592, and contains 900 sittings. The other places of worship are a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and an Episcopalian chapel. Attendance at the Free church, 450; yearly sum raised in 1865, £526 19s. Attendance at the United Presbyterian church, from 460 to 500; at the Episcopal church, about 30. There are six private schools.

THE TOWN OF BURNTISLAND is a post-town, a seaport, and a royal burgh. It stands on the road from Kirkcaldy to Inverkeithing, and at the Fifeshire terminus of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, 2½ miles west-south-west of Kinghorn, 3 east by north of Aberdeen, 4½ north of Granton, and 5½ north-north-west of Leith. It is finely situated on a peninsula, screened on the north by hills in the form of an amphitheatre, which shelter the harbour. It consists principally of two streets running parallel to each other, and terminated by the harbour on the west, but contains also some lanes. On the east are some handsome cottages for sea-bathers. The chief street is broad and spacious, and contains a number of respectable buildings. The town was fortified during the reign of Charles I., and part of the wall and east port still remain. Rossend Castle, noticed in our account of the parish, is a conspicuous object. The parish church is a substantial structure, said to have been built on the model of one of the churches of Amsterdam, and is surmounted by a dumpy unsymmetrical tower. The jail is small and incommodious, but is seldom used.

The most prominent structures of the town are those connected with the harbour and the railway. The harbour—anciently called *Portus Gratie*—is the best on the frith of Forth, being large, easily entered, and well-sheltered. Connected with it is a large dry dock, having 16½ feet water at spring-

tides, wherein a Russian ship of 1,000 tons was repaired in 1809, and also a frigate of 32 guns. Government granted £11,000 towards the improvement of the port, under the direction of trustees, and for improving the ferry betwixt this and Leith. The Duke of Buccleugh and Sir John Gladstone recently obtained an exclusive right of ferry to and from Burntisland and the southern shore of the frith, secured to them for a period of twenty-seven years, on condition of their constructing a good and efficient low-water pier capable of being used at all times of the tide by sufficient steam ferry-boats, and of maintaining three such boats for the purposes of the ferry. On Burntisland being adopted as the terminus of the railway, measures were devised for improving the harbour by forming a breakwater, by extending the east pier, and by increasing the depth of the water between the pier heads. The buildings of the railway terminus adjoin the new pier, and combine elegance of architecture with commodiousness of arrangement. Part of the railway near this passes through deep and extensive rock-cuts; and part passes over a beach which was formerly devoted to sea-bathing, and compensates for its encroachment on this by handsome staircases down to the water, and by archways for the tide. A little way down the line are a number of commodious erections which are used as a carriage and engine depot. On the east pier of the harbour is a fixed light, which is seen 7 miles off in clear weather; and in the vicinity of the railway terminus is the Forth Hotel,—a handsome edifice with all the convenience of a city establishment.

Before the Union, Burntisland had a good extensive commerce; and, in the 17th century, it carried on a considerable traffic with Holland. Tucker, however, gives a description of the place and its vicinity, which leads to the conclusion that the extent of the trade formerly belonging to it has, in the common accounts, been over-rated, by attributing to it alone what belonged to all the little ports on the coast of Fifeshire. "The trade of these ports inwards," says he, "is from Norway, the East country, and sometimes from France with wines; and outwards with coals and salt, at all times very small and worth little; for although this be the bounds of one of the best and richest counties of Scotland, yet the goodness and riches of the country arising more from the goodness and fertility of soil and lands than from any traffic, hath made it the residence and seat of many of the gentry of that nation, who have wholly driven out all but their tenants and peasants, even to the shore side." At that period, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Leven, Ely, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther, Crail, St. Andrews, and South Ferry were all counted as members of the head-port of Burntisland; and the tonnage of the whole was estimated at 1,291 tons, divided over 46 vessels. After the Union, the trade of Burntisland fell off, and little business of any kind was done for a long period; subsequently it again increased; but for some time back it may be considered as nearly stationary. Fewer vessels than formerly resort to the harbour as a place of shelter, probably owing to the improvement of the other harbours on the coast, and to the custom of ships running up to the Hope—a roadstead higher up the frith—in preference to taking a harbour during a storm, or while otherwise detained, to save the harbour-dues. This place was the principal rendezvous for the herring-fishery until the northern fishing-stations were opened; but cooperage and curing of herrings are now the chief branch of business here, and most of the boats employed belong to other ports of the frith. In some recent years,

there have been annually cured here, from 16,000 to 18,000 barrels of herrings. Shipbuilding is carried on to a small extent. There is a large recent foundry at the side of the links. The town has a branch office of the National bank. It has also a subscription library, a parochial library, a golf club, a total abstinence society, and some charitable funds. A fair is held on the 10th day of July. Ample communication is enjoyed by means of frequent regular ferries to Granton, and by means of the railway trains.

The town of Bertiland, or Bryntiland, belonged anciently to the abbey of Dunfermline, and was exchanged by James V., in 1541, for some lands in the neighbourhood, that he might erect it into a royal burgh. It was proclaimed as such in 1568; but a charter of erection was granted in 1541. In 1587 the different grants and charters in favour of the burgh were ratified, with consent of parliament. A charter *de novodamus* was granted by Charles I. in 1632, and ratified in 1633. The municipal constituency was only 21 in 1839, being just equal to the number of councillors under the new municipal act; in 1865, it was 118. The revenue, in 1811, was about £300; in 1838-9, £364; in 1864-5, £578. The property of the burgh consists of the three hills, the links, about an acre of arable land, the schoolhouse, town-house, and flesh-market, with some houses and fens. The debt, in 1834, was £4,150. The amount of cess annually raised varies from £11 to £12 on land, and £4 to £5 on trade. The burgh joins with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1852 was 72; in 1865, 143. The town has been well supplied with excellent water since 1803. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,572; in 1861, 2,595. Houses, 272. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,143. Houses, 346.

Agricola, the Roman general, on crossing the Forth into Fifeshire, is thought by some to have landed at Burntisland. The General Assembly met here in 1601, when James VI. attended, and reswore the solemn league and covenant. The inhabitants of Burntisland were zealous Covenanters, and made a powerful stand against Cromwell; and when at length compelled to surrender their town to that general, they exacted from him the stipulation that he would repair its streets and harbour, which he faithfully fulfilled. In 1715, the Earl of Mar's forces occupied this town. In 1746, a large body of Hessians were encamped here. Burntisland gave the title—now extinct—of Baron to the family of Wemyss.

BURNTSHIELDS. See **KILBARCHAN.**

BURRA, a parish in Shetland, comprising the islands of House, Burra, Hevera, and Papa, and united to the parishes of Bressay and Quarff. See **BRESSAY.** House and Burra are sometimes called respectively East Burra and West Burra. The former lies about half-a-mile from Quarff, and the latter about half-a-mile from the former; but in one place they approach so near each other as to be connected by a rude timber bridge. They have rocky shores, and consist generally of two hilly ridges from half-a-mile to a mile in breadth, and respectively 5 and 6 miles in length; but House terminates on the south in a long grassy peninsula. Population of these two islands, 602.

BURRA FIRTH. See **SHETLAND** and **UNST.**

BURRAVOE, a bay, a post-office station, and the seat of a presbytery, at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Yell, Shetland.

BURRAY, a parish in Orkney, comprising the islands of Burray, Hunda, and Glenisholm, and united

to the parish of South Ronaldshay. See **RONALDSHAY.** The island of Burray lies between South Ronaldshay and Mainland, and is separated from the former by Water Sound, a ferry of about a mile in breadth. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from east to west, and has an extreme breadth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but a mean breadth of only about 1 mile. Its rocks are sandstone, sand-flag, and schistose clay. The chief employment of its inhabitants is fishing. Population in 1831, 357; in 1861, 657. Houses, 101.

BURRELTON, a village with a post-office, in the parish of Cargill, on the eastern border of Perthshire. Here is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £84 11d. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday of July and of November. The Scottish Midland Junction railway passes in the vicinity. Population, 459.

BURROW-HEAD. See **BOROUGH-HEAD.**

BURROW-MOOR. See **BOROUGH-MOOR.**

BURWICK, a post-office station subordinate to Kirkwall, Orkney.

BUSBY, a manufacturing village, with a post-office, partly in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, but chiefly in the parish of Mearns, Renfrewshire. It stands on the White Cart, 6 miles south by west of Glasgow. Its chief means of support are a cotton-mill and a print-field. But there is a rich mineral field around it. The cotton-mill is in the Renfrewshire section, and has been in operation since the year 1780. There is an United Presbyterian meeting-house in the village, built in 1836, and containing 400 sittings. Population in 1861 of the Renfrewshire portion of the village 1,337; of the entire village, 1,778.

BUSH, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen.

BUSHYHILL, a village in the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Most of the inhabitants are weavers, labourers, and small dealers. Population 393.

BUTE, an island in the frith of Clyde, constituting a prominent part of Buteshire. It is separated from Cowal in Argyshire, by a very narrow channel called the **KYLES OF BUTE**: see that article. It extends in length about 16 miles, and is from 3 to 5 in breadth. The general direction is from south-east to north-west. The northern parts are rocky and barren, but the southern extremity is fertile, well-cultivated, and enclosed. The coast is rocky, and indented with bays, several of which form safe harbours. The bays of Rothesay, Kames, and Kilchattan, indent the eastern shore; those of Stravannan, Scalpsie, Ettrick, and Kilmichael, the western. Stravannan bay, and that of Kilchattan, run so far in as to make the south end of Bute an oval peninsula, in the centre of which rises Mount Blain, a hill whence a noble prospect may be enjoyed. The intervening space is a low sandy plain; and there is another low plain between Kames bay and Ettrick bay. Near the middle of the island are several small sheets of water, viz. Lochs Fad, Ascog, Quen, and Auchenteery. The first of these is the most extensive and the most interesting. See **FAD (LOCH).** Pike, perch, and trout, are found in most of them. Mount Stewart, the fine seat of the Marquis of Bute, is situated on the coast, about 4 miles south-east of Rothesay. See **MOUNT STEWART.** Port Bannatyne, on the bay of Kames, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Rothesay, is a pleasant village, much frequented as a bathing-place. See **PORT BANNATYNE.** A little to the north of it is Kames' castle, long a seat of the Bannatynes. At Wester Kames stands another castle, formerly belonging to the Spences. At Ascog, north of Mount Stewart, was also a castle, destroyed about the year 1646 by the Marquis of Ar-

gyle. Other interesting antiquities are described in the articles *ROTHESAY*, *DUNGYLE*, and *BLANE'S (St.) CHAPEL*; and the first of these articles describes also *Rothsay*, which is the county town of Buteshire.

The climate of Bute, though rather damp, is mild and salubrious. The mean temperature from 1826 to 1835 inclusive was 50°. The annual quantity of rain is from 35 to 40 inches. The soil of a great part of the island is favourable for agriculture. The northern division consists of primary rocks—micaceous schist, clay slate, chlorite schist, and greywacke, often traversed by trap and quartz veins. The central division is chiefly composed of sandstone, and the land is low and undulating. The southern district consists of a ridgy group of hills, terminating in the promontory of Garroch Head, and consists wholly of trap rock. The intermediate valleys afford evidence in their coralline sand, clay, and sand abraded from the rocks of the secondary strata, and vegetable matter, as well as in their remarkable flatness and lowness, that the sea has flowed through them at no remote geological period. Bute is therefore connected geologically with Argyleshire, by the primary rocks on the north, and with Ayrshire by the secondary strata of the south. Bute is ecclesiastically divided into the parishes of North Bute, *Rothsay*, and *Kingarth*. It gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland, and Marquis in the peerage of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the family of Stewart, who is proprietor of greater part of the island, and whose seats, besides Mount Stewart, are *Dumfries-House* in Ayrshire, and *Cardiff Castle* in Wales. The earldom was created in 1703, and the marquise in 1796. Population of the island in 1831, 6,830; in 1861, 9,483. Houses, 985.

The western islands of Scotland, and the islands of Man, Shetland, and Orkney, appear to have been frequently infested by armies of Scandinavians, from the year 738 till about the year 875, when those islands fell under the dominion of Norway, to which they in general remained subject, with little interruption, for many ages. Bute and its neighbouring islands formed a subject of frequent dispute between the Scots and the Norwegians, if not during the whole time that the power of the latter subsisted in these countries, yet for a long period before the *Ebuda* or Western isles were ceded to the Crown of Scotland. By their situation, so near the heart of the Scottish kingdom, descents could be made from them by the one power upon the territories of the other. They were, in this view, more particularly important to the Norwegians; as they could, from hence, more easily annoy the Scots, than from any other place where they had a regular established footing. Accordingly, it appears from monuments whereof vestiges can still be traced out, that great solicitude was shown to defend the island of Bute. The castle of *Rothsay* was a stronghold of such antiquity that neither record nor tradition seem even to offer a conjecture as to the time of its original erection. Malcolm II. made a grant of Bute sometime before the year 1093, to Walter, the first Lord-high-steward, who gave it to a younger son, with whom and his posterity it remained about a century, when it was re-annexed to the patrimony of the Lord-high-steward, by the intermarriage of Alexander Stewart, with Jean, daughter and heiress of James, Lord of Bute. In 1228, Husbec, or Ospac, the feudatory King of the Isles, laid siege to the castle of *Rothsay*; but, being bravely repulsed, was killed in the course of the enterprise, and his people were obliged to retire after suffering a considerable diminution of their number. Olave, his successor, procured from the Norwegian monarch a fleet and army, wherewith he proceeded against

Dungad, who had set himself up as a competitor in the Isles, and having seized upon his person at *Kiarara*, near the sound of Mull, he from thence came to Bute with 80 ships, and laid siege to *Rothsay* castle. The garrison defended it bravely; and, by various methods, destroyed about 300 of the besiegers; but the force of the Norwegians and islanders was so great, that, after persevering some time, they took the castle by sapping, and found in it a rich booty. How long after this Bute remained subject to the Norwegians is not precisely known. When Haco of Norway invaded Scotland in 1263, this and the other islands in the firth of Clyde were in the hands of the Scots. These isles he reduced; but being defeated at *Largs*, the whole Western isles were soon afterwards ceded to Alexander III., King of Scotland. In the fatal battle fought at *Falkirk* betwixt the English and Scots, in 1298, the men of Buteshire—known at that time by the name of the Lord-high-steward's *Brandanes*—served under Sir John Stewart, where they were almost wholly cut off with their valiant leader. Edward of England having obtained possession of Bute, kept it until 1312; when Robert Bruce took the castle of *Rothsay*, and recovered the island. Thither Edward Baliol came in person, anno 1334, took the castle, and strengthened its fortifications. It was, however, soon retaken by the faithful *Brandanes* of the Lord-high-steward, and this was one of those occurrences which first gave a favourable turn to the affairs of King Robert Bruce. Next year the King of England took an opportunity of repaying the *Brandanes* with usury, the ills they had done him. With a view to the extending and securing his conquests in Scotland, he fitted out a fleet from Ireland, consisting of 56 ships. The most signal service, however, which they did, was to lay waste Bute and Arran. On the death of David Bruce, in February, 1371, he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert, the Lord-high-steward, afterwards King Robert II., from whom the noble family of Bute is lineally descended. Robert III., son to the former, fixed his residence in the castle of *Rothsay* during the latter part of his life, and died there on the 29th of March, 1406. James V. had also resolved to make this place a residence, and took some steps towards putting the castle into proper order for his accommodation; but the troubles of his reign, and his death, which happened at an early period of his days, prevented this place from again becoming a royal residence. The island suffered much afterwards from factions which disturbed the public peace, or from the inroads of neighbouring clans. Cromwell in his time garrisoned the castle of *Rothsay*; and to this island the unfortunate Archibald, Earl of Argyre, came with his army in May, 1685, when he had engaged in concert with the Duke of Monmouth to invade the kingdom. The Earl brought with him from Holland three small ships laden with arms for 5,000 men, 500 barrels of gunpowder, a number of cannon, and other implements of war. He ordered his ships and military stores to an old castle which stood on the small rock of *Eilan-greg*, near the mouth of Loch Riddan, opposite to the north end of Bute. There he deposited his spare arms and ammunition under the protection of his ships and the garrison of 180 men. At this time the inhabitants of Bute were plundered of almost their whole moveable property. After Argyre had been about ten days in Bute, having received notice that a great body of forces, with three ships of war and some frigates, were coming to attack him, he hastily retreated. The naval armament arrived, and proceeded on the 15th of June to Loch Riddan, where the Earl's frigates immediately struck to them and

the castle also surrendered. After removing the arms and stores into the King's ships, the naval commander caused the castle to be blown up. The Earl's army, after leaving Bute, thought only how to get to their respective homes. Argyle himself was taken prisoner at Inchinnan on the 17th of June, and being conveyed to Edinburgh, was there beheaded. Soon after, a brother of Argyle's surprised the castle, and burnt it.

The name Brandanes, it has already been hinted, was given by some ancient writers to the natives of Bute. Thus Wyntoun, speaking of the disastrous battle of Falkirk, says:

The Scottis thare slayne war in that stoure.
Thare Jhon Stewart a-pon fute,
Wyth hym the *Brandanis* thare of Bute,
And the gentil-men of Fyfe
Wyth Makduff, thare tynt the lyf.
Cranyik, B. viii. c. 15, v. 44.

This might almost seem a translation of the language of Arnold Blair, chaplain to William Wallace. "Inter quos de numero nobilium valentissimus miles Dominus Johannes Senescallus, cum suis *Brandanis*, et Comes de Fyfe Macduffe, cum ejusdem incolis, penitus sunt extincti." [Relationes A. Blair, p. 2.]—"In this unfortunate battle were slain, on the Scottish side, John Stewart of Bute, with his *Brandans*; for so they name them that are taken up to serve in the wars for the Stewart's lands." [Comment. in Relationes, p. 36.] The term has also been extended to the inhabitants of the isle of Arran. "*Brandani*,—ita enim ea ætate incolæ Arain et Boitæ insularum vulgo vocabantur." [Boeth. Hist. Fol. 330.] The term has been understood as denoting the military tenants holding of the Great-steward. Of these 1,200 are said to have followed Sir John Stewart to the battle of Falkirk. Bowyer denominates the *Brandani de Botha*, or Brandanes of Bute, "*nativi homines domini sui Roberti Stewart*;" and quotes some monkish Latin rhymes, composed in honour of these faithful adherents:—

Tales *Brandani* rex cœli suscipe sanos;
Ex quibus ornantur, &c.

Still we find nothing as to the reason of the name. The only probable conjecture we have met with is that of the accurate D. Macpherson:—"The people of Bute, and, I believe also of Arran, perhaps so called in honour of St. Brendan, who seems to have given his name to the kyle between Arran and Kintyre." This *Brandan*, or, as the name is more commonly written, *Brendan*, was a companion of St. Columba, who held him in great veneration for his piety. He died A. D. 577. The parish of Kilbrandon, in Lorn, seems to retain his name. It is probable, that the inhabitants of Bute and Arran might be thus denominated, from the idea that they were peculiarly under the guardianship of St. Brendan. Were we assured of the sufficiency of the authority, on the ground of which the learned Camden has asserted that this worthy had his cell in Bute, we could not well hesitate as to the origin of the appellation.

BUTE (KYLES OF). See KYLES OF BUTE.

BUTE (NORTH), a recently constituted parish in the island of Bute. It comprises the northern part of the island, and was disjoined wholly from the parish of Rothesay. A description of it will afterwards be given as if it still constituted part of that parish. See the article ROTHESAY. Population of the parish of North Bute in 1861, 1,140. Houses, 155.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquis of Bute.

Stipend, £150, with a manse, and £10 in lieu of a glebe. The parish church stands in the valley between Kames bay and Ettrick bay, about 1 mile south of Port Bannatyne, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Rothesay. It is an elegant structure, and was built by the Marquis of Bute, in 1836, as an extension church. It contains about 700 sittings. There is also a Free church, the total yearly revenue of which in 1865 was £167 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BUTESHIRE, a small county in the west of Scotland. It lies wholly in the frith of Clyde, and consists of the islands of Bute, Arran, Big Cumbray, Little Cumbray, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmar-nock. These islands are separately described. The area of the county is about 257 square miles. The only town or royal burgh is Rothesay. The chief villages are Port Bannatyne, Kilchattan Bay, and Kerryeroy in Bute, Brodick and Corrie in Arran, and Millport and Newtown in Big Cumbray. There are six parishes,—five of which are in the synod of Argyle, and one in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are seven places of worship belonging to the Established Church, eight to the Free church, one to the United Presbyterian church, one to the Reformed Presbyterian church, two to the Scottish Episcopal church, and one to the Congregational Union. The number of parochial schools in 1834 was 10; of non-parochial schools, 30; of children attending schools, 2,354. The Sheriff and commissary courts are held every Tuesday at Rothesay. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Sheriff small debt courts are held weekly at Rothesay, and four times a-year at Brodick and Millport. Justice of peace small debt courts are held on the first Monday of every month at Rothesay and Brodick. The valued rent of the county in 1674 was £15,042 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £22,541; and as assessed in 1865, £68,218. The rate of assessment for prisons is $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for rogue-money 2d. per pound. Before the passing of the Reform Bill, Buteshire returned a member to parliament alternately with Caithness-shire; but since that time it has returned a member for itself. The parliamentary constituency was 380 in 1839, and 510 in 1865. Population in 1801, 11,791; in 1811, 12,033; in 1821, 13,797; in 1831, 14,151; in 1841, 15,740; in 1861, 16,331. Inhabited houses in 1861, 2,322; uninhabited, 82; building, 26. The number of persons committed for criminal offences in 1864 was 63. The number of persons on the poor roll in 1864 was 717. The amount raised for the poor in 1864 was £3,564.

BUTT OF LEWIS, the northern extremity of the island of Lewis. It is in north latitude 58° 35'. See LEWIS.

BUTTERGASK, a village in the Ardoch district of the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire. Population about 65.

BUTTERSTONE LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Caputh, in Perthshire.

BUXBURN, a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Aberdeen.

BYRES, in the parish and county of Haddington, a barony which belonged for many centuries to the noble family of Lindsay, ancestors of the present Earl of Crawford, from whom it was acquired about the beginning of the 17th century by the Earl of Haddington. It is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. It is 3 miles north-north-west of Haddington. The Earl of Haddington is Baron of Binning and Byres.

BYTH. See KING-EDWARD and NEWBYTH.





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CAAF (THE), an Ayrshire stream, a tributary of the Garnock. It rises on the boundaries of Kilbride and Largs parishes, and flows south-east through a moorish and featureless district of country, until within half-a-mile of its junction with the Garnock, a mile below Dalry, where it rushes through a deep and rocky dell, in a series of rapids, and finally forms a fine cascade above 20 feet in height. Its length of course is about 6 miles.

CABRACH, a parish partly in Banffshire and partly in Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Mortlach, Glass, Rhynie, Auchindoir, Kildrummy, Glenbucket, and Inveraven. Its post-town is Rhynie. The greatest length of the parish northward is 12 miles; the greatest breadth is 8 miles; and the area may be about 80 square miles. The Blackwater, a head-stream of the Deveron, rises on the southern skirts of the Banffshire division of the parish, and flows north-east till its junction with the Deveron at Dalriach; while the Deveron itself rises in the southern skirts of the Aberdeenshire portion, to the west of the Buck of Cabrach, and flows north-east through Strathdeveron. See **BLACKWATER (THE)**, and **AUCHINDOIR**. The ridge which separates the vales of these two streams is about 2 miles in breadth. The whole surface of the parish is mountainous, and the general character that of a bleak pastoral district. The landowners are the Duke of Richmond, Stewart of Lesmurdie, and Grant of Baldorney. The first of these has a deer forest in the basin of the Blackwater, and the second has a shooting-box at Lesmurdie Cottage. The real rental is about £2,776. There is a distillery at Lesmurdie, and another at Tomnavin. The parish is traversed by the road from Rhynie to Mortlach. Population in 1831, 978; in 1861, 794. Houses, 156. Assessed property in 1860, £2,978.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with about £4 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church stands on the north border of the Aberdeenshire division, and was built in 1786, and contains 230 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1796, and contains 210 sittings. Two yearly cattle fairs are held in July and October. There are four private schools.

CADBOLL. See **FEARN**.

CADDAM, a locality where formerly was a village, now quite extinct, in the parish of Cupar Angus.

CADDER, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Bishop's Bridge and Moodiesburn, and also the villages of Cadder, Auchenairst, Auchenchloch, Chryston, Muirhead, and Mollenburn, on the northern border of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, and on other sides by the parishes of New Monkland, Old Monkland, and Barony of Glasgow. Points in its boundaries are within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of Kirkintilloch, within 3 miles of Glasgow, and about 4 miles from Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, and Airdrie. Its greatest length north-westward is

about 14 miles; and its mean breadth is fully 4 miles. The river Kelvin runs 6 miles along the northern boundary. It used to overflow its banks, in time of rain, and do considerable damage; but the proprietors on the north side have confined it by a great earthen mound. The Forth and Clyde canal runs through the parish for 5 miles, in a line nearly parallel with the Kelvin. An extensive loch, which occupied the centre of this parish at the beginning of last century, was drained by a mine or drift driven a full mile in length under a hill, and, in many places, 90 feet below the surface, whereby 120 acres of fine arable ground were gained. There is another lake, partly in this parish, but chiefly in New Monkland, called the Bishop's loch, a mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth, which is at present occupied as a reservoir by the Forth and Clyde canal company. Robroystone loch lies on the western boundary. The north road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes 4 miles through this parish, and crosses the Forth and Clyde canal about a mile east of Cadder kirk. The Kirkintilloch railway runs for about 5 miles through the eastern district; the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway runs for an equal distance along the southern side; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs nearly across the centre. There are a number of freestone quarries in the parish: the stone takes a fine polish. There are also vast quantities of whin rock, and an inexhaustible rock of limestone. Valuable ironstone likewise was recently discovered, and is extensively wrought. Some coal is wrought, but to little advantage. There are extensive beds of fire-clay. The whole face of the country is either level or but slightly undulated; yet there is a considerable variety of soils, such as light sandy till, a stiff till, deep black earth, and moss. There are many landowners; but the principal are Stirling of Keir and Cadder, Sprot of Garnkirk, Campbell of Bedlay, and Lamont of Ardlamont and Robroystone. The yearly value of the mines in the parish, in 1860, was £3,575; of the quarries, £1,465. The principal residences are the mansions of Cadder, Garnkirk, Bedlay, Robroystone, Gartloch, Springfield, Glandhall, and Gartferry. Antoninus' Wall ran about 4 miles through this parish, and may still be traced in Cadder wood. In a house at Robroystone which no longer exists, Sir William Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, by Sir John Menteith. After he was overpowered, and before his hands were bound, it is said, he threw his sword into Robroystone loch. The circumstances of his apprehension are thus related by Mr. Carrick in his *Life of the hero*:—"On the night of the 5th of August, 1305, Sir William, and his faithful friend, Kerlé, accompanied by the youth before-mentioned, had betaken themselves to their lonely retreat at Robroystone; to which place their steps had been watched by a spy, who, as soon as he had observed them enter, returned to his employers. At the dead hour of midnight, while the two friends lay fast asleep, the youth, whose turn it was to watch, cautiously removed the bugle from the neck of Wallace, and conveyed it, along with his arms, through an aperture in the wall; then slowly opening the door, two men-at-arms silently entered, and, seizing upon Kerlé, hurried

him from the apartment, and instantly put him to death. Wallace, awakened by the noise, started to his feet, and, missing his weapons, became sensible of his danger, but grasping a large piece of oak, which had been used for a seat, he struck two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the rest headlong before him. Seeing the fury to which he was roused, and the difficulty they would have in taking him alive, Menteith now advanced to the aperture, and represented to him the folly of resistance, as the English, he said, having heard of his place of resort, and of the plans he had in contemplation, were collected in too large a force to be withstood; that if he would accompany him a prisoner to Dumbarton, he would undertake for the safety of his person;—that all the English wished, was to secure the peace of the country, and to be free from his molestation;—adding, that if he consented to go with him, he should live in his own house in the castle, and he, Menteith, alone should be his keeper;—that even now, he would willingly sacrifice his life in his defence; but that his attendants were too few, and too ill-appointed, to have any chance of success in contending with the English. He concluded by assuring Wallace, that he had followed in order to use his influence with his enemies in his behalf, and that they had listened to him on condition of an immediate surrender; but that if he did not instantly comply, the house would soon be in flames about him. These, and other arguments were urged with all the seeming sincerity of friendship; and our patriot, confiding in early recollections, and the private understanding that subsisted between them, allowed himself to be conducted to Dumbarton castle. On the morrow, however, no Menteith appeared to exert his influence, in order to prevent the unfortunate hero from being carried from the fortress; and strongly fettered, and guarded by a powerful escort, under the command of Robert de Clifford and Aymer de Valence, he was hurried to the South, by the line of road least exposed to the chance of a rescue." Population of Cadder in 1831, 3,048; in 1861, 5,948. Houses, 821. Assessed property in 1860, £5,736.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and kirk-session. Stipend, £280 8s. 5d.; glebe, £17 10s. There are three parochial schoolmasters at respectively Cadder, Chryston, and Auchenairn; and the salary of the first has become £35, with an amount of about £70 of fees,—of the second, £23 6s. 8d., with about £30 fees,—of the third, £11 13s., with about £50 fees. The parish church was built in 1830, is a slightly Gothic structure, with a neat tower, and contains 740 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Chryston, containing about 500 sittings. There is also a Free church at Chryston: attendance, from 200 to 250; yearly sum raised in 1865, £305 15s. 4½d. There are seven non-parochial schools. The whole parish, excepting the barony of Cadder, and the Midtown of Bedlay, formerly belonged to the subdeanery of Glasgow. The bishop's land was called the Baldermonoch ward, or Monk's town; and comprehended ten townships. From this ecclesiastical tenure are derived the names of several places in the parish, such as: the Bishop's bridge, the Bishop's moss, and the Bishop's loch. After the Reformation, the temporalities of the subdeanery of Glasgow—which consisted of the parishes of Cadder and Monkland—came into the possession of the noble families of Hamilton and Kilmarnock, and were by them transferred to the college of Glasgow, for a considerable sum of money, about the year 1656. The parish of Cadder, as well as that of Monkland, availing itself of the

act 1690, by paying 600 merks Scotch to the college of Glasgow, obtained a renunciation of the right of patronage by that body; in consequence of which, the heritors and elders of the parish became the electors of the minister.

CADDON WATER, a stream of Selkirkshire. Its basin constitutes the Selkirkshire portion of the parish of Stow. The stream rises on the sheep-farm of Caddon-Head, at the northern extremity of the county, runs about 7 miles southward and south-eastward, and falls into the Tweed at the farm of Caddon-Lee. It is celebrated in song.

CADEMUIR. See PEEBLES.

CADZOW CASTLE. See AVON (THE), and HAMILTON.

CAER-, or **CAR-**, a prefix in many topographical names of Celtic or Old British origin. It means an artificial military strength, whether fort or castle. Some of the names compounded with it are descriptive, and may date back to the olden times of the Caledonian forts,—as Caerlaverock, 'the fort adjacent to the sea,' Cathcart, originally Carthcart, and still popularly Carcart, 'the fort of the fertilizing stream;' but others refer to persons or parties in periods much later,—as Carluke, 'the fort of St. Luke;' Carnunnock, 'the fort of the monks.'

CAERBANTORIGUM. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT and CAERLAVEROCK.

CAERKETAN—vulgarly *Kirkjetton*—one of the Pentland hills, with an altitude of 1,565 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire.

CAERLANRIG, a tract of country, 16 miles in extreme length, and 6 miles in extreme breadth, on the south-eastern border of Roxburghshire, formerly belonging to the parish of Cavers, and now included in the recently erected parish of Teviothead. See CAVERS and TEVIOTHEAD.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Glencaple and Bankend, four smaller villages, and part of the sea-port village of Kelton, on the coast of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Dumfries parish; on the east by Lochar Water, which divides it from Ruthwell; and on the south and west by the Solway frith and the river Nith. It is a kind of peninsula, about 6 miles in length, and from half-a-mile to 2 miles in breadth, formed by the Nith, Lochar Water, and the Solway frith. The middle and western parts are hilly; but the part toward the east is low and level. The superficial area is 4,640 Scotch acres, and nearly the whole is arable. The high land is generally light, dry, and fertile; interspersed however with spots of wet, moorish, and shallow soil. The whole parish lies on a bed of red freestone, which is quarried in many places. The greater part of the arable ground is enclosed and well-cultivated. The landowners are Maxwell of Nithsdale, Thorburn of Kelton, Douglas of Bawds, and Connel of Conheath. The real rental is about £5,827. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £14,312. The assessed property in 1860 was £5,918. There are two small harbours on the Nith at KELTON and GLENCAPLE. The Nith and the Lochar here abound with fish, especially excellent salmon. Lochar moss, which borders with this parish, supplies the inhabitants with fuel. Near the mouth of the Nith are vestiges of a moated triangular castle, supposed by Camden to be the Caerbantorigum of Ptolemy. Several moats and Roman encampments may also be traced. But the most interesting relic of antiquity is Caerlaverock castle, situated near the shores of the Solway, about 7 miles below Dumfries, at the southern extremity of the parish. "This venerable ruin," says the writer of a very interesting notice of the castle in 'The Edinburgh

Literary Gazette for 1829,' "as to its external aspect, presents much the same appearance that it did in the days of Pennant and Grose, both of whom have given a description of it. It is triangular, or shield-like, and surrounded by a wet ditch. At two of the corners had been two round towers; that on the western angle is called Murdoch's; the other, or eastern, is demolished. The entrance into the castle-yard lies through a gateway in the northernmost angle, machicolated, and flanked by two circular towers. Over the arch of the gate is the crest of the Maxwells, with the date of the last repairs, and the motto, 'I bid ye fair.' The residence of the family was on the east side, which measures 123 feet. It is elegantly built, and has three stories; the doors and window-cases are handsomely adorned with sculpture. On the pediments of the lower story are the coats of arms and initials of the Maxwells, with different figures and devices; on the windows of the second story are representations of legendary tales; and over the third are fables from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. The opposite side of the courtyard is plain. In the front is a handsome staircase leading to the great hall, which is 90 feet by 26. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and described with tolerable accuracy in Guy Mannering. To the south lies the Solway, with its waves still 'crisp and sparkling to the moon-beams;' beyond them tower the lofty mountains of Cumberland in the vicinity of the lakes. To the east is the desolate expanse of Lochar moss; and to the west the embouchure of the Nith, forming a magnificent bay, skirted on the opposite side with the woods of Arbigland, New Abbey, and Kirkconnell. On the back ground rises Criffel, the termination of a chain of irregular hills that enclose the vale of Nith like an amphitheatre. The ships, with their white sails, passing and repassing in the frith,—the monastic ruin of New Abbey, with its Waterloo monument,—and the numerous villages 'peeping from among the trees,'—form altogether a landscape, that for beauty and variety can hardly be surpassed. To the stranger we would recommend, in visiting this ancient castle, on leaving Dumfries, to take the road along the east bank of the Nith, as both the shortest and the best, passing the village of Kelton, Conheath-house, and Glencaple; and on his return to take the eastern road by Bankend."—That the Romans possessed a station here is certain, from the remains of a camp on the hill of Wardlaw, a little to the west of the castle, but who were its masters from the 6th to the 11th century, history makes no mention. Sir Robert Douglas informs us, that Sir John Macuswell acquired the barony of Caerlaverock about the year 1220; but from a genealogy of the house of Maxwell in our possession—says the writer already quoted—probably the same cited by Grose, this castle appears to have been the principal seat of that family as early as the time of Malcolm Canmore. Herbert, the eleventh Lord Maxwell, followed the banner of Bruce, and fell in the immortal field of Bannockburn. It was in his time that the castle of Caerlaverock was besieged and taken by Edward I. in the year 1290; of which a singularly curious and minute description has been preserved in a poem written in Norman French, and composed expressly on the occasion. It is not certain how long Caerlaverock castle continued in the hands of the English after its surrender to Edward I. in July, 1300; most probably 12 or 14 years. Maitland, in his *History of Scotland*, says it was retaken by the Scots the following year, but was soon repossessed by the English after a very long siege. In 1355 this fortress, with the castle of Dal-
swinton, was taken from the English by Roger

Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who remained faithful amidst the general defection of the nobles, and preserved the whole territory of Nithsdale in allegiance to the Scottish crown. The historian John Major says he levelled it with the ground. This, however, could not be literally true, as it continued to be inhabited by Kirkpatrick till his death in 1357. In that year the halls of Caerlaverock witnessed one of the most atrocious deeds to be found in the annals of feudal strife,—the murder of the brave Kirkpatrick by Sir James Lindsay. These two barons were the sons of the murderers of the Red Cumming, whom Bruce had poniarded for his treachery in the church of the Dominican friars at Dumfries, in 1304. No known cause of quarrel existed between them, except that Kirkpatrick, as tradition records, had married a beautiful lady to whom Lindsay was greatly attached. Lindsay expiated his crime with his life, being afterwards executed by order of David II. The castle and baronial lands of Caerlaverock again reverted to the Maxwells, and we find but little notice of it for more than two centuries. In 1425, Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was apprehended for high treason, was sent to Caerlaverock, where he remained confined in the tower, called Murdoch's tower, until he was taken back to Stirling, where he was beheaded. The Lord Maxwell was arrested with him, but liberated, and was one of the conservators of the truce with England in 1438. Robert, the next Lord Maxwell, is mentioned as having 'completed the bartyzan of Caerlaverock,' and made some other repairs. He was slain near Bannockburn with King James III. in 1488. Several of these doughty barons made a conspicuous figure in the raids and truces of the borders. Robert the fifth of that name, 'made a road into England, and spoiled all Cumberland, in 1526. This celebrated statesman and warrior was taken prisoner, with his two brothers, at the rout of the Scots at Solway moss, in November, 1542, and sent to London, but ransomed next year for 1,000 merks. King James made his residence at that time in Caerlaverock castle, and was so mortified at this defeat, that he retired to Falkland, where he died of grief in about a month after. Henry VIII. was anxious to get the castles of Caerlaverock, Lochmaben, and Langholm, at this time into his possession, and instructions were given to his envoy, Lord Wharton, to examine them, 'and knowe their strength and scituations;' and in case either of them was tenable, he was 'earnestly to travaile with Robert Maxwell for the delyverie of the same into his majestie's hands, if with money and reward, or other large offers, the same may be obtayned.' Sir John Maxwell, son to the preceding, is the person known by the title of Lord Herries; he was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, fled with her from Langside, and is the reputed author of a history of her reign. He was forfeited in parliament, but sentence was deferred; and though he did not die till 1594, his son John was served heir to his estates in 1569, and next year the castle of Caerlaverock again experienced the miseries of war. The Earl of Sussex, who was sent by Queen Elizabeth into Scotland with an army of 15,000 men to support King James VI. after the death of the Regent Murray, 'took and cast down the castles of Caerlaverock, Hoddam, Dumfries, Tinwald, Cowhill, and sundry other gentlemen's houses, dependers on the house of Maxwell; and having brunt the town of Dumfries, they returned with great spoil into England.' Though dismantled, Caerlaverock does not appear to have been entirely ruined, as Camden, in his *Britannia*, written about 1607, calls it a weak house of the barons of Maxwell. Robert, first Earl of Nithsdale,

created in 1620, once more repaired the fortifications of Caerlaverock castle in 1638; and during the civil war under Charles I., he adhered to the royal cause, in which he expended his whole fortune. In 1640 the castle was attacked and besieged by the 'covenanted rebels,' under Lieutenant-colonel Home. The loyal owner resolutely defended the garrison for upwards of thirteen weeks; nor did he lay down his arms, till he received the King's letters, directing and authorizing him to deliver up that and the castle of Thrieve upon the best conditions he could obtain. From this time Caerlaverock castle ceased to be an object of contest, or even a place of habitation, as the Maxwells transferred their residence to the Isle of Caerlaverock, a small square tower on the margin of the Loch, and near the parish church. Here Robert the second Earl of Nithsdale, commonly called the Philosopher, died in 1667. On the attainer of William, fifth Earl of Nithsdale, who joined in the rebellion of 1715, and made his escape from the tower of London, through the ingenious heroism of his wife, the estates were preserved from forfeiture, being disposed to his son in 1712; and on his dying without male issue, in 1776, they passed to his daughter, Lady Winifred, who became sole heiress to his estates; and from her they have descended to the present Maxwell of Nithsdale. Dr. John Hutton, first physician to Queen Anne, was a native of Caerlaverock, and bequeathed £1,000 for its educational benefit. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,271; in 1861, 1,248. Houses, 244.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend, £177 5s. 9d.; glebe, £32. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, together with £40 from the proceeds of a bequest by Dr. Hutton. The church was built in 1781, and contains 470 sittings. There are two non-parochial schools, each aided by £20 a-year from the Hutton bequest. There is also a parochial library.

CAILM (Loch). See REAY.

CAIRN, or CARN, any locality, stream, or mountain designated from a cairn or ancient sepulchral tumulus. The name occurs also as a prefix, in composition with other descriptive words, as Carnwath, 'the cairn of the ford,'—Carnock, 'the cairn of the hill.'

CAIRN. See CAIRN-HILL and CAIRNRYAN.

CAIRN (THE), a small river of Dumfries-shire, formed by the union of three streams at Minnyhive in the parish of Glencairn, and flowing south-eastward to a confluence with the Glensland, and thence through the Cluden to the Nith. See GLENCAIRN.

CAIRNAIG, a stream of Sutherlandshire. It rises on the mutual border of the parishes of Lairg and Criech, and flows about 8 miles south-eastward and eastward to the Fleet on the sands of Torboll, in the parish of Dornoch.

CAIRNAIRC. See INVERNESS.

CAIRNAKAY, a lofty range of mountain in Banffshire, extending from Benrinnes to the glen of the Aven, and separating the lower part of the parish of Inveraven from Glenlivet.

CAIRNAPPLE, a mountain on the eastern border of the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire. It is the central height of the Torphichen and Bathgate range of hills, and has an altitude of 1,498 feet above sea-level.

CAIRNAVAIN. See ORWELL.

CAIRNBALLOCH. See ALFORD.

CAIRNBEDDIE, a village in the parish of St. Martin's, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 44. Here is a circular elevated ground, about 230 feet in diameter, surrounded by a moat 30 feet wide, and said to have been the site of a castle of Macbeth. On the removing of a part of it about 35 years ago, there

were found handles of swords and a great many small horse-shoes. Tradition says that Macbeth resided here immediately before removing to the hill of Dunsinann.

CAIRNBUG. See TRESHNISH ISLES.

CAIRNBULG, a headland, an estate, and a fishing-village, in the parish of Rathen, Aberdeenshire. The headland is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Fraserburgh, and 7 miles north-north-west of Rat-tray-Head. The estate was formerly the property of the noble family of Fraser, Lord Salton, but is now the property of a branch of the family of Gordon. An old castle on it, formerly used as a mansion, is now a massive ruin of prodigiously thick walls, and, owing to the flatness of the surrounding country, makes a conspicuous appearance. The village of Cairnbulg stands adjacent to the kindred village of Inverallochy. A chapel of ease, called Inverallochy church, was recently opened here. The fishermen of Cairnbulg migrate during the period of the herring fishery to Fraserburgh. Population in 1861, 427.

CAIRNBURG. See CARNIBURG.

CAIRNCHUNAIG, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Kincardine and Rosskeen in Ross-shire. It has an altitude of about 3,000 feet above sea-level. Precious stones have been found on it similar to those of the Cairngorm mountains.

CAIRNCONAN, a hill on the western border of the parish of St. Vigeans, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the coast, in Forfarshire. It has an altitude of only about 550 feet above sea-level, yet commands an extensive and very rich prospect.

CAIRNDOW, a hamlet with a post-office, in the parish of Lochgoilhead, Argyleshire. It stands on the east side of Loch Fyne, near its head, and on the road from Inverary to Arrochar by Glencroe, and is distant 10 miles from Inverary, and 36 from Dumbarton. There is a good inn here; and there is regular daily communication by steam-boat with Inverary.

CAIRN-EILAR. See ABERDEENSHIRE.

CAIRNESS. See LONMAY.

CAIRNEY. See CAIRNIE.

CAIRNEYHILL, a village on the southern border of the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from Dunfermline to Alloa, 1 mile east by north of Torryburn, and 3 miles west-south-west of Dunfermline. Here are a library, a school-house, a seminary for young ladies, and an United Presbyterian church,—the last built in 1752, and containing 400 sittings. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture. Population in 1861, 415.

CAIRNEYHILL, a modern village contiguous to Bankfoot, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 133. See BANKFOOT.

CAIRNFERG. See BIRSE.

CAIRNGORM, a conspicuous mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Kirkmichael in Banffshire and the parish of Abermethy in Inverness-shire. Its summit is only 3 miles north-east of the summit of Benmacdhu, which is on the border of Aberdeen-shire, and only 15 miles from Scarsoch, which is on the border of Perthshire; and it is surrounded at near distances by a grand group of the Central Grampians, which is often called from it the Cairngorm group, and which constitutes a sublime alpine region, quite comparable in scenery to many of the romantic, sequestered tracts of Switzerland. Cairngorm proper has an altitude of 4,095 feet above the level of the sea. It is of a conical shape. The sides and base are clothed with extensive fir-woods, while its top is covered almost all the year round with snow. The ascent from the west end of Glen

more to the top of Cairngorm is easy; and the traveller will experience little difficulty in descending upon Loch Aven. Cairngorm is celebrated for those beautiful rock-crystals of various tints, which are called Cairngorms, though other places in Scotland afford them in great abundance. They are a species of topaz, much admired by lapidaries. They were formerly procured in great quantities; but of late are more scarce, and are only found amongst the debris of the mountain, brought down by the currents after a storm. They are regular hexagonal crystals, with a pyramidal top; the other extremity is rough, and often a part of the rock to which it has been attached adheres to it. Specimens weighing 3 or 4 ounces were long ago found, and were thought to be wonderful. But in 1850 some of far larger size, and of remarkable appearance, were found by a shepherd, well acquainted with the mountains, and were sold to a jeweller in Inverness. "The largest of these," says a newspaper notice of them at the time, "is of a dark violet colour, irregular in its shape, and is apparently a portion only of a stone of unapproached size. The fragment weighs not less than 10½ pounds of pure crystal. The others are perfect in shape, and not much less in weight, and their length is extraordinary. In hue they vary. The more valuable of them—and they have cost a large sum—were found in what a gold hunter of California would call a *placer* or pocket. The shepherd by whom they were found discovered marks of a vein in the rock, and by a process of reasoning not known to the uninitiated, arrived at the conclusion that something worth his pains would probably be found in a certain hollow. He slept out on the mountain, and dug fully 6 feet into the soil in the hollow of the ravine, when his perseverance was rewarded by this posse of precious stones." Besides the rock-crystals, fine specimens of asbestos covered with calcareous crystallizations, talc, zeolite, crystallized quartz, and spars, are frequently found on Cairngorm mountain. The botanical field presented by it is not very rich. *Lichen nivalis*, *Azalea procumbens*, and *Polytrichum septentrionale*, are found upon it.—There is a mountain called the Easter, or Lesser Cairngorm, in Braemar.

CAIRNGOWER. See ATHOLE.

CAIRNGREGOR, a mountain at the source of the river Nairn, 8 miles south-east of Loch Ness, and 16 south of Inverness.

CAIRNHARRAH. See ANWOTH.

CAIRNHILLS, a ridge of uplands on the mutual border of Edinburghshire and Peebles-shire, extending south-westward from the Pentland Hills to the vicinity of Lanarkshire. They may be regarded as a spur of the Pentlands. East Cairn Hill, on the southern border of the parish of Mid Calder, is the highest point of the ridge, and has an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea-level.

CAIRNHOLY. See KIRKMABRECK.

CAIRNIE, a parish partly in Banffshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name; and the limits of its sides are distant about 2 miles from the post-town of Keith on the north-west, and about the same distance from the post-town of Huntly on the south-east. It is bounded by the parishes of Keith, Grange, Rothiemay, Forgue, Huntly, and Glass. Its length north-eastward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 4½ miles. The Deveron runs across the north-east end, and the Isla runs along part of the northern boundary. The soil of the low grounds is deep and fertile. The hills, which occupy the central and western and south-western districts, though once covered with oak-forests, were for a long time bleak

and naked; but between the year 1839 and the year 1844 the Duke of Richmond planted 2,258 imperial acres with larch, fir, and spruce. There is a lime-work at Ardonald. About nine-tenths of the parish belong to the Duke of Richmond, and the rest is divided between two proprietors. Assessed property in 1860, £6,800. This parish formed part of the lordship of Strathbogie, granted by Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, after the defeat and attainder of Comyn, Earl of Badenoch. The road from Huntly to Keith traverses the interior. Population in 1831, 1,796; in 1851, 1,565. Houses, 302. Population of the Aberdeenshire section in 1831, 1,746; in 1861, 1,490. Houses, 283.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray; and consists of the united parishes of Botary, Rathven, and part of Drumdelgy. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £210 0s. 3d.; glebe, £12 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £217 7s. Schoolmaster's salary has become under the new act £45, with about £20 fees. The places of worship in the parish are the parish church and a Free church; and the total yearly receipts of the latter amounted in 1865 to £90 10s. 5d. There are three private schools.

CAIRNIEHILL. See CAIRNEYHILL.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, or CAIRN-O'-MOUNT, one of the Grampian mountains on the southern boundary of the parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire. It separates that parish from the parishes of Fettercarrin and Fordoun; but the public road from Forfarshire to Morayshire passes over it.

CAIRNIES (THE), a post-office station subordinate to Perth.

CAIRNISH, a post-office station subordinate to Lochmaddy, in the Outer Hebrides.

CAIRNKINNA. See PENPONT.

CAIRNMONEARN. See DURRIS.

CAIRNMORE, a mountain, about 1,808 feet high, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNMUIR. See CAPUTH and KIRKURD.

CAIRN-NA-CUIMHNE. See BRAEMAR.

CAIRN OF HEATHER COW. See BOWER.

CAIRN-O'-MOUNT. See CAIRNIEMOUNT.

CAIRNPAT, of CAIRNPIOT, a hill in the south-eastern part of the parish of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea. It bears all the marks of having been a military station, being surrounded by three stone-walls and intrenchments, with ample spaces between them. The summit affords a fine view of the Rhins of Galloway; and it is said, that in clear weather, the coast of Cumberland can be seen from it.

CAIRNRYAN, a sea-port and post-office village, in the parish of Inch, Wigtonshire. It stands on the east shore of Loch Ryan, and on the road from Stranraer to Ayr, 6½ miles north of Stranraer, and 10 south of Ballantrae. It has a good harbour and a sheltered, small bay, where vessels of any burden may anchor in perfect safety. The steamers between Stranraer and Glasgow, and between Belfast and Glasgow, regularly call here. The village has a chapel of ease, and a Free church: and the total yearly receipts of the latter in 1865 amounted to £56 4s. 2d. Population, 196.

CAIRNSMUIR, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck, Kirkeudbrightshire. It is not so high as the neighbouring mountain of Meyrick, which has an altitude of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, yet looks to be nearly as high in consequence of rising right up from the low flank of the estuary of the Cree; and it commands a superb prospect along the sea-board and across the Solway. The mansion of Cairnsmuir stands between it and the Cree

CAIRNSMUIR, a mountain, of about 2,696 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Carsphairn, on the northern border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It commands a noble and very extensive prospect on all sides, except in the direction of the mountain of Carline's Cairn.

CAIRNTABLE, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Muirkirk, Ayrshire, and the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire. See **MUIRKIRK** and **DOUGLAS**.

CAIRNTAGGART, a mountain, of about 3,000 feet of altitude above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parishes of Glenmuick and Crathie, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNTOUL, one of the Central Grampians, with an altitude of 4,220 feet above sea-level, on the north-western border of Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It is a vast, bare, rugged mass, immediately south-east of Braeriach and south-west of Benmacdhu.

CAIRNWILLIAM, a mountain, of about 1,400 feet of altitude above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parishes of Tough and Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNYFLAPPET CASTLE. See **STRATHMIGLO**.

CAIRSTON. See **STROMNESS**.

CAITHA, a hamlet in the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire.

CAITHNESS, or **CAITHNESS-SHIRE**, a county in the extreme north-east of the mainland of Scotland. It is divided from Sutherlandshire on the south-west and west by a range of mountains and high moory hills, which extend from the Ord of Caithness on the south, to the shores of the North sea at Drumholasten. It is bounded on the south-east and east by the Moray frith and the German ocean; on the north from Duncansby-head, in 58° 37' N lat., and 3° W long., to Holburn-head, by the Pentland frith, dividing it from the Southern isles of Orkney, and containing the island of Stroma which forms a portion of the shire; and westwards from Holburn-head it is bounded by the North sea. Its outline is irregularly five-sided. Its length from north-north-east to south-south-west is about 40 miles; its breadth in the opposite direction, is about 30 miles; and its area has been variously estimated at 616, 618, and 690 square miles. Sir John Sinclair computed it, in 1811, to contain 40,000 Scotch acres of arable land of every description, infield and outfield, 2,000 of meadows or haughs by the sides of streams, 62,000 of green pastures and common downs, 850 of coppices and small plantations, 3,000 of sand or sea-beaches, 71,200 of mountains or high moory hills, 130,261 of deep mosses and flat moors, and 6,731 of streams and fresh-water lakes, in all 316,042 Scotch acres.

The sea-coast of Caithness, with the exception of the bays of Sandside, Dunnet, Duncansby, and Keiss, is a bold rocky shore, from the Ord all along the coast, till you reach the point of Drumholasten. Sandside bay is about half-a-mile broad, with some sandy links a little above flood-mark, about the kirk of Reay, abounding with rabbits and producing excellent pasture. Dunnet bay is about 3 miles across, from the Castle-hill to the hill of Dunnet on the east side, and it extends about a mile of sandy links up the country to Greenland. This tract may be computed at three square miles, principally a bare barren sand, which produces nothing but tufts of bent grass—a plant which spreads, and thus prevents the usual drifting of the sand, if it is preserved. Reits, or Keiss bay, is a low sandy shore for 4 miles from Keiss to Ackergill, and in some parts the sand has drifted half-a-mile up the country. There is also a small extent of sandy links

at Freswick bay, and at Duncansby, where there are great quantities of sea-shells driven in every stormy tide.

The western part of the county is hilly, and chiefly adapted for the rearing of cattle and sheep; but the part towards the east is almost a uniform plain. The Morven or Berriedale mountains run along the Latheron coast to the boundary of the parish of Wick. Another range of high hills stretches from the Morven mountains along the boundary with Sutherland, through the parishes of Reay and Halkirk on the west, to the North sea. The Morven or Berriedale mountains are principally occupied in sheep-pasture. Morven, Scariben, and the Maiden-Pap mountains, are very high and steep; and towards their summit—which is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea—there is nothing but bare rock. The other mountains are clothed with heather, ling, and deer-hair. The ridges of hills, or high ground, in the parishes of Wick, Bower, Watten, Dunnet, Olrig, Thurso, Reay, and Halkirk, are principally green pasture, except the summits of some hills and knolls covered with stunted heather, which have been, from time immemorial, used as common pasture for the horses, cattle, sheep, geese, and swine of the town-lands in their vicinity. This is the only ground to which the denomination of downs is applicable in this county. The extent of deep peat-bogs, including peat-moors of every description, is very considerable; amounting to upwards of one-third the extent of the county. Large tracts of this soil, between the base of hills in the interior of the county, are flat and level; and in the parish of Canisbay, not far even from the sea-shore, they are of great depth, and so swampy that cattle cannot travel over some parts of them. The only ground known by the name of forest is the ridge of mountains dividing Caithness from Sutherland, terminating at the Ord of Caithness, which is a part of the Langwell estate. In this district red deer and roe, as well as black cattle, were formerly maintained; but it is now occupied as a sheep-farm, and stocked with the Cheviot breed of sheep. Its extent may be about 15,000 acres of mountain, covered with heather, heath, ling, deer-hair and wild cotton.

There are no navigable rivers in this county. The principal river is the water of Thurso, which originates from springs in the mountains bounding with Sutherland, and partly from the Latheron hills; thence it passes through several lakes and small lochs—24 of which are in one flat bog in Strathmore, in the parish of Halkirk, and all send their tributary streams to this river; and after traversing a distance of about 30 miles, it discharges itself into the Pentland frith at Thurso bay. Its ancient name, in the Gaelic language, is *Avon-Horsa*,—that is, 'Horsa's river;' and the town of Thurso is called *Bal-inver-Horsa*,—that is, 'the town of Horsa's harbour.' At the village of Halkirk this river is so rapid that a fall of 14 feet could be commanded for machinery; but, in general, the Thurso is not rapid enough for falls, or deep enough for navigation, although with floods of rain it rises from 5 to 7 feet above its natural level.—The next river in point of size is the water of Wick, originating from the lochs of Watten, Toftingal, Scarmclate or Stempster, and from various springs in the moors of the parish of Watten, whence it runs eastward until it falls into the sea in the sandy bay of Wick. The tide flows up this small river for 2 miles, but it is of little depth.—The water of Forss originates from springs in the mountains between Sutherland and Caithness, and coming through Loch Kelm, Loch Shurary, &c., runs due north to Cross-Kirk bay, where it enters the North-

CAITHNESS SHIRE

PENTLAND FIRTH





ern ocean, dividing the parishes of Reay and Thurso. In general, it is rather flat than rapid and shallow in its meandering course through Strathglaston. The water of Wester runs through the parish of Bower, from lochs and springs eastward to the loch of Wester, and thence becomes a deep stream for a short distance to Keiss bay on the German ocean. There are various burns, or small streams, besides those above-mentioned, in the northern and eastern part of this county; and on the south side of the county there are the waters of Dunbeath, Berrisdale, and Langwell, with a number of small burns running from springs in the mountains, which have a rapid, rugged, and shallow course to the Moray frith. There are salmon-fishings, besides the great one on the river Thurso, in the waters of Wick, Dunbeath and Langwell; the fish of the latter is considered the firmest and best in Scotland. The principal lake is the loch of Calder, in Halkirk parish. It is 2 miles long, and from a mile to a quarter of a mile broad; in the north end it is about 12 fathoms deep. The second is Loch More, in the highland part of the same parish; it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, by about half-a-mile broad, and deep. The third is the Loch of Watten, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and from one-half to a quarter of a mile broad, but in general rather shallow. Then in order are the lochs of Hempriggs, Westfield, Stempster-Bower, Rangag, Stempster-Latheron, Alterwall, Harland, Dunnet, Mey, Duren, Kelm, Shuray, Rheard, Yarrow, and a group of lochlets, noticed above, in the parish of Halkirk. All these lakes, rivers, and burns abound with trout and eels; and in the loch of Calder there are char about 6 inches long.

In a common near the crown-lands of Scrabster, in the vicinity of the town of Thurso, some fragments of a coaly nature were discovered; and search was made in consequence for coal, but without success. On the Earl of Caithness's estate, near Barrogil castle, a thin stratum of coaly black stone is found on a level with the sea, which burns with a clear flame for some time, but does not consume to ashes. A seam of coal resembling small English coal, was found in the parish of Halkirk. About 80 years ago an English company employed two men for a season at the hill of Achinnarrass, working pits or shafts for lead-ore. They dug up several tons of it; but although it was allowed to be of good quality, the work was discontinued. In the year 1807, some ditchers in the employ of Sir John Sinclair, found pieces of solid lead-ore in the bottom of a ditch on the east side of the hill of Skinnet. There is shell-marl in many bogs and lakes in the parishes of Halkirk, Olig, Bower, Wick, Watten, Latheron, and Reay; and clay-marl in the parishes of Cannisbay, Latheron, and Thurso, of excellent quality. The greatest quantity of shell-marl, and the most easy of access, is in the lake or loch of Westfield, in the parish of Halkirk. Freestone is found in the greatest perfection and abundance in Caithness. Flagstones for pavement are very extensively quarried, and are principally shipped for Newcastle and London.

The soil of the arable land and green pasture, from the east bank of the water of Forss, on the north coast to Assery,—thence across by the loch of Calder, and Halkirk, on the river of Thurso,—thence along that river to Dale,—thence eastward by Achatibster, Toftingal, Bylbster, Bilbster, Thurster, &c., to the German ocean at Hempriggs,—thence along the east coast to the water of Wester, and along that rivulet, by Bower, Alterwall, and Thurdistoft, to the sea at Castle-hill, on the north coast,—abounds with clay, incumbent on a horizontal rock, in the western part, and hard till, schistus,

or gravel, on the eastern part of it. In the parish of Reay, westward from the banks of the water of Forss, the arable land and green pasture is in general composed of a dark earth, mixed with a crystalline sand, which may be denominated a black loam, incumbent, in general, on a grey freestone, &c., not so tenacious of moisture as the clay district incumbent on a horizontal rock. This species of soil is productive of corn and grass, both natural and artificial. The same kind of soil, namely a dark loam, abounds in the parishes of Dunnet and Cannisbay, and a part of the parish of Wick, to the water or river of Wester on the east coast. Near the shore it is incumbent on a red freestone, in many cases with perpendicular seams, which carry off the moisture; and at a greater distance from the shore towards the peat mosses and moors, the loam is incumbent on a gritty red gravel or schistus. The soil along the shore is deep, and capable of producing good crops. Along the sea-shore from Hempriggs to the Ord of Caithness, comprehending the coast-side of part of the parish of Wick, and the parish of Latheron, the arable land and green pasture is chiefly composed of a dark earth, mixed with gritty sand and fragments of rock; it may be termed a stony hazel loam, sharp and productive, incumbent on a blue whin, or gritty rock of vertical seams, or seams of considerable declivity, and dry. Upon the straths or valleys of the remaining district of the county, comprehending the highland parts of the parishes of Latheron, Halkirk, and Watten, the soil is variable; near the banks of rivers and burns there is some haugh or meadow-ground composed of sand and clay, or soil that may be called alluvial. Further back the soil is a dark loam, of peat-earth and gravel, and in some partial spots consists of clay.

For three-fourths of the year the wind in Caithness blows from the west or north-west; and in the winter, spring, and autumn, there are frequent hard gales from that quarter. There being no mountains or high land on the north side of the county, where it bounds with the Northern ocean, the inclemency of the weather in the winter and spring is felt more severely here than in the neighbouring counties of Sutherland and Ross. From the beginning of May to the middle of June the prevailing wind is usually from the north-west, with a bleak cloudy sky, which checks vegetation much. From the end of June to September the wind is variable from the south-west to the south-east, and but seldom northerly. During this season vegetation makes, perhaps, a more rapid progress than it does in counties enjoying, on the whole, a better climate. This, perhaps, may be partly accounted for by the check given to vegetation in May and the beginning of June. It is the general opinion that no county in Scotland has more frequent and heavy rains than the county of Caithness,—the county of Argyle, and the western parts of Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland excepted. During the months of October, November, and December, rain is generally frequent and heavy. About the end of December, and sometimes earlier, snow and hard frost commence.

The agriculture of Caithness received a great impulse from the labours of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair,—though not so great as his personal proprietorship in the county might have led one to expect, nor so great as his mere second-hand influence produced on not a few other counties in both Scotland and England. But it afterwards was carried to a high pitch by the exertions of Mr. Traill of Ratter, Mr. Horne of Scouthel, and other local improvers; and at length it acquired an eminence much loftier than the agriculture of some districts in Britain

which have a far superior soil and climate. "Farms," says W. Sutherland, Esq., in the New Statistical Account, "are now to be seen in Caithness of as great extent, and cultivated with equal skill and success, as in any part of Scotland. A great number of cattle of the best description are annually reared and sold in the south; and it was found at a late show of the Highland Society at Inverness, that a great proportion of the prizes were carried off by competitors from Caithness. A large number of sheep is also kept; and one gentleman from Caithness, Mr. Paterson of Borlum, it is believed, annually obtains, at the Falkirk Tryst, the highest prices given for sheep and lambs. A considerable part of this county, of course, is still in the possession of small farmers, paying from £10 to £50 of yearly rent; but their condition is improving, and many of them raise green crops, and pursue a system of rotation. Along the sea coast, the fishermen generally hold small farms, which they cultivate when at home. These, of course, are not in the best order; but it does not seem possible, while the fisheries continue, to alter this system. Marl is found in considerable abundance, and of good quality; and the refuse of the herrings, when properly amalgamated with some other substances, is much and advantageously used in bringing the waste lands into a proper system for cropping."

The principal branch of industry in Caithness, next to agriculture, is herring-fishing. There are indeed some straw-plaiting, some brewing, and a good deal of distilling; but almost all other departments of productive labour are in some way or other connected with either farming or fish-catching. The average quantity of herring caught during a season may be from 100,000 to 120,000 barrels, and the number of persons employed wholly or partially in connexion with the fishery, including boat-builders, rope-makers, fishermen, coopers, and packers, may be about 12,000; but they considerably vary every year,—and are far from exhibiting a healthy trade. An intelligent resident wrote as follows, respecting the season of 1846-7,—"There is a large population in Wick, who, in times past, have depended for the year's support on the work done during the three months of the fishing, when they are occupied day and night, well paid, and in a state of fierce excitement not favourable to prudent and industrious habits. Along the east coast, from Wick as far south as the Ord of Caithness, or rather Helmsdale, in the county of Sutherland, there is a dense population, holding small crofts, but depending principally on the herring fishing, which they prosecute in the small creeks. The great profits made by the curing of herrings, and still more perhaps by the bounties formerly given, tempted many men of small capital into the business, who, to secure a sufficient number of boats, made large advances to the fishermen, first to provide themselves with boats and nets, and then with provisions. These advances were made in the month of December or January for fish which might be caught in the following July or August. The men were kept in debt, to prevent them from disposing of their fish to any others than their creditors; they were thus rendered idle, excitable and improvident. This season, in consequence of the glut in the Irish market and the want of demand in the foreign, from the high duties and scarcity, the curers have resolved, (many from want of means,) to make no advances. The men are, therefore, at a most trying period, suddenly deprived of the supplies on which they have been accustomed to rely. In former years, their winter occupations were feasting, drinking, and fighting; this season there has been no feasting, but mere

drinking and fighting at markets, (where nothing but whiskey was sold,) by men who were seen drinking for days, when they had not a pound of meal in their houses. The sea along their coast abounds with haddocks and other white fish, which the fishermen from the opposite coast of Banff and Moray catch in great numbers, in sight of the natives, who, while starving and shivering at the ends of their houses, talk with contempt of the slavish occupation of the crews engaged in the winter and spring fishings." See Wick.

By statutes of David II. the weights and measures of the county of Caithness were the standards of Scotland. By the 'Regiam Majestatem,' chap. 14. "It is statute be King David, that ane comon and equal weight, quhilk is called the weicht of Caithness—pondus Cathaniæ—in buying and selling, sall be keeped and vsed be all men within this realm of Scotland." The circumstance that the weight of Caithness should be the general standard, is not at all to be wondered at, for the town of Thurso, in Caithness, was formerly the great mart for trade between Scotland and Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the powers of the Baltic, and in consequence thereof, the weights established in that town, might, with great propriety, become the standards of the kingdom. Previous to the late act the tenantry throughout the county used a vessel—by them called a half-firiot—containing two pecks, and they gave eight fills of it for a boll of bear or oats. In measuring corn with it, the vessel was heaped; but in measuring meal, the roller was used to take off all above the stave. The regular corn-measure of the county was either by firlots or by half-bolls. The firiot contained one bushel and a half, and three quarts, Winchester measure, that is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per. cent. above the standard. Bear, oats, and malt, were measured by this standard; but the boll of wheat was understood to be only two-thirds of the bear boll; oatmeal was sold by the boll of 136 lbs. Dutch, or eight stones and a half, and bear-meal at nine stones or 144 lbs. The Dutch pound was $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. All liquids, the produce of the county, were measured by the pint of 18 gills, or $\frac{3}{4}$ above the regular standard; but the pint of spirits was 16 gills. Wool was sold by the stone of 24 lbs. Dutch.

The only royal burgh in Caithness is Wick; the only other town is Thurso; and the principal villages are Halkirk, Lybster, and Castletown. The most ancient castles in this county are those of Girnigoe and Sinclair, erected by the thanes of Caithness, on a bold narrow promontory separated from the coast by a channel of little breadth, on the north side of Noss-head, near Wick. Ackergill tower, half-a-mile west from castle Girnigoe, a very strong and ancient fortalice, was built by the Keiths, Earls Marshal. It is a square tower of several stories of single apartments each, with projecting turrets in the angles. There are also Mowat's castle of Freswick, Castle Sinclair of Keiss, and the castle of Old Wick, or Oliphant's castle, 2 miles south from Wick, all ruins on the east coast of Caithness. Forse castle in ruins, the castle of Dunbeath still habitable, and Berriedale castle in ruins, are on the south-east coast. Upon the north coast are: Barrogill castle, the Earl of Caithness's residence, at a small distance from the shore; Thurso castle, the seat of Sir George Sinclair, Bart., built in 1616, and repaired in 1808; the ruins of a castle at Scrabster, a mile west of Thurso, once the residence of the bishops of Caithness; a small castle at Brims, still habitable; and the ruins of a castle at Downreay. There are also the ruins of Brawl castle, and Durlat castle, on the river Thurso, in the interior of the county. The modern houses of Sandside, Westfield, Castlehill,

Freswick, Keiss, Hempriggs, Stircock, Lybster, Swinzie, and Nottingham, along the coast, or near it, and of Barrock-house, Standstill, Watten, Bilbster, Hopeville, Stempster, Tister, Dale, and Calder, in the interior of the county, are commodiously built, and in some cases handsomely finished. Among the antiquities of this county are to be found a variety of those singular structures called Picts' houses. They are generally of a circular form, in the shape of a truncated cone, with walls of 9 or 10 feet in thickness, and surrounded by a deep ditch and a rampart.

Caithness comprises 10 quoad civilia parishes and 2 quoad sacra parishes; and these constitute the presbytery of Caithness in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The Established church has also within the county two chapels of ease; the Free church has 17 congregations and places of worship, constituting its presbytery of Caithness; the United Presbyterian Synod has one place of worship; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod has two; the Congregational Union of Scotland has two; and the Congregational Body, not in connexion with the Congregational Union, has one. In 1837, there were 10 parochial schools, attended by 721 scholars, and 85 non-parochial schools, 50 of which were attended by 2,383 scholars.

Caithness and Sutherlandshire were, from 1756, until the year 1807, considered as one sheriffdom; but there is now a sheriff-depute for each. Until the passing of the Reform act, Caithness was coupled with Buteshire on the south-west of Scotland; and each returned a representative alternately. This half species of franchise was felt to be a grievance that ought to be remedied. In fact, Buteshire and Caithness were so distant from each other that no common interest could be supposed to exist between them, more than between Cornwall and Caithness at the two extremities of the British isle. The only other instances of such political representation in Scotland, were the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, and the counties of Nairn and Cromarty; but these were contiguous districts, which had a common interest in every local political occurrence, and might therefore, with much more propriety, be incorporated together. The parliamentary constituency of Caithness in 1852 was 652. The burgh of Wick unites with the burghs of Kirkwall, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty in returning a member to parliament.

The sheriff-court for the county and the commissary court are held at Wick on every Thursday during session. Quarter sessions are held at Wick and at Thurso. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Wick on every Thursday during session, at Thurso on every fifth Friday, and at Lybster on every fifth Thursday. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Wick on every second Monday, and at Thurso on every second Thursday. The valued rent of the county in 1674 was £37,256 Scots. The annual value of real property, in 1815, was £35,469, and in 1866, £102,910. Population in 1801, 22,609; in 1811, 23,419; in 1821, 29,181; in 1831, 34,529; in 1841, 36,343; in 1861, 41,111. Inhabited houses in 1861, 7,457; uninhabited, 92; building, 126. The number of families employed in agriculture in 1831 was 3,580; employed in trade and handicrafts, 1,487; not comprised in either of these classes, 1,837. The number of persons committed for criminal offences in 1864 was 55. The number of persons on the poor roll in 1864 was 2,021. The amount raised for the poor in 1849 was £4,713 7s. 0½d. from assessment; in 1864, £8,463.

The original inhabitants of Caithness, or at least those who gave the oldest existing names to places

in the county, were of Celtic origin. But the northern pirates early subdued them; and the Scandinavian jarls of Orkney became lords of the ascendant in the first half of the 10th century, and thence for several generations held Caithness and Sutherland as part of their dominion. See ORKNEY ISLANDS. These two districts, while under the jarls, were reckoned one region, and were made the seat of a bishopric; but they soon wavered or alternated in their allegiance between the Orcadian jarls and the Scottish King, and were not long in becoming wholly subject to the latter. A penny a-year had been granted by Jarl Harald from each inhabited house in Caithness and Sutherland; and this revenue was levied by Andrew, the first bishop of the diocese, till his decease in 1185. The next bishop was John, who, it appears, declined to exact the contribution. But the Pope, Innocent III., summoned him to obedience, and even granted a commission to the bishops of Orkney and Rosemarkie to compel him to levy the tax, by the heavy censures of the church. Whether the poor bishop complied, or attempted to enforce the exaction of the tax, we are not informed; but his subsequent fate, as narrated in the wild sagas of the Norsemen, might appear incredible, were it not singularly corroborated by a Roman record. Jarl Harald Madadson, who had been deprived of his Caithness possessions by William the Lion, King of Scotland, resolved to recover them by force, and crossed from his Orkney kingdom to Thurso with a great fleet. There was no force capable of resistance. The bishop, who was residing in his palace of Scrabster, went out to meet him, as the intercessor for the Caithness men; but the savage jarl took him and cut out his tongue, and dug out his eyes with a knife. The Saga goes on to tell us that Bishop John recovered the use of his tongue and his eyes, by the miraculous intervention of a native saint, called Tröllhæna. The latter part of the story may be pronounced unauthentic; but the drift of the former part is confirmed by the following letter of Pope Innocent, ascribed to the year 1202, addressed to the bishop of the Orkneys:—“We have learned by your letters that Lomber, a layman, the bearer of these presents, accompanied his earl on an expedition into Caithness; that there the earl's army stormed a castle, killed almost all who were in it, and took prisoner the bishop of Caithness; and that this Lomber (as he says) was compelled, by some of the earl's soldiery, to cut out the bishop's tongue. Now, because the sin is great and grievous, in absolving him according to the form of the church, we have prescribed this penance for satisfaction of his offence, and to the terror of others,—that he shall hasten home, and barefooted and naked except trews and a short woollen vest without sleeves, having his tongue tied by a string, and drawn out so as to project beyond his lips, and the ends of the string bound round his neck, with rods in his hand, in sight of all men, walk for fifteen days successively through his own native district (the district of the mutilated bishop), and the neighbouring country; he shall go to the door of the church without entering, and there, prostrate on the earth, undergo discipline with the rod he is to carry; he is thus to spend each day in silence and fasting, until evening, when he shall support nature with bread and water only. After these fifteen days are passed, he shall prepare within a month to set out for Jerusalem, and there labour in the service of the cross for three years; he shall never more bear arms against Christians; for two years he shall fast every Friday on bread and water, unless, by the indulgence of some discreet bishop, or on account of bodily infirmity, this abstinence be mitigated. Do

you then receive him returning in this manner, and see that he observe the penance enjoined him." William the Lion did not fail to exact the penalty of such an outrage. In 1197, he collected a mighty army, crossed the Oikel, and perhaps, for the first time, entirely subdued Caithness and Sutherland. As usual, the blow fell upon the people. The guilty chief made terms, and left his Caithness subjects to pay the enormous fine of a fourth of their whole possessions. The principal families at that time were the Gums and the De Cheynes; and three principal families soon afterwards arose out of the extinction of the latter, namely, the Sinclairs, the Sutherlands, and the Keiths. All the most remarkable events of subsequent times in Caithness sprang from feuds of these families with one another, or with some families in the Highlands. The Sinclairs soon got uppermost, and continue still to be uppermost; and a branch of them was created, in 1455, Earl of Caithness and Baron Berriedale. But in 1672, Campbell of Glenorchy purchased the earldom from the contemporary Earl, and afterwards married his widow; and this event led to a sanguinary conflict in the parish of Wick, which we have noticed in the article *ALTIMARLACH*, and which happily was the last occurrence of its kind in Caithness.

CAKEMUIR. See *CRANSTON*.

CALAIR (THE), a curious little stream in the parish of Balquhider, Perthshire.

CALDER, a large district in the extreme west of Edinburghshire. The name signifies a wooded stream, and no doubt was applied to the district on account of the boskiness of its water-courses, but was applied, however, in circumstances and at a date unknown to record. The district may have been originally one property or barony; but it was early divided into Calder-Clere on the east and Calder-Comitis on the west; and the latter, which was by far the larger division, was afterwards divided into Mid Calder and West Calder. See the articles *CALDER (EAST)*, *CALDER (MID)*, and *CALDER (WEST)*.

CALDER, a parish in Lanarkshire. See *CADDER*.

CALDER, or **CAWDOR**, a parish partly in Inverness-shire, but chiefly in Nairnshire. It contains a post-office village of its own name. It lies along the river Nairn to within 2 miles of its mouth, but sends off a wing to the distance of about 16 miles across the Findhorn. Its extent along the Nairn is between 3 and 4 miles; and its extent in the opposite direction, irrespective of the long wing, varies from 1 mile to 5 miles. Part of it is intersected by the burn of Calder, flowing among most beautiful and romantic scenery to the Nairn. The parts adjacent to the Nairn are cultivated valley, liable to overflowing; and the other parts may be described as "rising from the valley into ranges of hills of considerable elevation, which for some distance up their sloping sides, are brought under tillage, above which again rise large plantations of wood, while these in their turn are succeeded by very wide tracts of brown and barren heath." A survey in 1782 made the entire area to be 26,000 acres—of which at least 18,000 were moor and moss; and the estimate of the writer of the *New Statistical Account* in 1842 made it to be 26,878 acres,—of which about 2,400 were arable, 22,278 were pasture and moorland, and 2,200 were under wood. The land-owners are Earl Cawdor and Sir John Rose of Holme. The chief artificial object—and one of very high interest—is the Scottish seat of Lord Cawdor, perched on the rocky brow of the burn of Cawdor, amid magnificent masses of old oaks and other venerable trees. The Calders of Calder were said to be descended from a brother of Macbeth, to whom, on his assumption of the crown, he resigned

the thanedom of Calder. They were constables of the king's house, and resided in the castle of Nairn, but had a country seat at what is called Old Calder, half a mile north of the present seat. They received a licence in 1393 to build the tower of Calder, the nucleus of the present castle, but do not seem to have completed it till about fifty years after; and they ended, at the beginning of the 16th century, in a young heiress, Muriella Calder. In 1510, this person, while still a child, and while walking out with her nurse near the tower of Calder, was captured by John of Lorn and a posse of his Clan-Campbell. Her uncles pursued and overtook the division to whose care she had been intrusted, and would have rescued her but for the presence of mind of Campbell of Inverliver, who, seeing their approach, inverted a large camp-kettle as if to conceal her, and, commanding his seven sons to defend it to death, hurried on with his prize. The young men were all slain, and when the Calders lifted up the kettle no Muriella was to be found. Meanwhile so much time had been gained, that further pursuit was useless. The nurse, at the moment the child was seized, bit off a joint of her little finger in order to mark her identity—no unnecessary precaution, as appears from Campbell of Auchinbrech's reply to one who, in the midst of their felicitations on arriving safely in Argyle, asked what was to be done should the child die before she was marriageable? 'She can never die,' said he, 'as long as a red-haired lassie can be found on either side of Loch-Awe.' John of Lorn and his captive were afterwards married; and from them descended in a direct line the Campbells of Calder, created Baron Cawdor in 1796 and Earl Cawdor in 1827, and indirectly the Campbells of Ardochattan, Airds, and Cluny. The tower of Calder, after coming into the possession of the Campbells, received great additions, and took the name of Cawdor Castle. It was formerly a place of vast strength. Tradition throws over it much mystery and romance; and history records that it was the hiding-place of Lord Lovat after the rebellion. Mr. Fraser Tytler thus describes this interesting relic of feudal ages: "The whole of Cawdor Castle is peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with a retrospect of past ages, feudal customs, and deeds of darkness. Its iron-grated doors, its ancient tapestry, hanging loosely over secret doors and hidden passages, its winding staircases, its rattling drawbridge, all conspire to excite the most gloomy imagery in the mind. It was indeed a fertile spot for the writers of our modern romances. The mysteries of Udolpho would vanish in contemplation of the less perspicuous intricacies in the castle of Cawdor. Among these must be mentioned the secret apartment which so effectually concealed Lord Lovat from the sight of his pursuers. Never was any thing so artfully contrived. It is impossible for the most discerning eye, without previous information, to discover the place of his retreat. And even after being told that a place of this nature existed in the castle, I doubt whether it could be discovered. It is placed immediately beneath the rafters in one part of the roof of the castle. By means of a ladder you are conducted by the side of one part of a sloping roof into a kind of channel between two, such as frequently serves to convey rain-water into pipes for a reservoir. By proceeding along this channel, you arrive at the foot of a stone-staircase, which leads up one side of the roof to the right, and is so artfully contrived as to appear a part of the ornaments of the building when beheld at a distance. At the end of this staircase is a room with a single window near the floor. It is said Lord Lovat used to be conducted

to this place when his pursuers approached, the ladder being removed as soon as he ascended. When the search was over, and the inquirers gone, the ladder was replaced, by which means he lived comfortably with the family, and might long have remained secure, if he had not quitted the place of his retreat. A remarkable tradition respecting the foundation of this castle is worth notice, because circumstances still remain which plead strongly for its truth. It is said the original proprietor was directed by a dream to load an ass with gold, turn it loose, and, following its footsteps, build a castle wherever the ass rested. In an age when dreams were considered as the immediate oracles of heaven, and their suggestions implicitly attended to, it is natural to suppose the ass—as tradition relates—received its burden and its liberty. After strolling about from one thistle to another, it arrived at last beneath the branches of a hawthorn tree, where, fatigued with the weight upon its back, it knelt down to rest. The space round the tree was immediately cleared for building, the foundation laid, and a tower erected: but the tree was preserved, and remains at this moment a singular memorial of superstition attended by advantage. The situation of the castle accidentally proved the most favourable that could be chosen; the country round it is fertile, productive of trees, in a wholesome spot; and a river, with a clear and rapid current, flows beneath its walls. The trunk of the tree, with the knotty protuberances of its branches, is still shown in a vaulted apartment at the bottom of the principal tower. Its roots branch out beneath the floor, and its top penetrates through the vaulted arch of stone above, in such a manner as to make it appear, beyond dispute, that the tree stood, as it now does, before the tower was erected. For ages it has been a custom for guests in the family to assemble round it, and drink, 'Success to the hawthorn;' that is to say, in other words, 'Prosperity to the house of Cawdor!' The chain armour of King Duncan of Scotland is preserved at Cawdor Castle, and common tradition asserts that that monarch was murdered here by Macbeth; but this tradition is contradicted by the date of the foundation of the building,—and also is confronted by the speculations of different antiquarians who variously assign three other places as the scene of Duncan's murder,—Inverness Castle, Glammis Castle, and a hut near Forres. The village of Calder or Cawdor stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Nairn. A fair is held here on the 2d Tuesday of March. Population of the village in 1841, 146. There is an extensive distillery at Brackla. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,184; in 1861, 1,203. Houses, 250. Assessed property in 1860, £4,086. Population of the Nairnshire section in 1831, 1,007; in 1861, 969. Houses, 203.

This parish is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Patron, Earl Cawdor. Stipend, £156 0s. 8d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £15 5s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church was built in 1619, and repaired and enlarged in 1830. It is an interesting structure, with curious entrance-gate and some old inscriptions. Sittings, 638. There is a Free church; attendance, 520; yearly sum raised in 1865, £196 15s. 11d. There are a Society's school and two other schools.

CALDER (EAST), a parish and a village on the western border of Edinburghshire. The parish was anciently a rectory, and was united in 1750 to the parish of KIRKNEWTON, which see. The church, which is now a ruin, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The manor of Calder was by Malcolm IV. granted to Randolph de Clere; and from him it became known

by the name of Calder-Clere, to distinguish it from Calder-Comitis, the adjoining manor, the property of the Earl of Fife. The barony of Calder-Clere was forfeited during the succession-war; and was granted, in 1306, by Robert I. to James Douglas, of Lothian, the progenitor of the Earls of Morton. The Earl of Morton takes his title from the lands of Mortoune in this parish. After the Reformation, the Earl of Morton—who was now Baron of Calder-Clere—acquired the advowson of the church, and with it the right of the monks of Kelso to the tenth of the multures of the mill of Calder. In 1541, the barony of Calder-Clere was confirmed by James V. to James Earl of Morton, without the advowson of the church. In 1564, James, his successor—the well-known Morton, who fell under the axe of the law in 1581—obtained from the Queen a confirmation of all his lands, with the barony of Calder-Clere, and the advowson of the churches and chapels. The village of East Calder stands on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about 1 mile east-north-east of Mid-Calder, and about 11 miles west-south-west of Edinburgh. It consists principally of two rows of houses, extending along the road, and fitted with gardens behind. Here is an United Presbyterian church, which was originally built in 1776. Adjacent to the village is the ancient burying-ground of the parish, with the ivy-clad ruin of the ancient church. Eastward of the village and close to the road is an extensive quarry of excellent limestone. Population of the village in 1861, 352.

CALDER (LOCH). See CAITHNESS.

CALDER (MID), a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, also the village of Bells-quarry, in the west of Edinburghshire. It is bounded on the west by West Calder; on the north by Linlithgowshire; on the east by East Calder and Kirknewton; and on the south by Peebles-shire. Its length northward is 9 miles; and its average breadth is between 2 and 3 miles. Almond Water goes across the north end; Muirhouseton Water goes transversely down the northern district; Linhouse Water traces most of the northern half of the eastern boundary; and the headstreams of the Water of Leith drain and traverse the southern district. The area of the parish has been computed at 12,325 imperial acres, and is about one-third arable and about two-thirds pastoral. The northern district is generally level, and has for the most part a fertile, light, dry soil. The southern district is filled with the heights and vales of the Cairn Hills, whose loftiest summit has an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive view of the Lothians and Fifeshire and the Ochils. The real rental of the parish is about £7,000. The principal landholder is Lord Torphichen; but there are nearly twenty others. Sandstone, limestone, and whinstone, all of excellent quality, are abundant; coal and rich lead ore have been found; and other useful minerals occur. On the estate of Letham is a powerful sulphureous spring, similar to that of Harrowgate. To the west of the town, on Muirhouseton Water, stands Calder-house, the seat of Lord Torphichen. A portrait of John Knox—generally believed to be genuine—is hung up in the hall or gallery of this house, where, it is asserted by some, he dispensed the ordinance of the Lord's supper for the first time in Scotland after the Reformation.*

* On the back of Lord Torphichen's picture there is written "Mr. John Knox: The first sacrament of the super given in Scotland, after the Reformation, was dispensed by him in this hall." This is not true; for it is proved that the first time the sacrament of the super was dispensed in the reformed way in Scotland, was in the castle of St. Andrews, A. D. 1547. (M'Crie.

A locality in the parish, near the village, is celebrated as the birth-place of John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrews. An extensive tract of woodland, called Calder-Wood, the property of Lord Torphichen, lies south-east of Calder House. The Caledonian railway traverses the parish nearly at its central and narrowest part. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow by way of West Calder goes across the north district; and the road from Edinburgh to Lanark by way of Carnwath goes across the south district. The village of Mid Calder stands on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, about 1 mile west-south-west of East Calder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of West Calder, and 12 miles west-south-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a pleasant eminence on the east verge of the parish, immediately above the confluence of Almond and Linthouse Waters. Fairs are held here on the second Tuesday of March and the second Tuesday of October. Population of the village about 550. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,489; in 1861, 1,389. Houses, 226. Assessed property in 1860, £9,434.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Torphichen. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £64 10s. Schoolmaster's salary formerly was £34 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with fees and other emoluments, making a total of £136; now is £57 10s., with fees and other emoluments. The parish church stands adjacent to the village, is in good repair, and contains 438 sittings. An United Presbyterian church stands on the north bank of Almond Water near the village, was built in 1765, and contains nearly 400 sittings. There are three private schools, a total abstinence society, and a mason lodge. The tract which now forms the parishes of Mid Calder and West Calder anciently constituted the barony and parish of Calder-Comitis. This extensive barony was possessed by the Earls of Fife as early as the reign of Malcolm IV.; and by them it was enjoyed as low down as the reign of David II. It then passed to Sir William Douglas of Douglas, who gave it in free marriage, with Eleanor his sister, to Sir James de Sandilands, in 1349. This grant was confirmed by Duncan, Earl of Fife, and by David II. From that marriage sprang the family of Sandilands, who acquired the estates of the knights of St. John, at the Reformation, with the peerage of Torphichen. Before the Reformation, there was a chapel in the upper part of this extensive district, which gave name to Chapeltown, about a mile east from West Calder. This chapel remained till the reign of Charles I. In 1637, John, Lord Torphichen, was served heir to his father in the barony of Calder, and to the patronage of the church. In 1646, this large parish was divided into two districts, which were named Mid Calder, and West Calder. The old church was now appropriated to Mid Calder; while the new church was erected in the upper district, which has given rise to the kirk-town of West Calder.

CALDER (WEST), a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the extreme west of Edinburghshire. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Linlithgowshire; on the north-east and east by the parish of Mid Calder; on the south-east by Peeblesshire; and on the south by Lanarkshire. Its outline is somewhat triangular, with the base extending eastward, and the apex pointing to the north. Its length is 10 miles; and its average

breadth is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The general declination is to the north-east. Brieche Water traces most of the boundary with Linlithgowshire; and all the other streams, as well as this, belong to the system of Almond Water. The southern district consists of high and moorish grounds for the most part incapable of cultivation. From the general elevation of the ground, being nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea, it is cold and moist, exposed to storms of wind and rain from the south and south-west. The greater part of the parish lies upon coal, and there is plenty of excellent limestone; ironstone also is wrought. In the southern extremity stands an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell; and at Castle-Craig are the remains of a Roman camp. The principal modern residences are Hermand House, built about the year 1797 by the late Lord Hermand, Limefield House and Harburn House, built about 1804, and Hartwood House, built about 1807. The valued rental amounts to £3,133 Scots, and is divided among nearly thirty proprietors. The Caledonian railway goes through the centre of the parish, and has a station in it for Torphin and West Calder. The north road from Edinburgh to Lanark lies for about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the parish, and traverses it in a south-westward direction. The village of West Calder stands on that road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of the confluence of Brieche and Almond Waters, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Mid Calder, and 7 miles north-east of Wilsontown. Population of the village in 1851, 434. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,617; in 1861, 1,927. Houses, 344. Assessed property in 1860, £9,853.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, John Drysdale, Esq., of Kilrie. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £23. Schoolmaster's salary, £34. The parish church was built in 1646, and contains 331 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station; and the total yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £38 18s. 8d. An United Presbyterian church was built in 1795, and contains 498 sittings. There are two private schools,—both of them for girls.

CALDER (THE), a stream of about 8 miles in length, descending from the Monadhleath mountains, and falling into the left side of the Spey, in the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

CALDER (THE), a small river in Renfrewshire, which has its rise in the moorlands on the borders of Ayrshire, and running an easterly course of some miles, intersects the parish of Lochwinnoch, and falls into the loch of that name, about a mile below the village.

CALDER (THE), a small river of Lanarkshire. It rises on Elrig moor, in the parish of East Kilbride near the boundary with Ayrshire. It runs about 10 miles north-eastward, chiefly between the parishes of East Kilbride and Cambuslang on the left, and the parishes of Glassford and Blantyre on the right, and falls into the Clyde at a place called Turnwheel, about 3 miles above Clyde Iron Works. It bears the name of Park Burn in the upper part of its course, the Calder in the middle part, and the Rotten Calder in the lower part. It is a rapid and shallow stream, flowing commonly on a gravelly or rocky bed, between steep and richly wooded banks; and several falls or cascades occur in its course. Mr. Montgomery, in a paper in the Prize Essays of the Highland Society, says, "Greenstone dykes, in passing through the porphyry of this elevated and hilly district, give rise to many waterfalls. The porphyry decomposes more readily than the greenstone; and the streams, crossing the course of the dykes, carry away the porphyry on their lower side.

p. 50, 1st ed.) The account given by Knox, in his History of the Reformation, seems to imply that he dispensed this ordinance in the West country before he did it in Calder-house. These facts cast a degree of discredit on the authenticity of the picture, although no doubt exists of the intimacy of Sir James Sandilands, the ancestor of Lord Torphichen, with the Reformer.

whilst the greenstone much longer resists the action of the water, and protects the porphyry above. In some places the streams run parallel to the dykes. A beautiful instance of this may be seen at Reeking Linn, a very wild and romantic fall in the Calder. The Calder here runs for several hundred yards parallel to a dyke of very fine-grained greenstone; then suddenly bending, crosses it, and forms the linn or spout.²¹

CALDER (THE NORTH), a small river of Lanarkshire. It issues from Black Loch on the mutual border of the parishes of New Monkland and Slamannan, or of the counties of Lanark and Stirling, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the point where these counties meet the county of Linlithgow; and it flows about 13 miles south-westward, not reckoning sinuosities, along the boundary between the parishes of New Monkland and Old Monkland on the right, and the parishes of Slamannan, Torphichen, Shotts, and Bothwell on the left, to a confluence with the Clyde at Daldowie, a little below the influx of the Rotten Calder. Its banks, over a great part of its course, are bold and very beautifully wooded; and they are adorned, in several places, with splendid parks and mansions.

CALDER (THE ROTTEN). See **CALDER (THE)**. Lanarkshire.

CALDER (THE SOUTH), a small river of Lanarkshire. It rises in the moors near Tarrymuck on the western border of Linlithgowshire, and flows about 11 miles south-westward, not reckoning sinuosities, along the boundary between the parishes of Shotts and Bothwell on the right, and the parishes of Cambusnethan and Dalziel on the left, to a confluence with the Clyde at a point about a mile above Bothwell Bridge. This stream also is richly wooded and beautifully picturesque. The lower part of it especially is very brilliant. The **WISHAW AND COLTNESSE RAILWAY** (see that article) is conducted over it by a magnificent viaduct.

CALDERBANK, a post-town on the southern border of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It stands contiguous to another village of the name of Calderbraes. There is also on the North Calder an extensive iron factory called the Calder Iron Works. Population of the villages of Calderbank and Calderbraes in 1841, 1,064; in 1861, 2,461. Houses, 206. See **MONKLAND (OLD)**.

CALDHAM, a hamlet, with a flax spinning mill, in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire. It stands on the rivulet Luther, and on the road from Fettercairn to Montrose, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Laurencekirk.

CALDHAM, in Cupar-Angus. See **CADDAM**.

CALDRON. See **LEDNOCK (THE)**.

CALDRON-LINN. See **DEVON (THE)**.

CALDSHILLS. See **CAULDSHIELS**.

CALDWELL. See **BEITH**.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name first of the greater part of the mainland of Inverness-shire and the mainland of Ross-shire,—next of all parts of the mainland of Scotland north of the Forth and the Clyde,—and next of all the mainland country north of the Tweed and the Eden. See the section "Early History" in the **INTRODUCTION** to this Gazetteer.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, a magnificent line of inland navigation through the Great Glen of Scotland. That glen extends quite across the kingdom, directly south-westward, from the Moray frith between the mouth of the Findhorn and the Sutors of Cromarty to the island of Lismore at the north end of the Sound of Mull; and it divides Inverness-shire, and the Highlands generally, into two nearly equal parts. The north-east end of it is occupied, to the extent of about 23 miles, by the upper or narrow

part of the Moray frith; the south-east end is occupied, to the extent of about 32 miles, by the sea-lochs, Loch Eil and Loch Linnhe; and the intermediate part, which has a total length of 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is occupied over an aggregate of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by the fresh-water lochs, Loch Dochfour, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, and is traversed over the rest of the distance by streams which connect these lakes with one another or with the sea-lochs. This intermediate part is the region of the Caledonian Canal, which comprises works at its extremities, works on the lakes, and 22 miles of dry cutting.

The forming of the Caledonian Canal seemed to be strongly invited by the very character and position of the great glen, and, if the Highlands had been a peaceful, commercial, well-peopled region, must certainly have taken place many years ago; yet was projected so late as the latter part of last century, and even then as a supplement to the great work of opening up the Highlands by public roads and bridges, which will be noticed in our article on the **HIGHLANDS**, and as a means of producing employment to the Highland population. In 1773, the celebrated James Watt was engaged by the trustees of the forfeited estates to survey the line, with the view of estimating the cost of making a canal of ten feet water; and in the report which he drew up, he gave a clear short statement of the chief uses which the work would serve,—a statement very forcible as applying to a canal of ten feet water, but doubly more so had it been made in reference to a canal twice as deep. He says,—“All vessels going from Ireland, or the west coasts of Britain, to the east coasts of the island, to Holland, or to the continent of Europe north of it, and *vice versa*, together with vessels trading between the east coast and America, must either pass through the British Channel, or go north-about, that is through the Pentland frith, or through the sounds of, or round, the Orkney Islands. At all times going north-about is the readiest passage for the northern parts of the island; and in time of war danger from privateers in the British Channel, and the height of insurance upon that account, are so great that many ships, to which that passage would naturally be convenient, are obliged for security or economy to go north-about. Wherever a great promontory or termination of a mainland is to be passed round or doubled, it is well known to mariners that, from the variety of winds that are necessary, and from the storms which rage with greater fury at those headlands than upon other coasts, the voyage is more tedious, as well as more dangerous, than others of a like length that lie in a direct course. This is remarkably the case with the Orkney passages, to which the northern situation greatly contributes. Besides other inconveniences, they are subjected to periodical winds that blow violently for months together from the east or west, which renders it not uncommon for vessels to be detained six weeks or two months in those harbours. In the winter the risk of shipwreck on these boisterous seas is very great; and consequently that passage is little frequented then, and insurances are high. The greatest loss of time in the northern passage generally happens about the Orkneys, as it is there that the winds which brought the vessels northward cease to be of any further service to them, and the seas are generally too stormy to permit them to work to windward. From this view of the subject, it appears that a communication, such as is here described, between the German Ocean and the Atlantic, which would be shorter, more secure, both from the dangers of the sea and from privateers, and also more certain in all seasons than by the Orkneys, would be more

acceptable to all vessels capable of passing through it, even though it were loaded with a toll."

But soon after Mr. Watt's report was given in the forfeited estates were restored, and the report fell to the ground. Some years later, however, the project of the canal was again pressed on the attention of Government by an accumulation of evidence tending to show the necessity of adopting some means of checking the tide of emigration which then threatened to depopulate the Highlands. By the gradual conversion of the whole country into extensive sheep-walks, a large proportion of the native inhabitants had been deprived of the means of subsistence; and it became an object of immediate urgency to afford employment to such of their number as might at least preserve the remnant of a population, on which, in times of need, such large and serviceable draughts had so often been made for the support of our armies and navies. It could not but happen, moreover, that, by the adoption of the proposed measures, habits of industry would be introduced among the people, which, it was expected, would have a permanent effect in ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants, and improving the face of the country, to both of which facility of intercommunication is the first and most essential requisite. Accordingly in 1803-4, Mr. Telford was employed by a body of Parliamentary Commissioners to resurvey the line, with adaptation to the circumstances of the time, and prospective adaptation to the circumstances of the future, and to report on the estimated expense. He proposed that the canal should be formed of a size to admit the largest class of Baltic and American traders, or such as to pass on occasions of emergency a 32-gun frigate fully equipped, for which he calculated that a uniform depth of 20 feet water would be necessary, with locks measuring 170 feet long by 40 feet in width. His original estimate for executing the work on this scale amounted to no more than £350,000; and the period of its completion was computed at seven years. There was nothing to prevent the possibility of its fulfilment within the specified period, provided a sufficient number of workmen had been employed, and the necessary funds afforded for overcoming every natural obstacle that occurred. It was no doubt partly, however, with a view to the saving of expense that the works were, in reality, protracted so much beyond the period calculated upon; for in order to have the advantage of canal-conveyance for the requisite materials, the buildings in the middle districts were not commenced until the eastern and western portions of the line had been so far completed at least as to be conveniently navigable. Besides, during the progress of the late war, the rise which took place in the prices of all descriptions of commodities, as well as of food, and consequently of labour and workmanship, was unprecedentedly rapid; so much so, that from the year 1805, when the canal works were commenced, to the years 1812 and 1813, the difference in many articles had increased to 50, 70, and even 100 per cent. Another source of unlooked-for expenditure is to be attributed to the great extent of dredging, a process previously untried upon anything like so large a scale. It was on the Caledonian canal that steam-power was first applied to this operation; and although it was latterly brought to a much more effective degree of performance, yet it may easily be conceived that in its earlier stages it was attended with greater difficulties and consequent expense than the projector of a work, to which its use and application were entirely subordinate, could reasonably be expected to have calculated upon. Many unforeseen difficulties occurred to prevent the canal being opened

until several years after the period originally contemplated. Year after year, during the whole progress of the work, the inaccuracy of the original estimate became more evident, and at length a strong feeling was manifested against further advances of public money, or renewing the annual application to parliament for further grants. Under these circumstances the commissioners were led, in the year 1822, to open the canal when only partially completed. This premature opening occasioned numerous accidents to the works, and entire failures of certain portions of them, the repairing of which was a source of continual expense, and frequently caused the navigation to be interrupted. The total cost of the canal up to the period of its being opened was £905,258; to the 1st of May 1827, £973,271; and to the 1st of May 1844, £1,070,173.

One of the most difficult operations that occurred in the formation of the canal was the construction of the north-east entrance or sea-lock, at Clachnaharry, on the Beaully frith. Here, on account of the flatness of the beach, it was necessary to throw out artificial mounds for about 400 yards into the sea, to attain the required depth of water; and the bottom was found to consist of a kind of soft mud or silt, which was quite unfit to bear the weight of a solid structure of masonry. The entrance to the sea-lock here, however, was effectually deepened by a steam dredging vessel in the early part of 1838. From the Muirtown locks—a series of four, about a mile distant from the stone bridge of Inverness—the canal extends in a level reach for about 5 miles to a regulating lock at Dochgarroch, at which there is no rise, its purpose being merely to avert the winter-floods of Loch Ness, whenever they should rise above the standard-level of the navigation. The distance from Loch Beaully to the small loch of Dochfour, at the north-east end of Loch Ness, is 6 miles 35 chains; and the length of the navigable channel through Loch Ness is 23 miles 56 chains. The difficulties encountered in effecting the requisite entrance from the upper end of Loch Ness, although of a very different kind, were not less formidable than those experienced in connecting the canal with the tideway at Clachnaharry. With the intervention of a short space of deep cutting, to form the entrance channel, there are five united locks at Fort Augustus. From this to the north-east end of Loch Oich is a distance of 5 miles 35 chains, in which the Kytra and Aberchalder locks occur. The ordinary summer-level of Loch Oich, which stands almost exactly 100 feet above high-water mark at Inverness and Fort-William, was that calculated on for the eventual purposes of the canal, and is the summit-level of the navigation; and the Aberchalder regulating lock was so adapted to it as to afford a depth of 20 feet over its upper gate-sills. The lake being in many places quite shallow, it was proposed to excavate the navigable channel by dredging to a corresponding depth; but this proved to be a far more arduous and expensive operation than was at first expected. This lake, too, is liable to sink much in droughts and to rise much in heavy rains, so as to vary in level upwards of 9 feet; and recourse required to be had to a reservoir in Glen-garry for bringing supplies to it in its low condition, while extreme difficulty was experienced in commanding it during floods. The length of the navigation through it is 3 miles 56 chains. At the south-west end of it are situated the two Laggan locks, descending to the level of Loch Lochy; the first operating merely as a regulating lock to meet the occasional flooding of Loch Oich; and the other having a fall of 9 feet 6 inches, to suit the difference of level between the two lakes. The length of

canal-cutting between the south-west end of Loch Oich and the north-east of Loch Lochy is 1 mile 65 chains. The surface of Loch Lochy extends about 11 miles in length, and may be reckoned to have a mile and a half of average width. Its area is about 6,000 acres. It was part of the original design that this great sheet of water should be raised for the purposes of the navigation about 12 feet above its natural level; and this was actually effected by closing up the former egress by the river Lochy—the site of which is now occupied by the canal—and forming a new outlet through the lands of Mucomer at a proportionally higher level; so that the waters of the lake are now discharged into the river Spean, which formerly joined the river Lochy about half-a-mile below. Across the new outlet a permanent wear is partly constructed of masonry, and partly excavated from the solid rock, over which the water falls into the river Spean. A regulating lock occurs at Gairloch near the foot of Loch Lochy; a canal reach of about 6 miles in length extends thence to Bannavie, where there is a grand series of locks, eight in number, commonly called Neptune's Staircase; and another canal-cut of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, extends thence, with a descent of two more locks, to the sea-lock at Corpach, in the vicinity of Fort-William.

The evils attendant on the incomplete state of the canal, and on the peculiarities of its navigation were so great, so many, and in some instances so accumulating that the Parliamentary Commissioners at length felt driven to entertain the question of either abandoning the work or applying some competent remedy; and they were guided to their decision by three reports drawn up respectively in 1837 by Mr. George May, in 1839 by Mr. Walker, then President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and in 1841 by Sir W. Edward Parry, the celebrated Arctic explorer, then at the head of one of the departments of the Admiralty.

One of the chief evils dwelt on by Mr. May is the possibility of vessels, either by dint of tempestuous weather or casual mismanagement of the persons in charge of them, coming into such violent collision with any of the lock-gates as to carry them away, an evil enhanced very much in the case of the Caledonian canal by the arrangement of the majority of its locks in clusters. "We shall suppose a particular case," says Mr. May, "and examine its bearings upon the present question. At Bannavie, for instance, there are eight united locks, and nine pair of gates in successive descent, each having, when in a state of inaction, its regular head of seven or eight feet of water. Now, let us imagine a heavy vessel approaching the top of these locks after nightfall, with a strong breeze of favourable wind, and that, sufficient attention not being paid to checking its course in proper time, it comes against the upper pair of gates with such force as—aided by the pressure of water already upon them—to bear them down before it. The vessel is, of course, precipitated into the first lock with all the effect due to the sudden rush of a head of seven or eight feet of water into it; and the inevitable consequence is, that it strikes violently against the second pair of gates, which having now a head of 15 or 16 feet of water upon them, are easily broken down. In like manner the vessel is precipitated with accumulated force through all the successive locks until it falls into the reach below; thus involving the total destruction of nine pair of gates, all consequent upon the incidental failure of the upper pair. Reckoning, then, the expense of each pair of gates at the moderate computation of £1,000, we have, in the first instance, an aggregate loss of

£9,000 as the immediate effect of a casualty which is liable to occur at any moment; and I do not at all exaggerate when I say that some years would necessarily elapse before the gates could be reconstructed, and the canal restored to its former state of operation. But the damage contingent upon the supposed accident would by no means end here. The instant effect of the destruction of the Bannavie lock-gates would be to empty the whole reach between that place and Gairloch lock, the gates of which being then deprived of their present counter-acting support would almost to an absolute certainty yield to the pressure of the water above; and if we supposed Loch Lochy to be in a flooded state at the time, the whole waters of that lake, to the depth of from 20 to 30 feet, would be suddenly discharged into the valley below, involving not merely the utter annihilation of the canal-works, but the most extensive ravages of life and property throughout the whole district between Loch Lochy and the sea. It will no doubt appear somewhat strange to you, but it is assuredly the fact that all these appalling consequences would almost inevitably ensue from the incidental failure of a single pair of gates, either at the Bannavie or Gairloch locks. It is almost needless for me to say that effects of a precisely similar kind, though proportionally of less extent, would follow from any accident to the lock-gates at Fort-Augustus, where there are five united locks and six successive pair of gates; or at Muirtown, where there are four united locks and five pair of gates; and indeed there is not a situation on the line where such an occurrence could take place without necessarily involving the total interruption of the navigation from sea to sea for greater or less periods, and expenses to a very serious amount, setting aside entirely the contingent damages to which it might in all probability lead."

The substance of the most weighty part of Mr. Walker's report is as follows:—The lakes, though they greatly cheapened the cost of constructing the canal, proved serious hindrances to the working of it, by obstructing the passage of vessels. From lying in the trough or hollow between two ranges of mountains, the wind blows always parallel to the line of the canal, so as necessarily to be a foul wind in one direction. From the rocky nature of the banks, and their crooked irregular shape, tracking through the lakes is impossible. The width of Loch Lochy and Loch Ness is sufficient for vessels of about 100 tons to work when once fairly in the lakes; but there is a great difficulty in warping against a strong head-wind to reach this, and great danger also from the rocky shores in case of a vessel missing stays. Therefore, working or tacking through the lakes was seldom attempted; and the consequence was, that the passage of 60 miles, which, if tracking had been practicable for the whole length, might have been accomplished generally in three or four days, often took as many weeks, or even a month, and in some cases five weeks. The evil was increased by the westerly winds which prevail for eight or nine months of the year, and are opposed to the passage of vessels proceeding from the east to the west end, which is the direction of what ought to be the greatest trade on the canal. One of the principal objects of the canal—to prevent the delay of going through the Pentland frith and round Cape Wrath during westerly winds—was thus in a great measure defeated. The approaches to the canal from the estuaries at each end were subject to the same inconvenience. The want of depth in the canal and in portions of the locks was another great drawback. This arose partly from the excavation of the canal never having been completed, partly from the wear

at the ends of the locks not having been sufficient to support the depth of water, and partly from the great leakage in parts of the canal. The average of tonnage passing through the canal, exclusive of steam-boats and local traffic, had been about 25,000 tons per annum, without much increase or diminution, during the preceding ten years; and the traffic then on the canal was not probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole trade going through the Pentland frith. The canal, too, was not capable, in its then state, of receiving vessels of any considerable tonnage, which, indeed, never attempted it. During the preceding seven years, only one vessel of 240 tons made the passage. The expense of maintaining the canal was increased by the bad repair and unfinished state of the works; and as these works were made for a trade of much larger vessels, the expense of maintaining them was almost the same as if such vessels, to ten times the then number, had to pass. The expense of the repairs and finishing necessary, Mr. Walker estimated at £129,317. But to complete the establishment, he proposed that there should be three steam-vessels on the canal,—namely, one for Loch Lochy of 40 horses power, one for Loch Oich of 40 horses power, and one for Loch Ness of 50 horses power; and to do full justice to the navigation, and add to the certainty of despatch, he proposed that there should also be a steamer in the Moray frith, to bring vessels from Fort George to the eastern entrance, and another to bring them from Corran ferry, or even the sound of Mull, to the western entrance. The amount for steam tug-boats, with 10 per cent. for contingencies, added to the repairs and improvements before stated, would make a gross amount of £143,837, or, in round numbers, £150,000 for putting the canal in complete repair, making it proper for all vessels of 38 feet beam, and 17 feet draught.

Sir W. E. Parry reported principally on the commercial view of the case; and, after instituting extensive investigations, and making full digests of them, he said, "1st. That the Caledonian canal, from its hitherto imperfect state, including the small, variable, and uncertain depth of water, and the entire absence of the requisite facilities either for getting through the canal itself, or for navigating the approaches to it by sea, has never yet had a fair trial of its capabilities, and, consequently, of the extent to which it may be used with advantage by the trade of the country;—2d. That if the canal and its approaches were put into the contemplated state of efficiency, the passage through it would be cheaper (even at double the present amount of dues), much more speedy, and by far more secure than the passage by the Pentland Firth;—3d. That on this account, a very large proportion of vessels now pursuing a northern route round this island, would use it in preference to the Pentland Firth, and perhaps some of those which now go through the English channel;—4th. That in case of war with certain nations, the Caledonian canal would be used by such vessels to a still greater extent—perhaps almost exclusively—on the ground of increased comparative cheapness, speed, and security."

Government was convinced by these reports that the canal ought to be put into a state of complete efficiency; Mr. Walker was instructed to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for the requisite repairs and works; and in 1843, Messrs. Jackson and Bean, eminent contractors, came into an engagement to execute all these repairs and works in the course of the three following years. The undertaking was gone into with vigour, and carried on without miscalculation or pause. The dredging operations on the summit-level proved exceedingly

arduous. A new steam-dredger had to be procured, after the most improved model, with the hull entirely of iron, and the machinery of great power. Most of the ground consisted of hard mountain clay, with large embedded whinstone boulders, and part of it was much encumbered with trunks of trees, some of them containing from four to five loads of timber; yet, in spite of such serious obstructions, occasionally nearly one thousand tons were removed in the course of one day. At certain portions of the line, particularly in the reaches above Muirtown and Fort-Augustus, where the leakage in dry seasons was wont to diminish the available depth of water, it was found necessary to put on a coating of clay. A new lock was constructed at the south-west end of Loch Lochy, for the better regulation of high floods in that lake; and this is a huge mass of masonry, with a height of about 40 feet from the foundation to the coping, and a length of upwards of 450 feet. Retaining wears also were formed; all the old locks were repaired; many subordinate operations were done; an uniform navigable depth of 18 feet water at all times was secured; lights were placed at the sea-entrances and at the ends of the lakes; the channels leading up from the sea at both ends were buoyed off; steam-tugs for towing vessels through the estuaries and the lakes were procured; suitable charts and sailing directions were published; and in April 1847, the canal was re-opened.

The traffic through the canal during the next twenty months was not so great as had been anticipated, yet seemed promising and progressive, and then was checked for a little by an unprecedented calamity. In the summer, autumn, and early winter of 1848, the weather throughout the great glen was so remarkably rainy and tempestuous as to occasion unusual effort to keep the canal in repair. On the 15th of December, there blew a hurricane which unroofed the houses of Inverness, uprooted trees, and brought great risk upon several Baltic traders which had just been admitted into the basin. A severe frost followed, closed up the navigation at least a month earlier than had ever been before known, and continued during upwards of three weeks. Incessant rains followed the breaking up of the frost, flooded all the great glen far beyond all former experience, raised some of the small side lochs 14 feet above what they had ever been known to reach, and at length, on the 24th and 25th of January, produced such an overpowering discharge as swept away the stone bridges at Aberchelder and Fort-Augustus, and the old stone bridge at Inverness, and laid a considerable part of the town of Inverness under flood, to the great alarm and distress of the inhabitants. The canal appeared to be variously and severely injured; Mr. Walker came down in all haste to examine it and report upon it; two very large breaches were found to be made in its banks at Dochgarroch and Aberchelder, besides lesser injuries in other places; a grant of £10,000 was voted by parliament to restore the canal to efficiency, and very speedily such works were done as it was hoped would not only obliterate all the effects of the floods, but constitute a provision against damage from any future floods of equal violence and duration. The amount of canal dues levied from the 1st of May 1848 till the 1st of May 1849 was £3,874 3s. 5d.; and this, in spite of all the stoppage and other unfavourable circumstances of the inundation, was an increase of nearly £600 on the preceding year. The total expenditure on account of the canal, from the commencement in 1803 till the 5th of May 1849 was £1,311,270 3s. 2d.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, an extensive and ramified system of railway, connecting the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow and a large portion of the Southern Lowlands of Scotland with the English railways at Carlisle. It comprises a great fork from Edinburgh to Carnwath, a great fork from the north side of Glasgow to Carnwath, a branch from the Glasgow fork at Motherwell to the south side of Glasgow, with a subordinate branch to Hamilton, and a branch from the same fork in the vicinity of Gartsherrie to the Scottish Central railway in the vicinity of Castlecary, and a main trunk from Carnwath to Carlisle. But it comprehends within its north-western portions the Clydesdale junction, the Pollock and Govan, the Wishaw and Coltness, the Glasgow and Garnkirk, the Glasgow and Greenock, and the Glasgow and Barrhead railways. It thus commands the traffic of Glasgow toward most points of the compass, connects Greenock on the west with Edinburgh on the east, and forms the main line of communication between most parts of Scotland and all the west of England. The several railways comprised in its north-west portions will be better understood by being noticed separately,—each in its own alphabetical place; so that we shall describe here only the original or proper Caledonian—consisting of the Edinburgh fork, the Glasgow fork, together with the parts of previous railways comprised in it, the Castlecary branch, one or two of the smaller branches or junctions, and the main trunk.

The bill for this railway was contested in parliament several sessions, but at length obtained the royal assent on 31st July 1845. The first sod was turned on the grand summit in the following August. The line was opened from Carlisle to Beattock in September 1847, and thence to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Castlecary in February 1848. The length of the railway from Edinburgh to Carlisle is 100 miles, from Glasgow to Carlisle 105 miles, and from Castlecary to Carlisle 105½ miles. The rails are upon the national gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, on cross timber sleepers, 4 and 5 feet apart. The course of the main-trunk for 33 miles contiguous to the grand summit, runs through a moorish, mountainous country, and has a rise of no less than 760 feet; but all the rest of the line, with small exceptions, is remarkably free from bold, difficult, or costly engineering features. The Company's act of incorporation authorised them to raise, in shares of £50 each, a capital of £2,100,000, and to borrow a sum of £700,000. The estimated cost of execution, up to the completion of the line, was £2,100,000; but the affairs of the Company have since then become much complicated by the extension of their system.

The Edinburgh terminus is situated in the Lothian Road, immediately behind the Castle. A very beautiful design has been supplied by Mr. Tite, but the building has not yet been erected, and a large temporary station is used. The shed where the trains arrive and depart is substantially constructed, and forms a striking object. A few hundred yards from the station the line runs under Gardiner's Crescent, upon a substantial archway, strongly supported—a very ingenious and difficult piece of work. The gradients vary, after a short level, in the first mile, from 1 in 100, to 1 in 140 for the succeeding five miles. The views of the Pentlands, and, from the higher grounds, of the city just left, are particularly interesting and picturesque. Donaldson's Hospital and Corstorphine Hill are considerable features in the landscape; and numbers of lesser objects form a pleasing variety. Here also are a large engine-shed, water-tank, &c. At

2 miles we reach Slateford station, the first from Edinburgh. The line then passes over the Water of Leith, by a magnificent viaduct alongside the aqueduct of the Union canal. This is a most substantial work, and one of the most imposing on the line. It consists of 14 arches, 30 feet span each, and 42 feet above the bed of the stream. The railway then passes over the canal by a girder-bridge, which is an object well worthy of remark. The line runs on an embankment of considerable extent, passing Colinton and Baberton on the left, and Riccarton on the right. It skirts the celebrated Haile's quarry, and commands a striking view of the bold crags of Craiglockart, with the Pentlands in the distance. We reach Currie station at 5½ miles from Edinburgh, but the village itself is about a mile from the line, and beautifully situated. On the left are seen the richly wooded grounds of Dalmahoy, the seat of the Earl of Morton; and a little beyond, on the rising ground, is the village of Ratho. On the left we rapidly pass Kaimess and Meadowbank, well known as the seats of two eminent Scotch judges. To the south-west the tower of Lennox castle, once occupied by Queen Mary, forms an interesting object. Passing Ormiston we come at 9 miles to Kirknewton station. The gradient of the line is here 1 in 220. Passing the mansions of Belfield and Calder Hall, on the right, we soon reach one of the most magnificent works on the line, the Linthouse viaduct. This bridge stretches across a deep and wide ravine, and consists of 6 arches of 60 feet span, rising from the bed of the stream to the level of the rail, 100 feet. It is equally substantial in its structure, and elegant in its proportions. Mid Calder is to the right, and Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen, is near. We next, at 15 miles, reach West Calder station. The village of West Calder is some distance from the line; and passing Torphin as we ascend we behold most magnificent views, the whole range of the Lothians with Arthur's Seat, the frith of Forth, and the Ochils. We next reach a very fine sheet of water, the Cobbenshaw reservoir. Here the gradient for several miles is very severe being 1 in 100 till the summit level is attained, when the incline varies for several miles from 1 in 100 to 1 in 176 and 1 in 200. The ground is upon an elevation above the level of the sea about 500 feet. The country around is bleak and wild. After passing Woolfords and Mossdat, there is a branch to the Wilsontown ironworks and coalfields, one of the richest mineral districts in Scotland. At 21 miles is the Auchingray station. The line from this point presents no feature of interest, till it crosses the Carnwath Moss, which is of considerable extent, and which formed a work of great difficulty, having swallowed up a large sand hill through which the line runs, and which fortunately afforded an ample supply of ballasting. At 26 miles is the Carnwath station, and half-a-mile beyond occurs the junction of the main line and branches, sweeping over the low lying grounds through which the Clyde runs, and forming a triangle, at one end of which, on the Glasgow fork, are engine-sheds and offices, &c. The main line to the south strikes off at this point, the east and west traffic being carried over a bend, which unites the Edinburgh and Glasgow forks.

The Glasgow terminus is as yet a large temporary shed at the north end of Buchanan Street, in the vicinity of Cowcaddens. A short distance thence, a brief branch goes to St. Rollox, where was the original terminus of the Glasgow and Garnkirk railway. The country all along that railway is devoid of any particular interest. At 5 miles is the Stepsroad station; at 6½ miles is the Garnkirk station, in the vicinity of the most celebrated fire-brick works in

the kingdom, where every kind of ornamental and useful manufactures in clay is carried on with the utmost ingenuity; and afterwards, at short intervals, occur Gartcosh station, Gartsherrie station, and Coatbridge junction. "The wealth of the country" here and for some distance onward "is not upon the surface. We are now in the heart of the mineral district; and many even of its towns and villages, at least of its excavated areas, acres in extent, may be said to be under ground. The scene which salutes the gaze at Coatbridge (10 miles) the centre of the combined influences of soot, smoke, and flame, railway transit, and the hot blast, is to the stranger most astounding. The very noise of the incessant locomotion, with the tremendous din of the iron works for an accompaniment, is greatly calculated to enhance the effect of the perpetual day maintained throughout these regions by the blaze of the Gartsherrie, Langloan, Drumpeller, Dundyvan, and Whifflet furnaces." In this tract occur the junction of the MONKLAND AND KIRKINTILLOCH RAILWAY and the junction of the WISHAW AND COLTNESS RAILWAY—the former taking out the branch toward Castlecary, and the latter forming now the main line to the south. The Castlecary branch is about 10 miles in length, passes Glenbog, Condorrit, and Cumbernauld on one side, and New Monkland and Greenguards on the other, has gradients of 1 in 100 over about 2 miles, from 1 in 644 to 1 in 660 over about other 2 miles, and an average of about 1 in 200 over the rest of the distance, goes under the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway in the vicinity of Castlecary, and then forms a junction with the Scottish Central railway. On the main line, which is here the Wishaw and Coltess, at the distance of 13 miles from Glasgow, is the Holytown station, and at the distance of 16 miles is the Motherwell station. Here is the connecting point of the CLYDESDALE JUNCTION RAILWAY, which forms a shorter route to Glasgow than the line we have been tracing, and at the same time leads continuously there into the Glasgow and Greenock railway. Proceeding onward from Motherwell, we leave Wishawtown to the left, pass at 18½ miles the Morningside or Cambusnethan branch, and arrive at 23 miles at the Carluke station, and the commencement of the works expressly formed for the Caledonian railway. At 24 miles we reach the Braidwood station. The gradients on this part of the line are 1 in 120, 1 in 255, 1 in 100, and over the next six miles 1 in 132. At 28 miles is the Lanark station; and passing Cleghorn House on the right, we come at 30 miles to the village of Ravenstruther. Next we pass Carstairs on the left, and Carstairs House on the right, and then reach the Carstairs Junction station, where the Glasgow fork and the Edinburgh fork converge into the main trunk.

The railway now crosses the Clyde at a very low level, and afterwards crosses it three times at Hardington, Crawford, and Newton. The first station from the junction is Thankerton, 31½ miles from Edinburgh; the next is Symington, 33½ miles, having communication with Biggar; the next is Lamington, 35 miles; the next is Abington, 42½ miles; the next is Crawford, 44 miles; the next is Elvanfoot, 45½ miles; and the next is Beattock, on the further side of the summit, 60½ miles from Edinburgh. The route from the Float Junction, up the valley of the Clyde, out at its head, and down the vale of Evan, is one of great beauty and interest, and one of a character which no other railway in Britain presents. It was something of a feat to carry a good road through such a country; but a railway, with its avoidance of curves and steep inclines, seemed a very few years ago an impossibility and absurdity;

and prophecies that such a line would never be made, or at best never worked, were freely made by persons accredited as possessing perfect knowledge of the subject. Nevertheless, the thing is done, and well done; though the passenger, as he threads the valley and climbs the hill, will not wonder so much at the prophecies, as at their having been falsified. Till near Abington, the country, though principally pastoral, presents comparatively few difficulties, the vale being straight and of a considerable though varying width between the two ranges of hills. A look ahead, however, at the mountains standing right across the path, will not fail to raise the wonder of the passenger, as to how such a tremendous barrier is to be passed. As he goes on and nears the mountains, his curiosity as to the difficulties will increase, rather than diminish, while his admiration will be arrested by the peculiar character of the scenery, so different from that through which a railway generally leads. There are here no busy towns, thickly sown villages, tall chimneys, or even rich fields. Nothing but mountain and moor are to be seen on every side, and no signs of population, save, at long distances, a sheep-farmer's steading, or shepherd's shealing, and a shepherd with his dog, gazing from the hill side at the strange invader that has come to "disturb his ancient solitary region." The wildness of the country increases as we ascend the stream; but the view becomes frequently obstructed by the great depth of the cuttings, which, however, are of themselves sufficient matter for wonder and admiration. Here too, occur the steepest gradients,—1 in 75 for 7 miles, and 1 in 100 for about 10 miles. Another of the things which attract the traveller's attention on this part of the route, is the gradual and rapid diminution of the river towards whose source he is climbing. At Carnwath the Clyde is a broad and stately stream: it grows less and less as we get above the numerous tributaries it receives from the hills on either side; till at last at the summit, we could empty with a bucket the river, which at Glasgow, only two hours before, we beheld a sea covered with masts. We are here on the table-land of the south of Scotland,—in the very heart of

"The upland moors, where rivers, here but brooks,
Dispart to different seas."

Within 3 or 4 miles, and within sight, are the fountains of the rivers, which empty themselves into the Solway on the south, the frith of Clyde on the west, and the German ocean on the east—the Annan, the Clyde, and the Tweed. Not five minutes after the Clyde becomes invisible in the moss, we are going down the tiny source of Evan, one of the tributaries of the Annan, and see it growing as fast as we had seen the Clyde dwindling. Very soon after coming on the sources of the Evan, we see it carried over in an aqueduct 20 feet above our heads, and a little farther on we cross it 70 feet below us; and afterwards, when it becomes a large stream, rolling over linn, and fringed with trees, we keep close by its side till we reach Beattock. At this point the prospect is splendid—a lonely vale hemmed in by mountains, and offering fine glimpses of glens and straths on both sides, and especially up Moffatdale, where the vista is closed, 8 or 9 miles to the east by the White Coomb, which overhangs Loch Skene and Yarrowhead.

Leaving Beattock, a fine view of the gorge of Moffat Water is obtained; and soon after, the line passes over Annan Water by a wooden-topped viaduct, 350 feet in length. At 65½ miles from Edinburgh is the Wamphray station; and here Annandale, so widely famed for its rich soft scenery, opens to the view, with the princely woods of Raehills and

the noble mass of Queensberry Hill in the distance. The next station is Netherleugh, 71 miles from Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of the wooded demesnes of Dinwoodie and Jardine Hall. About 2½ miles beyond it, the railway crosses Dryfe Water, on a splendid viaduct of 5 arches, 30 feet span, and built of white sandstone. At 75 miles from Edinburgh, it reaches Lockerby, which it traverses on the street level. Soon after it crosses the Milk on an elegant bridge of 6 arches of 40 feet span. On approaching Ecclefechan station, 80 miles from Edinburgh, the Solway frith, overhung by Cliffl, bursts upon the view; and Hoddam Castle and the town of Annan are seen in the valley. Between Ecclefechan and the Kirtlebridge station, a distance of 3 miles, the railway passes along a viaduct of 30 arches over the Mein; and at the latter station, it crosses the Kirtle on a splendid bridge of 9 arches, 36 feet in span. For 1½ mile the line now runs romantically along the ridge of the steep high bank of the Kirtle. At 91½ miles from Edinburgh, it reaches the Kirkpatrick station; and 5 miles farther on, leaving behind Graham's Hill and Knot Hill, it comes to the station of Gretna. Adjacent to this it passes from Scotland to England by a fine bridge of 2 arches, 40 feet span, and 36 feet high, over the Sark. The works and scenery throughout the remaining distance present many points of interest; and the terminus at Carlisle is a magnificent and very spacious structure, a chief ornament of the city, and connecting the Caledonian railway with the Carlisle and Lancaster, the Carlisle and Newcastle, and the Carlisle and Maryport railways.

CALF, or CALVE, a small island lying nearly across the entrance of the harbour of Tobermory, in the north end of the sound of Mull, Argyleshire.

CALF OF EDAY. See EDAY.

CALFA, a small island of the Hebrides, near Tiree.

CALLADER (LOCH), a lake of about 2 miles in circumference, on the southern border of the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire. It sends off its surplus waters by the rivulet Eidh, 5 miles northward to the Dee at Castletown-Braemar. It abounds with trout, and contains salmon of delicate flavour, and 6 or 7 pounds weight.

CALLANDER, a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, and also the village of Kilmahog, in the Menteith district of Perthshire. It is bounded on the west by the Benlomond wing of Stirlingshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Balquhider, Comrie, Kilmadock, Port-of-Menteith, and Aberfoil. Its length eastward is about 18 miles, and its greatest breadth is 6 miles. Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Venachoir lie along the southern boundary. Loch Lubnaig projects far into the interior from the north; and, together with the river Teith which issues from it, divides the parish into two unequal parts, placing about one-third on the east and about two-thirds on the west. The whole parish belongs to the infant system of the Teith, and is cut into sections by that river's head-streams and early feeders. The appearance of the country towards the west and north is mountainous and gloomy from the extent of black heath. The higher grounds are here and there clad with oak-woods and thriving plantations; and a bold stupendous rock, called the Crag of Callander, diversifies the scene, and forms a striking contrast to the valley and the meanderings of the rivulets below. That branch of the Teith which issues from Loch Lubnaig, unites, a few hundred yards above the village, with the branch issuing from Loch Venachoir, and forms a fine peninsula. The soil of the arable land is a rich loam, in some places capable of high culti-

vation; but in general it is a light gravel. The fields are mostly enclosed either with stone-dikes or hedge-rows. The parish is remarkable for the wild and romantic scenery of its prospects. Benledi and other lofty mountains raise their rocky heads in the interior; while the valleys everywhere exhibit beautiful expanses and falls of water over perpendicular precipices. Near Loch Lubnaig the scenery is very grand, and finely ornamented by the woods and heights of Ardehullery, once the residence of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. Other tracts, particularly along all the southern border, and along the principal vales of the interior, present some of the most superb landscapes of Scotland. See the articles KATRINE, (LOCH), ACHRAY (LOCH), VENACHOIR (LOCH), TROSACHS, BENLEDI, LENY (THE PASS OF), LUBNAIG (LOCH), BRACKLIN, and TEITH (THE). The valued rental of the parish is £3,278 10s. Scots. There is on the estate of Leny a quarry of limestone, or rather marble, the ground of which is a deep blue, with streaks of white. Slate is wrought in many places. In Benledi, a vein of lead ore was wrought; but the expense was found to be greater than the produce, and it was given up. There are several remains of supposed fortifications on the hills; and near the manse are some relics of a castle, which was built or repaired, in 1596, by the Earl of Linlithgow, but mostly taken down in 1737. The parish is traversed by the road from Stirling to Killin, and by that from Stirling to Inversnaid. Population in 1831, 1,909; in 1861, 1,676. Houses, 320. Assessed property in 1843, £7,200.

This parish, formerly a chapelry dependent on Inchmahome, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £197 14s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1733, and contains 638 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, of recent erection, at the Trosachs, with an attendance of 150. There is a Free church at Callander, with an attendance of 450; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £282 7s. 4½d. There are two Society's schools, and a Free church school.

The VILLAGE of CALLANDER stands on the road from Stirling to Inversnaid, a little below the deflection of the road to Killin, 14 miles south of Lochearnhead, 10½ north-west of Stirling, and 51½ north-west by west of Edinburgh. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Teith, over which there is here a bridge of three arches. It is built on a regular plan, and the houses are good and slated. The surrounding scenery is remarkably beautiful. A settlement for the soldiers discharged after the German war was established here by Government in 1763; and since that time Callander has been gradually increasing. The introduction of the cotton-manufacture also gave it a new impetus; in the weaving of muslin, about 100 looms used to be employed in Callander and the adjoining village of Kilmahog. The parish church stands on one side of a sort of square; it has a pavilion-roof, with a spire over the pediment. There are four inns, one of which is large and excellent. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and fairs are held on the 10th of March, old style, on the 16th of May, on the third Tuesday of July, on the 9th of October, and on the first Thursday of December, old style. The village has a branch office of the Bank of Scotland. Regular communication is maintained with Stirling by public coach, at hours to suit the transit there of the railway trains. Facilities also are afforded in the village to tourists visiting the Trosachs and other famous localities in the neighbourhood. The village enjoys an ample supply of excellent water, and is kept in a clean

state. At the east end is a neat villa belonging to Lady Willoughby D'Ereshy. Population of the village, 884.

CALLANDER, in Strathearn. See **CRIEFF**.

CALENDAR, an estate in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. The mansion is situated $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south-east of the town of Falkirk. The estate having been confiscated immediately after the rebellion in 1715, was sold about the year 1720; and such tithes as were not conveyed with it, were disposed of by the commissioners and trustees of the forfeited estates in Scotland, to Hamilton of Dichmond, under the express stipulation that they should be subject to the stipend of a minister for the new parish of Polmont. The mansion is a fine old building with walls of great thickness. It is surrounded by a park of about 400 acres in extent, containing some fine wood. Among these, the Dool tree, on which the old barons of Callendar caused delinquents to be hanged, stood in front of the mansion-house; until, owing to the total decay of its roots, it fell in 1826. It was a huge ash, and at least four centuries old. Callendar formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, attainted in the person of James, fifth Earl of Linlithgow, and fourth of Callendar, in 1715. On the forfeiture of that family, the estates were purchased by the York Buildings company, whose estates were afterwards sold for the benefit of their creditors. Callendar and Almond were bought, in 1783, by William Forbes, Esq., the father of the present proprietor. During the time that Lord Errol held the lease of Callendar estate, nearly 500 acres were totally covered with furze and broom. His lordship offered a long lease of this land to a smith in Falkirk at 2s. 6d. per acre, on condition that he would clear it from all encumbrance, and render it arable; but the offer was rejected from a conviction that it would be a losing concern! The land now lets at from £3 to £5 per acre. About 50 years ago, Lord Errol paid a rent of about £780 for the whole estate of Callendar, with power to cut down and sell as much timber as he pleased; at the present day, this estate draws at least £20,000 yearly.—Callendar-house has been the scene of important events; it was frequently visited by Queen Mary; and was stormed and taken by Cromwell, on his march to the Tor-wood to give battle to Charles II.—Nearly opposite to the house an earthen wall, of considerable height and thickness, branches off from Graham's dike, towards the old castle of Almond. From thence towards the east, there are few or no certain traces of it to be seen; but it may be presumed that it was extended to Linlithgow, where a Roman camp existed on the spot on which the palace was afterwards built. It has no fosse; and being broad at the top, was probably intended to be a road, as well as a line of defence. See **FALKIRK**.

CALLERNISH. See **UIG**.

CALLIEVAR, a mountain on the western boundary of the How of Alford, Aberdeenshire. Its altitude above sea-level is 1,480 feet.

CALLIGRAY, or **KILLIGRAY**, a small island, nearly in the middle of the sound of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides. It is about two miles long and one broad. The southern end is a deep moss, almost entirely uncultivated; the northern is an early soil, which is cultivated with care. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing. In the north end of the island are faint traces of a very ancient building, called *Teampull na h' Annait*, 'the Temple of Annait'—a goddess of Saxon mythology who presided over young maidens.

CALNADULACH, a village in the Muckaim district of the parish of Ardehatten, Argyleshire.

CALTON, a suburb of Glasgow. See **GLASGOW**.
CALTON, a suburb of Edinburgh. See **EDINBURGH**.

CALTON-HILL, a rounded eminence in Edinburgh, rising abruptly from the southern termination of the ridge on which Prince's-street is built, and forming, on the south-western side, the continuation of the northern side of the valley by which the ridge of the High-street is separated from that of the New town. Between it and the Prince's-street ridge, a deep and narrow hollow is formed, which winds eastwards round the base of the hill, and is lost in the plain that extends to Leith. From the summit, it slopes gently toward the south-east. To the north-west it exhibits an abrupt and rounded face, in the same manner as the Castle-rock. Its elevation above sea-level at Leith is 344 feet. Its great mass is composed of claystone-porphry and trap-tufa. With its fissured, cracked, and crumbled appearance, the Calton-hill would present an emblem of instability and desolation, were it not partly covered with buildings, and placed in the midst of a city unrivalled for its beauty. According to Professor Henderson, the latitude of the Calton-hill observatory is 55° 57' 33" north; but in the Calton-hill Observations [Vol. I. Introd. p. xxxviii] it is stated at 55° 57' 23½" north. The latitude of Greenwich observatory is, according to Mr. Airy, 51° 28' 38" north. See **EDINBURGH**.

CALVE. See **CALF**.

CALWATLIE. See **ROSENEATH**.

CAM-, or **CAMBUS**, a prefix in a few Scottish descriptive topographical names. It denotes a bending, curve, or bay in the course of a stream; but is used in combination to designate objects or traits in the vicinity of such a bending.

CAM, or **CAMA** (**LOCH**), a beautiful lake, about 3 miles in length and of very irregular outline, in a sequestered situation among the mountains on the south side of the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

CAMBRAY. See **CUMBRAY**.

'AMBUS. See **CAM-**.

CAMBUS, a village in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It stands at the confluence of the Devon with the Forth, 2 miles west of the town of Alloa. It has thrashing mills, an extensive distillery, and a small harbour with some shipping-trade. See **ALLOA**. Population, 287.

CAMBUS (OLD). See **COCKBURNSPATH**.

CAMBUS-BARRON, a village in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire. It stands about 1½ mile south-west of Stirling, and about the same distance west-north-west of St. Ninians, on the road from the latter to Gargunock. Many of its inhabitants are employed in wool-spinning and in the tartan and shawl manufacture. Population, 535.

CAMBUS-BURN. See **KILMADOCK**.

CAMBUSCURRY, a hill, about 600 feet high, in the east of the parish of Eddertown, Ross-shire.

CAMBUSKENNETH, an abbey, founded by David I. in 1147, on a low peninsula on the left bank of the Forth, about a mile east-north-east of Stirling. The tract around it is within Clackmannanshire, and is in dispute between the parish of Stirling and the parish of Logie. See **ABBEY**. This tract is supposed to have been the scene of some transaction in which one of those Scottish monarchs who bore the name of Kenneth was concerned; and hence the place received the name of Camus-kenneth, which signifies 'the Field or Creek of Kenneth.' The situation was both pleasant and convenient, in the midst of a fertile country, where the community could be supplied with all sorts of provisions, and plenty of fish from the neighbouring river. As soon as the house was fit to receive inhabitants, it was planted with a com-

pany of monks of St. Augustine, or canons-regular, who were translated from Aroise, near Arras, in the province of Artois in France: an order afterwards so numerous in Scotland as to possess no less than twenty-eight monasteries in the kingdom. This abbey was sometimes called the Monastery of Stirling, from its vicinity to that town; and the abbots are often designed, in the subscriptions of old charters, "abbates de Striveling." The church which belonged to it was dedicated to St. Mary. Hence a lane leading from the High-street in Stirling to the monastery still goes by the name of St. Mary's wynd. The first abbot of Cambuskenneth was called Alfridus; but of him and his successors, for 3 centuries, we have nothing memorable on record. In 1326, the clergy, earls, and barons, with a great number of an inferior rank, having convened in this abbey, swore fealty to David Bruce, as heir apparent to the crown, in presence of Robert his father; as also to Robert Stewart, grandson of the King, as the next heir, in the event of David's death without issue. A marriage was, at the same time, solemnized between Andrew Murray of Bothwell, and Christian Bruce, sister of King Robert. During the wars with England, in the reign of David Bruce, the monastery was pillaged of all its most valuable furniture. The books, vestments, cups, and ornaments of the altar, were carried off. In order to the reparation of this loss, William Delandel, bishop of St. Andrews, made a grant to the community of the vicarage of Clackmannan. From the beginning of the 15th century, we find the abbots of this place frequently employed in important national transactions, or advanced to the highest civil offices. Henry, abbot of Cambuskenneth, after having given proofs of his political abilities in an embassy to England, was, in 1493, raised to the office of high treasurer of Scotland, which he held only a short time. He died in 1502, having held the abbotship above thirty years. He was succeeded by David Arnot, formerly archdeacon of Lothian; who, after having been six years at the head of this abbey, was, in 1509, preferred to the bishopric of Galloway, to which the deanery of the chapel-royal of Stirling was annexed. The next abbot was Patrick Panther or Panter, who was reckoned one of the most accomplished scholars of that age, as well as an able statesman. He was secretary to James IV., who also raised him to the dignity of a privy-councillor. To his pen, the Latin epistles of that monarch were indebted for that purity and elegance of style which distinguished them from the barbarous compositions of the foreign princes with whom he corresponded. He was also appointed preceptor to the King's natural son, Alexander Stewart, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews, whose uncommon progress in literature is so much celebrated by Erasmus, under whose tuition he sometime was. David Panther—said to have been a nephew or some other near relation of the above Patrick—was commendator of this abbey in the latter end of the reign of James V. and the minority of Queen Mary. His first office in the church was that of vicar of Carstairs, near Lanark; he was afterwards prior of St. Mary's isle in Galloway; next, commendator of Cambuskenneth; and, last of all, he was raised to the see of Ross in 1552. He was an accomplished scholar, and admirably skilled in the Latin language.—In 1559, the monastery was spoiled, and a great part of it cast down by the reformers, who, however laudable their intentions were, proceeded, in some instances, to the execution of them in a tumultuary manner. Several of the monks embraced the Reformation; and, on that account, had their portions withdrawn by the Queen-regent. David Panther

was the last ecclesiastic who possessed the lucrative abbotship of Cambuskenneth. John Earl of Marr, afterwards Regent, had the disposal of the revenues of Cambuskenneth. He had, during the reign of James V., been appointed commendator of Inchmahome. After the Reformation had taken place, one of his nephews, Adam Erskine, was commendator of Cambuskenneth. In 1562, by virtue of an order from Queen Mary, and the privy council, an account was taken of all the revenues belonging to cathedrals, abbeys, priories, and other religious houses, that stipends might be modified to the reformed clergy, who were to have a third of the benefices. According to that account, the revenues of Cambuskenneth were: £930 13s. 4½d. Scots money; 11 chalders, 11 bolls, 2 firloths of wheat; 28 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firloths, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of bear; 31 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firloths, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of meal; 19 chalders, 15 bolls, 3 firloths, 3 pecks, 2 lippies of oats. In whole, 91 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firloth, 2 pecks, 2 lippies. The barony of Cambuskenneth, in which the monastery stood, was settled by the Earl of Marr upon Alexander Erskine of Alva, whose posterity continued in possession of it till the year 1709, when it was purchased by the town-council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's hospital, to which it still belongs. The fabric of the abbey was once large and extensive; but nothing of it now exists, except a few broken walls, and a tower which was the belfry. Some remains of the garden are to be seen; and the burial-place, where James III. and his Queen are interred. There is no vestige of the church. Tradition reports that one of the bells was for some time in the town of Stirling, but that the finest was lost in its passage across the river.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish containing the connected villages of Kirkhill, Vicarland, East and West Coats, Cullochburn, Bushyhill, Chapelton, and Sauchiebog, and also the isolated villages of Daton, Lightburn, and Silverbanks in Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Old Monkland, Blantyre, East Kilbride, Carmunnock, and Rutherglen. Its length and breadth are each about 3½ miles. The Calder or Rotten Calder traces all the eastern boundary; the Clyde traces all the northern boundary; and the Kirk burn and Newton burn run down the interior to the Clyde. The surface of the parish is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. A ridge, crowned by the summits of Dechmont and Turnlaw, occupies a breadth of about ½ a mile and a length of about 2 miles in the south-west, and is part of a long range extending westward along the mutual border of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire into Renfrewshire. From this the ground declines in a gradual manner, with beauteous swells and undulations, to the romantic glen of the Calder and low flat banks of the Clyde. The latter river is here from 200 to 250 feet broad, and generally overflows part of the low grounds several times in the year, and has been known to rise here 20 feet above its mean level. The principal landowners are the Duke of Hamilton, J. Grahara of Westburn, Jackson of Spittal-Hill, and a few others. The land rental is about £6,000. The annual value of farm-produce was estimated in 1853 at £25,000; and the annual produce of minerals at £22,732. Assessed property in 1843, £11,555 5s. Coal is abundant in the parish, and has been worked here for upwards of 300 years. The present output is about 68,200 tons per annum. In 1750, a cart of coals of 9 cwt. cost 9d.; on the coalhill in this parish the same quantity at present costs 6s. 8d. Vast beds of excellent sandstone are also found in every part of the parish. The strata of which, as well as those of the coal, dip

towards the river; it is singular that, on the north side of the Clyde, the dip is also towards the river. A stratum of limestone, usually called Cambuslang marble, is found in some of the coal-pits at the depth of 200 feet; it is of a beautiful dark grey or dark brown colour, with whitish streaks and spots, and receives a very high polish.—Dechmont-hill seems to have been anciently a place of strength, and must have been well-adapted for a watch-tower. Rising from a comparatively level country, to an altitude of 600 feet, it commands an extensive and varied prospect—the numerous beauties of which have been celebrated in a descriptive poem, entitled ‘Dychmont,’ by John Struthers, the author of ‘The Poor Man’s Sabbath,’ and other pieces of much poetical merit. Upon the summit of Dechmont are some traces of ancient buildings. About a mile east of the church was the castle of Drumsargard, to which an extensive barony was at one time annexed. This was the property successively of several families of great name, the Oliphants, the Murrays, the Douglasses, and the Hamiltons; and it at present makes a part of the entailed estate of Hamilton. On the south side of Dechmont, stands Latrick, which, about the beginning of the 17th century, was the seat of a Sir John Hamilton, whose family is extinct. On the north side of the same hill, stands the turreted house of Gilbertfield, long the residence of a family of the name of Cunningham: about the beginning of the 18th century, this estate was purchased by the laird of West-Burn. Lieutenant William Hamilton, the friend and poetical correspondent of Allan Ramsay, lived many years, first at Gilbertfield, and then at Latrick, where he died on the 24th of May, 1751, at an advanced age. Upon the banks of the Kirk burn, about a quarter of a mile below the church, there was a chapel, founded in 1379, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which belonged 4 acres of land which still retain the name of Chapel-land: there was also an hospital 2 miles east from the church, to which about 130 acres, called Spittal and Spittal hill, seem to have been annexed; but the persons by whom, and the time when, these religious houses were founded, are equally unknown. The parish is traversed by the south road from Glasgow to Hamilton, and by the south branch of the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter. The eight connected villages of Cambuslang have a post-office, and stand on the Hamilton road, about 6 miles from Glasgow. Many of the inhabitants, as also those of the three isolated villages, are muslin-weavers, in the employment of the manufacturers of Glasgow. Population of the villages in 1851, 1,659. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,697; in 1861, 3,647. Houses, 489.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £281 11s. 11d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £469 19s. 5d. Schoolmaster’s salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1841, and contains 1,000 sittings. An Independent chapel in the village of Chapelton was built in 1801, and contains 200 sittings. There are four non-parochial schools. Cambuslang is famous among the religious public as the scene of a remarkable revival in 1742. The following narrative of this is given in the ‘New Statistical Account.’—“The religious phenomenon, commonly called ‘the Cambuslang work,’ seems to have originated in circumstances apparently accidental. The kirk of Cambuslang being too small and out of repair—as is too often the case in the present day—the minister in favourable weather frequently conducted the public devotional services

of the parish in the open fields. The place chosen was peculiarly well adapted for the purpose. It is a green brae on the east side of a deep ravine near the church, scooped out by nature in the form of an amphitheatre. At present it is sprinkled over with broom, furze, and sloe-bushes, and two aged thorne in twin embrace are seen growing side by side near the borders of the meandering rivulet which murmurs below. In this retired and romantic spot Mr. M’Culloch, for about a year before the ‘work’ began, preached to crowded congregations, and on the Sabbath evenings after sermon, detailed to the listening multitudes, the astonishing effects produced by the ministrations of Mr. Whitefield in England and America, and urged with great energy the doctrines of regeneration and newness of life. The effects of his zeal soon began to evidence themselves in a striking manner among the multitudes who waited on his ministry. Towards the end of January, 1742, two persons, Ingram More, a shoemaker, and Robert Bowman, a weaver, went through the parish, and got about ninety heads of families to subscribe a petition, which was presented to the minister, desiring that he would give them a weekly lecture. This request was immediately complied with, and Thursday was fixed upon as the most convenient day of the week for that purpose. These meetings were crowded with multitudes of hearers, and at length from weekly were extended to daily exhortations, which were carried on without interruption for seven or eight months. Many people came to the minister’s house under strong convictions of sin, calling themselves ‘enemies to God, despisers of precious Christ,’ and saying ‘what shall we do to be saved?’ The first prominent symptoms of the extraordinary effects produced by these multiplied services were on the 8th February. Soon after, the sacrament was given twice in the space of five weeks; on 11th July and on 15th August. Mr. Whitefield had arrived from England in June, and many of the most popular preachers of the day hastened to join him at Cambuslang, such as Messrs. Willison of Dundee, Webster of Edinburgh, M’Knight of Irvine, M’Laurin of Glasgow, Currie of Kinglassie, Bonner of Torphichen, Robe of Kilsyth, &c. The sacrament on the 15th August was very numerously attended. One tent was placed at the lower extremity of the amphitheatre above alluded to, near the joining of the two rivulets; and here the sacrament was administered. A second tent was erected in the churchyard, and a third in a green field a little to the west of the first tent. Each of these was attended with great congregations, and it has been estimated that not less than 30,000 people attended on that occasion. Four ministers preached on the fast-day, 4 on Saturday, 14 or 15 on Sunday, and 5 on Monday. There were 25 tables, about 120 at each, in all 3,000 communicants. Many of these came from Glasgow, about 200 from Edinburgh, as many from Kilmarnock, and from Irvine and Stewarton, and also some from England and Ireland. The Cambuslang work continued for six months, from 8th February to 15th August 1742. The number of persons converted at this period cannot be ascertained. Mr. M’Culloch, in a letter to Mr. Robe, dated 30th April 1751, rates them at 400, of which number 70 were inhabitants of Cambuslang. The 18th of February, the day on which this extraordinary work began, was, long after, observed in the parish partly as a day of humiliation and fasting for misimprovement of mercies, and partly as a day of thanksgiving for the season of grace to many in the British colonies, and particularly in this small corner in 1741 and 1742.” The judicious writer of these remarks adds, “When

the present venerable and learned incumbent of Cambuslang entered on the charge of the parish, a number of the converts of 1742 still lived, and gave evidence, by the piety and consistency of their conduct, of the reality of the saving change that had been wrought on their hearts. So late as July 1818, the writer of this note heard an aged clergyman of a neighbouring parish allude in the church of Cambuslang, on a Monday after a communion, to the revival in the following terms: He had been speaking of the time and place in which God had been pleased to afford extraordinary manifestations of his power and grace in the conversion of sinners, and in comforting and strengthening his people, and he added, 'Such was Bethel to the patriarch Jacob, Tabor to the three disciples, and such was this place about seventy-six years ago, of whom I am told some witnesses remain to this present hour, but the greater part are fallen asleep.' If any one is still so bold as to allege that the work at Cambuslang was 'a work of the devil,' he will find no countenance from the serious part of the inhabitants of the district in which it took place. No one ever attempted to justify every thing that was said or done at that memorable period; but, on the other hand, it is hoped that the warmth of party spirit will no longer prevent good men from admitting what even the correspondent of Mr. Wishart of Edinburgh was constrained to acknowledge in regard to the revival in New England at that time, 'that an appearance so much out of the ordinary way, and so unaccountable to persons not acquainted with the history of the world, was the means of awakening the attention of many, and that a good number settled into a truly Christian temper.' The centenary of the Cambuslang revival was commemorated on the 14th of August, 1842, by tent-preaching in the glen behind the parish churchyard, when it was computed that from 10,000 to 12,000 persons were present.

CAMBUSMICHAEL. See MARTIN'S (ST.).

CAMBUSMORE. See KILMADOCK.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Wishawton, and also the villages of Stewarton, Cambusnethan, Kirk, Bonkle, and Stone, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north by Shotts parish; on the east by Linlithgowshire; on the south by Carnwath, Carstairs, Carlisle, and Dalsert parishes; and on the west by Dalsert, Hamilton, and Dalziel. It extends in a north-east direction from the Clyde on the west, nearly 12 miles in length; and is on an average about 3 miles in breadth. Its superficies is about 26,000 acres, of which nearly one-third is cultivated, and about 160 acres are laid out as orchard-grounds. The haughs on the Clyde are extensive and beautiful. On the bank which rises above the haugh-grounds, the soil is clay, covered with extensive orchards, which are well-sheltered from the north and east winds by coppice-woods and regular plantations. Farther up the soil becomes mossy, or mixed with a black sand peculiarly unfavourable for vegetation. The highest grounds are on the eastern side of the parish, where they attain an elevation of about 900 feet. The South Calder traces all the northern boundary; and the Garrion burn, a beautiful little tributary of the Clyde, traces part of the southern boundary. The banks of the South Calder, for a considerable way above its confluence with the Clyde, are very finely wooded. Abundance of excellent coal is wrought here; also ironstone and freestone. The Shotts iron company have two blast-furnaces at Stane. There are extensive tile-works at Wishaw and at Coltness. One, near Castlehill, turns out 8,000 tiles

daily, or 2,504,000 in the year. There is an extensive distillery at Wishawton. Many of the village population are weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers. The mansion-houses of Cambusnethan, Wishaw, Coltness, Allanton, and Muirhouse are all very handsome structures. The parish is traversed by the road from Carlisle to Glasgow, by the road from Ayr to Edinburgh, by the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway, and by the Coltness and Wilsontown railway; and it has stations on the former of these railways at Wishaw and Overtown, and a station on the latter at Morningside. Population in 1831, 3,824; in 1861, 14,601. Houses, 2,362. Assessed property in 1843, £32,016 9s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lockhart of Castlehill. Stipend, £278 15s. 8d. Unappropriated tithes, £469 19s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees. The parish church was built about 12 years ago, and contains about 800 sittings. There is also a chapel of ease, of similar capacity, at Wishawton. There is a Free church preaching-station, whose total yearly proceeds in 1853 amounted to £115 1s. 2½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one at Bonkle and the other at Wishawton,—the former built in 1818 and containing 560 sittings, the latter built in 1822 and containing 740 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Wishawton, which contains 350 sittings. There is a Congregational chapel at Wishawton, with an attendance of 200. There is also a place of meeting called the Christian church, with an attendance of between 25 and 30. There are eight non-parochial schools.

CAMBUSNETHAN-KIRK, or KIRKENOW, a village in the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Ayr to Edinburgh, about a mile east of Wishawton. Fairs are held on the 2d Thursday of May and the 4th Thursday of October. Population, 485.

CAMBUS-VIC-HUSTAN, a small but safe harbour, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

CAMBUS-VIC-KER-CHIR, a safe and well-sheltered harbour, except from the north-east gales, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

CAMBUS-WALLACE, a locality in the parish of Kilmadock, 1 mile north-west of Doune, Perthshire. Some years ago, several ancient graves were discovered at Rosshall near this place; and tradition relates that a battle was once fought near this spot between the families of Rosshall and Craigton.

CAMBUS-WALLACE, in Lanarkshire. See BIGGAR.

CAMELON, a village with a post-office in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on the north side of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and on the road from Falkirk to Glasgow, about 1 mile west of Falkirk. A neat church, in connexion with the Establishment, and containing 660 sittings, was built at the west end of the village in 1840. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in nail-making. Old Camelon, situated about 5 furlongs without the gate where the Roman road issued from the wall of Antoninus, about half-a-mile to the north-west of the present village, was a Roman town, and a sea-port; and an anchor was dug up here in 1707. There are many circumstances which authorize us to conclude, not only that the river Carron has been navigable farther up than the site of Old Camelon, but also, that the sea at one time came very near to Falkirk, and covered the whole of that district which is now called the Carse. General Roy has given a plan of Old Camelon in the 29th plate of his 'Military Antiqui-

ties; he supposes it to be the Roman station *Ad Vallum*. Boece, and some others, strangely confound this place with the *Camelodunum* of Tacitus, now known to be *St. Maldeu* in *Essex*. Population of *Camelon*, 1,308.

CAMERON, a parish in the east of *Fifeshire*. It approaches within a mile of the city of *St. Andrews*, and is bounded by the parishes of *St. Andrews*, *Denino*, *Carnbee*, *Kilconquhar*, and *Ceres*. Its length eastward is between 5 and 6 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. The surface is undulating, and has a general declination to the east, but is drained only by small burns, most of which rise within itself. The only hill is *Drumcarro Craig*, a rugged mass of whinstone situated in the north-west. About 66 parts in a hundred of the whole parish are regularly or occasionally in tillage, about 25 are permanent pasture, rather more than 6 are under wood, and rather less than 3 are waste. The total yearly produce, inclusive of £500 from quarries, and £2,000 from coal-mines, was estimated in 1837 at £24,600. Assessed property in 1843, £8,219 3s. 6d. There are ten principal landowners; but the only considerable mansion is *Mount Melville*. Limestone is extensively worked; and sandstone and whinstone are quarried. The parish is traversed by the road from *St. Andrews* to *Largo*, and by that from *Crail* to *Cupar*. Population in 1831, 1,207; in 1861, 1,362. Houses, 272.

This parish is in the presbytery of *St. Andrews* and synod of *Fife*. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £199 12s. 8d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £149 13s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees. The church is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, about 3½ miles south-west of *St. Andrews*. It was built in 1808, and contains 495 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at *Lathones*, on the *St. Andrews* and *Largo* road, about 1½ mile south-west of the parish church. There are two private schools. The parish of *Cameron* was separated from the parish of *St. Andrews* in 1645.

CAMERON-BRIDGE, a hamlet on the river *Leven*, in the south-east corner of the parish of *Markinch*, *Fifeshire*. Here is a very extensive distillery.

CAMERON-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of *Liberton*, 1½ mile south of *Edinburgh*, on the road thence to *Dalkeith*, *Edinburghshire*.

CAMILLA. See *AUCHTERTOOL*.

CAMISENDUN. See *DURNES*.

CAMLACHIE, a suburban village in the Barony parish of *Glasgow*, *Lanarkshire*. It stands chiefly along the north road from *Glasgow* to *Hamilton*, from a point about 1½ mile east of the cross of *Glasgow*, and connects the outskirts of that city with the village of *Parkhead*. It is a dingy disagreeable place, inhabited principally by weavers. Here are an Extension church and a Free church; the former in the patronage of the Church Building Society, and the latter yielding, in 1853, an annual amount of £217 6s. 1½d. Population of the village in 1851, 2,152.

CAMPBELL (CASTLE). See *CASTLE-CAMPBELL*.

CAMPBELTON, a parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name, and also the villages of *Dalintober* and *Drumlemble*, in the *Kintyre* district of *Argyleshire*. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of *Killeen* and *Saddell*; on the east, by the frith of *Clyde*; on the south, by the parish of *Southend*; and on the west by the *Atlantic ocean*. Its length southward is 12½ miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles; and its superficial area is about 43,750 acres. It is narrowed in the middle by the bay of *Machirhanish* on one side, and the loch of

Kilkerran, or harbour of *Campbelton*, on the other. These bays run inland a considerable way, leaving between the two oceans on the east and west a large plain of 4 miles in length, by 3 in breadth, and not 40 feet above the level of the sea. From this plain both ends of the parish gradually rise into hills, which attain the height of 1,200 feet. Bear, barley, and potatoes, are the principal crops. There is abundance of coal at *Dalvaddy*, a hamlet at the distance of 3 miles from the town of *Campbelton*, on the road to *Machirhanish bay*; and a canal has been cut to convey it to the town; but it is of an inferior quality, so that a large quantity of the coal used in the town is imported. *Porphyry*, and fuller's earth or soap-rock, exist in this parish. The Duke of *Argyle* is the most extensive landowner; but there are eleven others,—nine of whom reside in the parish, mostly in pleasant mansions, amid beautifully wooded grounds. The total real rental, exclusive of the burgh, is about £18,570. The rent of arable land is from £2 to £4 near the town, and from £1 to £3 in other parts; but only about two-thirds of the entire area are arable, the rest being pasture and heath. Population in 1831, 9,472; in 1861, 8,149. Houses, 1,121. Assessed property in 1815, £2,800.

This parish is in the presbytery of *Kintyre*, and synod of *Argyle*. It consists of four original parishes united: viz., *Kilkerran*, *Kilkivan*, *Kilchusland*, and *Kilmichael*. The charge is collegiate; and there are two parish churches, both situated in the town of *Campbelton*; in one of which, accommodating 1,528 persons, Gaelic is always preached; and in the other, seating 1,083, English. The two ministers officiate in the two churches, taking the forenoon and afternoon alternately. The Duke of *Argyle* is patron of both livings. The stipend of each minister is £146 15s. 11d.; but the annual value of the glebe, belonging to the 1st charge, is £89; that of the second £26 10s. There is a Free church in the town; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1861 was £825 1s. 11d. The other places of worship are an United Presbyterian, an Independent, a Baptist, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic; and all are situated in the town. Sittings in the United Presbyterian church, 1,200; in the Independent chapel, 300; in the Roman Catholic chapel, 200. Attendance at the Episcopalian chapel, from 80 to 130. The parochial schoolmaster is also the burgh schoolmaster, and has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., with house and garden and about £140 fees. There are also in the town schools of industry with two teachers, a female school of industry with two teachers, a Free church grammar school with two teachers, and a school of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge with one teacher, and in the village of *Dalintober* a Free church school with two teachers. There are also several private schools.

The tract which constitutes this parish, together with the contiguous parts of *Kintyre*, was at an early period the seat of a crowded population, and the theatre of great events. The *Dalriads* who founded the Scottish monarchy set their earliest footing on this tract; and here, as well as in *Lorn*, they matured the great social strength which conquered the kingdoms of *Pictavia* and *Strathclyde*, and made the Scottish name commensurate with *Caledonia*. See the article *DALRIADS*. *St. Kieran*, a preacher of high fame, who enjoyed the special esteem of *St. Columba*, the founder of the *Culdees*, and who afterwards figured in history as the apostle of *Kintyre*, followed early in the wake of the *Dalriadan* colonists, and took up his abode in a cave which is still called after him *Cove-a-Chiaran* situ-

ROTHESBAY



WEST COAST



LARGS



ARDROSSAN



IRVINE



TROON



CAMPBELLTOWN BAY AND HARBOUR



ated four miles from Campbelton, and having in its centre a small circular basin, which is always full of pure water dropping into it from the roof. A church was soon founded at the head of what is now called Campbelton harbour, and took the name of Kilkerran, after St. Kieran, and gave that name also to the harbour or loch. Churches and chapels were speedily multiplied in all parts of the district, to correspond to the density of the population, and the deep devotion of the age; and though all were originally of frail structure and perishable material, in keeping with the rude architectural condition of the period, all seem to have been succeeded, in due time, by substantial stone edifices, with, in very many instances, the status of parochial churches. There are still within the parish of Campbelton the ruins of the parish churches and part of the walls of several small chapels, some or all of them probably belonging to the 12th century, besides names, traditions, and vestiges of others of apparently earlier dates. Great must have been the changes which the early edifices witnessed during the struggles which preceded the ascendancy of the Scottish power; and greater still must have been the changes which followed that ascendancy; for when Kenneth removed the seat of his government from the bleak western Highlands to the blooming eastern Lowlands, Kintyre, in common with Lorn and the Hebridean Islands, assumed the character of a remote province, and began to be an easy and frequent prey to Danish and Norwegian invaders. But the Macdonalds, the Lords of the Isles, who maintained contests for centuries both with these invaders and with the Kings of Scotland, had their origin in this district, from the famous Somerled the Great; and they restored it for a long time to much of its former consequence, rebuilt and multiplied its churches, maintained or increased the minute division of it into small parishes, made it the theatre of some of their keenest contests for independent sovereignty, and erected on the site of the present town of Campbelton a castle and a village under the name of Ceannloch Chille Chiaran, or Head of Loch Kilkerran, or abbreviatively Loch-head,—a name which the place still retains among the natives of the surrounding country. “James IV. held a parliament in Kintyre, where he emancipated part of the vassals of the M'Donalds, and granted them *de novo* charters, holding of the Crown; and, in 1536, to curb the license, and subdue the haughty spirit of the chieftains and their vassals, James V. found it necessary to make a voyage to the Isles. During this expedition, the King repaired the fortalice of Kilkerran, and left in it a garrison to overawe M'Donald of Kintyre; but the bold chieftain and his followers were not to be thus intimidated. Before the King had got clear of the harbour, they added insult to rebellion, took possession of the fortalice, and hung the governor from the walls as a signal of their conquest. The policy of a weak government was then adopted,—that of commissioning one tribe to subdue and chastise the other. With this view, the lordship of Kintyre, then in possession of Sir James M'Donald, was granted to the family of Argyle.” The castle of Loch-head became then one of the seats of that family; and it was the place from which the famous Earl of Argyle, in 1685, issued his declaration of hostilities against James II. The contiguous village probably soon took the name of Campbelton, or unabbreviatedly Campbeltown, from the new proprietor, yet does not appear on record under that name till 1680, when a circuit court of justiciary was held in it, and perhaps did not even then confer that name on the parish,—which long after the consoli-

dation of the four ancient parishes comprised in it was officially called the parish of Loch-head. The site of the old castle is now occupied by the English parish church.

The ROYAL BURGH OF CAMPBELTON is situated 10 miles north-east by north of the Mull of Kintyre, 35 west-south-west of Ayr, 49 south by west of Lochgilphead, and 71½ south-south-west of Inverary. It is a large and flourishing town, extending in a semicircular form around the head of the harbour, and having a number of villas scattered at either end along the declivities. The harbour is about 2 miles long and 1 broad, in the form of a crescent; with from 5 to 13 fathoms water, and excellent anchorage. “Fertile as is the west coast in harbours,” says McCulloch in his *Highlands and Western Isles*, “there is not one that excels this; which, besides being spacious enough to contain a large fleet, is perfectly landlocked, easily entered, and has the best possible holding ground. The high and bold rock, Devar, covers it from the sea completely; being attached to the land on the south side by a spit of shingle, which has probably in later times rendered that a peninsula which was once an island. The rock produces some beautiful varieties of green as well as of brown porphyry, easily wrought, to be obtained of any size, and extremely ornamental when polished, but as yet neglected. To the south, the harbour of Campbelton is bounded by the high and bold mountain-land which forms the Mull of Kintyre; but, northward, the country is merely hilly. This latter boundary is bare and without beauty; but the southern one is not only bold and various, but is tolerably wooded, in a country where much wood is not expected. The burying ground of Kilkerran, named after Saint Kieran, is a very pleasing and not an unpicturesque spot. The castle of Kilkerran, which once stood here, is said to have been built by James V.; but it is imagined that there was a castle long before that, which was taken by Haco in his expedition against Scotland. Campbelton is a place of considerable but variable commerce. It occupies the end of the bay on both sides, and is a town not only of a very reputable appearance, but of considerable extent and population. Some extensive piers serve for receiving the smaller class of shipping; and as it is always swarming with fishing-boats and vessels of different kinds, it forms one of the gayest and liveliest scenes imaginable. Detached villas and single houses, scattered about the shore and the sides of the hills, not only add much to the ornamental appearance of the bay, but give an air of taste and opulence to the whole. A more picturesque and beautiful situation for a maritime town could not well be found; and, from different points, it presents some fine views,—uniting all the confusion of town architecture with the wildness of alpine scenery, the brilliancy of a lake, and the life, and bustle, and variety incidental to a crowded harbour and pier.”

The town of Campbelton, previously a fishing-village and a burgh of barony, was erected into a royal burgh in 1700. The charter recites the statute 15th James VI., c. 267, by which it was statute and ordained, “for the better entertaining and continuing of civility and policy within the Hielandes and Iles,” “that there be erected and builded within the bounds thereof, three burghes and burrowetowns, in the maist convenient and commodious partes meet for the samen; to wit, ane in Kintyre, another in Lochaber, and the third in the Lewis;”—and gives as reasons for the erection that Inverary, distant about 60 miles, was then the only royal burgh in Argyleshire; that the burgh of Campbelton was a very fit and convenient place to

be erected into a royal burgh; and that the Earl of Argyle, to whom the same belonged in fee, was anxious for the erection. The boundaries of the burgh, under said charter, are the loch of Campbelton, formerly called the loch of Kilkerran, on the east; the lands of Kilkerran and Corshill on the south; the lands of Moy on the west; and the lands of Ballingregan and Drumore on the north. The royalty of the burgh lies within the above bounds, and still belongs wholly in property to the Duke of Argyle, with the exception of certain feus held under him, and granted previous to the charter. It is stated that there have been no feus granted since the date of the charter. The sixth Duke and his predecessors were formerly in the practice of granting building leases to the inhabitants for the term of three or four nineteen years; but latterly it has been considered that such leases are precluded by the terms of the Argyle entail. Accordingly, since 1828, no leases have been granted for a longer period than nineteen years; and it is stated, that even when existing leases, originally for a longer endurance, fall in, no renewal is now granted for more than nineteen years. No part of the territory within the burgh is held in burgage. The parliamentary boundaries of the burgh, for the election of a member of parliament, extend considerably beyond the royalty, and include the adjoining lands of Dalintober, Lochend, and Dallaruin. The proprietors of these lands are in nowise fettered, and are in the practice of selling and feuing portions of their lands. The consequence is, that the town of Campbelton has been greatly extending beyond the royalty in the direction of these lands.

Lord Teignmouth, in his 'Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland,' gives us the following amusing piece of gossip relative to this thriving town: "The trees which adorn the shore of the bay were planted about 150 years ago by a Duchess of Argyle, who was extremely partial to Kintyre, fixed her residence chiefly at Campbelton, and inhabited a house on a site now occupied by a small farm-house, to which, however, it was much inferior. This lady was mother of the great Duke John; and she is said to have adopted the following singular method of acquiring, for the Duke, possession of the estates of the different proprietors, Campbells, to whom Argyle, after his conquest of Kintyre, had granted them:—On pretence of revising, as the story goes, she got into her hands and destroyed, the charters of these unsuspecting people. Thus the Argyle family revoked their original grants. Campbell of Kildalloig, ancestor of the present proprietor of this estate, pleasantly situated on the outside of the bay, owed the preservation of it to the shrewdness of a servant, who, suspecting the intentions of the Duchess, ran off, carrying away his master's charter, and restored it not to him, till the fraud became apparent. The family of this man were, till within few years, employed, in grateful recollection of his services, by the family at Kildalloig. The Duchess is said to have associated with herself, in her retreat, several young ladies of rank, whom she watched with Argus-eyed vigilance, lest they should stoop to alliance with the lairds of Kintyre. Impatient of restraint, they eluded her observation, and are said to have preferred humble freedom to splendid chains."

The public buildings of the town do not challenge any particular remark. But in the centre of the main street is an object of high artistic and antiquarian interest,—a very handsome granite cross, richly ornamented with sculptures in relief. It bears on one side this inscription in Saxon letters:

"Hæc: est: crux: Domini: Yvari: M: K:

Eachyrna: quondam: Rectoris: de Kyregan: et Domini: Andre: nati: ejus: Rectoris: de Kilcoman: qui hanc crucem fieri faciebat." That is, "This is the cross of Mr. Ivar M'Eachran, formerly Rector of Kyregan, and of Mr. Andrew, his son, Rector of Kilcoman, who caused this cross to be erected." Gordon—by report only—mentions this as a Danish obelisk, but does not venture its description, as he never saw it. The tradition of the town, however, is, that it was brought from Iona, or from Oronsay; although it has been stated in a lately published work, that the cross had probably not been removed far from where it was originally placed. A well of pure spring-water issues from a fountain in the cross; and around it, in general, the fish-market is held. A lighthouse, with a revolving bright white light visible 15 miles off, was erected on the rock Devar, in 1854, at a cost of £4,916.

A chief employment in Campbelton is the distilling of whisky. There are 25 distilleries, which consume annually about 304,000 bushels of barley, and 80,000 bushels of bear, and produce annually about 748,000 gallons of whisky. The consequent demand for barley and bear has occasioned these grains to be a staple produce of Kintyre. The whisky is in great repute for good quality, and is exported to the Scottish Lowlands, to England, to Ireland, and to foreign countries. The excise establishment comprises nearly 60 persons. The herring fishery in connexion with Campbelton was at one time of vast extent, but fell almost completely away on the withdrawal of the government bounty, and has again revived. The number of boats employed in it in 1842 was 150, and the number of barrels salted 1,897, besides great quantities sent off fresh to the Glasgow market. The cod and the ling fisheries also are considerable. The general commerce of the town in 1744 employed only two or three small vessels belonging to the port, but in 1843 employed 29, of aggregately 1,488 tons, besides two large steamers. The arrivals of sailing-vessels with cargoes in 1842 were 646, and the departures 365. The vessels belonging to the port in 1860 were 43 sailing ones of aggregately 1,525 tons, and 2 steamers of jointly 279 tons; and the commerce of that year was all coastwise, and comprised a tonnage of 45,479 inward and 35,835 outward. The principal imports are barley, timber, iron, coals, and general merchandise; and the principal exports are whisky, malt, draff, fish, black cattle, sheep, horses, potatoes, turnips, beans, and dairy produce. The town has a custom-house, a jail, two excellent inns, ten insurance offices, branches of the Royal, the Commercial, and the Clydesdale Banks, two circulating libraries, four friendly societies, a total abstinence society, and several charitable institutions. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday and last Wednesday of February, on the second last Wednesday of May, on the second Thursday of August, on the Wednesday before the third Tuesday of August, on the Friday before Kilmichael fair in October, and on the third Thursday of November. A regatta is held in September.

The burgh of Campbelton was formerly governed by a provost, two or three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. Under the new municipal act it has 17 councillors. It has no incorporated trades with exclusive privileges. The corporation revenue in 1833 was £668, of which £282 were from ladle and causeway customs, and £120 from anchorage and shores dues. The debts were under £500; and the annual revenue generally left a balance for public improvements. The revenue, including the harbour, in 1860-1, was £1,790. The

annual value of real property in 1861-2 was £14,083. Campbelton joins with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1861, 224. Population in 1831, 4,869; in 1841, 5,028; in 1861, 6,085. Houses, 775.

CAMPBELTON, a village in the parishes of Ardersier and Petty, Inverness-shire. It stands on the coast of a picturesque bay, and on the old road from Inverness to Elgin, and also on the military road from Fort-George to Perth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Fort-George, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Inverness. It is a burgh of barony on the Earl of Cawdor's property, and takes its designation of Campbelton from his lordship's family name. The back street is the part belonging to the parish of Petty; and though quite dovetailed into the rest of the village, sometimes bears the separate name of Stuartown or Stewarton. The whole village has a poor appearance, and suffers serious detriment from the want of a harbour; yet it occupies a sheltered situation, possesses a strong chalybeate spring, and is much frequented as a watering-place. A community of fishermen also inhabit its west end. On a high bank behind it are vestiges of an ancient British hill-fort, —supposed by some to have been a station of Oliver Cromwell's troops; and the view here is very extensive, embracing parts of 8 or 9 counties. The village has a small subscription library, several schools, and an United Presbyterian church. A great annual fair is held on the 12th of August. Population in 1861 of the entire village, 842; of the Ardersier section, 716.

CAMPERDOWN. See LIFF and BERVIE.

CAMP-KNOW. See BLANTYRE.

CAMPLE (THE), a stream in the county of Dumfries, which has its rise in Wedder law, in the parish of Morton, and running a south-west course of about 8 miles, falls into the Nith at Kirkbog. It flows principally on the boundary between Morton and Closeburn. It is an excellent trout-stream.

CAMPMUIR, a hamlet in the parish of Kettins, about 2 miles south of Cupar-Angus, Forfarshire. In its vicinity are the outlines of an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman.

CAMPMUIR, in Berwickshire. See LANGTON.

CAMPSAILE. See ROSENEATH.

CAMPSIE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Lennoxtown, Haugh-Head, Milton, and Torrance, also the villages of Antermoney, Birdston, and Clachan of Campsie, on the southern border of Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the south by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Baldernock, Strathblane, Fintry, and Kilsyth. Its length southward is about 7 miles, and its breadth is about 6 miles. The watershed of the Campsie Fells forms most of the northern boundary; and the river Kelvin, here a small sluggish stream, traces most of the southern boundary. Part of the Campsie Fells, rising to an extreme altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and cut into sections by deep romantic ravines and glens, constitutes the northern district; the South Brae, an eastern prolongation of the Kilpatrick Hills, with an extreme altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level, constitutes the western part of the southern district; and the strath of Campsie, not more than half-a-mile broad in the extreme west, but gradually expanding till it becomes lost in the great strath of the Forth and Clyde canal toward the south-east and the east, constitutes all the remaining district. Three principal burns, and upwards of a dozen smaller ones, come down from the fells, and form Glazert Water; and this runs across the low country to the Kelvin, at a point nearly opposite Kirkintilloch. The chief glens are famous for their

romantic picturesqueness,—comparatively long and very elaborate,—presenting at some points striking miniature resemblances to the Trosachs,—their bottoms strewn with fallen blocks, and their precipitous sides shaggy with wood, and at the same time shelved with artificial terrace-paths; and in addition to all their witchery and wild beauty, they are one of the best haunts for naturalists within easy reach of Glasgow; so that, altogether, they form a powerful attraction to every class of tourists from the great metropolis of the west. The Kirkton glen is the one most commonly frequented; but the Fin glen, on the whole, is little inferior, and for at least its volume of water and its cascades is superior. About 7,050 Scotch acres in the parish are upland, about 6,000 are arable, about 400 are under wood, and about 50 are covered with ponds and lochlets. The valued rental is £6,437. The most extensive landowner is Lennox of Woodhead,—whose mansion, Lennox Castle, a recently erected structure in the boldest style of the old Norman architecture, situated on the brow of the South Brae, nearly 500 feet above the level of the adjacent valley, is one of the most striking artificial features in a range of several parishes. There are seven or eight other considerable landowners, most of whom are resident. Coals and a very excellent limestone are extensively worked. Alum, copperas, Prussian blue, prussiate of potash, and some kindred substances are manufactured in an alum work which employs about 180 hands. Lennox-mill printfield, for almost every description of cloth and calico-printing, employs about 690; Kincaidfield, for bleaching and calico-printing, about 375; Lillyburn printfield, for linen and calico-printing, from 150 to 190; Glenmill bleachfield, about 90; and Clachan bleachfield, about 35. There formerly was a distillery at Milton. The road from Kippen to Glasgow passes through the parish, and a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, called the Campsie branch, leaves that railway at a point about $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Glasgow, passes by Kirkintilloch and Milton, has stations at these two places, and terminates at Lennoxtown. Several trains run daily on this branch; and coaches run between its Lennoxtown terminus and Strathblane, Balforn, and Aberfoyle. The parish of Campsie, previous to 1649, when one portion of it was annexed to the parish of Kilsyth, and another portion to the parish of Baldernock, extended from Garrel Glen to Craigmaddie Moor, and was fringed along the south by a morass impassable in winter; and it then formed a very sequestered district—the eastern division of the ancient thaneship of the Lennox—and was not a little marked by peculiar manners and customs. So late as the year 1744, the payment of Black mail was here made to Macgregor of Glengyle, for protection against the depredations of the Highland freebooters. The last instance in this district of a baron of regality exercising the jurisdiction of pit and gallows over his dependents, is said to have been exerted by the Viscount of Kilsyth, in the year 1743; when one of his own servants was hanged for stealing silver-plate from the house of Banaloich, upon a hill on the barony of Banaloich styled the Gallow hill. Mr. Bell of Antermoney, well-known by his Travels in China and Persia, was a native of this parish; where he inherited a considerable paternal estate, and died in 1780, at the venerable age of 89. Mr. James Bell, a man of very considerable literary attainments, and well-known for his extensive and profound knowledge of ancient and modern Asiatic geography, spent the latter years of a retired and unostentatious life in a small cottage in this parish; and his ashes now rest in the beautifully sequestered burying-ground at the clachan of Campsie.

Here are traces of two ancient Caledonian forts, called the Meikle Reive, and the Maiden Castle, both of them placed directly opposite the Roman wall called Graham's Dyke, near which several urns containing ashes and burnt bones have been discovered. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,109; in 1861, 6,483. Houses, 665. Assessed property in 1843, £18,140.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £285 3s. 7d.; glebe, £13 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £720 18s. 2d. There are three parochial schoolmasters, at respectively Clachan, Craighead, and Torrance, who have amongst them salary to the amount of £51 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., besides other emoluments. The parish church stands at Lennoxtown, is a handsome Gothic structure built in 1828, and contains 1,550 sittings. An United Presbyterian church at Lennoxtown was built in 1784, and contains 593 sittings. There is also a Roman Catholic place of worship at Lennoxtown. There are missionary stations at Torrance and Milton, each served by an assistant minister, supported by the congregation of the parish church. There are several private schools, a public library, a mechanics' institution, and several friendly societies.

The CLACHAN of CAMPSIE stands at the opening of the Kirkton glen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Lennoxtown, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Strathblane. Here stood the old parish church; and here are still the belfry of that building, the burying-ground, and the manse. Population, 138.

CAMPSIE FELLS, a range of hills in Stirling-shire, extending from the vicinity of the town of Stirling to the vale of the Blane. But after being briefly interrupted by that vale, it is prolonged through Dumbartonshire to the Clyde at Dumbuck by the Kilpatrick Hills. It may therefore be understood as including these; and thus understood, it forms the south screen of all the part of Strathmore between the Forth and the Clyde; and at the same time from its other face overlooks most of the great strath of the Forth and Clyde canal, and commands on that side very extensive and magnificent views of the Lowlands. Its general direction is from east-north-east to west-south-west. Its extreme length may be about 25 miles; its average breadth 8 miles. The face of the hills is broken with crags and glens; and on the summit and back part, is a deep moor-ground interspersed with moss. The hills have the appearance of volcanic or igneous origin; and in many parts rude basaltic pillars are seen, particularly on the road from Campsie, near the village of Fintry. In many places the hills appear stratified; but the strata dip much, and are sometimes nearly perpendicular to the horizon. The secondary or stratified tracts abound with coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, indurated clay, and marl. In one place a dozen or more strata of ironstone, with alternate layers of argillaceous schist, may easily be counted. In several places there are appearances of copper and of lead. The highest ridge of the Campsie Fells occurs between the sources of the Carron and the Endrick, where they are elevated 1,200 feet from its base, the elevation of which is about 300 feet above the level of the sea, making the height in all 1,500 feet.

CAMPSIE LINN. See CARGILL.

CAMPSTER, a locality in the south-west of the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire, where fairs are held on the second Monday of January, and on the Tuesday in March after St. Patrick, old style.

CAMPTOWN, a post-office station in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. The place takes its name from the vestiges of an ancient camp.

CAMSTRADDEN, an estate in the parish of Luss, now annexed to the estate of Luss, Dumbartonshire. The bay of Camstradden, in Lochlomond, is situated a little south of the village of Luss, and opposite Inch-Taavanich; and Camden describes this as containing an island, with the house and orchard of the proprietor of this estate; but the place of that island is now marked only by a heap of stones, seen when the lake is low.

CAMUSTOWN, a small village in the parish of Monkrie, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of the church of that parish, Forfarshire. Camus cross, a large upright stone, is said to point out the place where Camus, a Danish general, was slain and buried after the battle of Barrie, in 1010. See MONKRIE.

CANAAN. See BLACKFORD-HILL, and MORNINGSIDE.

CANAL. See articles ABERDEEN CANAL, ABERDEEN CANAL, CRINAN CANAL, FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, MONKLAND CANAL, and UNION CANAL.

CANDAR (THE), a rivulet of Lanarkshire, which rises in the parish of Lesmahagow, and runs about 6 miles northward to the Avon, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the village of Stonehouse.

CANDIDA CASA. See WHITHORN.

CANDLE-HILL. See RUTHVEN.

CANDREN-WELL. See PAISLEY.

CANISBAY, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Houna and Mey, and the detached places or townships of Duncansby, Freswick, Gills, Houna, East Mey, and West Mey, in the north-east of Caithness-shire. It has a triangular outline, and is bounded on the north by the Pentland frith, on the east by the German ocean, and on the inland side by the parishes of Dunnet, Bower, and Wick. The island of Stroma, in the Pentland frith, also belongs to it. See STROMA. The area of the whole parish is about 50 square miles. The coast line of the mainland district is about 18 miles in extent. Duncansby Head abuts at its great angle between the German ocean and the Pentland frith. See DUNCANSBY. For about 5 miles south of that promontory, the Wart or Warth hill extends its base to the sea brink. The coast is in this quarter exceedingly bold, and the wild and varied magnificence of the rocks is peculiarly striking to the eye of a stranger. Beyond this, for about a mile, the coast subsides into a beautiful sandy beach winding around the bay till it reaches the mansion-house of Freswick, where it resumes its rocky and picturesque boldness, which continues with little variation till it reaches the southern boundary of the parish. The lands adjacent to the shore, for the last 3 miles, are all under cultivation, and the soil is luxuriant and productive. The northern coast has little of that stupendous boldness for which the eastern one is so remarkable. Westwards from the Head, for 2 miles, the walk is extremely pleasant, and great luxuriance of growth prevails, from the shore to about a mile inland. The beach itself consists wholly of shells and shell sand of the purest white. In the middle of this delightful walk, you approach the celebrated residence of John O'Groat [see article JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE]; but, although his name be still illustrious here, and has been bequeathed to certain shells, called Johnny Groat's buckies, with which the beach is here strewn, the spot is scarcely distinguishable where he dwelt. Westward from the burn of Duncansby to Houna, moss prevails to the sea brink; but from Houna to Gills is one of the most fertile districts in the parish. The parish-church is situated in the middle of this latter district, on a green rising ground within 200 yards of the shore, the manse being about a quarter of a mile inland from the church. Mey, part of the pro-

perty of the Earl of Caithness, terminates the parish on the west. This is a populous and fertile district. The bays upon the coast are those of Gills, Duncansby or Dungisbay, and Freswick; in all of which, if the weather be moderate, vessels can lie in safety and take in their cargoes, but none of them are eligible stations in rough weather. Gills bay is preferable to the rest. A celebrated tide runs near Barrogill castle, called 'The Merry men of Mey,' very noisy and obstreperous indeed, but no subject of merriment to vessels, as they have to go off their track many leagues sometimes to avoid the vortex, and, when caught, are swept back on a stream, like the rapids of a great river. This is said to have been the scene of Grey's 'Fatal Sisters,' translated from the Norse tongue.

Now the storm begins to lower,
(Haste, the loom of hell prepare!)

Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurles in the darken'd air.

All the inland districts are low and level. The Warth hill, on the eastern coast, is of considerable height and magnitude, but is the only one in the parish deserving the name. The loch of Mey, in the north-west corner of the parish, is about 2 miles in circumference. There is no river, and only a few rivulets, in the whole parish; but there are chalybeate mineral and fresh water springs in abundance. The valued rent amounts to £3,855 3s. 6d. Scotch. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £9,250. The Earl of Caithness, Sinclair of Freswick, and Sinclair of Brabster, are the only landowners. Brabster is an inland property; all the other cultivated lands stretch along the coast, extending, at an average, about half-a-mile from the shore. There are three popish chapels mouldering into desolation, one at Freswick, another at Brabster, and a third at St. John's Head. Some superstitious rites, now in total disuse, were wont to be performed by the ignorant vulgar, on particular days, at these ruins. St. John's Head, upon the north coast, is one of the pleasantest spots in the parish. It affords evident tokens of having been, in former ages, a residence of respectability; from a burying-ground and the vestiges of an old chapel in the neighbourhood—now in total ruins—as well as from the name it bears, it would seem to have been consecrated to religious purposes. The vestiges of a ditch and drawbridge defending it on the land side, show it to have been occupied as a place of strength and security. Betwixt Brabster and Freswick there is a deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the Wolf's geo, which must have derived its name from being the haunt of wolves in former times. There are other circumstances handed down by tradition, which tend to prove, that this ravenous animal was once an inhabitant of Canisbay. Barrogill castle, belonging to the Earl of Caithness, is an old aristocratic pile. It has, says Miss Sinclair, "all the internal elegance of a house in London, and all the exterior dignity of an ancient Highland residence. Some admirable improvements have been recently made by Burn; and the staircase, which was formerly outside, as high as the drawing-room floor, is now thrown into the house, while several windows have been thrown out, which were greatly wanted. In these peaceful times, when there is no longer any necessity for a castle to be fortified, it is pleasing to see the gloomy strength of former days exchanged for a more smiling aspect; and here we found some first-rate pictures by the best masters, a haunted apartment, abundance of interesting family portraits, and a forest of the very best trees that Caithness can produce." The ruins of three ancient towers or castles are still to be

seen,—one in Mey, another south of the present mansion-house of Freswick, and a third on the west side of the island of Stroma,—all built upon rocks rising out of the sea, and formerly occupied as places of defence. The principal public roads in the parish are those from Houna southward to Wick, and westward to Thurso. From Houna the ferry-boat crosses with the mails to South Ronaldshay in Orkney. The distance—being the shortest betwixt Caithness and Orkney—is reckoned 12 miles. Although the Pentland frith is deservedly accounted the most tempestuous piece of sea around Britain, it is remarkable how few accidents happen in crossing it. The danger it threatens suggests the means of preventing it. The time of tide is observed to a minute in putting out to sea; the boats are strong and of good construction; and the boatmen perfect masters of their business, and acquainted from their infancy with every circumstance respecting the variation of the tides they have to go through. See PENTLAND FRITH. Sometimes, however, the communication even with the adjacent island of Stroma, is suspended for weeks. In the summer-season there is almost a continued communication betwixt Caithness and Orkney in the traffic of horses. Colts from the highlands of Caithness, from Sutherland and Strathnaver, are sold to Orkney; and these very colts, when past their prime, are again brought from Orkney, and re-imported into Caithness. By far the greater number of these cross to and from the shores of Canisbay, on account of the shortness of the passage. Population in 1831, 2,364; in 1861, 2,730. Houses, 528. Assessed property in 1843, £3,674 12s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sinclair of Freswick. Stipend, £205 10s. 1d.; glebe, £6. Unappropriated tithes, £151 7s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church is an old cruciform building, repaired in 1833, and contains 512 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 500; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £227 5s. 1d. The Independents have a place of worship at Freswick; and the Baptists a small one at the mill of Mey. There are five non-parochial schools.

CANISP. See ASSYNT.

CANNA, one of the four islands of the Hebrides which form the parish of Small Isles in Argyshire. It is 3 miles north-west of Rum, and 12 south-west from the nearest point of Skye. It is about 4½ miles long and 1 broad; containing, with the contiguous island of Sanda, 429 arable acres, and 1,794 acres of green pasture. The gross rental in 1826 was £540 12s. 10d. Its surface is partly high and rocky, but in no place rising more than 800 feet above sea level; and partly low, and tolerably fertile. The land is higher towards the west end; about the middle it subsides into a flatish neck, from which it rises again towards the east. The horned cattle of Canna grow to a larger size than any in the neighbouring islands, owing to the fineness of the grass. There is little heath. Potatoes chiefly are cultivated. Cod and ling abound on the coast; and the harbours are conveniently situated for the fishing-grounds. On the south-east side of Canna lies Sanda, or Sanday, separated by a channel which is dry at low water. See SANDA. Between this island and Canna lies the well-known and much frequented harbour of Canna, 30 miles distant from that of Elgg. A great many basaltic pillars are to be seen in Canna, particularly on the southern side, where the basaltic structure appears in different ranges rising in a succession of terraces. One of the hills to the north-west of the harbour, called the Compass hill, is re-

markable for its effects on the magnetic needle. When Dean Monroe wrote, Canna belonged to the abbot of Icolmkill. It is now the property of Mr. Macneill, who has done much for the amelioration of its population, by encouraging emigration, preventing subletting, and not allowing any public-house upon it. All the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and they have among them a resident Roman Catholic clergyman. Population in 1831, 264; in 1861, 127. Houses, 28.

CANNICH (THE), a small river partly of Ross-shire, but chiefly of Inverness-shire. It rises in Ross-shire, about 9 miles north-east of the head of Lochcarron, runs about 4 miles southward to Inverness-shire, soon expands there into Loch Moyley, and runs altogether about 14 miles north-eastward and eastward in that county, to a confluence with the Affric, where it and that stream form the Glass. The glen traversed by the Cannich, and partly occupied by Loch Moyley, is called Glen-Cannich.

CANNISBURN, a hamlet in the parish of East Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire.

CANNOR (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, about 3 miles in circumference, and containing several small islands; on the largest of which—about an acre in extent—there formerly stood a small fortress occasionally occupied as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canmore.

CANONBIE, or **CANOBY**, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the eastern border of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the south by England, on the east by Roxburghshire, and on the other sides by the parishes of Ewes, Langholm, and Half-Morton. Its length east-north-eastward is 9 miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles; and its area is $36\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It may be considered as the low lands of Eskdale; for its highest grounds—which rise gradually to the east and north-east—as contrasted with the elevated peaks in the conterminous parishes cannot be called mountains. At the same time, the surface is very uneven, and diversified by ridges and flats, excepting the haughs on the banks of the Esk. The central part is intersected southward by the Esk; and the great road from Edinburgh to Carlisle runs through this district in the same direction, amidst beautifully picturesque scenery. The soil is a light loam, sheltered by a profusion of wood in every part. Besides the Esk, this parish is watered by the **LIDDEL**, which divides it from England, and the **TARRAS**, remarkable for its rugged channel and romantic scenery, which divides it from Langholm: see these articles. The Archerbeck and Rowanburn are tributaries of the Liddel. The number of acres occupied by wood cannot be less than 1,500, of which oak is the chief. A number of orchards were formed here about 55 years ago by the Duke of Buccleuch, and have all succeeded well. Freestone, limestone, and coal, are abundant. At Rowanburn an excellent seam of coal, 9 feet thick, is wrought; and another seam of 7 feet has recently been discovered. There are extensive lime-works at Harelawhill and Halhouse. There is a strong chalybeate spring at Heathet, on the Cumberland side of the Liddel; and a spring on the banks of the Tarras which has a petrifying quality. A branch railway is in contemplation from this parish to the Caledonian railway, at Lennox-town, a short way south-east of the Gretna station. The Duke of Buccleuch is the only landowner.

Some ruins of a convent or priory, built before the year 1165, are still to be seen at Halgreen—or, perhaps, rather Haly or Holy-green—about half-a-mile to the east of the parish church. The convent and

its church are said to have been demolished by the English, after the battle of Solway Moss; which is not improbable, as the reason assigned in King Henry's manifesto for committing hostilities upon the Scottish borders, not long before that event, was a pretended claim to the parish of Canonbie, as part of the English territory. Part of the old wall of the church still remains; and in this is a small circular arch which belongs to the 11th or 12th century, and probably marks the place of sepulchre of some prior, or person of distinction. This parish, in consequence of having been exposed to the incursions of the English borderers, presents many vestiges of strongholds; although there is only one whose walls are yet entire, namely, the tower of Hollows, once the residence of the famous border chieftain, Johnnie Armstrong, in the reign of James V. It is a roofless strength, built of red sandstone, in the form of an oblong square, about 60 feet by 46. "Amongst the clans on the Scottish side, the Armstrongs were formerly one of the most numerous and potent. They possessed the greater part of Liddesdale and of the debateable land. All along the banks of the Liddel, the ruins of their ancient fortresses may still be traced. The habitual depredations of this border-race had rendered them so active and daring, and at the same time so cautious and circumspect, that they seldom failed either in their attacks or in securing their prey. Even when assailed by superior numbers, they baffled every assault by abandoning their dwellings, and retiring with their families into thick woods and deep morasses, accessible by paths only known to themselves. One of their most noted places of refuge was the Terras-moss, a frightful and desolate marsh, so deep that two spears tied together could not reach the bottom. Although several of the Scottish monarchs had attempted to break the chain which united these powerful and turbulent chieftains, none ever had greater occasion to lower their power, and lessen their influence, than James V. During his minority, the kingdom was torn by their dissensions, the laws were disregarded, and even the rights of the sovereign were deeply infringed. But no sooner did this gallant young prince free himself from the vassalage in which he had been held by Douglas Earl of Angus, and his brother, than he began to reform the abuses in his kingdom with such spirit and zeal, as manifested a determined resolution to suppress them. After banishing the Douglasses, and restoring order and tranquillity to the interior, he next directed his attention to the due administration of justice on the Border. He accordingly raised a powerful army, chiefly composed of cavalry, 'to danton the thieves of Teviotdale, Annandale, Liddesdale, and other parts of the country.' Aware, however, that these depredators could never be effectually crushed, unless the chieftains who protected them were properly secured, he took the necessary precaution of forfeiting, or committing the whole of them to ward, with the exception of Cockburn of Henderland, and Scott of Tushielaw commonly called the king of the Border, who were publicly executed. About the beginning of June 1529, the King departed from Edinburgh at the head of his army, and marched rapidly through Ettrick Forest, and Ewesdale. During this expedition, John Armstrong of Gilmockie, the hero of the ballad, presented himself before the King with thirty-six of his followers, in expectation of obtaining pardon. This Armstrong, as we are told by Pittscottie, 'was the most redoubted chieftain that had been for a long time on the borders either of Scotland or England. He ever rode with twenty-four able gentlemen, well-horsed; yet he never molested any Scottish man.' It is said

that, from the borders to Newcastle, every Englishman, of whatever state, paid him tribute. Glenoeckie came before the King with his foresaid number, (thirty-six,) richly apparelled, trusting that, in respect of this free offer of his person, he should obtain the King's favour. But the King, seeing him and his men so gorgeous in their apparel, frowardly turned himself about and bade them take the tyrant out of his sight, saying, 'What wants that knave that a King should have?' John Armstrong made great offers to the King, that he should sustain himself with forty gentlemen ever ready at his service, on their own cost, without wronging any Scottish man. Secondly, that there was not a subject in England, duke, earl, or baron, but, within a certain day, he should bring him to his majesty, either quick or dead. At length he, seeing no hope of favour, said very proudly, 'It is folly to seek grace at a graceless face; but, had I known this, I should have lived on the borders in despite of King Henry and you both; for I know that King Harry would down-weigh my best horse with gold to know that I were condemned to die this day.' (Lindsay of Pitcottie's History, p. 145.)—This execution is also noticed by Hollinshead, who says, that, 'In the month of June, 1529, the King, with an army, went to the borders, to set order there for better rule to be kept, and to punish such as were known to be most culpable. And hereupon, he caused forty-eight of the most notable thieves, with their captain, John Armestrang, to be apprehended; the which, being convicted of murder, theft, and treason, were all hanged on growing trees, to the example of others. There was one cruel thief among the rest, who had burned a house with a woman and her children within it; he was burned to death. George Armestrang, brother to John, was pardoned, to the end he should impeach the residue, which he did; so they were apprehended by the King's commandment, and punished for their misdoings, according as they had deserved.' (Hollinshead's 'Scottish Chronicle,' vol. ii. p. 182.) This historian appears, however, to have confounded John Armstrong and his party with the whole other depredators who were executed during the march. The place where John Armstrong and his followers suffered, was at Cealrenrig chapel, about 10 miles above Hawick, on the high road to Langholm. They were buried in a desert churchyard, where their graves are still pointed out. The peasantry in these districts hold the memory of John Armstrong in high estimation, and scruple not to affirm, that the growing trees mentioned by the historians withered away as a manifest sign of the injustice of the execution. They likewise assert, that one of Armstrong's attendants, by the strength and swiftness of his horse, forced his way through the ranks of the surrounding host, and carried the tidings of the melancholy fate of his master and companions to Gilnockie castle. Although George Armstrong of Mangerton had received a pardon from the late sovereign, the death of his brother John was neither to be soon forgotten, nor the descendants of the sufferers easily to be pacified. Indeed the hostile and turbulent spirit of the Armstrongs was never broken or suppressed, until the reign of James VI., when their leaders were brought to the scaffold, their strongholds razed to the ground, and their estates forfeited and transferred to strangers. So that, throughout the extensive districts formerly possessed by this once powerful and ancient clan, there is scarcely left, at this day, a single landholder of the name. The death of this redoubted border hero is noticed by Buchanan. It is likewise frequently alluded to by the writers of that age. Sir David Lindsay of the

Mount, in his 'Satyre of the Three Estates,' introduces a pardoner, or knavish dealer in reliques, who, in enumerating his halie wares, is made to say,

Here is ane coird baith grit and lang,
Quik hangit John the Armestrang,
Of gude hemp saft and sound;
Gude Hailie peopill, I stand ford,
Quha ever beis hangit with this coird,
Neids never to be dround!

In the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' John Armstrong's dance is also mentioned as a popular tune. The celebrated ballad of 'Johnie Armstrong' was first published by Allan Ramsay, in his 'Evergreen,' in 1724, who tells us, that he copied it from the mouth of a gentleman of the name of Armstrong, who was the sixth generation from the above John." [Stenhouse's Notes to the 'Musical Museum,' vol. iv. pp. 328—332.] See GILNOCKIE. Near Penton Linns, a romantic spot on the Liddel, was another Border stronghold, called Harelaw tower, once the residence of Hector Armstrong, who betrayed his guest, the Earl of Northumberland, to the Regent Murray.—The village of Canonbie stands on the right bank of the Esk, and on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, amid beautiful scenery, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Langholm. The parish church, an elegant building, stands, in its vicinity, on the opposite bank of the river. Population of Canonbie parish in 1831, 2,997; in 1861, 3,219. Houses, 593. Assessed property in 1843, £9,098 8s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £236 12s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £1,066 7s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £31 6s. 6d., with £35 fees. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of from 400 to 450; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £99 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are four non-parochial schools. The original church of Canonbie stood on the banks of the Liddel, and was often called the church of the Liddel. A subsequent church stood on the peninsula between the Liddel and the Esk, and was for several centuries till the Reformation a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh. In 1703, the half of the old parish of Morton was annexed to the parish of Canonbie.

CANONGATE, a large and ancient suburb of Edinburgh, constituting all the eastern part of the Old Town, and possessing the separate jurisdiction of a burgh of regality. The parish of Canon-gate also comprises Holyrood and Arthur's Seat. See the articles EDINBURGH, HOLYROOD, and ARTHUR'S SEAT.

CANONMILLS, a small old suburb of Edinburgh—formerly a mile distant from the city, but now contiguous with the northern outskirts of the New Town—situated on the right bank of the Water of Leith, on the road to Trinity and Granton. Here are extensive flour-mills, and tan works. Here also are a tunnel and engine-houses of the Edinburgh and Northern railway. See EDINBURGH.

CANT HILLS. See SHOTTS.

CANTY BAY. See BASS (THE), and BERWICK (NORTH).

CANTYRE. See KINTYRE.

CAOLISPORT, a sea-board district of the parish of South Knapdale, Argyleshire. It comprises the point of Knap, and a fine loch on the Atlantic ocean, which abounds with fish of various kinds. It has also a commodious harbour.

CAOLVALLOCH, a hamlet in the parish of Weem, Perthshire.

CAPEHOPE. See HOUNAM.

CAPELAW, one of the Pentland hills, with an

altitude of 1,550 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire.

CAPEL HILLS. See NEWHILLS.

CAPE WRATH, a celebrated head-land, in the parish of Durness in Sutherlandshire, forming the north-west point of Scotland, in 58° 37' N. lat., and 5° W. long. It is a fine promontory of granitic gneiss, towering up in a pyramidal form to the height of 300 feet, and standing boldly out into the waves. "Nothing," says Macculloch, "can exceed the elegance and majesty of its form, declining towards the sea in a second and much lower pyramidal rock; the whole forming an outline as graceful as it is unexpected, and as grand as it is appropriate. No vessels approach this shore, as the rapidity and turbulence of the tide are extreme; and as this is esteemed both a difficult and a dangerous point to double. The captain therefore thought fit to haul off and stand further out to sea; when, perceiving an aperture through the pyramid, by means of the spying glass, I proposed to the men to take the boat and stand in shore to examine it more nearly. As we approached the cape, an arched passage appeared through each pyramid; the largest being in the highest rock, and appearing to be about seventy or eighty feet high. Nothing could now be more magnificent; the lofty cliffs on our right hand being broken into a thousand rude forms, and the cape itself, with its double pyramid, towering above them and projecting far out from the land, like a gigantic wall,—a triumphal arch worthy of Neptune. The green sea was foaming all round the foot of the rocks; and, as we drew nearer, the low sullen roar increased, adding awfulness to a scene already terrific. We were soon sensible that we had been fast falling into the most rapid stream of the tide; and could now perceive that it was running with the velocity of a torrent, through both the passages and round the point. The men held their oars in the water, for they were now useless, and there was a dead silence. I saw that they were alarmed, and uncertain what to do; but it was plain, in less than a minute, that retreat was out of the question, and that if we attempted to weather the point, we might probably fail, and be lost upon it. I proposed to the boatswain to go through the arch; since a minute's hesitation would have carried us into the breakers, and left the history of Cape Wrath untold. To propose a choice where there was none, was mere matter of policy; but it served its purpose. Not a word was answered; and as the helm in my hand was now useless, all the oars were kept in the water, to steady and steer by through the boiling current; when, almost before we had time to think what was to follow, we were whirled through, I know not how, and, in an instant, found ourselves lodged in an eddy in a deep fissure of the cliff; the first, assuredly, who had ever performed this feat. Here, with the flood, there is some smooth water; out of which it is just possible to scramble up, on a ledge of rocks within, a deep fissure, and thus to study the scene at leisure. This situation too is very fine; the green waves surging with a hollow noise into this recess, which is only illuminated partially from without, and extends perpendicularly upwards the whole height of the cliffs, to an altitude of five or six hundred feet; just affording a glimpse of the sky. The aspect of the cape is here tremendously striking; as, from its proximity, it now towers over head, to an imaginary and unlimited height; while the turbulence and roar of the stream of tide through the arches, and the foaming of the sea against the cliffs, added indescribably to the effect. Nor was it a small addition, that this situation was attended with some anxiety, if not danger; as the rising of the wind, or the shifting of

the tide from the flood to the ebb, might have rendered it impossible to get off again." In 1828, a lighthouse was erected here at an expense of £14,000. It shows a white revolving light, which is elevated 400 feet above high water, and is seen at the distance of 24 miles in clear weather. In 1838, the expense of maintaining this light was £604 16s. 1½d. The Butt of Lewis on the south-west, and the Hoy-head of Orkney towards the north-east, can be seen in clear weather from the top of this lighthouse. See DURNESS.

CAPUTH, a parish partly in Forfarshire, but chiefly in Perthshire. It consists of a main body and several detached districts, and contains the post-office villages of Meikleour and Spittal-field, and also the villages of Caputh-West, Craigie, Fungarth, and Kincairn. The main body lies wholly within the Stormont district of Perthshire, and comprises the greater part of the rich plain of that district, together with picturesque tracts of upland on its western and northern skirts. It is bounded by the parishes of Dunkeld, Cluny, Lethendy, Blairgowrie, Kinclaven, Auchtergaven, and Little Dunkeld. Its length eastward is about 13 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 7 miles. The Tay forms its southern boundary for 10 miles; and the Lunan, with a chain of beautiful lakes formed by expansion of its water, drains and adorns the north. The soil along the Tay is a rich loam, extensively alluvial; that of all the other low arable grounds is light and dry; and, though that of the uplands is cold and wet, even it yields excellent crops. Clay-slate is extensively quarried for roofing-slates. Limestone also is abundant, but is only partially worked on account of dearth of coals. The most extensive landowner is Sir John Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, and there are about thirty others. The principal mansions are Delvine House, Meikleour House, Glendelvine, Snaigow, Stenton, Kincairn, and Hillhead. There are several antiquities, as cairns, druidical circles, Pictish forts, and Roman camps. A cairn lately removed, called Cairnmore, and situated about 1½ mile north-east of the church, measured 14 feet in height and 456 feet in circumference, and was believed to be the largest in the county. The detached districts belonging to Caputh are Batholmie, locally situated in the parish of Cargill; West and Middle Gormack, in Kinloch; East and West Logie, Raemore, Cairns, Chapelton, Meadows, and Crofty, in Clunie; and Craigtown of Dalrulzeon, in Kirk-Michael; all in the shire of Perth. And, South Bandirran, in Col-lace; Balbeuchly, in Auchterhouse; Broughty castle and fishings, and a small piece of ground at Mylnfield, near Dundee; and Fofarty in Kinnettes, where there is a field of about 4 acres, called, from time immemorial, the Minister of Caputh's glebe, and believed to belong to him, though not hitherto occupied; all in the shire of Forfar. These remote portions—with the exception of Dalrulzeon and Raemore—are now considered as belonging, *quoad sacra*, to the parishes in which they are respectively situated. Population of Caputh in 1831, 2,303; in 1861, 2,373. Houses, 462. Assessed property in 1843, £14,425 12s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £232 15s. 11d.; glebe, £22 10s. School-master's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with about £30 fees. The church crowns an eminence near the Tay, about midway between the two ends of the parish. It was built in 1798, and repaired in 1839, and contains 800 sittings. There are five private schools.

CAPUTH-WESTER, a village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. Population, 178.

CAR-. See CAER.

CARA, an island in the parish of Gigha and Cara, Argyllshire. It lies about a mile south of Gigha, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kintyre. It is about a mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth. The shore is high and rocky, except at the north-east end, where there is a landing-place. The south end, called the Mull of Cara, which is the highest part of the island, is a perpendicular rock 117 feet in height. From the shore to the foot of this precipice there is a steep ascent, equal to 50 feet perpendicular, which makes the whole 167 feet. This rock contains a great deal of iron-ore, and in one place—which was struck with lightning about the year 1756—large pieces of metallic-ore were thrown down, which seemed to be a mixture of copper and iron. Close by this part of the rock is a cave 40 feet long, 5 high, and 5 broad, which communicates with another 37 feet in length, 9 in breadth, and 9 in height. The north-east part of the island abounds with rabbits. Adjoining the house of the farmer is an old chapel, 26 feet long, and 12 broad, with a Gothic arched door. See GIGHA.

CARADELL. See SADDLE and SKIPNESS.

CARALDSTON, or **CARESTON**, a small parish near the centre of Forfarshire,—bounded by Fearn, Menmuir, Brechin, Aberlemno, and Tannadice. Its post town is Brechin, 4 miles to the east. The parish is about 3 miles long southward, and about 1 mile broad. The surface is well-cultivated, with a gentle slope from north to south. The soil is deep and fertile; and the banks of the South Esk and the Noran, which unite in this parish, are beautifully ornamented with plantations. The estate of Careston formerly belonged to the Earls of Crawford, and after passing through various hands became the property of the Earl of Fife. The castle of Careston is a stately edifice,—mainly built about the beginning of the 15th century. The parish is traversed by the roads from Brechin to Kirriemuir and Forfar. Population in 1831, 252; in 1861, 225. Houses, 47. Assessed property in 1843, £2,717 6s. 10d.—This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £158 7s. 6d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with about £12 fees. The church was built in 1636, and repaired in 1808, and contains about 200 sittings. There is a private school.

CARBERRY HILL, a gently rising ground, in the parish of Inveresk, in Mid Lothian; 2 miles south-east of Musselburgh, and 7 from Edinburgh. Here Queen Mary surrendered herself to the confederated lords, June 15, 1567, prior to her imprisonment in Lochleven castle. The hill flanks the right side of the vale of the Esk, and forms part of a very beautiful landscape. See INVERESK.

CARBETH. See KILLEARN.

CARBETT. See MOREBATTLE.

CARBOST, a post-office station, subordinate to Broadford in the Hebrides.

CARBUDDO, or **KIRKBUDDO**, the southern portion of the parish of Guthrie, Forfarshire.

CARBYHILL. See CASTLETON.

CARCART. See CAER and CATHCART.

CARDAN'S WELL. See MONIMAIL.

CARDEN, a hill in the south-west of the Kilbucho district of Broughton parish, Peebles-shire; elevated about 1,400 feet above the level of the Tweed.

CARDEN-DEN, a wide, fertile, unwooded glen of about a mile in length, also a station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, in the south of the parish of Auchterderan, Fifeshire. See AUCHTERDERAN.

CARDONALD. See PAISLEY.

CARDONESS. See ANWOTH.

CARDRONA. See TRAQUAIR.

CARDROSS, a parish containing a suburb of Dumbarton, the post-office villages of Cardross and Renton, and the village of Geilstone-Bridge, in Dumbartonshire. It is bounded along the south-west by the upper part of the frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the parishes of Row, Luss, Bonhill, and Dumbarton. Its length along the Clyde is 8 miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. The Leven traces the boundary with Dumbarton. The surface rises, with a gradual ascent, from the Clyde and the Leven, and terminates in a ridge, which passes on to the north-west, and whose highest point on the boundary of Cardross has an altitude of 943 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the parish forms the whole north screen of the Clyde from Dumbarton to Helensburgh, and stands full in the view of passengers in the Clyde steamers. A large and striking feature is the promontory of ARDMORE: see that article. The Clyde between Dumbarton and Ardmore is from 1 to 2 miles in width; but a considerable tract of land might be redeemed by embanking, the river having evidently contracted its limits in this quarter. The gains on salmon-fishings in the Clyde here were very valuable in former ages, but are now of little value. The fishings in the Leven belong to the corporation of Dumbarton. On the shore of the Clyde, the soil is gravelly and thinly covered with mould; at a short distance, it becomes clay; the lands adjacent to the Leven are of the nature of carse. The natural wood and plantations cover about 300 acres. The printfields and bleaching-fields on the Leven employ a number of hands; and the village of Renton, founded in 1782, is rapidly increasing. Near Renton, in the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn or Bonhill, was born Tobias Smollett, the well-known author of 'Roderick Random.' After a chequered life of 51 years, he died at Leghorn, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in 1771. Adjacent to the place of his nativity, Smollett of Bonhill, his cousin, erected a lofty Tuscan column to his memory, with a Latin inscription. A little west of the Leven, upon a small wooded eminence called Castlehill, at the first milestone from Dumbarton, stood a residence of King Robert Bruce. In this castle—of which no vestige is now discernible—that favourite prince, as history and tradition inform us, breathed his last on June 7, 1329, at the age of 55. The principal modern mansions are Bloomhill House, Keppoch, Ardmore, and Camus-Eskan. It appears from a register of the weather kept at Keppoch, from 1826 to 1832, that the average highest range of the barometer during these seven years was $30\frac{3}{8}$, and the lowest $28\frac{7}{8}$; while the highest range of the thermometer was 84° , and the average 78° . There is preserved at Keppoch an original portrait of Principal Carstairs. The road from Dumbarton to Balloch passes up the Cardross side of the Leven, and that from Dumbarton to Helensburgh goes along the shore of the Clyde. The village of Cardross, the site of the parish church, stands on the latter road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dumbarton, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Helensburgh. Ferry boats used formerly to ply regularly between this place and Port Glasgow. Population of the village in 1851, 51. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,596; in 1861, 6,325. Houses, 523. Assessed property in 1843, £14,374 18s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £155 8s. 9d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £60 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1826.

and contains 800 sittings. There are two Free churches,—the one at the village of Cardross and the other at Renton. The yearly sum raised in connexion with the former in 1853 was £99 13s. 8d.,—with the latter, £348 4s. 5½d. There is also a Free Church Gaelic preaching-station at Renton, the proceeds of which in 1853 amounted to £11 3s. 5d. There are likewise a Reformed Presbyterian church at Renton, and an United Presbyterian church at Bridgend. There are five non-parochial schools, and two public libraries.

CARESTON. See CARALDSTON.

CARFRAE MILL, a stage on the Lauder and Edinburgh road, in the parish of Channelkirk, 5½ miles north-north-west of Lauder, Berwickshire.

CARGEN (THE), a small sluggish stream of the east side of Kirkcudbrightshire. It issues from a lake in the parish of Lochrutton, and goes eastward to the Nith at a point about 3½ miles below Dumfries. Adjacent to it, in the parish of Troqueer, are the mansions of Cargen and Cargenholm.

CARGHIDOUN. See WHITHORN.

CARGILL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Burrelton and the villages of Cargill, Woodside, and Wolfhill, in the Strathmore portion of the eastern border of Perthshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Cupar-Angus, Lethendy, Kinclaven, St. Martin's, and Collace. Its length eastward is about 6 miles; and its average breadth is about 4 miles. The Isla traces the northern boundary, and the Tay traces the north-western and the western boundary. The surface of the parish is finely diversified with wood and water, and variegated by gentle ascents and declivities. Rising gradually for about a mile from the Tay, it then forms a plain of nearly 4 miles in breadth, extending to the Sidlaw hills, which form the south-eastern boundary. The soil, on the banks of the river, is a deep rich clay; towards the middle, it is loamy; at the foot of the hills, it becomes gravelly and unproductive. Near the west end of the parish, the Tay forms what is called the Linn of Campsie, by falling over a rugged basaltic dyke which crosses the bed of the river at this place, and extends in a right line many miles to the north and south of it. Most romantic and magnificent views occur along the Tay. The salmon-fisheries on both this river and the Isla are of considerable value. In former times this parish abounded with wood: at present, there are only about 100 acres of natural coppice, and 400 of plantation. Several freestone quarries of excellent quality and colour have been wrought here to a considerable extent. Limestone also is found, and might be wrought to good account. There is also abundance of rock marl. Near the confluence of the Tay and Isla are vestiges of a Roman encampment: the fossæ are yet distinct, and the aqueduct by which they were filled from a neighbouring river is in a state of high preservation. A Roman road, about 20 feet broad, composed of rough round stones rudely laid together, passes along the high grounds.—Stobhall, formerly a seat of the Perth family, now belonging to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is an old fabric fancifully situated on a narrow peninsula on the banks of the Tay. It came into the possession of the family of Perth, in 1360, when Sir John Drummond, by marrying Lady Mary, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montifex, justiciar of Scotland, and chief of a most ancient family, obtained with her the lands of Cargill and Stobhall, which then became promiscuously the designation of the family.—Upon a romantic rock which rises perpendicularly over the Linn of Campsie, are the ruins of an ancient religious house, said to have been dependent on the abbey of Cupar.

Next to the Kings of Scotland, the Hays of Errol were the principal benefactors to this monastery. The abbey of Cupar was supplied with fuel from the wood of Campsie; and the road which the abbots and monks made use of to convey it thither, is still called the Abbey road. A considerable manufacture of linen is carried on in this parish, and there are some bleachfields. The Scottish Midland Junction railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it. The village of Cargill stands near the Tay, about ½ a mile below the influx of the Isla, but is a small place. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,628; in 1861, 1,647. Houses, 339. Assessed property in 1843, £7,785 17s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £224 16s. 9d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated tithes, £4 16s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1831. There is also a Free church, the yearly sum raised in connexion with which in 1853 was £116 8s. 7½d. There are two private schools. Cargill was formerly called the West parish, and is said to have been only a part of the parish of Cupar Angus; but it was considered a distinct parochial district as far back as 1514.

CARINGTON. See CARRINGTON.

CARINISH, a mission and post-office station on the east side of the island of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

CARITY (THE), a rivulet of Forfarshire, rising in the parish of Lintrathen and running about 9 miles eastward, across the parishes of Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir, to the South Esk in the vicinity of Inverquhar.

CARLAVEROCK. See CAERLAVEROCK.

CARLANRIG. See CAERLANRIG, TEVIOTHEAD, and CANONBIE.

CARLETON HILL, a hill in the parish of Colmonell, in Ayrshire, which rises with a steep ascent to an elevation of about 520 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated so near the sea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, that at full tide there is little more than room for the traveller to pass without danger.

CARLIN SKERRY, an insulated rock, in Orkney, about 2½ miles south of Pomona island, well-known to seamen by the name of the Barrel of Butter.

CARLIN-TOOTH, one of the Cheviot mountains on the mutual border of the parishes of Southdean and Castletown, Roxburghshire. The Jed rises on the north side of it, and one of the headstreams of the Liddel on the south side.

CARLINWARK. See CASTLE-DOUGLAS and KELTON.

CARLONAN LINN. See ARAY (THE).

CARLOPS, a village in the parish of Linton, Peebles-shire. It stands on the northern verge of Peebles-shire, on the right bank of the North Esk, and on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, 14 miles south of Edinburgh. It was founded in 1784, and is inhabited principally by cotton-weavers. Here is a Free church preaching station, whose yearly proceeds in 1853, amounted to £46 0s. 3½d. In the neighbourhood, on the south side of the Esk, is a lonely glen in which the Covenanters are said to have found a temporary refuge after the defeat at Rullion-Green on the Pentlands, in November 1666. On the north side of this glen are some precipitous rocks—probably the "craggy beild" of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd'—from one of which, called the Harbour Craig, the covenanting preachers are said to have addressed their adherents. Farther up the glen, at a place called the Howe, is a beautiful

little linn, [see HABBIE'S HOWE,] which seems to furnish further proof that these are the very scenes

"that taught the Doric muse
Her sweetest song,—the hills, the woods, the streams,
Where beauteous Peggy stray'd, list'ning the while
Her gentle shepherd's tender tale of love."

James Forrest, the author of some pleasing poems in the Scottish dialect, died at Carlops in 1818, aged 43. He was a weaver by trade. Population in 1851, 153.

CARLOWAY, a district of the parish of Uig, in the island of Lewis. See UIG. Here is a Free church, whose yearly proceeds in 1853 amounted to £36 5s. 8d.

CARLUKE, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, and the villages of Braidwood, Kildadzow, and Yelishields, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Cambusnethan, Carstairs, Lanark, Lesmahagow, and Dalserf. Its length south-westward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Clyde traces all the south-western boundary; and several rivulets drain the interior to it along deep romantic ravines, locally called gills. The immediate banks of the Clyde are low, rich, warm haugh; the central district is a sort of table-land, averaging perhaps about 450 feet in height; and the north-eastern district rises gradually from the table-land into a tract of wild bleak moor. Several rounded hills, of the form called laws, swell up from the high grounds, and give variety to the landscape, the loftiest of which, Kildadzow law, has an altitude of about 895 feet above sea-level. Nearly the whole parish is, in some way or other, under cultivation. The soil near the Clyde is light and fertile; farther up it becomes a rich mellow clay, excellently adapted for trees, and generally covered with woods and orchards; but in the more distant fields, it is in general shallow, poor, and unproductive. The banks of the Clyde are here famous for fruit; insomuch that apples and pears are produced in more abundance in this parish than perhaps in any other district in Scotland. The orchards extend in length 5 miles, and are supposed to comprehend nearly 130 acres. In 1822 they produced £3,043; in 1838, only £441. Coal abounds everywhere. Freestone, limestone, and ironstone are also abundant; and metallic calces and calcareous petrifications are sometimes met with. There are 10 or 12 principal landowners, and upwards of 40 others. The present rental is nearly £30,000, exclusive of the mineral produce, which may amount to £20,000. Assessed property in 1843, £13,436 13s. 9d. Maudslie castle, built in 1792–3, the elegant seat of the late Earl of Hyndford, is situated near the village of Carluke. Milton-Lockhart is a fine building in the manorial style, very beautifully situated. Hallbar, an ancient square tower in this parish, situated in a romantic dell, in a deed dated 1685, is called the 'Tower and Fortalice of Braidwood.' Ha'-hill, or Haugh-hill—an elevated mound near Maudslie castle—rises to the height of between 60 and 70 feet, and contains the remains of the last two Earls of Hyndford. Various remains of antiquity have been dug up in the neighbourhood. This parish gave birth, in 1726, to Major-general Roy, whose abilities as a mathematician and antiquarian are well-known. The road from Lanark to Airdrie and the western fork of the Caledonian railway traverse the parish; and the latter has stations in it at Carluke and Braidwood. Population in 1831, 3,288; in 1861, 6,176. Houses, 895.

This parish—anciently called Kirk-Forest, probably from its situation in Maudslie forest—is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and

Ayr. Patron, Sir N. M. Lockhart, Bart. Stipend, £231 19s. 6d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £429 16s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £55 of fees. The parish church was built in 1799, and contains 1,000 sittings. There are four other places of worship,—a Free church, an Original Secession church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Morrisonian Independent chapel. The Free church has an attendance of 205; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853, was £106 9s. 1d. The Original Secession church was built in 1797, and contains 470 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1833, and contains 770 sittings. The Independent chapel has an attendance of from 95 to 130. There are six private schools.

The TOWN OF CARLUKE stands on the table-land of the parish, and on the road from Lanark to Airdrie, 2 miles east of the Clyde, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Lanark, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Glasgow. It was not long ago an inconsiderable village, but is now a neat, large, thriving place, with numerous streets of comfortable, substantial houses. It formerly subsisted in a considerable degree by weaving, but now it owes all its main prosperity to the work and traffic of the circumjacent mineral field. It is well supplied with shops in all the ordinary departments of retail trade. It contains all the churches of the parish, a number of schools, several inns, a parochial library, several benevolent institutions, a savings' bank, and branch offices of the British Linen Company's Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank. Ample communication is enjoyed with places far and near by the Caledonian railway. Fairs are held on the 21st of May and the 31st of October. A cattle show also is held on the last Wednesday of July; and a chartered power exists, but has never been acted on, to hold a weekly market. Carluke, under the name of Kirkstyle, was erected into a burgh of barony in 1662. Population in 1841, 2,090; in 1861, 3,111. Houses, 367.

CARMEL WATER, a small river of Ayrshire. It rises on the eastern border of Cunningham, a little west of Kingswell's inn, and runs about 10 miles south-westward, through the parishes of Fenwick and Kilmaurs, to a confluence with Irvine Water about 3 miles above the town of Irvine. See KILMAURS.

CARMICHAEL, a parish about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, situated on the banks of the Clyde and of Douglas Water immediately above their confluence, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north by Lanark and Pettinain, on the east by Covington, on the south by Wiston, and on the west by Douglas and Lesmahagow. The post-town is Lanark. The superficial area is about 11,500 acres, of which more than a third part is arable. The surface is very unequal. There are several hills of considerable height, covered for the most part with short heath. The famous Tinto is partly within the southern boundary: see TINTO. The soil towards the Clyde is thin and gravelly; in the higher parts it is clayey and wet. Coal and limestone, of excellent quality, are found here. The real rental of the parish is about £4,600; and the yearly value of raw produce about £10,900. The late Earl of Hyndford, who was the chief proprietor, enclosed and planted a great part of the parish. Upon his death, in 1817, his estates here reverted to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther of Elie, Baronet. The celebrated John, third Earl of Hyndford, who was born in 1701, and died in 1767, was a great benefactor to this parish. The period of his lordship's political life was during the troublous days of Scotland, when the last of the exiled house of Stuart made an unsuccessful struggle

to regain the British throne. Devotedly attached to the house of Brunswick, the Earl was always high in favour with his Majesty, George II., by whom he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Russia, upon a special mission; and upon the accession of George III., he was nominated Vice-admiral of Scotland. Some idea may be formed of his lordship's assiduity, from the fact that, in the library in Westraw, there are 23 manuscript volumes of his political life, in his own handwriting. Besides, during the whole of his stay abroad, he kept up a regular correspondence with his factor at Carmichael, in which he evinces an accurate knowledge of architecture, agriculture, and rural affairs in general. A few years before his death, he granted leases of 57 years' duration, in order to improve his lands; and even at that early period—when the rudest agricultural practices were transmitted from sire to son, and the most slovenly habits, both in the field and in the dairy, were in general use—the Earl introduced clauses into the new leases which have since been adopted as the most approved mode of farming. The greater part of the beautiful plantations which adorn the now deserted family-mansion of Carmichael house, and which are excelled by none in Scotland, were reared from seeds which the ambassador selected when abroad, but particularly from Russia. His remains rest in the family burying-ground in this parish.—Carmichael gave the title of Baron to the ancient and noble family of Carmichael. James Carmichael, the first Lord Carmichael, was created a Baronet by Charles I. He was also, by that monarch, promoted to be justice-clerk, deputy-treasurer, and one of the judges in the court of session; and, in the time of the civil war, having lent His Majesty considerable sums of money, he was created Baron Carmichael, in 1647. His grandson was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. Population in 1831, 956; in 1861, 836. Houses, 152. Assessed property in 1843, £5,279 11s. 9d.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend, £225 2s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with about £30 fees. The church was built in 1750, and contains about 450 sittings. There is a private school.

CARMOUNT, a moor and a hill on the mutual border of the parishes of Dunnottar and Glenbervie, Kincardineshire. The moor is a flat tabular heath of from 400 to 500 acres; and the hill has an altitude of about 800 feet above sea-level.

CARMUNNOCK, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the south-west corner of the lower ward of Lanarkshire. An annexation to it, quoad sacra, by regular decret of the competent court in 1725, comprises portions of the parishes of East Kilbride and Cathcart, and contains part of the post-office village of Busby. But the proper quoad civilia parish measures about 4 miles north-eastward, and about 2½ miles in mean breadth, and is bounded by Renfrewshire and by the parishes of East Kilbride, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. The greater part is elevated, and commands an extensive prospect, particularly from the summit of Cathkin braes, about 500 feet above sea-level; from which, in a clear day, Arthur's seat in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Benledi in Perthshire, and the peaks of Arran, are all discernible. The soil is partly a light mould, and partly a strong deep clay, which, when properly drained and manured, produces excellent crops. Of the whole extent, which is about 2,800 Scotch acres, nearly 2,400 are enclosed and cultivated. The White Cart runs along the western boundary. Its banks are here high, and in most

parts covered with wood, which, together with its meanderings and the rapidity of its current, renders the scenery very picturesque and romantic. The road from Glasgow to Muirkirk passes through the eastern district. In many places there are coal, ironstone, and limestone, none of which, however, has been here wrought to any extent. There is also freestone. The principal landowners are M'Lea of Cathkin and Stirling of Castlemilk. Many tumuli, or sepulchral cairns, are to be met with here, which, when opened, have always been found to contain human bones and instruments of war. On the estate of Castlemilk are the remains of a Roman military road, near which have been found various Roman antiquities. In the house of Castlemilk—which is noted for its fine situation—Mary Queen of Scots is said to have lodged the night before the battle of Langside. The village of Carmunnock stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 3½ miles south-south-west of Rutherglen. Many of its inhabitants are hand-loom weavers. A fair used to be held in it on the first Friday of June, but has gone into disuse. Population of the village in 1851, about 400. Population of the parish in 1831, 692; in 1861, 734. Houses, 110. Assessed property in 1843, £5,511 4s. 4d.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Stirling of Castlemilk. Stipend, £152 17s. 6d.; glebe, £19. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £32 fees. The church stands in the middle of the village, was built in 1767, and repaired in 1838, and contains 470 sittings.

CARMYLE, a village in Old Monkland parish, in Lanarkshire. It is noted for the beauty of its situation, having a fine southern exposure, watered by the Clyde. This village originated in a muslin manufactory, erected about 1741, by a Glasgow merchant. Population, 506.

CARMYLIE, a parish among the south-eastern Sidlaws of Forfarshire. It contains no other village than the small one of Graystone; and its post-towns are Muirtown, 4 miles to the south-south-east, and Arbroath, 7 miles to the east-south-east. It is bounded by Kirkden, Inverkeillor, St. Vigeans, Arbirlot, Panbride, Monikie, Guthrie, and Dunnichen. Its average length is 4 miles, and its average breadth 3 miles. It is a hilly tract of country, with an extreme height of perhaps about 600 feet above sea-level, and commanding extensive prospects; but the hills are capable of cultivation to their summits. Almost the whole district shows a cold wet soil, on a till or gravelly bottom. There are several moors and marshes. A part of Dilty-moss lies on the western skirts. There are inexhaustible quarries of grey slate and pavement stones, which have been wrought for centuries, and supply the neighbourhood, besides being exported to Perthshire, Fifehire, Leith, London, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. The stone lies in level beds, which are about 18 inches in thickness, and are found close to the surface; and it is susceptible of a beautiful polish, and can be raised in very large slabs, so as to be well adapted for billiard tables. The little river Elliot issues from Dilty-moss, and drains the parish in a south-easterly direction. The landowners are Lord Panmure, Ouchterlony of Guynd, and Smail of Conansythe, and the two latter are resident. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £16,634. Assessed property in 1843, £8,928. The parish is traversed by the road from Broughty Ferry to Brechin. Population in 1831, 1,153; in 1861, 1,286. Houses, 271.

This parish, erected in 1609, is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns.

Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £151 8s. 3d; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £20 fees. The parish church seems to be upwards of two centuries old, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church, and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £269 17s. 8½d. There are two private schools. A fair is held at Carmylie on the third Tuesday of April, old style.

CARN. See CAIRN.

CARNA, a small inhabited island, in the parish of Morvern, Argyshire. It lies in Loch Suart, a short way north-east of Oransay. It is rather high, and has a rocky broken summit, but is verdant and fertile on some of the slopes.

CARNACH, a chapelry in the parishes of Contin, Fodderty, and Urray, Ross-shire. The church was built in 1830, chiefly at the expense of government, and contains 320 sittings. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120, with a manse and glebe. The inhabited tract of country assigned to the chapelry is a narrow valley about 14 miles long by one-sixth of a mile broad. In 1830, the population was 1,056; in 1836, only 711,—a decrease attributed to the introduction of sheep-farming. The population is composed of small tenants of from £5 to £10 a-year, and shepherds. The post-town is Dingwall.

CARN-A-MAIRCE, a mountain in Glenlyon, Perthshire, elevated about 3,390 feet above sea-level.

CARNAN (THE), a small tributary of the Etive, in the parish of Ardochattan, Argyshire.

CARNBEE, a parish in the south-east of Fifeshire. It is entirely inland, and does not contain any post-office, yet reaches within 1½ mile or less of the frith of Forth, and of the post-towns of Anstruther, Pittenweem, St. Monance, and Colinsburgh. It is bounded by the parishes of Cameron, Denino, Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther, Pittenweem, Abercrombie, and Kilconquhar. Its length and breadth are each about 4 miles. A ridge of hills runs east and west through the middle of it, and rises in different places into fine green hills of a conical outline, one of which, Kellie Law, has a height of 810 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view. On the south side of these high grounds, all the way down to the coast of the frith of Forth, is an extent of rich fertile soil. North of the hills the ground is much more adapted for pasture, though, in dry seasons, even there the crops are abundant. There are 16 landowners, and the valued rental is £10,202 8s. 5d. Kellie castle, formerly the seat of the Earl of Kellie, now belonging to the Earl of Mar, was a large building, with stately apartments, and pleasure-grounds laid out with great taste, but is now used as a farm-house. Balcaskie, the seat of Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart., is a fine old building. Pitcoathie, the seat of James Simpson, Esq., is a magnificent modern house. There are some excellent lime and freestone quarries, and coal is extensively wrought. The parish is traversed by the road from Pittenweem to St. Andrews, and by that from Crail to Ceres. Population in 1831, 1,079; in 1861, 1,157. Houses, 249. Assessed property in 1843, £11,389 17s. 11d.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend, £238 17s. 8d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £236 13s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees. The parish church was built in 1793, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church at Arnroach; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853 was £116 14s. 9d. There are two private schools.

CARN-CHAINICHIN. See MONIVAIED and STROWAN.

CARN-DEARG, a mountain in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire, elevated about 3,140 feet above sea-level.

CARNETHY. See PENTLANDS.

CARNIBURG, or CAIRNBURG, (GREATER and LESSER), two of the Treshinish isles, lying west of Mull. There are some remains of a fort on Carniburg More, said to have been constructed by a party of Macleans, who here held out for some time against a detachment of Cromwell's forces.

CARNIEHILL. See CAIRNEYHILL.

CARN-NAN-GABHAR. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

CARN-NA-CUIMHNE. See BRAEMAR.

CARNOCK, a parish, containing a post-office village of the same name, and also the villages of Cairneyhill and Gowkhall, on the south-western border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the Culross district of Perthshire, and by the parishes of Saline, Dunfermline, and Torryburn. Its length and breadth are each about 3 miles. The surface is level towards the east, but has a gentle declivity towards the south and west, and rises on the north and north-east into the hills of Craighluscar. The soil is partly a black loam, and partly clay or till, having in several places a mixture of gravel. The rivulets of Carnock and Pittennies have their banks covered with plantations of fir, larch, and ash; and present very pleasing scenery in several parts, particularly at Luscar-den near Carnock. There are several excellent coal-mines. Ironstone and freestone are also found. From the Ink-craig of Carnock there continually drops a fluid resembling ink, which was analyzed by Dr. Black, and found to contain coal, siliceous, and pure clay. The principal landowners are Stuart of Carnock, Sir Peter A. Halket of Pitfirrane, and three others. The principal residences are Carnock-House, Luscar, and Newbigging,—the last formerly a place of note, but now only a farm-house. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1843 at £11,454. Assessed property in 1843, £3,126 4s. 8d. The Dunfermline and Stirling road, and the Dunfermline and Stirling railway, pass through the parish. John Erskine, of Carnock, professor of Scots law in the University of Edinburgh, and author of the well-known *Vade mecum* of young lawyers, the 'Institutes of the Law of Scotland,' was born in Newbigging house. The famous Thomas Gillespie, the father of the Relief body in Scotland, was minister of this parish, but was deposed by the General Assembly in 1752, for refusing to preside at the induction of a minister who was obnoxious to the people. The village of Carnock stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 3½ miles west-north-west of Dunfermline. A fair is held here on the 26th of May. Population of the village in 1851, 184. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,202; in 1861, 2,925. Houses, 588. The increase of population has arisen from the erection of the Forth iron-works.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Stuart of Carnock. Stipend, £155 7s. 7d.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The old parish-church at Carnock was built in 1602. It is a very small building, seating only 240; but it is interesting as the church in which Row the historian, son of the Reformer, ministered. His tomb, with a Latin inscription and a Hebrew title, adjoins. It is interesting also as the church in which, at an after-day, Mr. Hog, and Mr. Gillespie, whose deposition—as already noticed—was the origin of the Relief, both successively laboured. A neat new church, in the Saxon style, cruciform, and with a spire, was built in 1840, and contains 400 sittings. There is a Free

church in Carnock, whose yearly proceeds in 1853 amounted to £68 0s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Cairneyhill, containing 400 sittings. Attendance at the Free church, 200; at the United Presbyterian church from 220 to 250. There are a ladies' boarding-school, and two other schools.

CARNOCK, Stirlingshire. See **NINIAN'S** (St.).

CARNOCK (THE), a rivulet of the western border of Stirlingshire. It rises among the Kilpatrick Hills, and runs about 6 miles northward and north-eastward, partly along the boundary with Dumbartonshire, but chiefly within the border of Stirlingshire, to a confluence with the Blane, a little above the point of that river's confluence with the Endrick. It has in one place worn a romantic chasm, 70 feet deep, through red sandstone.

CARNOUSTIE, a large village, with a post-office, in the parish of Barry, Forfarshire. It stands near the sea, 3 miles north of Buddon-ness, and 6½ miles south-west of Arbroath. The Dundee and Arbroath railway has a station for it. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are supported, poorly and fitfully, by the weaving of brown and white linen. The village has a chapel of ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Original Secession church, a good subscription school, and a savings' bank. Population in 1841, 1,268; in 1861, 1,488.

CARNSALLOCH. See **KIRKMAHOE**.

CARNWATH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Carnwath and Wilsontown, and also the villages of Braehead, Forth, and Newbigging, on the north-east border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Edinburghshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Dunsyre, Libberton, Pittenain, and Carstairs. Its length northward is 12 miles; its breadth is 8 miles; and its area is about 25,193 Scots acres. The South Medwin and the Clyde, flowing westward, trace the southern boundary; and the North Medwin, the Dippool, and the Mouse, all flowing south-westward, drain the interior. The parish has a general elevation of 600 feet above sea-level, but rises in some parts to 1,200. About one half of it is uncultivated, and looks very wild and bleak. The soil of the several districts is very different; the holms or meadows on the Clyde being of a deep clay, while on the Medwins it is inclined to sand. There is a great extent of moor land, of which the soil is a cold stiff clay mixed with moss. About 400 acres are under wood. The Medwins and the Dippool contain trout and pike. There is a small lake, called the White loch, about a mile west from the village of Carnwath, nearly a mile in circuit, containing perch, and well-known to curlers as the frequent scene of their manly and invigorating pastime. Two brothers of the name of Wilson, merchants in London, in 1779, erected an extensive iron-foundry in the northern district, and built there the village of Wilsontown, for the accommodation of the workmen and their families. These works were peculiarly happy in their situation, as ironstone, coal, limestone, and clay, are found in the greatest abundance in the immediate neighbourhood; but the failure of their projectors in 1812, was a severe blow to the prosperity of the district. In 1821, the works were purchased by Mr. Dickson of the Calder iron-works, and were again put into vigorous operation.—The ruins of the ancient castle of Cowthally, or Cowdally, a seat of the noble family of Somerville, about a mile to the north-west of Carnwath, on the edge of the moor, show it to have been of great extent and strength. The Somervilles settled here about the middle of the 12th century. Sir John Somerville of Carnwath and Linton was the steady adherent of Robert Bruce. In 1603, the

family of Mar purchased the barony of Carnwath, but sold it in 1634 to Robert Lord Dalziel, created Earl of Carnwath in 1639. The title was attained in 1715, but restored, in 1826, in the person of General Dalziel. The road from Edinburgh to Lanark passes through the parish; the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway also traverses all its length, and has stations in it at Auchingray and Carnwath, together with a branch to Wilsontown; and the junction of the Glasgow fork occurs at its southern extremity. See **CALEDONIAN RAILWAY**. Population in 1831, 3,505; in 1861, 3,584. Houses, 730. Assessed property in 1843, £14,206.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart. Stipend, £250 7s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £140 17s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1798, and repaired in 1833, and contains 1,021 sittings. It stands contiguous to a part of the ancient church, which was founded in 1424, and was, previous to the Reformation, a provostry with six prebendaries. The aisle of the old building has been successively the burying-place of the Somervilles, the Dalziels, and the Lockharts. There is a chapel in connexion with the Establishment at Wilsontown, but it is seldom used. There is a Free church at Carnwath, whose annual receipts amounted in 1853 to £183 8s. 11d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one at Carnwath and the other at Braehead; and the latter was built in 1798, and contains 500 sittings. There are eight non-parochial schools.

THE VILLAGE OF **CARNWATH** stands on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, adjacent to the Caledonian railway, 6 miles east-north-east of Lanark, 7 north-west of Biggar, and 25 south-west of Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of one street, nearly half-a-mile in length, in which a number of new houses have recently been built, and to which a parallel street has been added. Its general appearance, as to both buildings and cleanliness, has of late been greatly improved. A weekly market is held for meal and barley; and fairs are held on the last Friday of February, on the first Wednesday of April, on the first Wednesday of May, old style, on the first Thursday of July, on the second Wednesday of August, old style, and on the Friday before the 13th of October. The August fair is chiefly for the sale of lambs; and on the day after it a footrace is run for a pair of red hose given by the Lockhart family, and a variety of games are practised. The village has a subscription library, and a branch office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. Most of the inhabitants are weavers. Population, 895.

CAROLINE-PLACE, a village in the parish of St. Martin's, Perthshire.

CAROLSIDE. See **EARLSTON**.

CARPOW. See **ABERNETHY**.

CARRADALE (THE), a rivulet of Kintyre, Argyshire. It rises in a central part of the peninsula, and runs about 7 miles south-south-westward, past Saddell church, to Carradale bay in Kilbrannar Sound. It has a considerable volume, and is an excellent angling stream. Remains of an old fort, which must once have been a place of some importance, crown a rocky sea-cliff at the Aird of Carradale; and the ruins of a vitrified fort, of an ovoidal form, and 150 yards in circumference, stand on a small peninsula in the bay.

CARR-BRIDGE, a hamlet with a post-office in the parish of Duthil, Morayshire. It stands on Dalnain Water, and on the Highland road from Inverness to Perth, 8 miles north of Aviemore, and 24½ south-east of Inverness. Here is a comfortable

small inn. Here also is a Free church, whose yearly receipts in 1853, amounted to £24 2s. 9d.

CARRICK, CRAIG, or CRAIG, any rocky locality, either a single mass of rock, or a tract of country, small or large, which has a rocky surface. The word, especially in the form of Craig, is often used also as a prefix in Scottish descriptive topographical names,—as Craignish, 'the rocky peninsula.'

CARRICK, the southern district of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Kyle, or Ayr proper; on the east by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south by Wigtownshire; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It comprehends the parishes of Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Dailly, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, and Straiton. Its extent is about 32 miles in length, by 20 in breadth; its superficial area may be estimated in round numbers at 300,000 acres. Its surface is hilly; and corresponds in numerous places to the name Carrick, 'a rock.' The mountains, especially on the north-west, seem to be a continuation of that great ridge which, extending from the confines of England, through the counties of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries, meets the western ocean on the mutual border of Ayrshire and Galloway. In the valleys between the hills, and along the sea-shore, are many stripes of level ground of a fine clay or loamy soil. The chief rivers are the Girvan and the Stinchar. The Doon forms the northern boundary. There are several lakes, and a great part of the country is still covered with natural wood.

Our old historian, Boece, with his usual fertility of imagination, has discovered, in this district, a large city totally unknown to every other historian. Bellenden thus abridges his account of it: "In Carrick wes sum time ane riche ciété vnder the same name, quhais ruynus wallis schawis the gret magnificence thairof." Boece calls this city Carettonium; but acknowledges his hesitation whether this was the origin of the name Carrick or not. In a manuscript quoted by Dr. Jamieson, we have the following curious statement:—"No monuments of battels to be seen in this country, except nerr the villidge of ancient Turneburrey, alonge the coste, betwix a littell promontorey and the sea. Ther is 3 werey grate heapes of stonnes, callid vulgarley the *Kernes of Blackinney*, being the name of the village and ground. At the suthermost of thir 3 Cairnes ar ther 13 gret tale [tall] stonnes, standing vpright in a perfyte circle, aboute some 3 ells ane distaunt from ane other, with a grate heighe stonne in the midle, wich (sic) is werily esteemid be the most learned inhabitants to be the bvrrial place of King Caractacus; being most probable, in so far as Hector Boetius sayes, that the King wes interrid in Carricke, quherein he remained during the most part of his raigne [reign]; and that from him this country wes named Carricke; and that thir stonnes, his monument, are as yet standing nerr the toune of Turneburrey, wich was questionles the ancient Carritonium. This same conjecture is so muche the more probable in that, that King Galdus, that succedit him, (I meane Carractake,) his burial place is yet knawin, within 3 myles to the toune of Vigthouse, in Galloway, which is after the same forme, being 19 stonnes in compas, and 3 in the midle, with then hes beine the most honorable forme of buriall, befor churches and church yairds were designed places of sepulture. Ther is found and obserued this yeir 1632, within a myle to the castle of Turneburrey, some sandey landes, newly discovered, wich formerly had beine ouerblouen. Yet the new discovery reaches, in the ancient ground, downwards above ane elle and a halfe, as the ther standinge knowes cleirly demonstrate, ex-

posing to the beholders numbers of coffins neatly hewin of five stonnes, with oute couer or bottoome, beinge 7. foote longe, and 3. vyde, all laying east and weste, with an equall proportione of distance ane from ane vther."

Carrick fell into the hands of the father of Robert Bruce, by his marriage with Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter of Neill, the Earl of Carrick. See article TURNBERRY. King Robert granted the earldom to his brother David. It afterwards reverted to the Crown; and the title is still retained in the royal family, the Prince of Wales, as prince and steward of Scotland, being born Earl of Carrick. John Steward is not only designed 'Comes de Carryk,' but the first-born of King Robert II. This can be no other than that prince who, on his accession, changed his name to Robert, and thence obtained the ludicrous soubriquet of John Fairyear, i. e., 'John of the last year,' or 'formerly John.' David, the first-born of this King Robert, is designed 'Comes de Carric,' A.D. 1397, when, with some others, nominated for settling disputes about the marches with Richard, "our adversary of England." This was that unfortunate prince who was afterwards starved to death by his inhuman uncle, who is named, in the same deed, as one of his associates, under the designation of 'Robertus Comes de Fyf, Frere du Roy.' The "lands and barony of Turneburie" are mentioned as part of the hereditary property of the Earl of Cassillis, A.D. 1616. The Duke of Argyll is hereditary keeper of the palace of Carrick, as well as of those of Dunstaffnage and Dunoon. It may be viewed as a vestige of the ancient honours of this palace, although now in ruins, that one of the pursuivants (*signiferi*) employed in making royal proclamations, and in summoning those accused of treason, bears the name of Carrick. Among the original Melrose charters are several of the old Earls of Carrick. Their seals bear a winged griffin, but no armorial charge. There is an interesting one, by 'Margeria, Comitissa de Karrick,' and her husband, 'R. de Brus, Comes de Karrick.' Both seals are entire, and identical,—only the Countess's is a great deal larger than her lord's. This Bruce's father, the competitor, bore the arms of Annandale, a saltier, with a chief, plain. Marjory and her husband bear the saltier and chief; but the latter charged with what might perhaps be considered as the Carrick griffin, though its wings are rather scanty,—and it is very like a lion passant. Population of Carrick in 1831, 25,536; in 1861, 27,224. Houses, 4,401.

CARRICK CASTLE. See LOCH-GOIL.

CARRICTONIUM. See CARRICK.

CARRIDEN, a parish, containing the villages of Blackness, Bridgeness, Cuffabouts, Grangepans, and Muirhouses, on the coast of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Borrowstownness, Linlithgow, and Abercorn; and it approaches within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile and 1 mile respectively the post-towns of Borrowstownness and Linlithgow. Its length along the coast is 3 miles; and its breadth is nearly 2 miles. The surface is very unequal, rises rapidly from the shore, declines again to the south, comprises part of the Irongath or Glour-o'er-em hills, and has there an extreme altitude of 519 feet above sea-level, yet is all arable and enclosed. The soil is light and early, producing plentiful crops. There is plenty of excellent sandstone; and the whole parish lies on coal of the best quality. The chief landowners are the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir John G. Dalryell, Bart., Hope of Carriden, and two others. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1843 at £19,379.

Assessed property in 1843, £4,510 5s. 3d. There are tolerable harbours at Blackness and Bridgeness. There is a large tilery at Brickfield. Salt-making was formerly carried on to a great extent at Grangepans, but has much declined. Three chemical works, formerly in operation on the coast, are now defunct. The wall of Antoninus is supposed to have had its termination in this parish. Several years ago, when digging stones to build a park-wall, a number of axes, pots, and vases, evidently of Roman workmanship, were discovered at a place called Walltoun, and sent to the Advocate's library in Edinburgh. In the reign of William the Lion, Carriden was the property of William de Vetereponte, with baronial rights. David II. conveyed this barony to Alexander de Cockburn; because John de Vetereponte had alienated his rights, without the King's license first obtained. Colonel James Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, was a native of this parish. Population in 1831, 1,261; in 1861, 1,821. Houses, 226

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £249 17s.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £137 17s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 6s. The parish church was built in 1766, and contains 458 sittings. There is a Free church jointly for Borrowstownness and Carriden. There are three private schools.

CARRINGTON, a parish in the south of Edinburghshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, measured from north-east to south-west, by about 2 in breadth. Its post-town is Lasswade, 4 miles to the north-north-west; and it is bounded by the parishes of Lasswade, Cockpen, Borthwick, Temple, and Penicuik. The South Esk separates it from Temple and Borthwick. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally moorish. The landowners are the Earl of Roseberry, Ramsay of Whitehall, and Dundas of Arniston. Whitehall House, on the northern verge of the parish, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Roslin and Hawthornden, is a large and very splendid building, erected in 1844. The village of Carrington, or Primrose, stands near the South Esk, on the road from Dalkeith to Peebles, 5 miles south by west of Dalkeith. Population of the village in 1851, 161. There are two other small villages, Thornton and Whitefaugh. Population of the parish in 1831, 561; in 1861, 681. Houses, 124. Assessed property in 1843, £4,617 7s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Roseberry. Stipend, £158 7s. 5d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with about £10 fees. There is a Free church for Carrington and Temple; whose yearly proceeds in 1853 amounted to £108 14s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CARROL ROCK. See BRORA (THE).

CARRON. See CARRON-WORKS.

CARRON (THE), a small but remarkable river in Stirlingshire. It rises in or near the Carron bog, and falls into the Forth at Grangemouth, about 3 miles north-east of Falkirk, after a course of 14 miles. The Carron bog is a meadow of about 500 acres, partly in the parishes of St. Ninian and Kilsyth, but chiefly in Fintry. Its length is about 4 miles, and its breadth is between 1 mile and 2 miles. Considerably elevated above the ocean, it occupies part of the table-land between the east and west coasts. The Carron, passing through the eastern end, flows to the frith of Forth; while a stream tributary to the Endrick, issuing from the west, has its waters conveyed by the last-mentioned river to Lochlomond, which discharges itself into the frith of Clyde. The

bog has probably been a lake at no very distant period, and gradually filled by the brooks washing down earth from the hills. Part, indeed, is a swamp, hardly passable in summer; and the whole is nearly inundated by every heavy rain. [See article FINTRY.] The Carron, after leaving the bog, flows for one-half of its course amongst bleak hills and rocks; and on emerging from these, rushes over a fine cascade called the Auchinlilly linn spout. From this it continues its course eastward, giving motion to several paper-mills above Denny, and watering some large printfields below it; and then, winding through "the bonny banks of Carron water," long since famed in song, it passes near the hill of Dunipace, and the site of the ancient Roman structure called ARTHUR'S OVEN: see that article. At Larbert a dam is built across the river, which, with the lead, supplies the great reservoir at the Carron works; into this reservoir almost the whole water of the river goes in summer.

The Carron is a small stream; yet there is no river in Scotland, and few in Britain, whose banks have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, this river—according to some antiquaries—formed the boundary of its conquests in Britain; for the wall of Antoninus runs parallel to it for several miles. Hence Buchanan in his 'Epithalamium,'

—"*Gentesque alias cum pelleret armis
Sedibus, aut victas vilem servaret in usum
Servitii, hic contenta suos defendere fines
Roma securigeris præterit mania Scotis:
Hic, spe progressus posita, Carronis ad undam,
Terminus Ausonii signat divortia regni.*"

Nennius derives the name of this river from Carausius, who is commonly styled the usurper. The translator of Ossian's poems informs us, that it is of Gaelic origin, and that *Carraon* signifies 'the Winding river.' This fully expresses one quality of its stream, which, in former times, before it had forced a new channel to itself in some places, and been straightened by human industry in others, fetched many serpentine sweeps in its passage through the carses. Nevertheless, if we say that the original name was *Caeravon*, that is, 'the River upon the Caers, or Castles,' alluding to the Roman fortifications upon its banks, we shall perhaps give an etymology just as probable, though equally uncertain. Historians notice a bloody battle fought near this river between the Romans and the confederate army of the Scots and Picts, about the beginning of the 5th century. About half-a-mile from the river, and the same distance from Falkirk, lies the field where a battle was fought between Sir William Wallace and the English, under Edward I., in 1298. Not far distant from the same spot, the second battle of Falkirk was fought in 1745, betwixt Prince Charles Edward and the troops of the family of Hanover, in which the latter were defeated. [See FALKIRK.] The Carron is famed in ancient Celtic song. Dyer alludes to this circumstance in the following lines:

"Where is the king of songs? He sleeps in death;
No more around him press the warrior-throng;
He rolls no more the death-denouncing song;
Calmed is the storm of war, and hushed the poet's breath,
Yes! Anderson, he sleeps; but Carron's stream
Still seems responsive to his awful lyre."

Hector Macneil, a native poet of Stirlingshire, has thus expressed himself in the Doric strain:

"Round Carun's stream, O classic name!
Whar Fingal fought, and ay ow'reame;
Whar Ossian wak'd, wi' kindling flame,
His heaven-taught lays,
And sang his Oscar's deathless fame
At Duin-na-bais."

The river Carron, though it has ceased to roll its stream amidst the din of arms, yet preserves its fame by lending its aid to trade and manufactures. The great canal enters from the Forth at this river, which is navigable for a few miles near its mouth. During the heavy rains in September 1839, the Carron suddenly rose 12 feet above its usual level; and scaling its shelving banks, converted into a watery plain the circumjacent pasturage. At Dorrator, the Carron is bounded by eminences on its eastern bank, which it is impossible to overtop; but taking here a circling course, a great expanse lying between, made a double stream; a rising ground in the distance curving with the river on the same side, obstructed the gush, and joining with the waters on the opposite side, formed a beautiful bay.

CARRON (THE), a fine rivulet in Nithsdale. It rises at the foot of the Lowther hills, and, after a southerly course of about 9 miles through the parish of Durrissdeer, and along the boundary between that parish and Morton, falls into the Nith, in the vicinity of the village of Carronbridge. The Glasgow and South-western railway is carried over it near the foot by a very noble viaduct.

CARRON (THE), a small river in Ross-shire, which flows about 16 miles in a south-west direction through a chain of small lakes, and falls into the head of Loch-Carron. It used to abound with salmon; but they are now scarce in it. See article **LOCH-CARRON**.

CARRON (THE), a rivulet in Kincardineshire, which rises in the parish of Glenbervie, runs about 7 miles eastward, and falls into the sea at the town of Stonehaven, forming a fine natural harbour. See **STONEHAVEN**.

CARRON (WEST), a village in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire. Population in 1851, 400. See **CARRON-WORKS**.

CARRON-BOG. See **CARRON (THE)**, Stirlingshire, and **FINTRY**.

CARRON-BRIDGE, a village in the parishes of Morton and Durrissdeer, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the rivulet Carron, and on the road from Sanquhar to Dumfries, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Thornhill. It has a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway. Population in 1851, of the entire village, 254; of the Morton section, 199.

CARRON-HALL. See **LARBERT**.

CARRONSHORE, a village with a post-office in the parishes of Bothkennar and Larbert, Stirlingshire. It stands on the left bank of the river Carron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Carron-Works and 2 miles above Grangemouth. It is connected with Carron-Works by a double line railway, and was formerly the port of the Carron Company, but has declined under the influence of Grangemouth, yet is still used for the landing of lime and ironstone, and for dry-dock repairs. Vessels of 150 tons can be tracked up to it in ordinary tides. Population in 1861, of the entire village, 1,035; of the Bothkennar section, 528.

CARRON-WORKS, a seat of vast iron manufacture, with a post-office station called simply Carron, in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire. It is situated on the left bank of the Carron, 2 miles north-east of Falkirk, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ east by south of Grangemouth. It is celebrated as the most extensive iron-foundry in Europe; though, of late years, a greater quantity of pig-iron has been manufactured at some other works. These works employ about 2,000 workmen. There are 5 blast or smelting furnaces, 4 cupola-furnaces, and 20 air-furnaces; with mills for grinding fire-clay, boring cylinders, and grinding and polishing cast metal; and besides the machinery which is driven by water, there is a steam-engine of 90 horses power, which is used

entirely in the production of blast. All kinds of cast-iron goods are manufactured here; not only instruments of war, such as cannon, mortars and carronades, shot and shells, but implements of agriculture, of the arts, and for domestic use, pipes, boilers, ovens, vats, pots, grates, and smith-work and machinery of all kinds. To a stranger, the approach to the works is very curious and striking, especially if made under the shade of night. The perpetual illumination of the atmosphere,—the roaring of the immense bellows,—the rushing of water,—and the noise of the weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils,—suggest to the imagination the idea of Vulcan and his Cyclops occupied in preparing thunder-bolts. Two kinds of ore are employed in these works together, in regular proportions. The first is a species of decomposed hæmatites brought from Cumberland, which stains the hand of a blood-red colour; the second is the common argillaceous iron-stone, of a yellowish brown colour, and of a rocky hardness. From the proper proportions of these ores, an iron is procured, equal, if not superior, to the sable iron imported from Russia. The Carron-works were first projected by Dr. Roebuck of Sheffield, in 1760; and are carried on by a chartered company, with a capital of £150,000 sterling, divided into 600 shares, which are now in a few hands. The company hold and work for themselves extensive mines of iron, coal, and lime, besides possessing an immense stock of all materials requisite for carrying on the establishment. There are two large collieries immediately adjoining the works. The company have about 20 vessels for exporting their manufactures to London and other ports, and for conveying ironstone and limestone to their works. The several villages of West Carron, Carron-shore, Stenhousemuir, Cuttyfield, and Larbert, are all dependencies of either Carron-Works or their collieries.

CARROY (LOCH), a small sea-arm projecting north-eastward from Loch Bracadale in Skye.

CARR-ROCK (THE), the outer extremity of a reef of sunken rocks, which extend, in an almost continuous ridge, for about a mile and three quarters from Fifeness, on the northern side of the entrance of the frith of Forth. It is in lat. $56^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $2^{\circ} 35'$ west of London; bearing by compass S.W. by W. from the Bell-rock, distant 11 miles; and from the Isle of May lighthouse N.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant 6 miles. From a calculation made in 1809, it appeared that, from 1802 to that period, no fewer than 16 vessels had been lost or stranded on this dangerous reef, which forms a turning-point in the course of all northern bound ships to or from the frith of Forth. An old fisherman, who had been resident at Fifeness for above sixty years, stated that there had been, within his recollection, at least 60 vessels lost upon the Carr: "For, if she missed her mark one year, she was sure to hit twice the year following." Under these circumstances, the commissioners of the northern lighthouses were induced to erect a beacon of masonry on this rock. The rearing of this was a business of great difficulty, from the smallness of the foundation afforded by the rock, and the agitation of the waves on all half-tide rocks. The length of the beacon rock, from south to north, is only 72 feet; but its greatest breadth, at low water of spring-tides, is only 23 feet; and it was found impracticable to obtain a base for a foundation-course of greater diameter than 18 feet; whence the impossibility of erecting any building of sufficient height to be above the reach of very weighty seas, which would at once be fatal to the effect and apparatus of a lighthouse. From the necessity of having to cut down the rock

under tide-mark, a moveable cofferdam had to be used, out of which the water was pumped every tide. The building of the base of masonry alone occupied three years, so difficult was the undertaking; the operation being conducted only in good weather, and at the return of spring-tides. A year's work in such circumstances did not exceed 130 hours' working. It was eventually completed in 1818, after six years' labour. The lower part is a circular building of masonry, 18 feet in diameter, from the top of which spring six pillars of cast-iron, terminating in a point, with a hollow ball of that metal, which measures 3 feet across, and is elevated 25 feet above the medium level of the sea. The works cost altogether about £5,000.

CARRUTHERS. See MIDDLEBIE.

CARSAIG. See KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN.

CARSE BAY. See KIRKBEAN.

CARSEBURN, a village in the parish of Forfar, Forfarshire. Population, 105.

CARSE-GRANGE, a small village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire.

CARSE OF CLACKMANNAN, the part of the Carse of Forth, lying on the left bank of the river Forth, within the county of Clackmannan. It is of the same character as the part lying opposite to it within the county of Stirling, but of very much smaller extent.

CARSE OF FALKIRK, the part of the Carse of Forth, lying along the right bank of the river Forth, from Airth in Stirlingshire to Borrowstownness in Linlithgowshire. It is all very nearly a dead level, and is the richest portion of the whole carse—particularly within the parishes of Bothkennar and Falkirk,—seeming everywhere the beau ideal of luxuriance.

CARSE OF FORTH, a great tract of low, flat, alluvial land, along both banks of the river Forth, in the counties of Perth, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow. It extends from the foot of the Grampians, in the neighbourhood of Gartmore, away through the opening between the Lennox and the Ochil Hills, on to the low country in the vicinity of Borrowstownness. "If," says Dr. Graham, "all the carse lands, which skirt the Forth on both sides, be taken into the account, it may be computed at the average length of 34 miles, by 6 in breadth; amounting to 204 square miles, or 103,800 Scots acres nearly, and unquestionably constituting the richest and most important district of Scotland, in an agricultural point of view. This soil is evidently alluvial; and the substances which are found in it, as well as the aspect of the higher grounds by which it is bounded, indicate that, at some former period, it was covered by the sea. The soil itself consists of the finest particles of earth, without the smallest stone or pebble except what may have been accidentally carried thither. The soil of the best quality, when first taken up from its bed, is of a bluish colour, and of a soapy or mucilaginous consistence. That which has been long exposed to the sun, and to the elements, by cultivation, assumes a darker hue, or hazle colour; and in point of friability, approaches to the character of loam. Beds of shells, particularly oysters, and others which are usually found in the frith, occur from time to time, from a few inches to four feet in thickness. Throughout the whole of these carses, patches of till occur, especially in the district to the westward of Stirling. Indeed, as we ascend the Forth towards the west, this soil becomes gradually of inferior quality. These carses are elevated from 12 to 20 or 25 feet above the level of the sea at high-water. At the same time it is evident that this soil is alluvial, there seems to be room to question whether this

deep and extensive tract of clay, stretching along both sides of the Forth, is to be attributed solely to the deposit of that river through the course of ages. The cause appears to be altogether inadequate to such a prodigious effect. The Clyde, which runs through a course at least as long, and carries an equal body of water to the sea, has formed no alluvial land at its embouchure; and it will probably be found that no river that runs westward has, by its alluvion, formed any considerable deposit of soil. The quantity of earthy particles that are carried down by rivers and streams from the mountains is much less than has been generally imagined. It would seem, that at some distant period, the waters of the German ocean had regurgitated to the westward, and covered, for a considerable time, those plains, depositing there the rich particles of soil with which they were, in consequence of some revolution of nature, copiously impregnated. If any stress could be laid on the universal tradition of the country, it would lead to the belief that this whole plain, as far west as Gartmore, was formerly covered by the sea."

CARSE OF GOWRIE, a low, flat, alluvial district, extending along the north bank of the Tay, from the base of Kinnoul Hill in Perthshire to the vicinity of Dundee in Forfarshire. It measures about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, lies at an elevation of from 24 to 40 feet above sea-level, and is flanked along the north by the Sidlaw Hills. Excepting a moor of about 8 square miles extending eastward from Kinnoul Hill, it is all rich arable land, cultivated like a garden, cut into fields only by drain-ditches or low hedge-rows, and looking in summer like a sea of corn, thinly yet proudly isleted with houses and trees. It contains a few villages, and about 20 proprietorial mansions, but otherwise is farmed with the utmost parsimony of space. All of it evidently was at one time under water; much perhaps was so even at the time when the surrounding country became first inhabited; and some parts which at this day are very fine arable land, were an extensive morass within the recollection of several persons still or recently alive. The Tay is supposed to have formed a circuit round the carse, washing the foot of the Sidlaw hills, and entering its present channel at Invergowrie. Staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the Sidlaw hills, to the north of the flat land; and the parish of St. Madoes, now in the carse, is said to have been once on the southern side of the river. Several swells or very low eminences diversify the general level of the plain, and seem to have been islands at a time when all the rest was still under water. They bear the name of inches,—the Gaelic name for islands,—such as Inch-tyre, Inchmichael, Inchconans, Inchtyre, and Megginch. The soil on them is very different from that of the low ground, being a red till, approaching the nature of loam, while that of the low ground is a blue clay of a very rich quality. Previous to 1760, the carse was disfigured with many large pools of water; but these have been all drained. Lying on the banks of the Tay, the Carse of Gowrie possesses a few tolerable harbours, the chief of which is at Errol, nearly in the centre of the district.

CARSE OF KINNEIL. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

CARSE OF STIRLING, the part of the Carse of Forth which extends along the right bank of the Forth, from Craigforth to Airth, in Stirlingshire; or according to some persons, the parts also on the left bank of the river, from the moss of Kincardine to the mouth of the Devon, within the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. See CARSE OF FORTH.

CARSETHORN, a village in the parish of Kirkcubrightshire. Population in 1851, 157. See KIRKBEAN.

CARSKEY, a small bay, where vessels may occasionally anchor, about 3 miles east-north-east of the Mull of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

CARSLOGIE. See CUPAR-FIFE.

CARSPHAIRN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the northern border of Kirkcubrightshire. It is bounded on the west and north by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Dalry and Kells. Measured from the Gallowrigg, on the north-east, to the head streams of Dee water on the south-west, it is upwards of 15 miles in extent; and its greatest breadth is about 10 miles. The Deugh water intersects it from north-west to south-east, and after receiving numerous tributaries, joins the Ken—which separates Carsphairn from Dalry—at the south-east extremity of the parish. Loch Doon lies partly on the western boundary. The surface of the parish is mountainous, with the exception of a small plain towards the centre, on which the village is situated, and a few spots on the sides of the rivulets. The hills are in general green, interspersed with moss. The highest ground is CAIRNSMUIR: which see. Formerly there were extensive forests of natural wood, and iron mines are said to have been wrought in this district. About 1839, the Hon. Colonel Macadam Cathcart began to work a lead-mine at Woodhead. See WOODHEAD. Many of the springs contain iron dissolved by means of carbonic acid, and are esteemed for their tonic quality. The landowners are Cathcart of Craigengillan, Clarke of Knockgray, M'Millen of Holm, and eight others. Sir Loudon M'Adam, the celebrated engineer and road-Constructor, was born at Waterhead in Carsphairn. His father shortly afterwards sold the greater part of his estate, and went to live at Lagwine, a few miles farther down the river Deugh. His residence there was unfortunately consumed by fire, and he left Scotland at the time his son was about six years old, for America, where he embarked in mercantile speculations. He was succeeded in his business by his son. On what account he returned to Britain we are not informed; but, in consequence of some chemical discoveries, he made an advantageous government contract, which ultimately led him—perhaps accidentally—to suggest the improvements upon the roads to which he is principally indebted for celebrity. The parish is traversed along the glen of the Deugh by the road from Ayr to Dumfries. The village of Carsphairn stands on that road, about 12 miles north-north-west of New Galloway. Population of the village in 1851, 103. Population of the parish in 1831, 542; in 1861, 553. Houses, 98. Assessed property in 1843, £5,414.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcubright, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Crown and Forbes of Callender. Stipend, £182 10s., with glebe of the value of £27. Unappropriated teinds, £94 7s. 7d. The sum of £9 19s. 6d. of the Crown lands of this parish is paid to the minister of Kells, out of which parish Carsphairn was formed. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £14 fees. The parish church was built about 1815, and repaired in 1837, and contains about 400 sittings. There is a Free church for Carsphairn and Dalmeilington, with an attendance of 250; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1853, was £116 11s. 5d.

CARSTAIRS, a parish, containing the villages of Carstairs and Ravenstruther, whose post-town is Lanark, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Cambusnethan, Carnwath, Pettinain, Lanark, and Carluke. Its length south-eastward is 6 miles;

and its breadth is about 3 miles. The Clyde traces the southern boundary, and the Mouse runs across the interior. The superficial area is about 12,000 acres; of which about 10,000 are under cultivation. It is divided into two districts by a ridge of rising ground so uniform that it appears from the public road to have been artificially formed. The higher ground is a mixture of clay and mossy earth, and the lower a sharp sandy soil. Both divisions are of good quality, and capable of producing excellent crops. Near the village is the magnificent mansion of Carstairs, the seat of Robert Monteith, Esq., the principal heritor. There was a Roman camp on a rising ground near the Clyde, at Corbiehall, now completely effaced by the plough,—though a few years ago, the prætorium and walls of circumvallation were still very visible. Several Roman antiquities, as coins, instruments of war, and culinary utensils, have been dug up here. The road from Lanark to Edinburgh and the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway traverse the parish, and the latter has a station east of Ravenstruther, where also is the junction with the Edinburgh fork. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY. The village of Carstairs stands on the Lanark and Edinburgh road, 2½ miles west of Carnwath. It has of late years been greatly improved in appearance. The parish church—which was built in 1794, has a spire and clock, and contains 430 sittings—stands on a rising ground in its centre. Population of the parish in 1831, 981; in 1861, 1,345. Houses, 240. Assessed property in 1843, £6,464 11s. 5d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The patron is J. Struthers, Esq. Stipend £233 18s. 7d., with glebe of the value of £35. Unappropriated teinds, £305 7s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with above £30 fees. There are two private schools.

CART (THE), a river of Renfrewshire, formed by the union of the Black Cart and the White Cart. That union takes place at Inchinnan bridge, which consists properly of two bridges, across the two rivers immediately above their junction. See INCHINNAN. The Cart has a course of less than a mile northward, along the boundary between the parishes of Renfrew and Inchinnan, to a confluence with the Clyde about a mile below Renfrew ferry. Its banks are low and wooded; and in its mouth lies a wooded islet which is said to have been formed by a sunken raft of timber.

CART (THE BLACK), a river of Renfrewshire. It issues from Castle-Semple loch, and may therefore be regarded as a continuation of the Renfrewshire Calder. It runs about 9 miles north-eastward, past Johnston and Linwood, dividing the county into nearly equal parts, receiving the Gryfe on its left bank at Walkinshaw, and unites with the White Cart at Inchinnan Bridge. Its whole course lies along a valley very slightly elevated above sea-level; and its current in consequence, is sluggish and dark.

CART (THE WHITE), a river of Renfrewshire. It rises in the moors of Eaglesham, near the point where the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, and Lanark meet,—flows 9 miles northward, partly in the parish of Eaglesham, partly on the boundary between Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, and partly in the parish of Cathcart,—then runs 7 miles westward by Pollockshaws and Crookston castle to Paisley, receiving the Levern on its left bank, near Crookston castle,—and then runs 2½ miles northward to the junction with the Black Cart at Inchinnan Bridge. In its course it gives motion to a vast quantity of machinery, particularly at Pollockshaws and Paisley; and it is navigable to the latter place for vessels of 80 tons burden,—the navigable communication with

the Clyde being completed by a canal, by which the shallows at Inchinnan Bridge are avoided. On the 29th of May, 1840, a branch canal from the Forth and Clyde canal, to the Clyde opposite the mouth of the Cart, was opened under the name of the Cart and Forth Junction canal. It is about three-fourths of a mile in length. A great deal of the scenery along the course of the White Cart, particularly within the parish of Cathcart, and thence to the neighbourhood of Paisley, is very beautiful. See CATHCART.

CARTER FELL, one of the Cheviot mountains, on the southern boundary of the parishes of Jedburgh and Southdean, Roxburghshire, forming there the boundary between Scotland and England. Its altitude above sea-level is 2,020 feet. Some of the headstreams of the Jed rise on its north side, and some of the headstreams of the Northumbrian Tyne on its south side. The road from Jedburgh to New-castle, which is the principal pass through the Cheviots, goes over the east shoulder of Carter Fell, there called Carter Bar.

CARTERHAUGH, a fine green holm lying in the angle formed by the junction of the Ettrick and Yarrow, the scene of the fairy ballad of 'Tamlane.'

CARTHUR. See HUTTON and CORRIE.

CARTLAND, a village in the north-west of the parish of Lanark, Lanarkshire. Population in 1851, 112.

CARTLAND CRAGS, a vast chasm in the sandstone rocks forming the bed of the Mouse, immediately above Lanark; formed by the lower part or projecting shoulder of a great mountain-mass, detached from the body or upper part, and extending more than three quarters of a mile in a curved line from south-west to north-east, with a depth of several hundred feet,—

"Wall above wall, half-veiled, half-seen,
The pendent folds of wood between;
With jagged breach, and rift, and scar,
Like the scratched wreck of ancient war."

To ascertain how this wonderful fissure has been produced is a curious geological problem; the more interesting, as the phenomena of Cartland crags are such as to furnish a remarkable test for trying the merits of the two theories which long divided the geological world. According to the principles of the igneous theory, a vein of trap, which traverses the strata in a direction almost perpendicular to the course of the chasm near its centre, renders it an example on a great scale of disruption and dislocation by explosion from below. On the other hand, Cartland crags evidently possess all the data requisite to form a case of what is called in the aqueous theory, subsidence; an explanation which Dr. Mac-knight inclined to prefer, because the trap, from the smallness of its mass, seems totally inadequate, as a mechanical power, to the effect produced. The direction of the rent, instead of following the course of the vein—which it must have done had it owed its existence to this cause—is very nearly at right angles to that course; and it appears that the trap itself had been originally a part of the formation or mountain-mass, previous to the time when the rent took place. The Cartland sandstone belongs to the oldest of the floetz rocks. In the under part of this formation, it alternates with greywacke, and contains lime in calcspar veins. Some varieties are good specimens of what Mr. Jameson considers as chemical depositions. The trap consists of compact greenstone; basalt including olivine and augite; and a substance intermediate between basalt and clinkstone. At the lower part of the ravine, the road from Glasgow to Lanark is carried across on a bridge of three arches. A few yards above this

bridge is Wallace's cave, whose name is attached by tradition to various localities here; and a little below, there is an old bridge of one arch, supposed to be of Roman construction.

CARTLEY-HOLE. See ABBOTSFORD.

CARTSDYKE, or **CRAWFURDSIDKE**, the eastern suburb of Greenock, in Renfrewshire,—originally quite distinct from that place, a rival of it, and erected into a free burgh of barony in 1633, by charter from Charles I., but now strictly one town with Greenock, and included within its parliamentary boundaries. See GREENOCK.

CARTY, a harbour on the right bank of the river Cree, and eastern verge of Wigtonshire, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Newton-Stewart. It has commonly about 12 feet water in spring tides, and is regularly frequented by vessels of from 35 to 45 tons burden.

CARVY (THE), a small tributary of the Don, in the lower district of the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

CARWINNING. See DALRY, Ayrshire.

CARY. See ABERNETHY.

CASH. See STRATHMIGLO.

CASSILIS CASTLE, a noble mansion, romantically situated on the left bank of the Doon, and on the north-west verge of the parish of Kirkmichael, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the village of Dalrymple, Ayrshire. The body of it seems to belong to the middle of the 15th century, and a fine addition was made to it in 1830. It is one of the seats of the Marquis of Ailsa, who also is Earl of Cassilis. David, 3d Lord Kennedy, was created Earl of Cassilis in 1510. About a quarter of a mile to the south of the castle are three or four small green hills, known as Cassilis Downans, and long regarded as the frequent scene of fairy revelry.—There is a well-known ballad of which the first stanzas run thus:

"The gypsies they came to my Lord Cassilis' yett,
And O! but they sang bonnie;
They sang sae sweet, and sae complete,
That doun cam our fair lady.

She cam tripping doun the stairs,
Wi' a' her maids before her;
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,
They coost their glamourie owre her."

Of the transactions sung in this ballad the following account is usually given. John, 6th Earl of Cassilis, commonly termed "the grave and solemn Earl," married as his first wife, Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Haddington. It is said, that this match took place contrary to the inclinations of the young lady, whose affections had been previously engaged by a certain Sir John Faa of Dunbar—in the neighbourhood of which was her paternal seat of Tynninghame—who was neither grave nor solemn, and moreover, much handsomer than his successful rival. While Lord Cassilis was absent on some mission from the Scottish parliament to that of England, Sir John, with his followers, repaired to Cassilis, where the young lady then resided, and persuaded her to elope with him to England. As ill luck would have it, the Earl returned home before the lovers could cross the Border,—pursued and overtook them,—and in the conflict all the masquerade gypsies were slain save one, and the weeping Countess brought back to her husband's mansion, where she remained till a cell was prepared for her in the family castle of Maybole, wherein she languished for the short remainder of her life in humble sorrow and devotion. This is one edition of the story, still very current in the county where the elopement took place; but it is not supported by the tenor of the ballad, which was composed by the only surviving ravisher, and is contra-

dicted by a number of those who still recite the verses. Indeed, a very numerous jury of matrons, "spinsters and knitters in the sun," pronounce the fair Countess guilty of having eloped with a genuine gypsy, though compelled in some degree to that low-lived indiscretion by certain wicked charms and philtres, of which Faa and his party are said to have possessed the secret. It is not now possible to fix the precise date of Lady Cassilis's elopement with 'the Gypsy laddie,' or the identity of the frail one herself. Lady Jean Hamilton, of the Haddington family, was born in the year 1607, and died in 1642. Moreover there is a letter extant from her husband to the Rev. Robert Douglas, written shortly after her death, in which he expresses a respect and tenderness for his wife's memory quite inconceivable had she been guilty of such a misdemeanour as that supposed. It is alleged that she lived long enough in her confinement at Maybole to work a piece of tapestry, still preserved at Colzean House, in which she represented her unhappy flight, but with circumstances unsuitable to the details of the ballad, and as if the deceptions of 'glamourie' had still bewildered her memory; for she is mounted behind her lover, gorgeously attired, on a superb white courser, and surrounded by a group of persons who bear no resemblance to a herd of gypsies.

CASSLEY (THE), a small river of Sutherlandshire. It rises among the mountains in the south of the parish of Edderachyllis, and flows about 15 miles south-eastward, past the eastern skirt of Benmore-Assynt, and along the upper district of the parish of Creich, to a confluence with the Oikell, in the vicinity of Rosehall. It is an excellent angling stream.

CASTLE, a village in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire.

CASTLE-BAY. See **BARRA** and **PORTPATRICK**.

CASTLE-CAMPBELL, a noble relic of feudal ages, in the parish of Dollar, and in the neighbourhood of the village of Dollar, Clackmannanshire. It surmounts a round insulated mound, which seems to have been partly formed by the hand of Nature, and partly finished by art. On each side is a deep ravine or glen, clothed in thick wood, and down which run streams that unite immediately below, and form a considerable brook. The mound is nearly perpendicular on the side next Dollar, and was formerly disjoined from the surrounding hills by a ditch shelving down to the bottom of the glen on each side, which rendered the castle inaccessible except by means of a draw-bridge; so that it was a place of very great strength. Though the castle stands upon an eminence, it is surrounded on all sides by higher hills, many of which are wooded to their summits, which gives to the whole scenery a very picturesque but, in certain states of the weather and sky, a somewhat gloomy effect. The buildings still existing form a quadrangle. It is not known when or by whom this venerable pile was erected. It was formerly called the Gloume, or Castle-Gloom; and the Celtic names of the two brooks which encircle it are supposed by some to signify the burns of Care and of Sorrow. About the year 1493—when it probably first came into the possession of the noble family of Argyle, whose property, however, it no longer is—it was called Castle Campbell, by which name it has ever since been known. This castle, with the whole territory belonging to the family of Argyle, suffered by the calamities of civil war in 1645; for the Marquis of Montrose, the enemy and rival of the house of Argyle—or rather his fierce allies the Macleans and Ogilvies—carried fire and sword through the whole estate. During this commotion the castle was de-

stroyed; and its magnificent ruins only now remain,—a sad monument of the miseries of civil war.

CASTLE-CARY, an ancient fortress on the southern verge of Stirlingshire, on the line of Antoninus' wall, and in the vicinity of the Stirling and Glasgow highway, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Forth and Clyde canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Cumbernauld, and 7 miles west-south-west of Falkirk. Castle-Cary, according to General Roy, was one of the *præsidia* or principal stations on the wall of Antoninus, as is evident from its dimensions, and the number of antiquities discovered there. A Roman way led out from it towards the south; and it seems probable that this place was the *Coria Damniorum* of Ptolemy, and the same which Nennius calls *Caer Ceri*. General Roy has preserved a plan of the ancient fort, and of the antiquities discovered here. The fort itself is now nearly effaced by agricultural operations; and only the tower or keep remains in any state of repair. A station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Falkirk and $15\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow, takes name from Castle-Cary. A stage on the Forth and Clyde canal in communication with the Stirling stage-coaches, also took name from it. The junctions of the Caledonian railway with the Scottish Central, and of the Scottish Central with the Edinburgh and Glasgow, are within 2 miles of this place.

CASTLE-CLANYARD. See **KIRKMAIDEN**.

CASTLE-CLUGGY, an ancient fortalice on a peninsula in the north of the Loch of Monivaird, in the parish of Monivaird and Strowan, Perthshire. Only a low square tower, with walls 5 or 6 feet thick, and as hard as iron, now remains; but the original structure was more extensive and very strong, and was spoken of four centuries ago as then an ancient building. Tradition says that it belonged to the Red Comyn, the competitor of Robert Bruce.

CASTLE-COLE. See **COLE'S CASTLE**.

CASTLE-CRAIG. See **KIRKCUDD**.

CASTLE-CRAIG, or **CRAIGHOUSE**, an old ruin on the brow of a precipice, overhanging the Cromarty frith, in the west end of the parish of Kirkmichael, Ross-shire. Only one wing of the original building now stands; but this is very old, about 50 feet high, and has a stone roof and arched apartments. Tradition says that the castle was erected by the Urquharts, barons of Cromarty; and history records that it was the principal residence of the Bishops of Ross.

CASTLE-CRAIGNISH. See **CRAIGNISH**.

CASTLE-DONNAN, a picturesque ruin, amid magnificent scenery, near the village of Dornie, in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire. It was given by Alexander III., after the battle of Largs, to Colin Fitzgerald, as a reward for military services.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a post and market town on the northern border of the parish of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright and Portpatrick, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Thrieve Castle, 10 miles north-west by north of Kirkcudbright, 18 south-west of Dumfries, and 89 south-south-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a gentle acclivity, ascending from the bank of Carlinwark Loch. The town is modern, neat, and regular. The streets are wide and airy, and cross one another at right angles; and the spaces within the rectangles are laid out in gardens, one of which is attached to every feu. The shops are numerous, showy, and well furnished. The town-house is a modern edifice with a tower and clock. The whole place in fact has a tasteful, handsome, prosperous appearance, and is second to no town in the south of Scotland, excepting Dumfries.

Castle-Douglas is the great mart for the produce

of the larger part of Kirkcudbrightshire. A weekly market is held on Monday, at which a surprising amount and variety of business is done. The fairs also which used to be held on Kelton hill, have, with one exception, been transferred to its bounds, and have added a good deal to its consequence. These fairs are held for horses on the 11th of February if a Monday, or if not on the Monday after; for horses and hiring, on the 23d March, or the Monday after; for hoggets, on the first Monday of April; for lambs, on the Monday in August before Minihive; for horses and hiring, on the 23d of September, or the Monday after; and for horses, on the Monday after the 13th of October, old style. A cotton manufactory was at one time set agoing in the town, but did not succeed. Coaches run through daily to Kirkcudbright and to Stranraer, in communication with the trains of the Glasgow and South-western railway at Dumfries. A line of railway which was projected some years ago for connecting Ayr with Galloway and the Solway, was proposed to touch Castle-Douglas, and to pass on thence to Kirkcudbright. The town has branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, the National Bank, the Union Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank. It has also a savings' bank, a subscription library, a circulating library, a good burgh school, and several other schools. A mechanics' institute was recently established. A sum now worth £41 a-year was left by Sir William Douglas, in 1831, to the magistrates and council to be divided among six schools, and the poor of the parish, according to a scale of proportion pointed out in the deed. An United Presbyterian church stands in the vicinity of Castle-Douglas, but within the parish of Cross-michael; and a Reformed Presbyterian church and a Free church—the latter with an yearly income of £242 6s. 5½d. in 1853—stand within the town. The post-office of Castle-Douglas is the key-office to a larger number of sub-offices than any other in Scotland, except that of Glasgow.

Castle-Douglas was called originally Causeway-end, and afterwards Carlinwark; and did not get its present name till 1792. This name alludes to the Castle of Thrieve, the old feudal stronghold of the Douglasses. See THRIEVE. The place also, at the instance of Sir William Douglas, and by royal charter, was erected into a burgh of barony at the time when it began to be called Castle-Douglas, yet was then a very trivial seat of either trade or population; for—says the New Statistical Account in 1844—"men are yet living who remember the time when *Causewayend* was only a small cluster of cottages, the population of which did not amount to more than twenty." The town owes its prosperity to the fostering care of Sir William Douglas, and to the advantageousness of its position as a central market for the county. A new and extended charter was obtained in 1829. The magistracy and council consist of a provost, 2 bailies, 17 councillors, who are elected triennially on the 1st Wednesday of September. All persons resident within the boundaries of the burgh, and having right by feu to a piece of ground within the same, are entitled to elect or be elected. The property of the burgh, in 1833, was £573 15s. 11d.; the debts, £167 10s. 7d.; the average annual revenue, £20; the expenditure, £13 5s. Justice of peace small debt courts are held on the first Monday of every month; and steward (sheriff) small debt courts on the second Wednesday of January and April, and the first Wednesday of July and October. Population in 1841, 1,847; in 1861, 2,261. Houses, 369.

CASTLE-DRUMMIN. See AVEN (THE).

CASTLE-DUART. See DUART CASTLE.

CASTLE-FEATHER. See WHITHORN.

CASTLE-FORBES. See KEIG.

CASTLE-GIRNIGOE. See WICK.

CASTLE-GLOOM. See CASTLE-CAMPBELL.

CASTLE-GRANT. See CROMDALE.

CASTLE-HAVEN. See TARBAT.

CASTLE-HILL, any eminence either now or formerly crowned by a castle. At least forty-six localities in Scotland, perhaps a good many more, bear this name.

CASTLE-HUNTLY. See LONGFORGAN.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a small island near the south-east side of the island of Eigg, Inverness-shire. It is inhabited only during part of the summer months by persons tending cattle.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an island in Loch-Leven, Kinross-shire, famous in history for its castle. See LEVEN (LOCH).

CASTLE-KENNEDY. See INCH.

CASTLE-KILCHURN. See KILCHURN CASTLE.

CASTLE-LACHLAN. See STRACHUR.

CASTLE-LAW, one of the most northerly range of the Lammermuir hills, in the parish of Gifford or Yester, in Haddingtonshire; rising to the height of 940 feet above sea-level. On the summit of this hill there is a circular camp, the circuit of which contains nearly 4 Scots acres. It measures, within the ramparts, 370 feet from east to west, and 337 feet from south to north. About three quarters of a mile to the east of this hill, is another hill, 860 feet in height, on the top of which also is an ancient camp called the Castles, of somewhat smaller dimensions; and about two furlongs south of the Castle Law, on a smaller hill called the Witches' Knowe, is a third camp. See also ABERNETHY.

CASTLE-LEOD. See FODDERTY.

CASTLE-LOCH. See LOCHMABEN.

CASTLE-LYON. See LONGFORGAN.

CASTLE-MENZIES. See WEEM.

CASTLE-MILK. See CARMUNNOCK and MUNGO (St.).

CASTLE-O'ER. See ESKDALEMUIR and WESTERKIRK.

CASTLE-POINT, a low wooded headland, projecting eastward from the promontorial parish of Roseneath, in Dumbartonshire. It is situated nearly midway between Helensburgh and the Battery-Point of Greenock, at the forking of the frith of Clyde into the main-channel and the Gare-Loch. It takes its name from Roseneath-Castle. See ROSENEATH.

CASTLEPHAIRN. See GLENCAIRN.

CASTLE-RANKINE BURN, a rivulet of Stirling-shire, rising near the south base of Darrach Hill, on the mutual border of the parishes of Kilsyth and Denny, running about 4½ miles north-eastward through the latter parish, and falling into the Carron near Denny Bridge. It contributes to the processes of an extensive dye-work and a chemical work.

CASTLE-SEMPLE LOCH, a lake, sometimes called Loch-Winnoch, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. The Calder is its chief feeder; and the Dubbs connects it with Kilbirnie loch. Castle-Semple loch was originally between 4 and 5 miles in length, and rather more than 1 in breadth; but it has been considerably lessened by draining. It would appear, from the description of Hamilton of Wishaw, that Lord Semple, then proprietor of this lake and the adjoining lands, commenced to drain it in 1680 or 1700. The estate was sold by Hew, Lord Semple, in 1727, to Colonel M'Dowall, a younger son of M'Dowall of Garthland, who continued the plan of draining the lake, and, in 1735, had made great progress in doing so. Subsequent

proprietors have directed their attention to the same object; and the effect has been the recovery of a great extent of fine rich meadow land. In 1773, and in 1774, a canal was constructed of nearly 2 miles in length, at an expense of £2,000, by which above 400 acres of a very deep rich soil was recovered. The loch still covers about 200 acres; but considerably extends itself when flooded, and during winter. The family of Semple was very early in possession of the lands around this loch. Robert Sympil was vassal in Elziotstoun on the south side of the lake, under the high-steward of Scotland, about 1220; and previous to 1309, Robert Sympil of Elziotstoun was seneschal of Strathgryfe. In 1474, Sir William Sympil, Lord of Elziotstoun, obtained a charter of the baronies of Elziotstoun and Castleton—now Castle-Semple—from James III. Sir John Sympil was raised to the dignity of the peerage, with the title of Lord Sympil, by James IV., in 1488. Elliotstoun and Castle-Semple continued in possession of this ancient family till sold, as above-mentioned, in 1727, after having been their property for about 500 years. In 1813, William M'Dowall of Garthland and Castle-Semple, sold his estate of Castle-Semple to John Harvey, Esquire, of Jamaica. Eastward of the lake, and on the south side, are the remains of the old tower of Elziotstoun, the residence of the Semple family previous to 1550. Its length is 42 feet, and its breadth 33 feet over the walls. Between 1547 and 1572, Robert, commonly called the great Lord Semple, built a tower, called the Peel—the ruins of which still exist—on a small island on the lake, now forming part of the mainland. This tower was in the form of an irregular pentagon, having a sharp end towards the head of the loch. "It was built," says Dr. Caldwell, "over a strong arch, with bulwarks, gun-ports, &c., and is environed with an immense cairn of stones round all its foundations, to a considerable height above high water.*" The castle at Castleton, or Castle-Semple, near the eastern end of the lake, was erected or more probably rebuilt by the first Lord Semple, who died in 1513. He changed its name from Castleton to Castle-Semple. In Bleau's Atlas, published in 1654, this castle is represented by a mark denoting the largest size of castles. Crawford—who wrote in 1710—says, "Upon the brink of the loch stands the castle of Sempill, the principal messuage of a fair lordship of the same denomination, which consists of a large court, part of which seems to be a very ancient building, adorned with pleasant orchards and gardens." In 1735 this ancient house was demolished by Colonel M'Dowall, who erected an elegant modern house on its site. Some workmen repairing drains in 1830 found part of the foundations of the castle still existing below ground. In 1504, John Lord Semple founded a collegiate church near the lake, having a provost, six chaplains or prebendaries, two boys, and a sacristan. A stone in the outer wall bears the letters R. L. S., and the arms of Sempill and Montgomery. It was found, about 25 years ago, near the site of the castle of Semple, and was placed in its present situation by the late Mr. Harvey. The church is 71 feet 6 inches in length; 24 feet 3 inches in breadth; and 15 feet 6 inches in height. A portion at the east end, separated from the rest, was used as a place of burial by the Semple family, as it now is by Colonel Harvey the present proprietor. Dr. Caldwell describes its walls as

being covered with ivy, and surrounded by a fine tall hornbeam hedge. The roof was taken off about forty years ago, and the ivy has penetrated into the interior. In ancient times there appears to have been a village at this place, and a chapel in its neighbourhood dedicated to St. Bride. A small burn, which here falls into the lake, is still named St. Bride's burn; and the residence of Colonel Harvey's factor, St. Bride's mill. On the hill of Kenmure, which is of secondary trap rock, there is an imitation of a Chinese temple, from which a very fine view of the lake and surrounding scenery can be obtained. It is supposed to have been erected about the middle of last century by one of the family of M'Dowall who succeeded the Semples.—The Glasgow and Ayr railway passes through the estate of Castle-Semple, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the loch.

CASTLE-SINCLAIR. See WICK.

CASTLE-SPIRITUAL. See NESS (LOCH).

CASTLE-SPYNIE. See SPYNIE.

CASTLE-STEWART. See PENNINGHAM.

CASTLE-STUART. See PETTY.

CASTLE-SWIN, a ruined, ancient, strong fortalice, in the parish of North Knapdale, Argyleshire. It stands on a rock on the east shore of Loch Swin, about 2 miles from its mouth, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. It is about 35 feet high and 105 feet long; and its walls are about 7 feet thick. It is said by tradition to have been built near the beginning of the eleventh century by Sweno, Prince of Denmark; but it comprises parts which must have been built much later. It was long regarded as the military key of the districts of Knapdale and Glassary.

CASTLE-TORAM. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

CASTLETON, a parish, containing the post-office village of New Castleton, in the southern extremity of Roxburghshire. It has a somewhat triangular outline; and is bounded on one side by England, on the west by Dumfries-shire, and on the north by the parishes of Teviothead, Hobkirk, and Southdean. Its area is greater than that of any other parish in the south of Scotland. Its greatest length, from Fanna hill, or from Needs Law, on the north-east, to its southern extremity at the confluence of Mare burn with the Liddel, is about 20 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Peel fell on the east to Tudhope hill on the west, is 14 miles. In history and poetry, and very frequently still in conversation, its name is Liddesdale, from the river Liddel, which runs through it from east to south.† The upper or northern part is mountainous and bleak; but is generally dry, and affords good sheep-pasturage. Some of the mountains both here and along the western and eastern boundaries, are very high and precipitous. Millenwood Fell, and Windhead, are each nearly 2,000 feet in height; and Tudhope hill is 1,830, and, being seen from a great distance at sea, serves as a landmark for ships. The lower extremity of the parish, and all parts of it distant from the streams, are wild and bleak. Along the banks of the Hermitage and the Liddel, however, it is luxuriant, full of rural beauty, and occasionally picturesque. The valley of the Hermitage, stretching from the rugged mountains on the north-west, 10 miles eastward till the junction of the stream with the Liddel, is tufted with natural wood, and

* A very fine copper cannon, having the arms of Scotland, and J. R. S. engraved on it, was found in the loch near the Peel. This relique is preserved at Castle-Semple. Tradition reports that other six guns were lost at the place where this one was found.

† In the old histories and geographical descriptions of Scotland, it is called 'The County of Liddesdale'; and, in old writs, it is styled 'The Lordship' of that name. In December 1540, the lands and lordship of the forest of Jedburgh, with the lands and lordship of Liddesdale, were annexed to the Crown, by Act of Parliament. And, on the 2d of January, 1648, the lands and dominion of Liddesdale appear to have been granted to Francis Earl of Buccleuch.

abounds in the rich scenes of pastoral life. Near the head of the parish on the east, the rivers Tyne and Liddel take their rise in the midst of a vast bog, which, on account of its stagnant appearance, is called Dead Water. For 10 miles, the banks of the Liddel are entirely naked; but on its junction with the Hermitage, it is fringed with plantation; and, throughout the rest of its course, it flows through a valley opulent in the beauties of landscape. Its tributaries, besides the Hermitage, are the Tweeden, the Tinnis, the Blackburn, and the Kershope, the last of which forms the boundary with England. All these streams abound in trout; on some of them are fine cascades; and all, through the Liddel, send their waters—in a direction different from all the other streams of Roxburghshire—toward the Solway frith. Limestone is abundant in this district; coal is obtained to some extent on the estate of Liddel bank; and excellent freestone is everywhere found, except at the head of the Hermitage. Mineral springs, possessing medicinal properties, and in considerable repute for their virtues, exist at Thorlieshope, in the morass called the Dead Water,—at Lawston,—at Flat,—and on the Tweeden. The last of these is petrificative, and exhibits, in an interesting manner, the various stages of the petrifying process,—fog or moss, at the edge of the spring, about 8 inches high, soft and flourishing at the top, half-petrified at the middle, and converted into solid stone at the root. The climate, owing to the attraction of the mountains and the coldness of the soil, is very moist; yet, compared with that of many other districts, it is exceedingly salubrious. Toward the close of last century, one native attained, in the full possession of all her faculties, the advanced age of 115. The soil of the holm land is occasionally of a light but often a very deep and fine loam, and, when judiciously cultivated, bears luxuriant crops. Land under tillage, however, is found chiefly on the banks of the rivers; many hundred acres, which were formerly subject to the plough, having been thrown into pasture in consequence of the high price of sheep and wool. Even mossy ground, though apparently useless, affords considerable nourishment for both black cattle and sheep. Different species of grass rise in constant succession in their respective seasons; and the particular plant called 'the moss,' which springs before any other at the close of winter, is carefully sought after by the flocks.—This secluded district was, at a former period, inhabited by tribes of freebooters, the chief of whom were the Elliots and the Armstrongs, who acknowledged the civil authority of neither Scotland nor England, and maintained a precarious but very abundant subsistence by predatory excursions upon all the districts around. Their castles, or peel-houses, where they stored their booty and rallied at a moment of danger, still, in some quarters, lift their ruined heights before the eyes of a traveller as memorials of a lawless age.*

Castleton derives its name from a village—no longer in existence, though some of its hearthstones were at a recent date dug up—which was built under the shelter of one of these strongholds.

* There is a minute inserted in the session-records of date 17th January 1649, which mentions that "the English army, commanded by Colonels Bright and Pride, and under the conduct of General Cromwell, on their return to England, did lie at the kirk of Castleton several nights, in which time they brake down and burnt the communion tables, and the seats of the kirk, and at their removing carried away the minister's books to the value of 1,000 marks and above, and also the books-of-session—with which they lighted their tobacco-pipes—the baptism, marriage, and examination rolls, from October 1612 to September 1648, all which were lost and destroyed."

This castle, which stood on the summit of a precipice 100 feet in height, on the east bank of the Liddel, and the rampart and fosse of which still remain entire, is said to have been founded by Ranulph de Soulis in the reign of David I. In the village of Castleton stood a church which was dedicated to St. Martin, and was a vicarage of the priory of Jedburgh. Besides this, there were in the district two other churches, three chapels, and a monastery; the men of lawlessness and general plunder, attempting, in the superstitious spirit of their times, to atone for the injuries which they pertinaciously inflicted on their fellow-men, by liberally building, endowing, or supporting sacred edifices. Ruins of the religious structures may still be seen in sequestered spots where now the human foot rarely treads, and where undisturbed repose invites the solitary sheep to luxuriate on the wild pasturage. One of the churches was called the Wheel church; because it stood in the vicinity of a Roman causeway, which was the only path in that part of Scotland admitting the passage of wheeled carriages. But the most celebrated antiquity of the parish is Hermitage castle, which consists of a tall, massive, gloomy-looking, double-tower, protected by a ditch and strong rampart, and rising aloft from the centre of an extensive waste, overlooking the limpid, murmuring waters of the Hermitage river, amid a scene of barrenness and desolation. This fortress was one of the largest and strongest on the border; and, remaining entire in its walls, was lately put into a state of nearly complete repair. Within a few yards of it, are the ruins of the baronial chapel, surrounded by a burying-ground still partially in use. The castle was built in the 13th century, by Comyn, Earl of Menteith. It afterwards became the property of the once potent family of Soulis; it next, by forfeiture, went into the possession of the Douglasses; it was then made over by Archibald, the sixth Earl of Angus, and the representative of the Douglasses, to Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in exchange for the castle and lordship of Bothwell in Clydesdale; and, the possessions and title of the Hepburns having become the property of Francis Stewart, it passed, on the forfeiture of the latter, into the hands of the Buccleuch family, who still possess it. When Hermitage castle was in the possession of the Douglasses, the brave Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie was starved to death within its walls; and, when in the possession of the storied Earl of Bothwell—who had been severely wounded in an attempt to seize Elliot of the Parke, a desperate freebooter—it was visited by Queen Mary. In order to attain her purpose, she penetrated the mountainous and almost trackless region which lies between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, attended by only a few followers; returning on the same day to Jedburgh whence she started, and performing a journey of upwards of 48 miles through almost all conceivable varieties of difficulty and obstruction. Other antiquities of the parish consist chiefly of cairns, Picts works, and camps. The most remarkable is a camp, entirely circular, about 100 feet diameter, and consisting of a series of concentric walls, all penetrated by a door or opening toward the east. This camp occupies the whole summit of Carby hill, which stands detached from other elevations, and commands an extensive view of part of Cumberland. At Milnholm there is an ancient cross of one stone, 8 feet 4 inches high. A sword 4 feet long is cut out on the south side of the cross, and immediately above several letters. The tradition concerning it is this:—One of the governors of Hermitage castle—some say Lord Soulis, others Lord Douglas—having entertained a passion for a young woman then

residing in the lower part of the parish, went to her house, and was met by her father, who, wishing to conceal his daughter, was killed by the governor. The murderer was pursued, and took refuge with Armstrong of Mangerton, who had influence enough to prevail upon the people to desist from the pursuit, and by this means saved his life. Seemingly with a view to make a return for this favour, but secretly jealous of the power and influence of Armstrong, the ungrateful wretch invited him to Hermitage castle, where he was basely murdered. The governor himself, in his turn, was killed by Jock of the Side, of famous memory, brother to Armstrong. The cross was erected in memory of this transaction, near to Ettleton churchyard, where he was buried, and almost opposite to Mangerton. Liddesdale has been much improved by its intersection with new roads. Population in 1831, 2,227; in 1861, 3,688. Houses, 568. Assessed property in 1843, £12,125 12s. 1d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £249 19s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £150 8s. 11d.—There are four parochial schools. The salary of the four schoolmasters amounts to £51 6s. 6½d., of which the principal one has £30, and the remaining sum is equally divided among the other three. The fees of the four schools amount to £72 annually. The parish church stands at the confluence of the Liddel and the Hermitage, 1½ mile north-north-east of New Castleton. It was built in 1808, and contains about 750 sittings. There are in New Castleton an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 350; an Independent chapel, with an attendance of about 75; and a Free church preaching station, with an attendance of about 70. The yearly receipts of the last of these in 1853 amounted to £116 1s. 8½d. There are three private schools, two subscription libraries, and a friendly society. This parish gave birth to the celebrated John Armstrong, M.D., whose father and brother were ministers of it; and who has sung the beauties of his native vale, in his highly finished Poem on Health, Book III.:

"Such the stream,
On whose Arcadian banks I first drew air,
Liddel, till now—except in Doric lays,
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-sick swains—
Unknown in song; though not a purer stream
Through meads more flow'ry,—more romantic groves,
Rolls toward the western main. Hail, sacred flood!
May still thy hospitable swains be blest
In rural innocence; thy mountains still
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods
For ever flourish, and thy vales look gay,
With painted meadows, and the golden grain!"

CASTLETON (New), a village with a post-office in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire. It stands on a haugh on the right bank of the Liddel, and on the east road from Jedburgh to Longtown, 10 miles north-east of Canonbie, 20 south by west of Hawick, and 26 south-west by south of Jedburgh. It owes its origin to Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, and was commenced in 1793. It has entirely superseded the ancient Castleton, situated a little further up the river. It consists of two principal streets, running parallel to each other, and bearing the names of Liddel and Hermitage. Its houses and gardens are held on lease of 99 years; but the land attached to them, and a right of commonage, only from year to year. A general market is held weekly; hiring markets in April, May, and November; sheep fairs on the Friday before the second Wednesday of September, and on the Thursday before the second Tuesday of October; and cattle fairs on the last Friday of October, and on the third Fri-

day of November. The village is alternately with Langholm the meeting-place of the Eskdale and Liddesdale Farmers' Association. Population in 1861, 1,124.

CASTLETON OF BORTHWICK, a small village in the western extremity of the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR, a village with a post-office, in the district of Braemar, Aberdeen-shire. It stands on the road from Glenshee to Aberdeen, in a romantic situation on the east bank of the rapid Clunie, a little above its confluence with the Dee, 15 miles north of the Spittal of Glenshee, and 57 west-south-west of Aberdeen. It contains a chapel of the Royal Bounty, a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two excellent inns; and is well known to tourists as head-quarters for visiting the Cairngorm mountains, the Linn of Dee, Mar forest, or the localities around the autumnal residence of the royal family. Population in 1851, 124. See AUCHENDRYNE, BRAEMAR, and CRATHIE.

CASTLETON OF KINCARDINE, a farm, containing the ruins of an ancient royal palace, in the parish of Fordoun, 4 miles west-south-west of Auchinblae and the same distance north-west of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. "There are no records," said the New Statistical Account in 1837, "stating the period when Kincardine castle was built, or when it was last occupied. It was a royal palace previous to the death of Kenneth III., in 994, for it was occupied by that monarch at the time of his murder by Finella. This palace or castle seems to have been a place of considerable strength. A morass surrounded it, a great part of which has been drained within the last thirty years. It stands on the termination of a small ridge, at an elevation of about sixty or eighty feet above the adjoining meadows, and has a very commanding view of the most beautiful part of the How o' the Mearns. It appears to have been of a quadrangular shape, of which little now remains except the foundations of some walls, built with all the solidity common in former ages. It was in Kincardine palace, as Lord Hailes says, that John Baliol resigned his crown to Edward I. of England, July 2, 1296. As this is the last event of importance on record connected with the history of this palace, it is not improbable that it was destroyed in the wars betwixt the Scotch and English which followed that event." The ancient town of Kincardine, the quondam capital of the county, now represented by a small decayed village, stood adjacent to the castle. See KINCARDINE.

CASTLETON OF MUCKART, an estate in the parish of Muckart, Perthshire, on which are some vestiges of a mansion built in 1320 by Archbishop Lamberton.

CASTLETON OF OLRICK, a village with a post-office in the parish of Olrick, Caithness-shire. It stands at the head of Dunnet bay, on the road from Thurso to Wick, 5 miles east of Thurso. It is a modern thriving place, and contains some handsome houses. Extensive quarries of paving-stone are worked in the vicinity; and a considerable commerce is carried on at the adjacent little harbour of Castlehill, in the exportation of paving-stone and the importation of coal. Population of the village 758.

CASTLE-URQUHART. See URQUHART

CASTLE-VARRICH. See TONGUE.

CASTLEWIGG. See WHITHORN.

CASTRAMOUNT. See GIRTHON.

CATACOL, a beautiful valley, about 3 miles long, less than a mile broad, opening upon Kilbrannan Sound, about 2 miles south of Loch Ranza, in the

north-west of the island of Arran. A burrow or small green mound stands on the beach at the foot of it, and is said to cover the grave of a famous ancient sea-king of the name of Arin, slain by Fioun.

CAT-CASTLE. See STONEHOUSE.

CATCUNE-CASTLE. See BORTHWICK.

CATERLINE, an ancient parish and a modern fishing-village on the coast of Kincardineshire. The parish is now united to KINNEFF: which see. The village is situated about 5 miles north-north-east of Bervie. A pier was built here a few years ago by Lord Arbuthnott, and is very serviceable for landing coals and lime. The locality presents good advantages for more extended harbourage. There is an Episcopalian chapel in the village. Population, 79.

CATERTHUN, a hill in the parish of Menmuir, 5 miles north-west of Brechin, Forfarshire; so called from the British *cader*, 'a fortress;' and *dun*, 'a hill.' It is remarkable for a strong fortification on its summit. This building consists of an immense quantity of loose stones ranged around the summit in an oval form. Round the external base is a deep ditch; and 100 yards below are the vestiges of another surrounding the hill. The area within the first or highest mound is flat; the length of the oval is 436 feet, and the transverse diameter 200. This area is covered with a fine soft grass, while, without the ring, the surface of the hill is covered with heath and moss. Within the area is a spring of the coldest water; and near the east side are the remains of a rectangular building, of which the dyke and ditch are yet to be easily traced. The ascent of the hill is very steep, and the summit can only be approached in one direction. There is another fortification of inferior strength in the neighbourhood, on a lower hill, to the northward, called Brown Caterthun, from the colour of its ramparts which are composed of earth; that previously described being known as White Caterthun. It is of a circular figure, and consists of several concentric circles. As White Caterthun at a distance has a resemblance to the frustum of a cone, from the heap of stones at its summit, it has been considered by some to have been a volcano, the crater of which is extinct. But there neither is the appearance of lava, nor of any other volcanic matter, in the neighbourhood; and there is evidently a systematic arrangement of the stones which compose its fortification. Pennant thinks that these hill-forts may have been occupied by the Caledonians, previous to their engagement at the foot of the Grampians with Agricola.

CATHCART, a parish partly in Lanarkshire, but chiefly in Renfrewshire, and reaching within a mile of the southern suburbs of Glasgow. It has a post-office station of its own name, and contains the villages of Old Cathcart, New Cathcart, Clarkston, Crosshill, Crossmyloof, Hangingshaw, Langside, Millbridge, and Netherlee. It is bounded by the parishes of Govan, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, Mearns, and Eastwood. Its length northward is 4 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The surface is very agreeably diversified with hill and dale, presenting to the eye those alternate risings and falls which constitute picturesque beauty. Many of the hills bear the marks of the plough to the very summit; and all, in every part, are in some way or other under cultivation. Through these hills the White Cart winds its romantic course. Towards the south, the country is more bleak and barren, and the hills of greater height. Mr. Ramsay says: "Sluggish and unadorned though the river White Cart be in the lower part of its course, it exhibits much beauty in its progress through the parish of

Cathcart, the banks being frequently elevated and clothed with a rich drapery of wood. Such is the warmth and shelter in some of the sequestered spots on its banks, that an almost perpetual verdure is to be found. In the midst of this scenery 'the Bard of Hope,' and the amiable author of 'The Sabbath,' were, in their childhood, accustomed to pass their summer-months and feed their young fancies, removed from the smoke and noise of their native city. The latter, in his 'Birds of Scotland,' says:

'Forth from my low-roofed home I wandered blithe
Down to thy side, sweet Cart! where, cross the stream,
A range of stones, below a shallow ford,
Stood in the place of the now spanning arch.'

And Campbell, in his 'Lines on revisiting Cathcart,' thus tenderly apostrophizes the pleasant fields which he had so often traversed 'in life's morning march, when his bosom was young:'

'Oh! scenes of my childhood, and dear to my heart,
Ye green waving woods on the margin of Cart,
How blest in the morning of life I have stray'd
By the stream of the vale and the grass covered glade!'

The climate is salubrious; and many families of Glasgow citizens retire to this parish in summer for the benefit of the air. Agriculture has undergone more extensive improvement than in many similar districts, and is now in an excellent condition. The landowners amount to about thirty; the chief of whom are Gordon of Aikenhead, Brown of Langside, Graham of Dripps, Clark of Crosshill, and Thomson of Camphill. Aikenhead House is a splendid modern mansion; and some of the other residences give fine features to the landscape. Coal and limestone were worked formerly, but not now. Ironstone is abundant, and promises to be in request. Handloom weaving employs many of the parishioners; and there are a paper-mill, a snuff-mill, and two print-fields on the Cart. The parish is traversed by two great lines of road from Glasgow into Ayrshire. A chief object of historical interest is the field of Langside, the scene, on the 13th of May, 1568, of the last fruitless effort of the unfortunate Mary to regain her crown. An eminence is yet pointed out, near the old castle of Cathcart, called the Court knowe, where the queen stood during the engagement; and a hawthorn bush—commonly known by the name of 'Queen Mary's Thorn'—marks the spot. See LANGSIDE. Cathcart gives name, and the title of Earl, to the ancient family of Cathcart, whose hereditary estates here were alienated by Alan, 3d Lord Cathcart, in 1546. The family within the present century, repurchased the lands on which the castle of Cathcart stands, and another portion named Symhill. The castle of Cathcart, 1½ mile south-east of Langside, has been a very strong building. "The time when it was reared," says Mr. Ramsay, "is unknown. From the remains it appears to have been a place of great strength. Two of its sides are completely defended by the river, to which there is an almost perpendicular descent of tremendous height. The access on the other side—except by a narrow entry which might have been secured by a ditch and draw-bridge—is pretty steep and difficult; so that, in times when the art of attack was not so well understood, it might have made a considerable defence. The original edifice consisted of a square tower, 'to which,' says Hamilton of Wishaw, writing about the year 1710, 'several new buildings have been added.' This more modern portion was 'completely removed' by the end of that century. From Wishaw we also learn that the castle 'had fruitful gardens about it. This edifice was inhabited till about the year 1750, when it was given up for demolition by the proprietor of that day, Maxwell of Williamwood, upon his

removing to another dwelling. The materials were sold to a tradesman in Glasgow, who, having taken off the roof, was proceeding to demolish the rest of the building, when he found himself obliged to stop by the resistance he met with from the strength and thickness of the walls. Since that time the edifice has remained in a dismantled state, without, however, suffering much further injury from the influence of the weather. Upon the bank of the river, and adjacent to the castle, stands Cathcart House, the modern mansion of the family. Upwards of twenty years ago there was built into the front wall of this house a stone, on which are sculptured the arms of Cathcart, quartered with those of Stair, indicating the connection of these families through the marriage of Alan, 7th Lord Cathcart, to a daughter of Viscount Stair, the eminent lawyer." Population of the Renfrewshire portion of the parish in 1831, 2,082; in 1851, 2,734. Houses, 307. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 2,282; in 1861, 3,782. Houses, 398. Assessed property in 1843, £11,955.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Gordon of Aikenhead. Stipend, £274 4s. 1d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated tithes, £15 19s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £60 fees. The parish church is an elegant edifice, built in 1832, and containing about 1,000 sittings.

CATHCART (New), a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. It stands on the White Cart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Glasgow, on the east road thence to Kilmarnock. It was founded about the commencement of the present century, and promised for a time to become a place of some consequence, but eventually lost its chief means of prosperity, and sat down as a mere quiet neighbour of Old Cathcart. Population, 749.

CATHCART (Old), a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. Population, 174.

CATHERINE (Loch). See **KATRINE**.

CATHERINE'S (Str.), a ferry on Loch Fyne, opposite Inverary, and equidistant from the northern terminations of the Strachur and Ardnock roads. There is a small pier here 90 yards in length. There is also a comfortable inn.

CATHERINE'S (Str.), Edinburghshire. See **LIBERTON**.

CATHKIN. See **CARMUNNOCK**.

CATLAW, one of the Grampians, in the northern part of the parish of Kingoldrum, in the county of Forfar; the elevation of which by barometrical mensuration has been found to be 2,264 feet above the level of the sea. At the base towards the north-east is a chalybeate spring. See **KINGOLDRUM**.

CATRAIL (The), a remarkable trenched fortification which may be traced from near the junction of the Gala and Tweed to the mountains of Cumberland. Its general breadth is from 20 to 24 feet, and it is supported by hill-forts scattered in the line of its course. "It is known in the country," says Chalmers in his '*Caledonia*,' [vol. i. pp. 239-242.] "by the several names of the Catrail, and of the Pictsworckditch. The *Catrail* is the British name of ancient times; and signifies, in the British language—what distinctly intimates the purposes for which it was made—the Dividing fence,' or 'the Partition of defence.' The name of the Pictsworckditch was applied to this remarkable fence, in more modern times, by the same people who called Severus's wall the Pictswall, and other objects by the same well-known name. The Catrail, consisting of a fosse, and a double rampart, runs through the shires of Selkirk and Roxburgh, from Galashiels on the north, to the Peel fell, at the eastern extremity of Lidsdale,

on the south. The Pictsworckditch first appears, on the north, at a farm called Mosalee, a mile westward from Galashiels, near the obvious remain of a British fort. From Mosalee, it runs, southward, by the west side of Boghall; and, at the end of 2 miles, arrives at the Rink-hill, on the summit of which there are the remains—as the name implies—of a British hill-fort, that is of an elliptical form, and defended by two ditches, and two ramparts of earth and stone. From the Rink-hill, the Pictsworckditch proceeds, in a south-west direction, across the Tweed, near the influx of the Howdenpot-burn; and continues its course to a British fort on the west side of this stream. From this fort, the Pictsworckditch passes Cribshill; and is again discovered several miles, westward, passing along the south-east declivity of Minchmoor, whence it passes Henhillhope, where it is distinctly seen, in its obvious course, for a quarter of a mile. It afterwards clearly appears as it ascends the Swinebraehill above Yarrow kirk; and passing the Yarrow river, near Redhawse, it is again observable several miles southward, near Delorain burn, on the south side of Ettrick river. From this position, it has been traced across Coplaw; and thence, southward, by the base of Stanhopelaw, where its singular remains are pretty distinct. For some distance southward of Stanhopelaw, it cannot now be traced, owing to the swampiness of the country; but the Pictsworckditch again appears on Hendwoody common; whence it proceeds, in a south-west direction, across Borthwick water, past a farmstead called Broadlee, where the remains of it become very distinct for the course of a mile-and-a-half, till it reaches Slatehillmoss. From this position, it proceeds forwards, in a south-east direction, across Teviot river, through the farm of North-house to Dockcleugh-hill, where its remains are very distinct: from Dockcleugh-hill it continues a south-east course, in a slanting form, across Allan Water, to a place named Dod, passing two hill-forts on the left. From Dod, where its remains are distinct, the Pictsworckditch proceeds eastward, past another British fort called Whitehillbrae; and there ascends the Carriage-hill, on which its remains are very perfect. From Carriage-hill it proceeds across a rivulet, called Langside burn; and here, says Gordon, the tourist, 'it becomes the landmark betwixt the Duke of Buccleuch's estate, and Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs.' From Langside burn its remains appear very distinct, as they pass along the northern base of the Maiden Paps to the Leapsteel; and thence passing Robertslin, it traverses a tract of boggy ground called Cockspart. Crossing the hills into the upper parts of Lidsdale, the remains of it again appear on Dawstane-burn; and thence passing the abbey, it goes on to Dawstane-rig. From this position, faint vestiges of it were traced nearly to the Peel-fell, which is one of the chain of mountains that forms a natural barrier between Northumberland, on the south, and Teviotdale and Lidsdale, on the north. Gordon—who has the merit of having first brought this curious remain into notice—absurdly supposes it to have been a *limes*, or boundary, which the Caledonians established after their peace with the Emperor Severus. He ought to have recollected that this work is in the country of the Romanized Britons of Valentia, and lies far from the land of the *Mæatae* and Caledonians. Maitland, with equal absurdity, has converted the Catrail into a Roman road. If he had only examined it, he would have seen that it is as different from a Roman road as a crooked is from a straight line, or as a concave work is from a convex. The able and disquisitive Whitaker was the first who

applied the Catrail to its real purpose, by referring it to its proper period. There can hardly be a doubt whether the Catrail was once a dividing fence, between the Romanized Britons of the Cumbrian kingdom, and their Saxon invaders on the east. It cannot, indeed, be fitly referred to any other historical period of the country, which is dignified by the site of this interesting antiquity. The Britons and the Saxons were the only hostile people whose countries were separated by this warlike fence, which seems to have been exactly calculated to overawe the encroaching spirit of the Saxon people."

CATRINE, a small manufacturing and post town in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire. It is very pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Ayr, 2 miles east-south-east of Mauchline, and 15 east-north-east of Ayr. It is of a regular form, having in the middle a square of 300 feet, with streets leading from it on the east, south, and west; these are intersected with other cross streets at right angles. In 1787, Claude Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle, the proprietor, in partnership with the well-known Mr. David Dale of Glasgow, established extensive spinning machinery here, and built the town for the accommodation of their work-people. In 1801, Messrs. James Finlay and Company of Glasgow purchased the cotton works, and afterwards greatly enlarged them; and in 1824, they erected an extensive bleaching work and three very large water-wheels. Both the town and the factories have a very high character in the manufacturing world,—the former for its neatness, and the latter for the superior quality of their productions. The dwelling-houses of the work-people are substantial and slated,—generally two stories high,—mostly arranged in occupancies of two rooms to a family,—and many of them the property of the occupants. A committee is appointed annually by the proprietors of houses to superintend all matters of police. In 1838, the cotton mills in the town employed 750 hands and 290 horse power. A chapel of ease with 754 sittings was built here by Mr. Alexander, in 1792, which was purchased in 1829 by the feuars of Catrine for £400; but ever since the disruption in 1843, this place of worship has been without an ordained minister. There are likewise in the town a Morrisonian Meeting-house of recent erection, a Free church, whose yearly proceeds in 1853 amounted to £264 18s. 8½d., and an United Presbyterian church which contains 580 sittings. The town has a large public library, several friendly and benevolent institutions, and a branch-office of the Royal Bank of Scotland. The river Ayr in the vicinity revels amid beautiful romantic scenery, and is spanned by a viaduct of the Glasgow and South-western railway about 190 feet in height. Some spots in the neighbourhood also are associated with the poetry of Burns. See **BALLOCHMYLE** and **MAUCHLINE**. Population in 1841, 2,659; in 1861, 2,484.

CATSTANE (THE). See **KIRKLISTON**.

CATTER. See **KILMARONOCK**.

CATERLINE. See **CATERLINE**.

CAULDCLEUGH, one of the chain of mountains on the mutual border of Teviotdale and Liddesdale in Roxburghshire. It is situated 3½ miles east-north-east of Moss-paul inn, and has an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea-level.

CAULDHAME, a hamlet in the part of the parish of Kippen which belongs to Perthshire. Population, 70.

CAULDSHIELDS, a lake in the part of the parish of Galashiels which belongs to Roxburghshire. See **GALASHIELS**. On a hill adjacent to the lake is an ancient British fort which appears to have been connected by a rampart and fosse with the work on the middle Eildon hill, 2 m. to the east. See **EILDON**.

CAUSEA. See **COVESEA**.

CAUSEWAYHEAD, a village partly within the parish and burgh of Stirling, and partly within the Clackmannanshire portion of the parish of Logie. It stands about a mile north of the town of Stirling, or rather terminates the Long Causeway of Stirling, on the road to Dunblane. Population, 309.

CAUSEWAYSIDE, a village contiguous to Toll-cross, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population in 1851, 367. See **TOLL-CROSS**.

CAVA, a small island of Orkney, 2 miles south of Houston Head in Pomona, and belonging to the parish of Orphir. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. There is a ruinous chapel on it. Population in 1841, 23; in 1851, 24. Houses, 4.

CAVERS, a parish, containing the post-office village of Denholm, in Roxburghshire. It formerly consisted of two parts, separated from each other by Hawick and Kirktown parishes,—the one part lying on the southern border of the county, contiguous to England and Liddesdale, and the other lying nearly in the centre of Teviotdale. The former was recently erected into the separate parish of **TEVIOT-HEAD**,—which see; and only the latter constitutes the present parish of Cavers. This is bounded by the parishes of Hawick, Kirktown, Hobkirk, Bedrule, Minto, and Wilton. Its length north-eastward is nearly 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is less than 2 miles. The Teviot skirts all its north-west side, and the Rule all its north-east end. The surface near the streams comprises much flat rich land; farther up, comprises a beautiful variety of undulation, hill, dale, ravine, beauteous fields, and well-set woods; and on the upper border, goes boldly aloft to the rough shoulders and frowning forehead of Rubberslaw. The scenery, from end to end, along the lower side, is exquisitely beautiful, and in some parts borrows splendour or romance from the opposite side of the Teviot. See **RUBBERSLAW**, **TEVIOT (THE)**, and **MINTO**. The only mansion of note is Cavers House, the seat of Mr. Douglas. The parish is traversed by the road from Hawick to Kelso, and enjoys ready access to the Hawick branch of the North British railway. Population in 1861, 1,824. Houses, 249. Assessed property in 1843, £12,492 15s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Douglas of Cavers. Stipend, £250 6s. Unappropriated teinds, £1,134 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 500 sittings. There are a Free church and an Independent chapel in Denholm; and the yearly receipts of the former in 1853 amounted to £73 8s. There are two public libraries. Denholm was the birth-place, in 1775, of Dr. John Leyden, the poet of Teviotdale; and Cavers church was the scene of some of the earliest stated ministrations of Dr. Chalmers.

CAVERTON, a village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire, 4½ miles south-south-east of Kelso, near which is an extensive moor, called Caveron Edge, on which the Kelso races were formerly held. It was burnt by the English in 1544, and again in 1553. The vicinity of Moss tower, an important border-stronghold, about a furlong to the north-east, seems to have drawn upon it these visitations. The barony of Caveron belonged to the Lord Soulis, who, according to tradition, was boiled alive at the Ninestane rigg in the parish of Castleton, near his castle of Hermitage. There is a sub-parochial school in the village, with £17 2s. 2½d. salary, and about £17 fees.

CAWDOR. See **CALDER**.

CAWELA LOCH. See **NEILSTON**.

CAYLE (THE). See **KALE**.

CEANNABIN. A mountain in the middle division of the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

CEANNAMIARA. See TIRKE.

CEANNARD (Loch), a lake, nearly a mile long and about a quarter of a mile broad, in the hill of Grandtully, surrounded and overlooked by bleak, barren mountains, in the parish of Dull, Perthshire. The ruins of an old shooting-lodge stand on an islet near its middle; and a neat modern villa, in the cottage style, stands on its north bank.

CEANNARD (The), a rivulet traversing a beautiful vale, to which it gives the name of Strathceannard, in the Coigach district of the parish of Lochbroom, Cromartyshire.

CELLARDYKES, a large fishing-village in the parish of Kihrenny, Fifeshire. It adjoins Anstruther-Easter, and forms part of the burgh of Kihrenny. See KILRENNY. It took its name from the circumstance of containing cellars or storehouses for lodging fish. The principal trade is fishing for the Edinburgh market; and the Cellardykes fishermen are proverbial for their dexterity and hardihood. The take of herrings by the fishermen of this place, in 1839, was 25,000 barrels. The number of boats was 80, of an average burden of 16 tons each. Cod and haddocks are also extensively exported from this place in a fresh, dried, and pickled state. There are two boys' schools here, a female school, an infant school, and a savings' bank. Population in 1811, 805; in 1861, 1,893.

CERES, a parish, containing a post-office village of the same name, and also the villages of Chance-Inn, Craigrothie, Croftdyke, and Bridgend, in the interior of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Cupar, Kemback, St. Andrews, Cameron, Kilconquhar, Largo, Scoonie, Kettle, and Cults. Its length north-eastward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to 4 miles. The river Eden skirts a wing of it for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the north-west. Five streamlets run into the interior from respectively the west, the south, and the east, and unite a little above the village of Ceres to form Ceres burn; and this passes through the village, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-east, enters there the beautiful den of Dura, and soon after falls into the Eden. The surface of the parish is pleasantly and even picturesquely diversified, but on the whole consists of a beautiful valley, screened by Tarvet hill and Magnus moor. Its superficial area amounts to about 8,000 acres, of which four-tenths are in tillage, five-tenths in pasture, and one-tenth is planted as moorland. The average rent is £1 10s. per acre; and the valued rental is £8,248 1s. 1d. Scots. The landowners are the Earl of Glasgow, Wilson of Craigrothie, Stark of Teasses, Sir John Hope of Craighall, and about twenty others. Limestone abounds and is extensively wrought. Coal and sandstone are also found. There are 500 looms within the parish employed in the manufacture of linen; and there are three spinning-mills for the manufacture of linen yarn, and also a bleachfield establishment. Teasses House and Edenwood House are beautiful modern mansions; the former so situated as to command a brilliant view of the frith of Forth. The ruins of Craighall House, built by the celebrated Scottish juriscounsel Sir Thomas Hope, are situated about a mile to the south-east of the village of Ceres; and to the south-west are the ruins of Struthers' house, now the property of the Earl of Glasgow. Upon the estate of Scotstarvet, is a beautiful tower of jointed freestone, 24 feet square, and about 50 feet high. The walls are very thick, and the windows small; the whole is surmounted by a battlement. The parish is traversed through the middle by the

road from Cupar to Pittenweem and Crail, and across the north-west wing by the road from Cupar to Kirkcaldy. Lindsay of Pitseottie, author of a well-known history of Scotland, was a native of this parish. Population in 1831, 2,762; in 1861, 2,723. Houses, 627. Assessed property in 1843, £12,561 19s. 11d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £229 13s. 4d. Unappropriated tithes, £5 9s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with about £40 fees. Prior to the Reformation, there was a chapel in this parish dedicated to St. Ninian; and the schoolmaster of Ceres receives a presentation to be chaplain of the chapel of St. Ninian, within the church of Ceres, and to be reader of that parish. A small salary of £3 Scots was formerly payable to the chaplain, from certain houses in Cupar; but these houses cannot now be discovered, and the chaplainry has become a title without a benefice. The parish school-house is a handsome building. The parish church stands on an eminence in the centre of the town. It was built in 1806, and contains 1,100 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised, in connexion with it in 1853, was £155 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—called the First and the East, each with an attendance of between 200 and 300. There are five non-parochial schools, and several friendly societies. The Springfield station of the Edinburgh and Northern railway is adjacent to the west end of the parish.

The TOWN OF CERES stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Cupar, on the road thence to Pittenweem. It contains several streets and some good houses, and has a neatly-kept rivulet-bordered green. Its places of worship make it conspicuous; and the burial vault of the noble family of Crawford-Lindsay, containing the remains of several persons of great historical note, give it considerable antiquarian interest, yet has no artistic attraction, but is merely a small tile-covered building, once the wing of an old church, and now contiguous to the present parish church. The town consists of a town proper and a suburb,—Ceres and the Bridgend of Ceres—the former old and the latter new. The town proper is a burgh of barony, holding of the Hopes of Craighall, with obligation on the feuars to attend the head courts; but it has no charter. The whole place carries on a considerable trade in brown linen. Fairs are held on the 24th of June and 20th of October. Population in 1861, inclusive of Bridgend and Croftdyke, 1,216.

CESSFORD, a village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire. It stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Jedburgh, on the road thence to Yetholm. A rivulet, called Cessford burn, rises in Jedburgh parish, and runs 4 miles northward past the village to the Kail. The ancient castle of Cessford, which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburgh, stands near the village on the south. The first proprietor of this castle, mentioned in history, was Andrew Ker of Attonburn, who obtained the title of Baron Cessford, and got a charter of confirmation from Archibald, Earl Douglas, dated 1446. In 1570, the laird of Cessford was made warden of the Scottish middle marches. Cessford castle, being only 4 or 5 miles from the English confines, was necessarily rendered a place of security; and according to tradition, there was a subterranean vault for concealing both persons and goods within its walls, to which access was only got by one aperture which was opened or shut by a large stone with an iron ring in it. "This stone and ring," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account, "have been seen by some persons still alive; but the entrance to the

peel or dungeon is now choked up with rubbish." In the New Statistical Account it is stated that this vault is about 17 feet long, 10 broad, and 9 deep. No date is discernible to fix the period of the erection of this castle; but from those parts of the walls yet entire, it appears to have been a place of considerable strength, both from the thickness of the walls, which are 12 feet at an average,—the vestiges of the battlements on the top,—the embrasures on the sides,—and the remains of a surrounding moat which was probably furnished with water from a spring above the present farm-house, about 2 furlongs distant. The roof is entirely gone. The area within the walls is 39 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. See ECKFORD. Population of the village 160.

CESSNOCK (THE), a small river of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It rises about Distincthorn Hill, on the eastern border of the county, runs about 5 miles south-westward to within a mile or so of Mauchline, and then runs about 9 miles north-westward, yet with great sinuosities, to a confluence with the Irvine, about 2 miles below Galston. It is an excellent angling stream, and flows in many parts through varied and picturesque scenery. See GALSTON.

CHANCE-INN, a village in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire. It stands on the west side of the parish, at about equal distances from Ceres and Cupar. Population, 132.

CHANCE-INN, an inn and post-office station near Inverkeilor church, on the road from Arbroath to Montrose, Forfarshire.

CHANLOCH. See PENFONT.

CHANNELKIRK, a parish in the north-west corner of Berwickshire,—bounded by Edinburghshire, Haddingtonshire, and the parish of Lauder, and containing the head-streams of Leader Water. It has a somewhat circular outline, with a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its post-town is Lauder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond its southern limit. The parish is chiefly pastoral. On the banks of the streamlets are about 3,000 acres in tillage, having a light thin soil on a bed of sandy gravel. The hills are mostly bleak, and covered with heath. There are eleven landowners, and the real rental is £5,400. A great many Pictish or Scottish military encampments are to be seen in this neighbourhood. They are called rings by the common people. General Roy has preserved a plan of a Roman camp here. About a quarter of a mile west of the kirk is a fine spring called 'The Well of the Holy Water cleugh.' The Girthgate, or road by which the monks travelled from Melrose to Edinburgh, passes through the western border of the parish; and on this road, a few miles due west of the church, are the ruins of an old building commonly called Restlaw Ha', at which, tradition says, the monks and pilgrims used to stop for refreshment. The road from Edinburgh to Kelso passes through the centre of the parish; and on this road, just before it leaves the parish, is the stage of Carfrae-mill, while a little to the west stands the village of Oxtou, which in 1834 had 213 inhabitants. Population of the parish in 1831, 841; in 1851, 728. Houses, 134. Assessed property in 1843, £6,053 8s. 11d.

This parish, formerly a rectory, with the chapels of Glengelt and Carfrae annexed, is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir H. P. H. Campbell, Baronet. Stipend, £190 5s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £40 fees. The church stands on the top of a hill nearly in the centre of the parish. It was built in 1817, and contains 300 sittings. There are a parochial library and a friendly society.

CHANONRY, a town in the parish of Rosemarkie, Ross-shire, situated about half-a-mile south-west of the burgh of Rosemarkie, to which it was united by a charter granted by James II., under the common name of Fortrose. It was called Chanonry, from being the canonry of Ross, and the residence of the bishop. It is now the seat of a presbytery. See FORTROSE and ROSEMARKIE.

CHAPEL, a village in the parish of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. Population, 159.

CHAPEL, Renfrewshire. See CHAPPELL.

CHAPEL, any locality which is or was the site of an ancient chapel. There are places of this name in the parishes of Bothwell, Dirleton, Kelso, Lauder, Lilliesleaf, and Tynron.

CHAPEL-DONAN. See GHRVAN and MAYBOLE.

CHAPELFIELD. See ABBEY ST. BATHANS.

CHAPEL-FINAN. See MOCHRUM.

CHAPELHALL, a large village in the vicinity of Holytown, parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. Here the Monkland Iron and Steel Company have works which produce about 1,100 tons of pig-iron per month. Adjacent also are extensive collieries. The village is of quite recent growth, and consists of well-built, comfortable houses of one and two storeys, nearly one half of which are the property of the workmen. Population of the village, 1,990.

CHAPELHILL, a village in the parish of Monzie, Perthshire.

CHAPELHILL, any eminence on which has stood, or stands now, an ancient chapel. There are places of this name in the parishes of Culter, Douglas, Dundonald, Kirkmahoe, Logie, Kirkpatrick, West Kilpatrick, Monadie, Muthil, Robertson, Rothesay, Trinity-Gask, Rothes, and Tarbat.

CHAPELHOPE. See MARY'S (ST.) LOCH.

CHAPELKNOWE. See HALF-MORTON.

CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Pitcaple, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Rayne, Daviot, Bourtie, Keithhall, Inverury, Monymusk, Kemnay, Oyne, and the hill of Benochie. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its breadth is from 2 to 5. The Don runs on the southern boundary; and the Ury intersects the northern and broadest district. The surface is uneven, but not mountainous or boldly hilly. There is a considerable extent of plantation. The rocks are principally granite and trap. There are twelve landowners, and the real rental is about £4,722. The mansions are Logie, Elphinstone, Pittrodie, Fetternear, and Pitcaple. There are eight or nine corn and barley mills, three saw-mills, two mills for carding and spinning wool, and a lint mill. The castle of Pitcaple on the south bank of the Ury is an ancient building with a considerable modern addition. The ruinous castle of Balquhain about half-a-mile south-east of the church is a place of great but unknown antiquity, and is said to have been burnt to the ground in 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland. Near this is a Druidical temple; a remarkably fine echo is observable here. About half-a-mile west of the church is a large upright stone, 10 feet high, 4 broad, and 1 foot thick, called the Maiden stone. Pennant has given an engraving of the hieroglyphics cut upon it. Near the kirk-town, in 1411, was fought the battle of Harlaw, between Alexander, Earl of Mar, and Donald, Lord of the Isles. See HARLAW. The parish is crossed by the road from Aberdeen to Inverness. Population in 1831, 1,873; in 1861, 2,023. Houses, 415. Assessed property in 1843, £7,335.

This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and Garioch is the seat of a presbytery. It was formerly called Logie-Durno, but about the beginning of the 17th century was united to the parsonage of Fetter-

near, and erected into the present parish. The lands of Lethinty are annexed *quoad sacra* to Daviot. Patron, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart. Stipend, £217 11s. 8d.; glebe, £22 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £173 19s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £27, exclusive of the Dick bequest, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1813; and contains 722 sittings. There are a chapel of ease and a Free church at BLAIRDAFF, which see. There is also another Free church, bearing the name of the parish, with an attendance of 350; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with this in 1853 was £207 8s. 11d. There are five non-parochial schools,—two of them girls' schools, aided by salaries of respectively £20 and £10. There is also a parochial library.

CHAPEL OF KEILLOR, a small village in the west of the parish of Newtyle, Forfarshire.

CHAPEL-PARK. See LILLIESLEAF and LADY-KIRK.

CHAPEL-ROSA, a hamlet, with a post-office, at the northern extremity of the parish of Kirkmaiden, 11 miles south-south-east of Stranraer, Wigtownshire.

CHAPELTON. See RERRICK and INVERKEILOR.

CHAPELTON OF BORGUE, a hamlet in the parish of Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population 31.

CHAPELTON OF BOYSACK. See BOYSACK.

CHAPELTON OF CAMBUSLANG. See CAMBUSLANG.

CHAPELTON OF CAPUTH. See CAPUTH.

CHAPELTON OF GLASSFORD, a village in the parish of Glassford, Lanarkshire. Here are a chapel of ease, a Free church preaching station, two schools, and three friendly societies. Population in 1861, 634.

CHAPELTON OF GLENLIVET, a locality in the Braes of Glenlivet, parish of Inveraven, Banffshire. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, containing about 300 sittings.

CHAPPELL, a village contiguous to Gateside, in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. See GATESIDE.

CHARLESTON, a village in the parish of Knockbain, Ross-shire.

CHARLESTON, a village in the parish of Rathen, Aberdeenshire.

CHARLESTON, a village in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.

CHARLESTON, a sea-port village, with a post-office, in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. It is pleasantly situated on the frith of Forth, adjacent to the west end of Limekilns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Dunfermline, and 4 miles west of Inverkeithing. It was founded by the Earl of Elgin in 1778, for the accommodation of the workmen at the extensive lime-works on his estate. It is in the form of a square, enclosing an area containing a bleaching green. It has a tolerable harbour. The number of vessels belonging to Limekilns and Charleston, in 1823, was 75, averaging 80 tons burden. Coal is conveyed to the works from the Earl of Elgin's collieries by a railroad about 6 miles in length. There are 9 drawkilns here. In 1811 there were sold at these works 132,563 bolls of lime, 2,400 chalders slacked, 77,200 tons limestone; and 600 tons of ironstone. The present export is about 400,000 bushels of shells, and about 15,000 tons of raw stone. The working of ironstone has been discontinued of late years; but the export of coals is immense. The Earl of Elgin's mansion of Broomhall is in the vicinity. Population of Charleston in 1861, 701.

CHARLESTON OF ABERLOUR. See ABERLOUR.

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE, a village with a post-office in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the north bank of the Dee, and on the road from Aberdeen to Castleton of Braemar, 31 miles west by south of Aberdeen. The Dee is here crossed by a suspension-bridge. In the neighbourhood is Aboyne castle, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly. The surrounding scenery is very magnificent. The village is a burgh-of-barony. It has six fairs in the year, viz. on the 3d Wednesday in February, the 2d Wednesday in April, the 3d Wednesday in June, the Friday of Paddy fair week, the 1st Tuesday in October, old style, and the 2d Wednesday in November. Here are a branch-office of the North of Scotland Bank, and an excellent inn, the Huntly Arms. Population in 1841, 260; in 1851, 187. Houses, 38.

CHARLESTON OF GLAMMIS, a village at the foot of the glen of Ogilvie, in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire. It has been all built since 1833. Population, 344.

CHARLESTON OF NIGG, a village in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire. It originated about the year 1810, and stands on a hill which was then nearly all a waste, but is now all cultivated.

CHARLESTON OF PAISLEY, a suburban district of the south side of the town of Paisley, Renfrewshire. See PAISLEY.

CHARLOTTE (FORT), a small fortification near the north end of the town of Lerwick, in Shetland, said to have been built in the days of Oliver Cromwell. It commands the entrance to Bressay sound, and was repaired in 1781.

CHARLOTTE (PORT). See PORT-CHARLOTTE.

CHARTERS. See SOUTHDEAN.

CHARTERS-HALL, a hamlet in the parish of St. Ninians, near the right bank of the Bannock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stirling. Here is a distillery which annually consumes about 24,000 bushels of barley.

CHATELHERAULT. See AVON (THE) and HAMILTON.

CHEESE BAY, a natural harbour on the north-east of the island of North Uist. It is of easy access from the south-east, and gives full protection to vessels of any size at all times of the year.

CHEESE WELL. See MIXCHMOOR.

CHERRYBANK, a village in the East Church parish of Perth. Population, 157.

CHESTER, any locality which contains the site or remains of an ancient military camp. The name is derived from the Saxon *ceaster*, signifying a camp; and is of frequent occurrence in British topography. There is a Chesterhall in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire; another Chesterhall in Cranston, Edinburghshire; a Chesterhill in Wester-Anstruther, Fifeshire; and a Chesterpark in Newtyle, Forfarshire.

CHESTERHILL AND SANCHENSIDE, a conjoint village in the parish of Cranston, eastern verge of Edinburghshire. Population, 284.

CHESTERS, a village in the parish of Southdean, 7 miles south of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Population in 1841, 82. See SOUTHDEAN.

CHESTERS. See KILSYTH, MANOR, and ANCRUM.

CHEVIOT-HILLS, a broad range, or rather circular group, of mountains on the mutual border of Roxburghshire and Northumberland. Cheviot Hill, the highest of the range, is situated in north latitude $55^{\circ} 29'$, 19 miles from Sunderland Point, and has an altitude of 2,684 feet above sea-level. A circle of 60 miles in circumference comprises all the proper or characteristic Cheviots, to the exclusion of adjacent heights which run into the general uplands of the North of England, and into the great

broad range of greywacke mountains which are sometimes called the Southern Highlands of Scotland; and this circle comprehends the highest portions of the parishes of Eidsdon, Alwinton, Alnham, Ingram, Ilderton, Wooler, and Kirknewton in Northumberland, and of the parishes of Yetholm, Morebattle, Hounam, Oxnam, Jedburgh, and Southdean in Roxburghshire. The principal pass in the range is that called Carter bar, which the road from Jedburgh to Newcastle traverses. The hills have generally a dome-shaped or sugar-loaf outline, and are grouped skirt to skirt or shoulder to shoulder like clustering cones, or like the bubbles of a boiling cauldron, or as if they were strings of beads from the girdle of the everlasting mountains. The geological features of the entire district, clearly indicate a volcanic origin, being wholly formed of what is termed Cheviot porphyry and whinstone trap. It is this peculiarity which constitutes their excellence for sheep pasturage; for the best criterion whereby strangers can judge of the soundness of the flocks in the border districts is that they are reared on the whinstone swards of the Cheviots. Numerous streams, radiating from the central upheaving of the range, form the sources of the Reed, the Coquet, the Breamish, the Wooler water, the Bowmont, the Kale, and the Jed. The highest portions of the Cheviots are covered with heath; and large tracts of peat-bog extend from the summits of the principal mountain southward. The lower hills are mostly steep and broken in their acclivities, and covered with abundance of fern, a plant which always indicates by its presence the porosity and fertility of the sub-soil. The beautiful sheets of green sward, covering their very tops, are composed of most of the nutritive sorts of indigenous grasses. All the district was for centuries a chief scene of the Border raids, and is now more famous for its breed of mountain sheep than any other tract in the entire country,—thus affording a striking contrast, alike economical and poetical, between warfare in the past and peacefulness in the present. Hence does Mrs. Sigourney beautifully apostrophise the flocks of sheep on the Cheviots:—

"Grazed on, grazed on,—there comes no sound
Of Border warfare near;
No slogan-cry of gathering clan,
No battle-axe, no spear;
No belted knight in armour bright,
With glance of kindled ire,
Doth change the sports of Chevy Chase
To conflict stern and dire.

Grazed on, grazed on; there's many a rill
Bright sparkling through the glade,
Where you may freely slake your thirst,
With none to make afraid:
There's many a wandering stream that flows
From Cheviot's terraced side,
Yet not one drop of warrior's gore
Distains its crystal tide;

For Scotia from her hills hath come
And Albion o'er the Tweed
To give the mountain breeze the feud
That made her noblest bleed:
And like two friends around whose hearts
Some dire estrangement run,
Love all the better for the past,
And sit them down as one."

CHIRNSIDE, a parish, containing a post-office village of the same name, in the eastern part of the Merse district of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Coldingham, Ayton, Foulden, Hutton, Edrom, and Buncle. Its length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, breadth about 3 miles, and area about 5,000 acres. Billymire burn traces the northern boundary; and the Whitadder traces the south-western and the southern boundary. Among the several eminences which

project from the Lammermoor hills into the Merse, Chirnside hill is a remarkable one. It is distinguished by its elevation and semicircular aspect to the south, joined with the great expansion of its summit, and its gradual declination to the Whitadder. It commands the view of a country, the richest perhaps in soil—with the exception of the Carse—of any in Scotland. The landscape is that of a plain, waved with long ridges, running chiefly in one direction, and of more than 25 miles extent, from the bay of Berwick to the Teviotdale hills, on the west; while directly south, and at almost the same distance, the famed hills and chaces of Cheviot form a very striking boundary. "About 60 or 70 years ago," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account, in 1794, "this prospect, although striking and noble, was a naked one, and had little or nothing of the beauty arising from extensive agriculture, enclosed fields, or plantations. If some groves or strips of trees marked, here and there, the seats of the gentry or nobles, besides these, and a few enclosures joined with them, hardly anything but waste land, or the poorest culture, was discoverable. Nature, indeed, wore a robe that indicated a deep soil. The uncultivated grounds produced immense tracks of heath, overspread with thick furze, or tall whins, and, in some drier places, with broom; which, in the spring, and through the summer, shed the golden gleam of their flowers, and their fragrance all around. The eye of a spectator, on Chirnside hill, now has in prospect a country, of the extent described, all of it in remarkable cultivation; the corn-fields and pasture-lands, almost everywhere, enclosed and divided by hedges and ditches. Large plantations not only appear around the gentlemen's seats, but reach in several places, to the extremities of their lands; so that they seem to be conjoined to each other." The progress of agriculture has added greatly to this richness of prospect since the commencement of the present century. There are five principal landowners of Chirnside. The real rental in 1834 was £8,504. Sandstone is wrought in several quarries. The total yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1834 at £14,580. Assessed property in 1843, £8,890 15s. 3d. The Dunse branch of the North British railway passes through the parish, and has a station in it. The Rev. Henry Erskine, father of the well-known founders of the Secession, was the first minister of this parish after the Revolution. He died in 1696. In 1586, the Earl of Dunbar and March, along with Lord Douglas, met the English warden of the marches, Lord Neville, at Billymire, for the purpose of concluding a truce. See BILLYMIRE. Population in 1831, 1,248; in 1861, 1,502. Houses, 265.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, William M. Innes of Parsonsgreen. Stipend, £247 8s. 6d.; glebe, £29 8s. Unappropriated tithes, £509 2s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £30 fees. The parish church is a building of several centuries old, comprising a western Saxon door of a previous church, and containing 500 sittings. There is a Free church at Allanton beyond the southern boundary of the parish; and a presbytery of the Free church bears the name of Dunse and Chirnside. There are in the village of Chirnside an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 450, and a Reformed Presbyterian church with an attendance of from 160 to 200. There are in the parish two private schools, a circulating library, and two friendly societies.

The VILLAGE OF CHIRNSIDE stands a little west of the middle of the parish, on the road from Dunse to Eyemouth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Allanton, 5

miles south-west of Ayton, 6 east-north-east of Dunse, and 9 north-west by west of Berwick. It consists of two streets nearly in the form of the letter T; the longer of which runs from west to east, about three quarters of a mile. At the junction of the two streets is an open space, called the Cross-hill, where a fair is held, chiefly for the sale of sack-cloth and linen yarn, on the last Thursday of November. Population in 1841, about 600; in 1861, 901.

CHISHOLM, an extensive highland estate, eminent for picturesque scenery, in the parish of Kilmorack, north-west border of the mainland of Inverness-shire. "Between the bridges of Invercannich and Fasnakyle," says Anderson's Guide to the Highlands, "the tourist will find an excellent road striking off to the right, which was made for the conveyance of wool from the Chisholm's sheepfarms in the interior, and which terminates at the nearer end of Loch Benneveian, four or five miles distant. It ascends rapidly and then becomes level, and it commands fine views of the strath it has left, and of the river above whose course it conducts, on which are a series of beautiful cascades from ten to thirty feet high, occurring in the course of a rapid upwards of a mile long. The opening through which this road leads is called the Chisholm's pass. The scenery is somewhat similar to the celebrated birken bowers of Killiecrankie and the Trosachs, but on a much ampler and grander scale; and to the beauty of the birch, and of many large native ashes and elms, the intermixture of tall fantastic pines, here superadds the sober and imposing majesty of the Rothiemurchus and Mar forests. In ascending the shelving opening, a prolonged vista in one general mantle of foliage ascending high on either side, forms a woodland picture of incomparable beauty, threaded by the rocky channel of the river. The path is prolonged westward from the termination of the good road through the Chisholm's pass, and is daily becoming more passable for horses as well as foot passengers."

CHON (LOCH). See CON (LOCH).

CHRIST'S KIRK, an ancient parish, now annexed to the parish of Kinnethmont, in the shire of Aberdeen. The church is in ruins, but the burial-ground is still in use. It is 4 miles east of Clatt. A fair was formerly kept here on the Green, in the month of May, and in the night; from which circumstance, it was commonly called Sleepy market. A good many years ago, the proprietor, General Hay of Rannes, changed it from night to day; but so strong was the prepossession of the people in favour of the old custom, that rather than comply with the alteration, they chose to neglect it altogether. The scene of the celebrated poem of 'Chryst's-Kirk on the Grene,' commonly ascribed to James I., is supposed by some antiquaries to have been here.

CHROISY (LOCH). See CONTIN and CONAN (THE).

CHRYSTON, a village in the eastern district of the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire, on the road from Glasgow to Cumbernauld. It is a neat place and might soon become large, were it not repressed by scarcity of water; for it is dependent on a well, a furlong distant, down a very steep descent. The village has a chapel of ease, a burying ground, a Free church, a parochial school, and a public library. The chapel was built in 1780, and has 564 sittings. The annual receipts of the Free church in 1853 amounted to £169 10s. 10d. Population, 582.

CILLCHUIMAN. See AUGUSTUS (FORT) and BOLESKINE.

CILLIECHRIST, or KILCHRIST, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Urray in Ross, the scene of one of the bloodiest acts of Highland ferocity and revenge that history has recorded, commonly known

as the Raid of Cillichris. In the early part of the 17th century, a party of Glengarry's men surprised a numerous body of the Mackenzies, while assembled at prayer within the walls of Cillichris chapel, on a Sunday morning; shut them up within the building, and then set fire to it; whilst the piper of the Macdonalds marched round the church, playing a pibroch, until the shrieks of the miserable victims were hushed in death. The Macdonalds returned home in two bands, one of which was overtaken by the Mackenzies near the burn of Altsay, and nearly extirpated; while a still more severe retribution overtook the other party, who, having fled by Inverness, were overtaken near Torbreck, and shut up in a public-house in which they had been refreshing themselves, which was set fire to, and the whole party, 37 in number, perished by the same death they had inflicted on the hapless Mackenzies. The solitary and beautiful burying-ground of the chapelry is still in use.

CLACHAN, a village with a post-office, in the parish of Kilcalmonell, northern part of Kintyre, Argyshire. Here is an Independent chapel.

CLACHAN, a village in the parish of Lismore, Argyshire.

CLACHAN (LOCH), a lake in the eastern part of Inverness-shire, whose superfluence forms some of the head-streams of the river Nairn.

CLACHAN OF BALFRON. See BALFRON.

CLACHAN OF CAMPSIE. See CAMPSIE.

CLACHAN OF DALRY. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

CLACHAN OF FARR, the kirktown of the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire; also the vale in which the Kirktown stands.

CLACHAN OF LUSS. See LUSS.

CLACHAN OF ROSENEATH. See ROSENEATH.

CLACHAN SOUND, a strait of only a few yards in breadth, separating the island of Seil from the mainland of Lorn, Argyshire. Its shores are highly picturesque. See SEIL.

CLACHARRY. See PENNINGHAM.

CLACHNABANE, a mountain, 2,370 feet high, in the parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire. It is one of the eastern Grampians, and is situated 16 miles west of Stonehaven. Its summit commands a view of the east of Scotland from Peterhead to East Lothian. A mass of bare granite, about 100 feet high, surmounts it and serves as a landmark to mariners off the mouth of the Dee. This rock presents a very imposing appearance, somewhat like the ruins of an ancient castle, to a person ascending the east side of the mountain.

CLACHNAHARRY, a fishing village in the parish of Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian canal, about a mile to the west of the town of Inverness, so called from the vicinity of a rock—in Gaelic *Clach-na-herry*, that is, 'the Watchman's stone,'—on which sentinels used to be placed to give notice to the burghers of Inverness of the approach of any body of marauders from Strathglass or Ross-shire. In 1333, according to Sir Robert Gordon, but according to Shaw in 1454, and according to Anderson in 1378, John Monroe, the tutor of Foulis, in travelling homeward, on his journey from Edinburgh to Ross, stopped on a meadow in Stratherdale that he and his servants might get some repose. While they were asleep, the owner of the meadow cut off the tails of their horses. Being resolved to wipe off this insult, he, immediately on his return home to Ross, summoned his whole kinsmen and followers, and, after informing them how he had been used, craved their aid to revenge the injury. The clan, of course, complied; and, having selected 350 of the best and ablest men among them, he returned to

Stratherdale, which he wasted and spoiled; killed some of the inhabitants, and carried off their cattle. In passing the isle of Moy, on his return home, Mackintosh, the chief of the clan Chattan, being urged by some person who bore Monroe a grudge, sent a message to him demanding a share of the spoil. This was customary among the Highlanders when a party drove cattle which had been so taken through a gentleman's land, and the part so exacted was called a *Staoig rathaid*, or *Staoig creich*, that is, 'a Road collop.' Monroe, not being disposed to quarrel, offered Mackintosh a reasonable share; but this he was advised not to accept, and demanded the half of the booty. Monroe refused to comply with such an unreasonable demand, and proceeded on his journey. Mackintosh, determined to enforce compliance, immediately collected his clansmen, and went in pursuit of Monroe, whom he overtook in the vicinity of Clachnaharry. As soon as Monroe saw Mackintosh approaching, he sent home five of his men to Ferrindonald with the cattle, and prepared for action. But Mackintosh paid dearly for his rapacity and rashness, for he and the greater part of his men were killed in the conflict. Several of the Monroes also were slain, and John Monroe himself was left for dead in the field of battle, and might have died if the predecessor of Lord Lovat had not carried him to his house in the neighbourhood, where he was cured of his wounds. One of his hands was so mutilated, that he lost the use of it the remainder of his life, on which account he was afterwards called John Bac-laimh, or Ciotach. The Monroes had great advantage of the ground by taking up a position among rocks, from which they annoyed the Mackintoshes with their arrows. Mr. Duff of Muirtown erected on the highest pinnacle of the rock a large neat pillar, commemorative of this battle, and visible all over the surrounding country. The village of Clachnaharry is a straggling place, and owes all its modern interest to the fisheries carried on at it, and to the works and traffic at the entrance of the canal. See CALEDONIAN CANAL. Population in 1861, 260.

CLACH-NA-OSSIAN. See ALMOND (THE), Perthshire.

CLACKSHANT. See STONYKIRK.

CLACKMANNAN, a parish, containing the post-town of Clackmannan, the post-office village of Sauchie or Newtownshaw, and the villages of Kennet, Westfield, and Forest-Mill, in Clackmannanshire. It is bounded on the west by Alloa; on the north by the Devon, which divides it from Tillicoultry and Dollar; on the east by the detached district of Perthshire; and on the south by the upper part of the frith of Forth, here about a mile broad, which divides it from Stirlingshire. Its length south-westward is 6 miles; its breadth at the Forth is 2½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. The South Devon intersects it, and sometimes rises so high as to do considerable damage. The surface for about 1½ mile from the Forth is rich carse land, almost level, and elsewhere is undulated and diversified, rising at the intervals between the rivers to low hilly height. About 1,600 Scotch acres are under plantations; about 400 are waste land or pasture; and all the rest, amounting to about 5,000, are either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Coal has been extensively worked for upwards of two centuries, and is at present mined to the amount of about 500 tons a-day. Ironstone also is extensively mined; and the Devon iron-works, situated on the northern verge of the parish, turn out on the average about 6,000 tons of pig-iron annually, and at the same time convert a considerable portion of it into cast-iron goods. Sandstone of various quali-

ties is worked in several quarries. The total yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1841 at £75,100,—of which £36,000 were for coals and £8,000 for ironstone. Assessed property in 1843, £13,704 2s. 10d. The principal landowners are the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Mar, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Abercromby, Bruce of Kennet, and Erskine of Aberdona. The principal mansions are Schaw-Park, Kennet House, Kennetpans, Aberdona, Brucefield, and Kilbagie. There are in the parish a distillery-work occupying about seven acres at Kilbagie, two saw-mills on the South Devon, and a very extensive brick and tile work. The parish is traversed southward by private railways from the Devon iron-works to Clackmannan Pow and the harbour of Alloa, and westward by the public railway from Dunfermline to Stirling; and it has a station on the latter for Clackmannan. Population in 1831, 4,266; in 1861, 4,425. Houses, 779.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £284 0s. 9d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated tithes, £241 16s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £11 fees. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains 1,250 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Sauchie, which was built in 1841-2. There are at Clackmannan a Free church with an attendance of 120, and an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 100. The yearly receipts of the former in 1853, amounted to £173 11s. 4d.; and the latter was built in 1790, and contains 450 sittings. There are six non-parochial schools.

The TOWN OF CLACKMANNAN stands on the ridge to the south of the South Devon, 2 miles east by south of Alloa, 3½ north-west of Kincardine, and 29 north-west by west of Edinburgh. This place was for many generations the seat of the chief of the Bruces. The earliest family known to record who inherited the lordship of Annandale bore the name of Annan; the last heiress of it, Agnes Annan, was married to one of the first of the Bruces who settled in Scotland; and John de Bruce, third son of Robert, one of the Earls of Annandale, came, at some date which has not been precisely recorded, into the possession of the lands around the site of Clackmannan. Hence the probable origin of the name Clackmannan, which may be a corruption of "the Clachan of Annan, or "Clachan-Annan," the kirk-town of Annan. King David II. probably resided here during the first part of his reign; and he made a chartered gift of it, a short time before his death, to his kinsman Robert Bruce. King Robert Bruce also resided here some time previous to the battle of Bannockburn, and is said to have built a tower or keep which still remains, and is now the property of the Earl of Zetland. This tower is 79 feet high, has a spiral stair leading to its summit, contains a variety of apartments, and was formerly protected by a strong encompassing wall and by a fosse on the side next the town. Till lately the sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce were kept here, but they are now at Broomhall, in the possession of the Earl of Elgin, the most direct existing representative of the ancient Bruces. Adjoining the tower stood the old mansion, the residence of the lineal descendants of these Bruces till toward the close of the last century, when the direct line became extinct. Here resided the old Jacobite lady, Mrs. Bruce of Clackmannan, who knighted the poet Burns with the sword of King Robert Bruce.

The town of Clackmannan is situated on an eminence gently rising out of the carse plain to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. On

each side of the town the ground has a gradual descent; but, towards the west, where the old tower is placed, it is bold and rocky. The surrounding scenery, as beheld from the tower, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. To the west are seen Alloa, Stirling, St. Ninians, and all the country as far as Benlomond; on the north the prospect is bounded by the Ochils; on the south and east are the fertile fields of Stirlingshire, and the towns of Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Kincardine; while the foreground is filled by the Forth, gradually expanding into a wide sheet of water like a large inland lake. The principal street of the town is broad and spacious; but many of the houses are mean. In the middle of the street stands a ruin which was once the prison and town-house. The present county-hall is of modern erection, and stands immediately north of the town. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a tower of considerable height, and occupies so commanding a position as to be visible and conspicuous at a great distance.

Clackmannan is but partly the county town of Clackmannanshire, all the law courts being held at Alloa; and it is also thrown greatly into the shade by that town, so as to be made quite subordinate in almost all matters of trade. The town pays fealty to the proprietor of the estate of Clackmannan. Fairs are held in June and September. Ample facilities of communication are enjoyed by the Dunfermline and Stirling railway, and by means of the vicinity of Alloa. Population in 1841, 1,077; in 1861, 1,151.

CLACKMANNAN POW, a harbour on the north side of the Forth, at the boundary between the parishes of Clackmannan and Alloa, Clackmannanshire. It is formed by the mouth of the South Devon, and was much improved in 1772 by Sir Lawrence Dundas. Its mean depth of water is 10 feet at the usual shipping-place, and 20 feet at the meeting with the Forth. See ALLOA (TOWN OF) and CLACKMANNAN (Parish of).

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, the smallest county in Scotland. It is bounded, on the north, by Perthshire, and by the detached portion of Stirlingshire which forms the parish of Alva; on the east, by Perthshire, Fifeshire, and the detached district of Perthshire which forms the parishes of Tulliallan and Culross; on the south, by the upper part of the frith of Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire; and on the west, by Stirlingshire and Perthshire. Its length from east to west is 10 miles; its breadth from north to south is 8 miles, and its area is about 48 square miles or 30,720 acres,—of which 22,000 are cultivated, 5,000 are uncultivated, and 3,720 are nearly unprofitable.

The surface rises from the Forth to the parts of the Ochil hills around the sources and the southern headstreams of the Devon. The banks of the Forth are flat and rich; and the Ochils afford pasturage for sheep not to be surpassed in Scotland. The Forth upon the south, and the Ochil hills upon the north, run in a direction diverging from each other. To the southward of the mountains lies the beautiful vale of the lower Devon. Betwixt this and the foot of the mountains, the soil is in general light and of a fine quality, but not very deep, being of a gravelly bottom. The haughs of the Devon are rich and fertile; of a deep soil, but with a mixture of sand. South of the Devon the country begins to rise, and the soil is less valuable, as it possesses much of that clay scarcely penetrable by water which is so generally found in districts containing coal and freestone. The country descends gradually thence to the flat tract along the Forth; and all this is a most enchanting level of rich carse lands

of the finest sort of alluvial soil, and lying within the most beautiful part of the foreground in the extensive view from Stirling castle towards the east.

No county in Scotland is better supplied with water than Clackmannan. The Devon, from its source in the parish of Blackford in Perthshire, to where it falls into the Forth, at the village of Cambus, presents a succession of delightful scenery. After running a course of more than 26 miles, it mingles its pure and limpid waters with the Forth, not more than 6 miles in a straight line from its source. See DEVON (THE). In the lower part of the county is another river called the South Devon, and sometimes the Black Devon, from the gloomy density of its waters. This stream rises in the hills of Saline, in the county of Fife, and flowing westward, in a direction nearly parallel to the Devon, falls into the Forth between Alloa and Clackmannan. There is a small stream which runs into the Devon, called Gloomingside burn, in which no trouts have ever been discovered, although it has fine streams and pools. Live trouts have been put into it; but it does not appear that they were capable of living there.

There is rather a deficiency of wood in the county. The ancient forest of Clackmannan has long since disappeared. About seventy years ago, attempts to cover the hills to a considerable height were made, which, in time, may probably succeed, and prove a great ornament to the country; but, on account of its elevated situation, the progress of vegetation is here remarkably slow.

The low country of Clackmannanshire abounds with coal in every part; freestone and whinstone are also abundant. In the Ochils have been wrought at various times valuable ores of silver, lead, copper, cobalt, ironstone, and antimony. Many rich specimens of septaria have also been found. Coal is very extensively wrought. Pebbles, agates, and a few topazes, are sometimes discovered amongst the rubbish which is washed from the hills.

The climate of Clackmannanshire is various. Snow seldom lies on the low grounds of Logie, or in the vale of Devon; although the case is very different upon the hills. There is a remarkable spot in the Ochils, above the house of Alva, so much shaded that snow sometimes lies on it until the month of June. The rain that falls is seldom copious, and, on account of the gravelly bottom in the parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar, does little hurt. The climate of the high lands is considerably colder and wetter than that of the valleys; and the moisture is likewise more severely felt, as the bottom is a retentive till. In the parishes of Alloa and Clackmannan, the climate is pleasant and dry as well as warm.

Every modern improvement in agriculture has been adopted here; and the high state of cultivation over the whole face of the country is a proof of the skill and industry of the farmers. Peas are much cultivated, and are generally planted in drills; sometimes they are sown broadcast, with a mixture of pease. In this district and its neighbourhood are a considerable number of small feus held in perpetuity. About the time of the reformation from popery, it became, in many parts of the country, a sort of fashion for great proprietors to grant feus of considerable portions of their estates. Some proprietors did this to conciliate the attachment of their vassals; others, from generosity, were willing to deprive their successors of the power to expel from around them the faithful adherents to the fortunes of their family; while a third class were tempted by a considerable pecuniary payment which the vassals had found means to accumulate. The

family of Argyle, in particular, possessed property in this neighbourhood, and made perpetual grants to their vassals in the manner alluded to. One feu in the parish of Dollar, extending to no less than 200 Scottish acres, is held under this condition, that the feuar or tenant shall be bound to slaughter all the cattle that may be wanted for the use of the family of Argyle in their residence of Castle-Campbell. About the end of the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century, Lord Colvil, then proprietor of the estate of Tillicoultry, divided about four-fifths of the arable land into 40 feus, each of which contained, on an average, about 30 Scotch acres. Most of these tenures were converted into feus in the year 1605. What was called the Mains of Dollar was divided into 8 oxengates, each of which contained from 30 to 45 Scotch acres. In the carse, the farms are not large, containing only about 80 or 100 acres each.

The towns of Clackmannanshire are Clackmannan, Alloa, Tillicoultry, and Dollar. The chief villages are Newtonshaw, Sauchie, Kennet, Tullibody, Hotton-Square, Coalyland, Cambus, Coalsnaughton, Devonside, Menstrie, Craigmill, and Abbey. The principal mansions are Alloa Park, the Earl of Mar; Shaw Park, the Earl of Mansfield; Tullibody House, Lord Abercromby; Kennet House; Tillicoultry House; Harvieston; and Dollarfield. The principal feudal remains are Clackmannan tower, Alloa tower, and Castle-Campbell. The chief muniments of trade are collieries, iron-works, tileries, distilleries, breweries, and woollen factories.

Clackmannanshire contains only the four parishes of Clackmannan, Alloa, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, part of the parish of Logie, and perhaps also part of the parish of Stirling. See ABBEY. Two of these six parishes are in the presbytery of Dunblane, four in the presbytery of Stirling, and all in the synod of Perth and Stirling. There are in Clackmannanshire seven Free churches, four United Presbyterian churches, two Independent chapels, and one Episcopalian chapel. In 1837, there were in the county 4 parochial schools, attended by 187 scholars, 15 non-parochial schools, attended by 905 scholars, and 16 other schools, the attendance at which was not reported.

The Stirling and Dunfermline railway passes right through the county, and the Scottish Central railway impinges on its northern border. The other means of communication by roads and by the frith of Forth are abundant. See ALLOA. All the law courts are held at Alloa,—the sheriff county court every Wednesday during session, the sheriff small debt court every ordinary court day, the commissary court as required during session, and the quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and last Tuesday of October. The jail of Stirling is also the jail of Clackmannanshire. The prison assessment in this county is 2½d., the rogue-money 2d., and the police assessment 1½d. per pound on the real rent. The valued rent in 1674, was £26,482 Scots; the annual value of real property as assessed in 1843, was £51,522; and the real rent of heritable property as valued in 1850, was £48,714 16s. Clackmannanshire unites with Kinross-shire in sending one member to parliament; but for this purpose, by provision of the Reform bill, it comprises also the Stirlingshire parish of Alva, the Perthshire portion of the parish of Logie, and the detached district of Perthshire, comprehending the parishes of Tulliallan and Culross. Parliamentary constituency in 1853, 1,149. Population in 1801, 10,858; in 1811, 12,010; in 1821, 13,263; in 1831, 14,729; in 1841, 19,155; in 1861, 33,543. Inhabited houses in 1861, 2,996; uninhabited, 143;

building, 22. In 1849 the number of criminal offenders was 80; the number of persons on the poor roll was 673; and the amount of money raised for the poor was £2,809 10s. 5d.

CLADISH, an inn on the banks of Loch-Awe, 7 miles from Inverary, Argyshire.

CLAIR INCH, a small island on the south side of Inch-Cailleach, in the Stirlingshire part of Loch-lomond.

CLAIRTOWN (St.). See SINCLAIRTOWN.

CLANYARD. See KIRKMAIDEN.

CLAONAIG. See SADDLE.

CLAONARY, a village in the parish of Inverary, Argyshire.

CLAREBRAND, a village in the parish of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population in 1851, 54.

CLARENCEFIELD, a village with a post-office in the parish of Ruthwell, Dumfries-shire. Population, 86.

CLARKSTON, a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Eaglesham, near the left bank of the White Cart, 4 miles north of Eaglesham. Population, 180.

CLARKSTON, or CLERKSTON, a thriving village in the vicinity of Airdrie, parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire. Here is a chapel of ease, to which formerly was attached a quoad sacra parochial territory, comprising the villages of Arden and Ballochney, and containing a population of 4,526.

CLASHBENNIE. See ERROL.

CLASHCARNOCH, a small harbour on the north coast of the parish of Durness, 3 miles east of Cape Wrath, Sutherlandshire. It has a slip for boats, and is a point of communication with the neighbouring lighthouse, but lies much exposed to the north.

CLASHMORE, a hamlet with a post-office in the parish of Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire. It is the nearest point to the Mickle ferry, which, before the existence of Bonar bridge, was the only practicable mode of reaching Sutherland and Caithness from the south. The mail-coach here leaves the Skibo road for Dornoch. There is a good inn here. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday after the first Wednesday of May.

CLASHNESSIE, a bay and a village in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. The bay indents the north coast of the parish; and the village stands at the head of the bay, 5½ miles north-west of Lochinver. Population, 194.

CLATCHARD CRAG. See ABDIE.

CLATHEY, a village nearly in the centre of the parish of Gask, Perthshire. Population, 120.

CLATT, a parish, containing a village of its own name, in the western extremity of the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Old Rayne; and it is bounded by the parishes of Kinnethmont, Leslie, Tullynessle, Auchindoir, and Rhynie. Its length eastward is about 4 miles; and its breadth is from 2 to 3 miles. The north-west boundary is traced by the Bogie; and most of the interior is drained eastward by the head-streams of the Gadie. Part of the Suie and Coreen range of hills occupies the southern border; some rising-grounds occur in the north-west; and all the rest of the surface is a plain lying at an elevation of about 600 feet above sea-level. About 1,800 acres are undivided common; about 250 are in pasture; about 200 are under wood; and most of the remainder, amounting to about 2,800, are regularly or occasionally in tillage. The only landowners are Gordon of Knockespoth, who has a mansion in the parish, and Sir A. Leith Hay of Rannes. Granite abounds, but only

one quarry is worked. Real rental in 1854, £3,015. The military road from Edinburgh to Huntly traverses the parish. The village of Clatt stands 10 miles south of Huntly. It was made a burgh of barony in 1501 by James IV., and had once a market-cross and a weekly market, but is now little better than a hamlet, with two annual fairs on the 3d Tuesday of May, and the 3d Wednesday of November. Population of the village in 1842, about 90. Population of the parish in 1831, 535; in 1861, 511. Houses, 86. Assessed property in 1860, £3,333.—This parish—formerly a rectory, and a prebend belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen—is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £134 16s. 6d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50. See HARDGATE.

CLATTO. See KETTLE and ANDREWS (St.).

CLAUCHAN. See CLACHAN.

CLAVA. See CROY.

CLAVEN HILLS. See DUNDONALD.

CLAVERHOUSE. See MAINS and STRATH-MARTINE.

CLAYBARNES, a village in the parish of Newtown, Edinburghshire. Population, 187.

CLAYHOLE, a village in the parish of Leswalt, Wigtonshire, separated from the town of Stranraer only by an ideal line, and included within that town's parliamentary boundary. Population in 1851, 462.

CLAYHOUSE, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire.

CLAYSHANK. See STONYKIRK.

CLEARBURN, a quondam village in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire, once famous for its breweries, but now quite extinct.

CLEGHORN. See LANARK.

CLEISH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Blairadam, the post-office village of Cleish, and two other villages, in Kinross-shire. It is bounded on the north by Fossaway and Kinross parishes; on the east by the parishes of Portnoak and Ballingray; on the south by the parishes of Beath and Dunfermline; and on the west by the parish of Saline. It is of an oblong form, stretching nearly due west from the low heights on the east which divide Kinross-shire from Fifeshire; and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by about 1 in average breadth; and contains about $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. A range of green but moorish hills, bearing the name of the parish, and of considerable elevation, divide it from Dunfermline. Dumglow, the highest, is 1,215 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect; and three others, called the Ingans, are respectively, 1,060, 1,048, and 1,030. The higher lands are in pasturage; and the lower, though of only middle-rate soil, and from 380 to 500 feet above the level of the sea, are in tillage. Springs and rills are abundant and good, pouring their grateful treasures past the door of nearly every dwelling. Four lakes, the largest about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, enrich the hill-country with a store of perches, pikes, and eels, and with a few trouts. The Gairney carries the waters of these lakes to Loch Leven. It flows along the northern boundary of the parish for about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, separating it from Fossaway and Kinross. Excellent freestone exists in great plenty, and affords material for the best houses and bridges in Kinross-shire and its coterminous districts. Limestone is quarried at Scarhill. Whinstone suitable for dykes and roads is abundant. Coal was formerly wrought to a considerable extent on the estate of Blairadam; but for many years past has been neglected. On the top of Dumglow, and of other hills, are traces of ancient forts or camps, which are sup-

posed to have been part of a chain of posts for defending the Roman conquests; and near these fortifications have been found several urns containing human bones and pieces of charcoal. A short distance from the parish-church stood a rock called 'The Lecture stane,' which was used, in the days of popery, as a support for the coffin during the reading of the burial-service at funerals. At the east end of the parish, a stone, inserted in a bridge, bears an inscription indicating the road beneath it to have been that by which Queen Mary fled from Lochleven castle. Formerly, on what is now the farmstead of Gairney-bridge, stood the school-house in which Michael Bruce, the Kirke White of Scotland, taught a school; and within a few yards of the same spot stood the public-house in which the fathers of the Secession held their first meeting. The parish has railway stations at Blairadam and Cleish-Road. There are thirteen estates; but the chief are Cleish and Blairadam. See BLAIRADAM. Population in 1831, 681; in 1861, 649. Houses, 134. Assessed property in 1865, £6,857.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife. Patron, Young of Cleish. Stipend, £156 16s. 4d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55. The church was built in 1832, and is remarkably neat, and in a beautiful situation, embosomed in plantations at the base of the southern hills, and looking down over sylvan slopes upon the vale of Kinross. There are two private schools.

CLELAND. See BOTHWELL.

CLERKINGTON. See HADDINGTON.

CLERKSTON. See CLARKSTON.

CLERMISTON. See CORSTORPHINE.

CLETT (THE). See THURSO.

CLEUGH (THE). See SOERN.

CLEUGHBRAE, a hamlet in the parish of Mousewald, Dumfries-shire.

CLIFF LOCH. See UNST.

CLIFF SOUND. See SHETLAND.

CLIFTON, a village near Tyndrum, in the parish of Killin, Perthshire. There is a lead mine, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, on the top of a hill in its vicinity; and in 1839, after this had been for some time worked, for some time abandoned, and again resumed, there were employed in it upwards of 100 men under the direction of a few German miners. Population, 159.

CLIFTON, a quondam village, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Morebattle in Roxburghshire; 10 miles south-east of Kelso. Clifton hill is a beautiful eminence on the east side of the Beaumont.

CLIFTON HALL, an estate in the parish of Kirkliston, and on the western border of Edinburghshire, 2 miles west of Ratho. The Union canal passes through it. A mammoth's tusk and a good many old coins have been dug up in it. Here also is the hamlet of Clifton with about 40 inhabitants.

CLINT HILL. See BERWICKSHIRE.

CLINTWOOD. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

CLISHEIM, a mountain in the northern division of the isle of Harris, the loftiest in the Outer Hebrides. Dr. Macculloch calls it Clisseval, and estimates its height at 2,700 feet, which is certainly too low, if his estimate of the altitude of Langa, in its neighbourhood, at 2,407 feet, be correct; for Clisheim is, apparently at least, 800 feet higher. Mr. Macgillivray, in the second volume of the Highland Society's Prize Essays, has finely described the view from this mountain.

CLOCHNABANE. See CLACHNABANE.

CLOCHODRICK STONE. See KILBARCHAN.

CLOCH POINT, a small promontory in the parish of Innerkip, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Kemneth Point, Renfrewshire. The frith of Clyde suddenly

assumes here a southerly direction. The jurisdiction of the Glasgow water bailie terminates here. A regular ferry is maintained between this point and the village of Dunoon. A lighthouse was built here in 1797, and is one of the most important beacons on the Clyde. It is a circular tower rising to the height of 76 feet above the water, and displaying a white fixed light. The view from Cloch point is very brilliant, embracing a great range of the frith, together with the Cowal mountains, Dunoon, and the wooded peninsula of Roseneath.

CLOCKSBRIGGS, a station on the Arbroath and Forfar railway, between Auldbar and Forfar.

CLOFFIN BURN. See **MOFFAT**.

CLOLA. See **DEER**.

CLONCAIRN CASTLE. See **KIRKMICHAEL**.

CLOSEBURN, a parish, containing a post-office village of the same name, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It is bounded on the north by Lanarkshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Kirkmahoe, Keir, and Morton. Its length southward is 10 miles, and its greatest breadth is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Nith runs on the south-western boundary; the Cample on most of the western boundary, and the Ae on part of the eastern boundary; and a number of indigenous streams run severally to these rivers. The surface near the Nith is low valley-ground, with a fine rich loamy soil; farther up, it is higher, yet but slightly diversified, and has a light dry soil; and farther still it expands drearily in a great tract of moorland, partly reclaimed and partly irreclaimable, until it terminates among the mountain-masses of the Southern Highlands, at the watershed between Nithsdale and Clydesdale. The highest summit is **QUEENSBERRY**: which see. In 1834 there were 5,683 acres in tillage, 1,500 under wood, and 23,006 in pasture,—4,428 of which were arable. The grandest architectural feature in the parish is the baronial mansion, Closeburn-Hall, a large splendid Grecian edifice, figuring beautifully in the landscape. The most remarkable of the indigenous streams—one noted for its romantic features—is the Crichup. This rises in a moss near the northern extremity of the parish. Not far from its source, it forms a very beautiful cascade, called 'the Grey Mare's tail,' by falling over a precipice of about 80 or 90 feet in height, and almost perpendicular. About half-a-mile below this, the water has, in the course of ages, hollowed out to itself a strait passage through a mass of red freestone, forming a peculiarly romantic linn. This linn, from top to bottom, is upwards of 100 feet; and though 20 deep, it is yet so strait at the foot, that one might easily leap across it, were it not for the tremendous prospect below, and the noise of the water running its dark course, and by its deep murmurings affrighting the imagination. "Inaccessible in a great measure to real beings," says the Old Statistical Account, "this linn was considered as the habitation of imaginary ones; and at the entrance into it, there was a curious cell or cave, called the Elf's kirk, where according to the superstition of the times, the imaginary inhabitants of the linn were supposed to hold their meetings. This cave proving a good free-stone quarry, has lately been demolished, for the purpose of building houses, and from being the abode of elves, has been converted into habitations for men. In the times of persecution, the religious flying from their persecutors, found an excellent hiding-place in Crichup linn; and there is a seat in form of a chair, cut out by nature in the rock, which having been the retreat of a shoemaker in those times, has ever since borne the name of 'the Sutor's seat.' Nothing can be more striking than the appearance of this linn

from its bottom. The darkness of the place, upon which the sun never shines,—the ragged rocks, rising over one's head, and seeming to meet at the top, with here and there a blasted tree, bursting from the crevices,—the rumbling of the water falling from rock to rock, and forming deep pools,—together with some degree of danger to the spectator, whilst he surveys the striking objects that present themselves to his view,—all naturally tend to work upon the imagination. Hence many fabulous stories are told, and perhaps were once believed, concerning this curious linn." Sir Walter Scott has taken this place for the prototype of the haunts of Balfour of Burly while under hiding. Sandstone and limestone are extensively worked. The sandstone is laminated, and serves for paving and slating. The lineworks were begun by Sir James Kirkpatrick in 1772, and prosecuted with vigour by the present proprietors, and have proved most beneficial to the district, although the nearest coal-pits are at Sanquhar, 14 miles distant, and the coal generally used is brought a distance of 30 miles. Four kilns are in operation; and the average yearly turn-out from them is about 320,000 bushels. The total yearly value of the whole produce of the parish, agricultural and mineral, was estimated in 1834 at £40,300. The castle of Closeburn, formerly belonging to the family of Kirkpatrick, but which passed from them in 1783, when the estate was purchased by Mr. Menteath, is an ancient building, surrounded by a fosse which formerly communicated with a small lake now drained. This very ancient fortalice is a square tower about 50 feet high, consisting of a ground floor, and three series of vaulted apartments. It is still inhabited. Grose has given a drawing of it. Near this castle is a mineral well which has been of service in scrofulous cases. It is impregnated with sulphur. Upon the farm of Kirkpatrick were the remains of an old chapel and burying-ground. There is also near the village of Closeburn a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. The road from Glasgow to Dumfries and the Glasgow and South-western railway traverse the lower part of the parish; and the latter has a station in it. The village of Closeburn stands on the Glasgow and Dumfries road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Thornhill. Population of the village in 1851, 123. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,680; in 1861, 1,651. Houses, 255. Assessed property in 1860, £12,881.

This parish, with which that of Dalgarno was incorporated in 1697, is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Douglas Baird of Closeburn. Stipend, £234 19s. 3d.; glebe, £19. The principal school of the parish is one which, in honour of its founder, is called the school of Wallacehall. John Wallace, merchant in Glasgow, a native of Closeburn, in the year 1723, mortified £1,600 for the purpose of erecting this school. The presbytery of Penpont were appointed trustees for the management of the fund, judging of the qualifications of the teachers, and watching over the interests of the school. The only hereditary patron is Wallace of Kelly. But originally five patrons were appointed to nominate the rector of the school, viz., John Wallace of Elderslie, Thomas Wallace of Cairnhill, and Michael Wallace, merchant in Glasgow, three brothers, the minister of Closeburn, and the town-clerk of Glasgow, for the time being. In the election of a rector, it is recommended to the patrons to give a preference to one of the name of Wallace if equally qualified. Of the money mortified by Mr. Wallace, £200 was laid out in building a school-house and dwelling-house for the rector, and in purchasing 5 acres of ground con-

tiguous to the school, for the rector's use; £1,145 was laid out in purchasing lands at some distance; and the remainder was applied towards enclosing the land and enlarging the rector's house. The branches of education which the deed of mortification requires to be taught at this school are, English, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin and Greek. But besides these, mathematics, French, German, and Italian are taught. The rector is likewise obliged to pay £5 a-year to a person named by the minister, to teach English in a remote part of the parish. These schools are free to the children of parishioners. There are also four private schools. The parish church was built in 1741, and repaired about 1832, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £111 7s. 7d.

CLOUDEN (THE). See CLUDEN (THE).

CLOUP-VOE. See YELL.

CLOVA, an ancient parish, now annexed to the parish of Cortachy in Forfarshire. The church was rebuilt in 1730, and is about 9 miles distant from the church of Cortachy. The inhabited part of Clova is about 4 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is little more than a mile. It is surrounded on three sides by the Binnchinn branch of the Grampian mountains, which are here of great height, and exhibit a scene of much beauty and grandeur, especially when contrasted with the delightful valley at their base. Loch Brandy is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, and abounds with pike and trout. On a little eminence near the church are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of a family of the name of Ogilvy. See CORTACHY.

CLOVEN CRAGS. See BEGLIE (WICKS OF).

CLOVENFORDS, or WHYTEANKLEE, a hamlet in the parish of Stow.

CLOVEN STONE. See MOY and DALAROSSIE.

CLOWBURN. See PETTINAIN.

CLUANADH. See CLUNIE (THE).

CLUANY (LOCH), a featureless sheet of water, about 6 miles long, lying across the boundary between Inverness-shire and Ross-shire, on the road from Invermoriston to Kyle-Rhee, about 25 miles from the former place, and 23 from the latter. There is a small inn here.

CLUDEN, a small village in the parish of Holywood, Dumfries-shire, 3 miles from Dumfries. There are large flour-mills here.

CLUDEN (THE), a small river of Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed by the confluence of the Cairn and the Glenisland about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Dunscore church; and it flows about 8 miles east-south-eastward, partly across Dunscore and Holywood, but chiefly along the boundary between Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire; and falls into the Nith at Lincluden Abbey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Dumfries. It figures in our pastoral poetry as "lonely Cluden's hermit stream;" but nevertheless has a soft and ornate character, connected far more with fields and woods and lawns than with sheep-walks. The Old Water of Cluden which falls into its right side $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Lincluden, and is a finely picturesque stream with a small romantic cascade, perhaps lives in the imagination of poets much more than the true Cluden. The latter is an excellent trouting-stream.

CLUNES, a station on the Highland railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Inverness.

CLUNIE, a parish, containing the post-office station of Forneth, in the district of Stormont, Perthshire. It is bounded by Kirkmichael, Blairgowrie, Kinloch, Lethendy, Caputh, and Dunkeld. Its length southward is 9 miles; and its breadth is

4 miles. The surface is very diversified, comprises part of the lower Grampians and a small part of Strathmore, ranges from about 1,800 to about 150 feet of altitude above sea-level, and comprehends between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of arable land, and upwards of 8,000 acres of entire area. The highest ground is Benachally, which is partly in Caputh. Hundreds of acres not long ago waste are now covered with thriving plantations of larch and pine. The soil of the arable grounds, though generally light and gravelly, yields very good crops, not only of oats and barley, but also of wheat. A romantic mass of trap, about 600 feet in height, is called the Craig of Clunie. A grand feature of the parish is Loch Clunie, which will be described in next article. The parish is drained by some considerable burns, as the Lorty, the Droothy, the Buckny, and the Lunan. The Lorty flows from the loch of Benachally; runs about 6 miles east-south-east through the hilly parts of the parishes of Clunie, Kinloch, and Blairgowrie; and falls into the Erich above the Caith, a curious fall of the river, a little above the village of Blairgowrie. The Droothy rises from the moss of Benachally, separates the barony of Laighwood from the forest of Clunie and the barony of Forneth, and after a rapid course of about three miles to the south-east, empties itself into the Lunan. The Buckny takes its rise from Loch-nachat, and falling to the south-east between the mountains of Benachally and Duchray, forms the Dow loch; thence, increased by the springs of the Dow loch, it thunders down a deep, narrow, rocky den, covered with wild wood, called the Den of Ryechip, and separating the parishes of Caputh and Clunie, enters the latter in the park of Laighwood, where it unites with the Lunan. The Lunan is by far the most considerable stream in the parish. Collected from different sources in the Grampians, a little to the north of Dunkeld, it proceeds eastward, and forms the lochs of Craiglash, of Lows, of Butterstone, of Clunie, and of Drumellie. From this last, it directs its course to the south-east, and passing by the Roman camp at Craighill in Caputh, it joins the Isla, at a point about 2 miles north-east of the junction of the Isla and the Tay. The course of the Lunan is about 12 miles, and somewhat resembles a bended bow. The trouts of the Lunan are excellent; in point of size, form, and flavour, they are much superior to those of the hill-brooks described above. This is doubtless owing to its waters being deeper, warmer, and better sheltered, and to its passing over rich, clayey, and marly bottoms. It is difficult, however, to angle upon the Lunan in many places, particularly above the loch of Clunie, on account of the natural wood overhanging the stream. The district is well-adapted to the researches of the botanist. There were formerly great natural forests, on tracts which are now moors. There are two mineral springs,—one at Milton of Clunie, and the other a little to the east of Bogmile,—valued for their antiscorbutic qualities. The minerals already known are quartz, whinstone, granite, freestone, and barytes. Limestone is found in one place, but the want of fuel prevents its being quarried. There is a vein of fine blue slate interspersed with large quantities of copper pyrites; and a deep peat-moss on the very summit of Benachally. There are vestiges of 5 religious houses, and of several military stations and fortified places, and a number of cairns and tumuli, which are said to mark the places where the Romans under Agricola and the Caledonians engaged, as described by Tacitus. Forneth, on the north-west side of the loch of Clunie, and 4 miles from Blairgowrie, and Gourdie, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile

south-east of Clunie castle, are elegant seats. The parish is traversed by the road from Blairgowrie to Logierait. Population in 1831, 944; in 1861, 534. Houses, 138. Assessed property in 1843, £7,785 17s. 9d.; in 1866, £7,695 6s. 11d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, and to which certain portions of Caputh parish were annexed, quoad sacra, in 1728, is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Duke of Athole and the Earl of Airlie. Stipend, £173 0s. 2d.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £12 fees. The parish church is a Gothic building with a handsome tower. It was erected in 1840, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of from 350 to 400: sum raised in 1865, £123 1s. 1½d. There is also a Free church school.

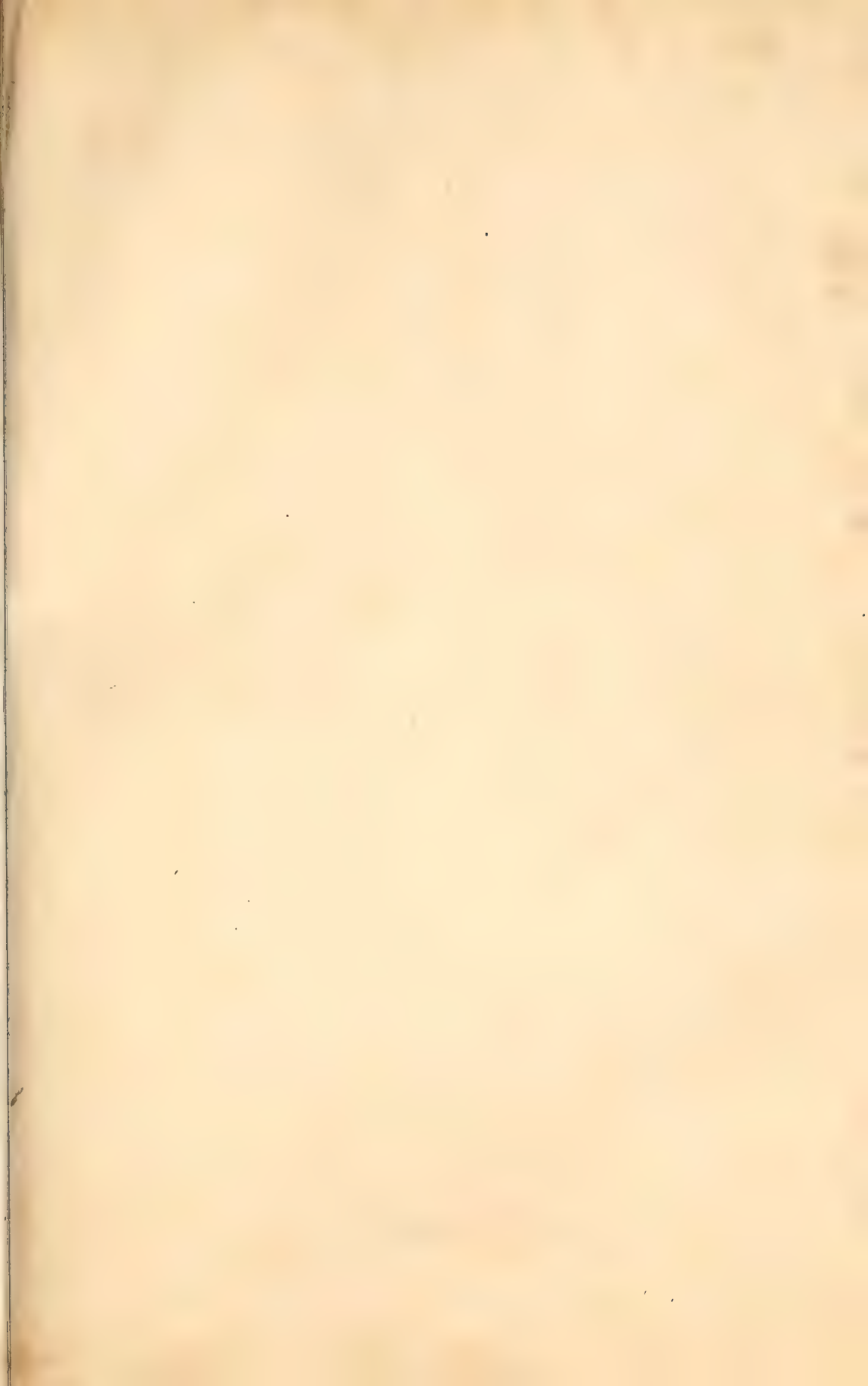
CLUNIE (Lochn), a lake in the above parish, about 4 miles south-east of a small loch on the northern side of Benachally, and 700 feet lower in elevation. It is 2½ miles in circumference, and 84 feet in depth. About 200 yards from its western shore is a beautiful little island on which is an old castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Airlie, built by George Brown, Bishop of Dunkeld, in the 16th century. The walls are 9 feet thick; and around the verge of this island are sprinkled a few old ash-trees and planes, which have withstood the storms of some hundred years, yet still continue to vegetate. These trees have something venerably grotesque in their appearance. The trunk of some of the planes separates and unites again; as do also some of the larger branches. The trees in some places diverge considerably from the land, leaning across the water, over which their aged arms embrace; and the roots of the planes are incorporated with those of the ashes, as if they were determined to stand and fall together. In the sultry heats of summer these trees throw a cool refreshing umbrage over the island. The island itself is a plain carpet of green, interspersed with a few flowering shrubs, where the fairies, in the times of superstition, were thought to hold their moonlight assemblies. In the loch there is plenty of pike, perch, trout, and eel. The eels caught here are of a considerable size. In bright sunny days, when they come out near the shore, and are distinctly seen at the bottom of the shallow water, they are sometimes struck with the eel-spear. The trouts grow from 4 lbs. to 12 lbs. weight, but are seldom taken except on the set line, or in the net. The perches are numerous, but generally small; they are caught in the usual manner with the rod. They take very well here in June, July, and August. The pike-fishing begins about the end of March. Pikes have been killed in this loch of from 12 to 24, or even 30 lbs. weight; but the ordinary size is from 2 lbs. to 6 lbs.

Clunie castle contends with one in Dumfriesshire for the honour of having given birth to the celebrated James Crichton, better known by the epithet of 'The Admirable,' who died in 1581. The island itself is mostly artificial, if not altogether so. It must have been formed with great labour, and in some very distant period, as there is neither record nor tradition with respect to its formation. In papers dated 360 years ago, it is termed 'The Island of the loch of Clunie.' The people in the neighbourhood affirm that it was once joined on the south-east side to the mainland; but this is not at all probable, as the land there lies at a very considerable distance, with deep water intervening. Its surface is a circular plain, of about half-an-acre, raised a few feet above the ordinary level of the loch, and surrounded with a strong barrier of stones thrown carelessly together, and sloping into deep water all

around, like the frustum of a cone. That this island has been formed principally by human art seems demonstrable from this, that the ground of which it is composed is evidently factitious; and in digging to the depth of 7 feet, near the centre of the island, nothing like a natural stratum of earth appeared. The foundation of the castle-wall is several feet below the surface of the water, and in all likelihood rests on piles of oak. On the western shore of the loch stands the old castle-hill,—a large green mound, partly natural and partly artificial, on the top of which are the ruins of a very old building. "Some aged persons still alive," says the Old Statistical Account, "remember to have seen a small aperture, now invisible, at the edge of one of the fragments of the ruins, where, if a stone was thrown in, it was heard for some time, as if rolling down a stair-case. From this it seems probable that were a section of the hill to be made, some curious discoveries might be the consequence. The castle-hill is of an elliptical form, extending in length from north to south about 190 yards at its base, and rising about 50 feet above the level of the loch. A green terrace surrounds the hill; and on the north side one terrace rises above another. The area of the summit approaches to an elliptical plain, a little inclined towards the east; of this plain, the longitudinal diameter, from north to south, is about 90 yards, and the transverse about 40. The old castle has stood on the south end of the summit, commanding a distinct view of the neighbourhood, so as not to have been easily taken by surprise. Some vestiges of it still remain; but neither its form nor dimensions can be traced with any degree of precision. The principal fortifications seem to have run along the land side, and the loch and the declivity of the hill appear to have defended it on the east, where it is probable there has been an easy communication with the island by means of boats; so that, in case of the castle being taken, the island might afford a refuge to the besieged. Concerning this piece of antiquity no written record can be found. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, it was a summer-palace or hunting-seat of Kenneth Macalpin, who conquered the Picts, and united the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms; and if we suppose this tradition to be well-founded, it is not unlikely that it was he who first formed the island in the loch, as a place of retreat in time of danger."

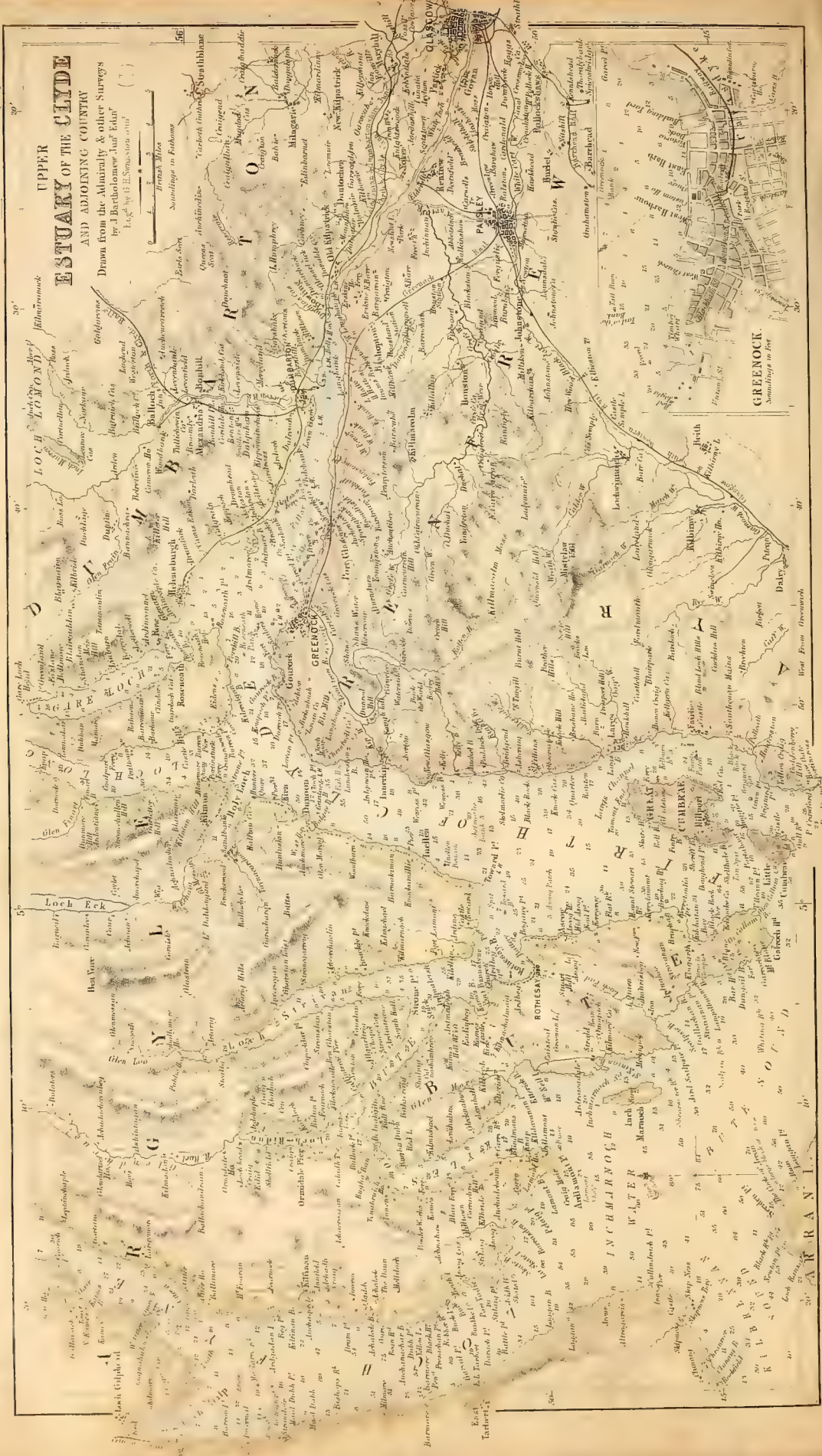
CLUNIE (The), or CLUANADH, a stream in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire. It rises in several head-streams in the mountains which separate Braemar from Perthshire, flows about 10 miles northward through Glen Clunie, and falls into the Dee near Castleton of Braemar. About 3 miles above its confluence with the Dee, it receives its chief tributary, Calater or Calader burn, flowing from Loch Calater.

CLUNY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Monymusk, Kenmay, Skene, Echt, Midmar, Kincardine O'Neil, and Tough. Its length eastward is about 10 miles; and its breadth is about 2 miles. The surface comprises about 7,000 acres,—of which four-fifths are under cultivation; and is intersected by the burn of Torr, flowing northward to the Don. The soil in general is warm and dry. The principal residences are Cluny castle, a large edifice founded in the 15th century by Sir Alexander Gordon, and Castle-Fraser, an edifice of the same date. There are five landowners; and the average rent of land is 13s. per acre. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Alford. Population in 1831, 959; in



UPPER ESTUARY OF THE CLIDE

AND ADJOINING COUNTRY
Drawn from the Admiralty & other Surveys
by J. Bartholomew, Junr Esqr
Litho by J. H. Stanger, Junr



1861, 1,254. Houses, 240. Assessed property in 1843, £4,425; in 1860, £5,691.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown, and Gordon of Cluny, and Fraser of Castle-Fraser, alternately. Stipend, £173 16s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £14 fees. The parish church is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. There is a Free church, with an attendance of above 200; and the yearly receipts of it in 1865 amounted to £99 7s. 0½d. There is a girls' school, supported by the Castle-Fraser family.

CLUNY, an estate in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire. It belongs to Cluny Macpherson, the chief of the Macphersons. Cluny castle, that gentleman's seat, is a massive two-storeyed, turreted, granite building, 8½ miles south-west of Pittmain; and the grounds around it contain extensive gardens, a large model farm, and several objects of historical interest. Ardverikie Lodge stands on the Cluny estate; and the royal family while rusticating there in the autumn of 1847, made a visit to Cluny castle. See ARDVERIKIE and LAGGAN.

CLUNY HILLS. See FORRES.

CLYDE (THE), a noble river traversing a large part of the western lowlands of Scotland. It is formed by many rills and torrents in a region of mountains. The reputed parent stream rises about five miles south-west of Elvanfoot, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea; but several of the head-waters have a much longer run, and descend from elevations at least twice as high. The streams are numerous, and come together from many directions. They are all rapid, noisy, and wildly frolicsome,—differing as much from the broad, calm, useful river at Glasgow as the most capering and crowing baby differs from the gravest sage. The district which cradles them is part of the great alpine region, sometimes called the Southern Highlands, comprising also the sources of the Tweed and the Annan; and it contains within the drainage of the Clyde, most of the Lowther mountains, and some of the summits or shoulders of Leadhills, Queensberry, and Hartfell. It consists principally of the lower members of what the old Wernerians called "transition rocks," and was formed at a geological epoch long prior to the sandstones, coal-beds, and iron bands of the middle Clyde. Its general surface is high, bare, rolling moorland, sliced into pieces by the courses of the streams,—bleak, tame, and hoydenish,—a weary wild of heath and churlishness,—with scarcely a dash of either the soft verdure of pastoral hills, or the stern grandeur of precipitous mountains; and it offers relief to the sickened eye only in some choice declivities which are clothed with flocks, or along some wide dells which are dressed out with culture. But this dreary country is now enlivened up the vale of the Clyde, and on to the head of Annandale, with the rattling traffic on the Caledonian railway; and in former times it was occasionally startled from its solitude by the hymn of the persecuted Covenanters,—and anciently by the war-cry of our savage forefathers, in their conflicts with the Romans,—and oftener by the roar of wild beasts ranging the Caledonian forest. All was at no very remote date waving with wood; and the tracts which at present know only "the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep," were then vocal with the boundings of hart and hind, and the loud tallyho of their ardent hunters.

The progress of the Clyde from the centre of the mountain district till the commencement of the open country, is very diversified, and presents many interesting features. Between Elvanfoot and Crawford, the river sweeps round the base of several pictur-

esque hills. Below Crawford it washes the skirt of a romantically situated Roman camp. Between Abington and Culter, it flows now beneath wooded banks, now among heathy uplands, and now through pleasant pastures and charming corn-lands. In the vicinity of Biggar, it traverses an outspread morass, in such curious position and elevation on the very edge of its basin, that in every high freshet it sends off an overflow down the head-streams of Biggar Water to the Tweed. From the morass to the vicinity of Libberton, it alternates between heathy uplands and luxuriant haughs; and thence to the influx of the Douglas Water, a little above the commencement of the famous falls, it bids farewell to the mountains and greywacke rocks, and meanders in many a fold over a rich, flat, meadowy country, superincumbent upon sandstone. But in this part of its course, it often does great mischief by tumbling abroad in desolating floods over wide expanses of holm; and in various places, it has left broad vestiges of disasters done at former periods by changes of its bed. Yet in spite of every evil of the past, and every menace for the future, it wears every where a smiling face, and is every where essentially benign.

"And, O how fair the rural scene!
For thou, O Clyde, hast ever been
Beneficent as strong;
Pleased in refreshing dews to steep
The little trembling flowers that peep
The shelving rocks among."

The greater portion of the course between Abington and the Douglas Water is a vast sweep round the eastern skirts of Tinto, so circuitous that a distance of about 20 miles, exclusive of sinuosities, is run between two points which are not farther asunder in a direct line than 7½ miles. That remarkable isolated mountain, therefore, gives a bird's-eye view of all this part of the vale of Clyde; and, at the same time, it commands a clear prospect both of the uplands around its head, and of the outspread expanses around Hamilton and Glasgow. A person on its top sees the infant river winding like a silver thread along the bottom of a narrow dell,—follows it down to a broad and splendid band of crystal, through a diversified country at his feet,—and traces it on till it becomes a glittering line of beauty, along a great valley of fields and woods and gardens. The summit of Tinto has an altitude of 2,312 feet above the level of the sea, and of 1,740 above the Clyde at Thankerton. It is a wondrous mixture of volcanic products—a museum of minerals—overcapping a huge mass of transition rocks. It probably bubbled into being in a series of red-hot upheavals, at an epoch when all what is now the low country of Lanarkshire was a muddy torrid sea. It became much frequented by our heathen ancestors, and perhaps blazed often with both their fires of idolatrous worship and their signal fires of war; for its name signifies "the hill of fire." And now it appears, on a clear day, from vantage-grounds about Glasgow and in other distant parts of the valley, like an isolated dome, which a very ordinary imagination can regard at one moment as a mausoleum of "the world before the flood," and at another as a magnificent natural watch-post over the great rich region which spreads away from its base.

The Clyde is about doubled in volume by the influx of Douglas Water; and it immediately prepares to leave the upheaved country which it has hitherto been traversing, to fling itself down the descents of its celebrated falls. Hard crystalline rocks suddenly cease to appear in its path; and horizontal sandstones, with some beds of shales, lying almost in the state in which they were deposited in the

early epochs of organic existence, form all its bed, and have allowed it to plough its way into a series of romantic gorges and stupendous leaps. Its flanks also are no longer either pastoral hills or meadowy plains, but bold or mural screens of sandstone rock, tufted with wood, intricate with character, and overlooked by outspread or undulating surfaces of the richest valley. The river all at once ceases to be a placid stream, and becomes a turbid, boisterous, frantic torrent, tumbling tumultuously down gloomy defiles, or vaulting headlong over perpendicular precipices—achieving altogether a descent of about 230 feet within the region of its falls, and laying open a magnificent section of the earth's crust for the study of geologists, and the admiration of all lovers of romantic scenery.

The first fall is Bonniton Linn, about 2½ miles above Lanark. It is a sheer leap of the whole river over a precipice of 30 feet; and has a projecting break in the middle of the breadth, which splits the descending mass of waters, and gives double power to their scenic effect. The fall becomes an abyss, the abyss a river-torrent, and the river-torrent a rock-excavator along a perpendicular chasm, of from 70 to 100 feet in depth. This awful chasm continues for about half a mile from Bonniton; and everywhere jams in the roaring river to twilight darkness and the limits of a mill-race; and consists of such mural right-up precipices, that one of the earliest graphic writers on Scottish scenery aptly characterised them as stupendous natural masonry. At the end of the chasm, amid a sublime theatre of overhanging cliffs, salient rocks, and densely-wooded surfaces, occurs the Corra Linn, the grandest of the falls. The river descends 84 feet, but is twice caught by ledges of rock, so that it makes three bounds, and becomes a vexed and weltering flood of foam. Its previous roar has now increased to thunder; its clouds of spray sometimes sparkle in all the hues of heaven; and its blendings of character with the crags and woods and witchery around it present a combination of sublimity and beauty which makes the imagination dizzy.

About a quarter of a mile below Corra Linn is a small but very romantic fall, of only a few feet in depth, called Dundaff Linn; and in its vicinity is a rock called Wallace's chair, which the hero of Scotland is said to have frequented as a hiding place. The banks of the river now assume a more soft and sloping character; and this they maintain over all the distance of about three or four miles which intervenes to the last fall, sometimes bosky and luscious with wood, and sometimes cultivated to the water's edge. But about a mile below Lanark they are cloven by the influx of the romantic stream of the Cartland Crags, descending through a tremendous gorge of about 400 feet in depth, with vertical cliffs and projecting crags of awful savageness, and pierced in one place with a famous cavern which figures in many a song and story as Wallace's Cave. About two miles from Lanark occurs the last fall, the Stonebyres Linn. The walls of the river-bed are once more all rock and precipice, garlanded with wood; the descent is a leap of about 80 feet, twice broken by shelvings of the precipice; the action of the falling flood is a compound of plunge and tumble, with circumstances of foaming uproar and deafening tumult; and the effect of the scene upon eye and fancy is very similar to that of the Corra Linn, but less confounding and more thrilling and ecstatic,—less replete with images of power, but fuller of magnificence and grace. And the heart of a wise observer, who has looked on all the falls, adores profoundly at the feet of the Creator, and feels that the impressions it has received from

this one spangle of the raiment with which he has clothed the earth, must glitter gloriously upon it for ever, and may serve well as a reminder of the unutterable and infinite things which exist in the beatific regions unknown to mortals.

"O! I have seen the Falls of Clyde,
And never can forget them;
For Memory, in her hours of pride,
'Midst gems of thought will set them,
With every living thing allied;—
I will not now regret them!

And I have stood by Bonniton.
And watched the sparkling current
Come, like a smiling wood-nymph, on—
And then a mighty torrent!
With power to rend the cliffs anon;
Had they not been before rent.

And I have gazed on Corra Linn,
Clyde's most majestic daughter;
And those eternal rainbows seen,
That arch the foaming water;
And I have owned that lovely Queen
And cheerful fealty brought her.

And I have wandered in the glen,
Where Stonebyres rolls so proudly;
And watched and mused, and watched again,
Where cliff and chasm, and cloud lie.
Listening, while Nature's denizen
Talks to the woods so loudly.

Yes! I have seen the Falls of Clyde,
And never can forget them;
For Memory, in her hours of pride,
'Midst gems of thought will set them,
With life's most lovely scenes allied:—
I will not now regret them!"

The tract from Stonebyres Linn, or from a mile above it, to the vicinity of Bothwell, a distance of about 16 miles, with an average breadth of nearly 6, is lusciously gardenesque,—augustly beautiful, and has been aptly designated the Orchard of Scotland. Along the banks of the river lie bands of haugh or meadow, very fertile in soil, and seldom higher than about 120 feet above the level of the stream; behind the haughs rise acclivities, of various height and steepness, but commonly with a stiff ascent to an altitude of about 250 feet, and generally carpeted with clay soil, and waving with luxuriant orchards; and behind these "banks and braes," along the upper skirts of the tract rise hills and tableaux of rolling outline and diversified character, to an occasional height of from 300 to 1,000 feet. The district is thus an oblong hollow, with graduated sides, and has sometimes been called the trough of Clyde; but it is superlily the reverse of "troughy" in its features and embellishments, and may vie in these with both the most intricate glens and the most finely wooded parks in the kingdom. Its surface is a profuse series of level and undulation and escarpment; and its garniture is a sumptuous compound of parks, corn-fields, orchards, coppices, and groves. A ride through it when the orchards are in blossom or in fruit gives all the delights, without any of the oppressions, of the palm-groves of the tropics. A view of it from any vantage-ground near the river has the richness, and even looks as if it had also the design, of a boundless landscape-garden. And a ramble into its recesses, in search of minute beauties, is rewarded by many a fairy nook and splashing cascade, particularly in the romantic, bosky, cavernous ravines which come laterally down through the sandstone hills to the Clyde, and are here called gills.

About 3½ miles from Stonebyres, adjacent to the handsome modern villa of Clydegrove, is the mouth of the pretty rivulet Nethan; and a short way up its vale, towards Lesmahago, on the brow of a great rock, stand the famous ruins of the once

strong castle of Craignethan. See NETHAN (THE), and CRAIGNETHAN. Two miles below the Nethan, on a charming peninsula of the Clyde, is the beautiful Tudor mansion of Milton; and two miles to the east of this, on a tableau above the orchard braes, and in the vicinity of some most romantic "gills," stands the village of Carluke. A little below Milton, on a high peninsula, commanding a long sweep of gorgeous scenery along the river, and contributing in its own architecture and policies very fine features to the landscape, is the massive, tower-flanked, modern edifice of Maudslie Castle. A little further on, enscened among orchards, is the village of Dalserf; and in its vicinity are the interesting objects of Brownlee, Milburn-House, and Garrison-Bridge. Between Dalserf and Hamilton, on the right bank of the river, occur the fine mansions of Cambusnethan and Dalziel, the former castellated, and both reciprocating brilliant beauty with the surrounding country.

But one of Clyde's affluents has been flowing parallel to it, and rivalling it in attractions, all the way from Maudslie Castle, at the average distance of about two miles to the left. This is the Avon: which see. The tract around its influx is a great expanse of luxuriant meadow, flanked upon the left by the town of Hamilton, and feathered all over by the woody decorations of the ducal demesne. The palace in the midst of this is a princely pile, with one of the grandest Corinthian porticos in the world, but unhappily stands too low to contribute any of its magnificence to the general landscape. The vale of the South Calder, which terminates on the opposite bank of the Clyde a little below the palace, invites a tourist to a charming ramble among groves and coppices, past the aristocratic seats of Wishaw Castle, Coltness, Murdieston, and Allanton. Bothwell Bridge, about a mile farther down the Clyde, and carrying over the old highway from Hamilton to Glasgow, is the scene of the disastrous rout inflicted on the army of the Covenanters in 1679 by the Duke of Monmouth. The neighbouring levels of hill and haugh continue the same as on the day of the battle, but all their characteristic features, and those of the bridge also, are completely changed. See BOTHWELL.

The river, below this point, is broad and majestic. The banks are lofty, finely contoured, and profusely wooded; and the flanking ground for upwards of a mile along the right is a promontorial tabular hill, whose south-east end near the bridge commands a most gorgeous view of the orchard districts of the Clyde, and whose other end at the village of Uddingstone commands a scarcely inferior though altogether different one of the country around Glasgow. On the verge of the tableau, overlooking the river, stand the magnificent ruins of Bothwell Castle, with its red walls and circular towers, which often changed proprietors in the eventful times of the Scottish wars; and on the opposite bank, crowning the verge of a perpendicular rock, and appearing almost to blend with the crags, are the picturesque ruins of Blantyre Priory. Smiling charms are given to the outspread landscape by the noble plantations on both sides of the river; and an interesting feature is derived from the Blantyre factories, half-hid in a snug retreat, with their industrious bustle and rushing machinery, like the hum of a bee hive in a garden.

The banks begin to decline below Uddingstone; and they soon expand into a broad level of luxuriant houghs and arable plains. The river scenery now looks flat and English, yet continues to be rich and merry, and has many appurtenances of power, which are all unknown on most of the great levels

of England. The flow of the stream is pleasant; the immediate banks are tidy and gay; the adjacent surfaces are undulating and well-dressed; some little affluents, especially the North Calder, the Rotten Calder, and the Kirk burn of Cambuslang, come down through small lateral vales in a rush of romance; a thousand seats of industry look up from nooks and knolls, with a dirtiness and drollery which resemble fun on the face of beauty; and a fine ridge of hill, about 600 feet high, with flowing summit and wooded skirts, extends along the left at the best possible distance for good scenic effect, and gives relief to the valley as a frame does to a picture. And in this pleasing style do the Clyde and its banks make their approach, and contribute their resources, to the second city of the empire.

A splendid view of this latter stretch of the valley, together with vast back-grounds, is obtained from Dechmont, the chief summit of the flanking ridge, in the parish of Cambuslang, about five miles from Glasgow. At your feet are the broad strath and the winding river, with a profusion of mansions, factories, and villages; a little to the left is the mighty metropolis of Scottish industry, with its spires, its cathedral, its picturesque masses of architecture, and its far-spreading suburbs, lying altogether like a massive brooch on the bosom of the valley; in front is a great champaign district, the broad depression between the Clyde and the Forth, undulating off to the horizon, or overhung in the distance by the Campsie Hills and the frontier Grampians; on the right extends the region of the orchards; from a vivid foreground about Bothwell and Hamilton, up all the superb valley, and all the tract of Lanark and the Falls, away to a flowing back-ground over Tinto and on to the Lowther mountains and the Pentland hills; and on the left wends away the sumptuous lower Clyde, with its stir of traffic and pomp of opulence, past Paisley and Renfrew, to the bold barrier of the Kilpatrick hills, overtopped by the dome of Benlomond and the peaks of the Breadalbane and the Cowal mountains. This is truly a series of grand views; and a similar one, with some abatements toward the right, but with fine additions over Renfrewshire and athwart Ayrshire away to Arran, is obtained nearer Glasgow, behind the old burgh of Rutherglen, from the top of Cathkin, another summit of the same ridge,

"From whose fair brow
The bursting prospect spreads around."

The verdant banks of the Clyde, along several sweeping curves in their approach to Glasgow, are open to the public, and serve as a charming promenade; and when they come abreast of the eastern suburbs, they expand into Glasgow Green, one of the finest public parks in the world. The Green has an area of 140 acres, is level and well-drained, and has a luxuriant sward. It derives much embellishment, in the upper part, from clumps and rows of old timber,—in the middle, from the lofty Nelson obelisk,—on part of the right side, from the regularity and terraced form of the nearest street,—at the foot, from the grand Grecian front of the County Buildings,—and along all the left side, from the majestic river and the picturesque diversity of the opposite bank. And on every fine day it is all astir with life and glee, and performs well its invigorating function as "the lungs of Glasgow." The march of the Clyde past the main body of the city, from the foot of the Green downward, is one of the most picturesque things of its kind in the empire. The buildings which confront it stand finely arranged in the terraced manner, with spacious carriage way,

between them and the banks. The flanking masses of architecture, composed of these terraces and of structures overtopping them, exhibit a rich mixture of styles, with a good proportion and effective grouping of spires, churches, and other public edifices. All the bridges are elegant; and the lowest, in particular, is such a model of beauty, that, had not the title been pre-occupied in another way, it might well have won for the designer of it the name of *Pontifex Maximus*, "bridge-maker-in-chief." And the shipping and wharves, from the last bridge onward, the forest of masts, the evolutions of steamboats, the movements of ship and wherry, the maze of crowds and vehicles, the smoke and roar and whirl of all the space between the terraces, form a compound of colours and objects which neither poet nor painter can adequately depict. The entire scene, from the Green downward, considerably resembles the course of the Liffey through Dublin,—to which that city owes more than one-half of all its boasted beauty; but the central or strictly urban part is shorter and less diversified, while the maritime part is incomparably richer. What a contrast to the state of things only 165 years ago, just before the construction of the first rude quay at the Broomielaw! The main body of the town then still stood about the old hill, around the Bell o' the Brae and the Drygate; sending off only a long tortuous tail down the High Street, towards the Clyde at Bridgegate. Much of the low tract near the river was broken, spouty meadow, more or less similar to the puddles which must have given rise to the name of Goosedubs. The upper part of the navigation was a labyrinth of pool and shallow, practicable only by flat-bottomed boats. And the only bridge was the original Stockwell one, 12 feet wide, rising with a rapid curvature from a hollow at the end of Bridgegate. See GLASGOW.

The deepening of the Clyde for navigation between Glasgow and the frith, is one of the grandest achievements ever done by human art, and has not been equalled on any other river in the world. The recent extension of the harbour, by such great excavations as to make ships float where factories stood, has justly seemed a mighty matter in the eyes of youths who have witnessed it, but in reality is only a small part of one magnificent work, reaching from the top of the Broomielaw to Dumbarton. Eighty years ago, at the mouth of the Kelvin, the Clyde had only a depth of 18 inches at low water, and 44 inches at high water; and over great stretches there and downward, it splashed abroad in shallow lagoons, interspersed with low islets and margined with morasses. The labours which worked it into its present condition, making it as uniform as a canal, and as navigable as a sea-loch—the dredgings, cuttings, straightenings, and stone-embankings of its bed, the raising and levelling of its banks, and the removal of all obstructions to a full sweep of the tide and a free descent of river-silt—were probably not inferior to those expended by the ancient Egyptians in building the world-famed pyramid of Cheops. And how immeasurably grander are they in their *morale*—not things of idle show, but all superlatively useful! They have done something, also, for the landscape,—at least quite as much as all the pyramids together have done for the flat green valley of the Nile; for though the immediate banks are too formal to look well in a picture, they are not more so than pyramidal outlines, and have superseded the hideous surfaces of the fens and shallows; and what grace and ever-shifting brilliance do all the banks derive from the constant transit of canvassed sea-craft, reeking steamers, and

tug-drawn ships, rich with the produce of all climes, or mantled over with human beings!

The Clyde, for upwards of a mile from the top of the Broomielaw, is practically a great dock, with vessels on both sides from two to four a-breast, but strikes the eye more pleasingly than any dock in Liverpool or London, on account of its picturesque intermixture of every class of craft. The banks over the next mile have on both sides a band of verdure open to the public, and often thronged by pedestrians; and are thickly set with yards and structures for the building and repairing of ships, and for the iron-work of steamers, and always make a grand display of vessels rising into form or preparing for the launch. Kelvin water now comes in on the right, but has bidden farewell to its gleesome glen, and steals away heart-broken from among the wheels of the great flour-mills at Partick. The tract around its mouth exhibits, on a mimic-scale, the same sort of wondrous change which has metamorphosed the Clyde at the Broomielaw, having passed from a state of low islet and sprawling strand to one of deep channel and firm ship-yard. Opposite to it, on the left bank of the Clyde, stands the lower part of the village of Govan, with a church-steeple which gives it a striking resemblance to Stratford-upon-Avon, the birth-place of Shakespeare. The remarkable height to which the freshets of the Clyde sometimes rose in the old period of half savage-husbandry, previous to the modifying of rainfall by land drainage, is incidentally shown by an extant record of the year 1454, which says, "Ther wes ane right gret speit in Clyde, the quilke brocht down haile housis, bernis and millis, and put all the town of Govane in ane flote, quhile thai sat on the housis."

The lands along both sides of the Clyde, for a number of miles below Govan, continue low and flat, and were evidently formed by deposits from the river within the human epoch. They are trim and tidy, and contain fine mansions and broad embellishments, but have no bold feature, and are rather languishingly pretty than really beautiful. But on the right, coming down at about a mile's distance from the banks of the Kelvin, and passing behind Partick diagonally, to the vicinity of the Clyde, is a picturesque sweep of soft low hill,—gay with decoration, gemmed with villas, and commanding rich prospects over the plains of Renfrewshire, down the valley of the Clyde, and through vistas west and north to the Highland mountains. And this hill is succeeded by a series of conical knolls and waving swells, which pleasingly relieve the alluvial flats along all the north. Three chief features on the opposite bank, within four miles from Govan, are the elegant mansions of Elderslie and Blythswood, and the ancient burgh of Renfrew. But how changed is all the ground around them since the time when Clyde rioted at will! An intricate maze of land and water has become a uniform plain, bisected by a single river-course; a quondam island called the King's Inch, and once graced with a royal castle and royal residence, is now a main part of Elderslie Park; broad channels which conveyed the Clyde through long curves, and had the old burgh on their immediate banks, have been obliterated; and large spongy patches of marsh and strand are now an expanse of emerald lawn, as smooth as a pavement, and embossed with wood.

A mile below Renfrew, along the skirts of Blythswood, comes in the tranquil Cart. A wooded little isle immediately within that affluent's debouchure, appearing like a clump of trees floating on the water, is a contradiction to the history of the surrounding tract, and has been tricked by popular waggery into a satire upon the Paisley lawyers.

It looks to be of modern formation; and the story told about it says that a vessel was stranded at the spot, and became the subject of a law-plea, and that before a decision could be obtained, silt and soil and a growth of shrubs had completely entombed the vessel, and made it a permanent monument of property destroyed by litigation. Three streams unite a short way above the isle, bringing thither the drainage of all the plains and most of the hills of Renfrewshire; and they effect their confluence amidst scenery of much sweetness and general amenity. A vista-view, sylvan and lovely, lies up their course from the Clyde to the hill of Paisley, which is covered with buildings and crowned by a cloud-piercing spire; and that hill in its turn commands a map-like view of the great straths of Clyde and Cart, set in a glorious frame of many-featured uplands. Hundreds of storied spots, rife with incident and legend, lie within this zone of vision,—some, such as Paisley Abbey, Knox, Ellerslie, Gleniffer, and Crookston, very near at hand, and all more or less known to many frequenters of the hill, who are scarcely more famous in their feats of the loom than for their love of flowers and song and traditional lore, and for the keen eye with which they study this gorgeous panorama. And here, as fervently as anywhere, may we exclaim, in the beautiful lines of Mary Howitt,—

"Oh! wild traditioned Scotland,
Thy briery burns and braes
Are full of pleasant memories
And tales of other days.
Thy story-haunted waters
In music rush along,
Thy mountain glens are tragedies,
Thy heathy hills are song!"

The low tracts on the left side of the Clyde, after the influx of the Cart, are diversified by flowing diluvial eminences, arable or wooded. At the distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, opposite to Old Kilpatrick, they put on the patrician decorations of Erskine Park, the seat of Lord Blantyre; and a little farther down, they begin to be flanked and superseded by the commencement of a large sweep of trap-rock hill, which is soon pierced by the tunnel of the Glasgow and Greenock railway, and lifts up superb vantage-grounds for viewing the combined scenery of the Clyde and the Leven. The tracts on the right bank have more character, and eventually attain great magnificence. Opposite Blythswood, the foreground is flat but fertile, the middle ground is a hanging plain, and the back ground is pastoral upland, part of the ridge of the Kilpatrick Hills, which extends diagonally from Strathblane, in the centre of Stirlingshire, to Dumbuck on the Clyde above Dumbarton. A mile or two down, the front is a mingled marking of factory and country, and the middle is a green, undulated, rolling brae, sinuously ploughed by a ravine, and merrily enlivened by the manufacturing industry of Duntocher. There is now Dalnotter Hill, narrowing the low ground near the river, and commanding a scene which serves as a fit vestibule to all the gallery glens of Loch-lomond and the sea-lochs; and at its west base stands the village of Old Kilpatrick, the alleged birth-place of the apostle of Ireland, partially hid among trees, but lifting its small, square, pinnacled tower modestly into view. A little lower down, the ridge of the Kilpatrick Hills begins to press close upon the river; and thence till it terminates in Dumbuck, it either descends in a rapid declivity almost to the water's edge, or makes a curving recess to admit a sweep of narrow luxuriant vale. It here immediately overlooks the policies of Erskine House, which expand and undulate along

the opposite bank, in a luscious mixture of lawn and grove; and it presents on its own sides, running up to the height of 1,200 feet above sea-level, a magnificent combination of scenic features,—at first villas and gardens and arable fields,—next smooth and grassy ascents,—next broken and diversified acclivities; here a scaur or crag or precipice, and there a feathery mass of coppice or plantation,—now the stern savageness of a Highland mountain, and then the luxuriant growth and flowing curves of Lowland knolls. Almost every swell upon its skirts lifts the eye over a long stretch of the Clyde, with its brilliant banks and its nautical stir; its middle acclivities, particularly behind Old Kilpatrick, command a prospect of all Renfrewshire, and of Strathclyde to Tinto; and various heights on its broad summits, give majestic views of the hill-locked upper frith, the tempest surfaces of the Cowal mountains, the alpine-girt Loch-lomond, and the intervening mazes of all wondrous things along the collusion of Lowlands and Highlands.

Here terminates the coal-country of the Clyde, which extends from the vicinity of Stonebyres to Bishopton on the south bank, and to the Kilpatrick Hills on the north. About a mile and a half below the village of Old Kilpatrick is Bowling Bay, with wharves, shipping, and the commencement of the Forth and Clyde canal. A furlong farther on are another quay, and the Bowling station of the Dumbarton railway. About a mile from Bowling Bay is the little promontory of Dunglass, with its wild rocks, its old castle ruins, its obelisk in memory of Henry Bell, and its reminiscences of might and moment in the times of the Romans, who used it as a military station, and made it the western terminus of their great wall across Scotland to the Forth. The river is now widening into an estuary; and the band of low ground between its right bank and the hills, from Bowling Bay downwards, has a luxuriant aspect, and is thickly set with villas and villages. Dumbuck stoops precipitously down, with stern, brown, and basaltic sides; and a range of trap crags extends away behind and above it, terminating the back parts of the Kilpatrick ridge, and exhibiting a confused resemblance to a lofty pedestalled colonnade. A broad depression now comes laterally down to the Clyde, along the flank of these hills, opening from its waters an impressive view of the Luss mountains and the dusky, massive shoulders of Benlomond. This depression is the bland and beautiful vale of the Leven, modernly studded with towns and printfields, but formerly all rural, and for ever embalmed among pastoral things in one of the sweetest odes ever penned. At the mouth of the vale, or rather the lip of the mouth, washed on two sides by the last sweep of the Leven, and rising sheer up on another from the Clyde, is Dumbarton Castle, a cleft cone, a mitred rock, an isolated, mural, biforked hill of naked whinstone, about a mile in circumference, and 560 feet high. The Clyde abreast of it, and westward, looks like a great lagoon, and has been said to resemble the sea of Galilee; but, though possessing none of the moral glory of that lake of miracles and favoured retreat of the Divine Redeemer, and unfit to be named in the same age with it for power upon all the holiest associations of the mind, it is far superior as a piece of mere scenery, has richer margins, grander foils, nobler back-grounds, and a myriad-fold busier stir of life, and may be accepted by any stranger as a fair type of the land and water scenery of all Scotland and its isles.

"The glorious Scottish fatherland
Where the gowan bright is growing,

Where the loch is softly flowing,
Where Benlomond's height is glowing,
Where the brave waves sweep the strand,
Our own, the Scotchloved fatherland!"

This lagoon extends about nine miles in the same general direction in which the river had run from Lanark, and widens from six furlongs to about four miles. Most of the floor of it is very shallow, and becomes either bare or shoaly at low water; and all this has been forming by deposits of silt, in the same manner as the tracts which are now dry alluvial land between Govan and Dumbuck, and has the same relation to the Clyde which deltas have to large rivers, such as the Nile, the Ganges, and the Mississippi, whose low flat territory is making continual encroachment on the sea. But marvellously little alluvium of the Clyde's lagoon, or indeed of any part of the frith, has yet risen permanently above the dominion of the tide; and the sea-boards generally rise from the water's edge, with a rock-bed of similar character to that about the region of the falls, and ascend in various gradients, but commonly with much boldness, to a high acclivity. A large proportion of the braes and mountains is hard trap, more or less basaltic; but a large proportion, also, is either conglomerate or old red sandstone or greywacke; and the two classes of rocks are so capriciously related to each other, or rather related in such different ways and with such striking alternations, as to produce one of the most grandly-featured landscapes in the world.

About a mile from Dumbarton is the site of the ancient castle of Cardross, the frequent residence and the death-place of King Robert Bruce. A mile or two farther on, surrounded by rich amenities of country, is the pretty little village of Cardross. Behind this, at the culminating point of the ridge which flanks all the north side of the lagoon, is a summit, which, on the one side, gives a bird's-eye view of the lagoon, and on the other commands superb prospects of the basins of Lochlomond and the Endrick. Two miles below Cardross, the low, broad-headed peninsula, called the Hill of Ardmore, brings down a bold invasion of forest upon the frith. Two miles or so farther on is the long, handsome, happy, little town of Helensburgh, spread out like an embroidered garment in the sun, and fringed at both ends with wood and villas. Nearly in front of it, but a little to the right, is the end of the noble peninsula of Roseneath, nearly two miles broad, sheeted over with beauty and grandeur, much adorned with a park and palace of the Duke of Argyle, and forming the west screen of the lagoon. Between Helensburgh and this enters the Gareloch, an oblong bay of eight miles in length, a direct continuation of the stretch of waters from Ardmore, perfectly pompous with groves and mansions, and sublimely overhung with variously charactered mountain summits. All this tract is a very favourite bathing retreat of the Glasgow citizens.

The south flank of the lagoon consists chiefly of a narrow band of low ground, and of a single range of steep, regular, heathy hill, and is therefore comparatively tame. But it sports upon its skirts many adornments of wood and cultivation; it exhibits in two places the broad, brilliant points of Port-Glasgow and Greenock; it is enlivened along its edge by the whirr and whistle of the railway traffic, and along much of its base by the rush and foam of the frith navigation; and it looks gaily out, from three-fourths or more of all its surface, upon the splendid scenery of the north flank, and of Roseneath and Gareloch, with peeps, in some places, at the upper heights on the farther screen of Lochlomond. The horizon north and north-west of it is

one of the grandest things in Scotland, and equals some of the most admired in Switzerland. The right hand part of this is a mountain summit line of several curves, all as flowing and regular as in diagrams of ideal beauty; and the left hand part is a great group of alpine crags, of most rugged outline, with freakish peaks and wild projections, huddled together like a chaos, yet chiselled and contoured like statuary, and popularly called, in wild waggery, the Duke of Argyle's Bowling Green. This sublime scene is especially impressive as seen from Greenock. Where else, indeed, can a picture be obtained with so mighty a back-ground, looming behind a centre of stirring sea, and a front of busy town? The quay of Greenock itself, also, with its Doric custom-house, its gay esplanade, its dance of life, and its splash and tumult of navigation, is powerfully picturesque; and all the connected thoroughfares are but too full of the intoxication of present things,—the sight-seeing and hilarity which have dismissed serious reflection to "a more convenient season." And a curious circumstance is, that the churlish MacCulloch, who could feel no pleasure in some of the grandest glens of the Highlands, was struck, "all of a heap," with the scenery of Greenock; while the bland Wordsworth, who commonly smiled and sang amidst all sorts of tolerable landscapes, became pensive and sad at sight of the giddy gaiety of Greenock's crowds.

A close array of handsome villas lines the shore for about a mile below Greenock. An outcropping hill rises slowly to the west of the town, and terminates in a precipitous crown, which commands a superb view of the frith from Dunglass to Dunoon. A graduated promontory goes out from this hill, and has on its point a small battery. A pretty curving bay commences a little further on, and is zoned by the blythesome village of Gourrock, and overlooked by true "step-stair" trap hills. The Point of Kem-poch—infamous in days of yore for tricks of Popish jugglery and devil-craft—terminates the bay; and an elegant continuation of Gourrock, under the name of Ashton, extends a good distance along the skirts of a bold sea-board, looking right across to the bleak masses of the Cowal mountains. We are now at the region of heath; for three-fourths or more of all the land within view downward are clothed in russet. But we are also at a very distinctive part of the frith, where it is making its rapid bend from a westerly to a due southerly direction, and whence its direct or main channel is only one of many stretches of its magnificent complexity of waters. A sketch of its scenery from this point downward, on any such scale as the one we have been following, would form a series of articles, and these not properly on the Clyde itself, but on the Clyde's islands and sea-lochs, the tracks of steam-boat tours, and the scenes around the watering villages. In tracing the Clyde from Ashton to the sea, therefore, we shall do little more than make a few general indications.

Just after rounding Roseneath, or at a point north-west of Gourrock, the frith sends away to the north the long, mountain-screened wild sea-arm of Loch Long; and this in its turn soon sends off to the north-west the deep grand bay of Loch Gail. Opposite Ashton, and separated from the mouth of Loch Long only by the russet mountain of Kilmun, is the sombre Highland bay of Holy Loch. Adjacent to the entrance of Loch Long, though on opposite sides of it, and in one case within Holy Loch, are the pleasant new villages of Strone and Kilcreggan, and the famous old village of Kilmun. The frith, for ten miles down from Roseneath, rarely exceeds three miles in width, and has a somewhat uniform char-

acter,—picturesquely hilly along the left, and dowdily mountainous along the right. Below Ashton, on the crown of a lofty eminence, stands the old tower of Leven; farther on, upon the tongue of a small headland, stands the pretty lighthouse of Cloch; and still farther on, upon the same shore, are the elegant mansions of Ardgowan and the beautiful ravine of Innerkip. Along the Cowal shore, for nearly two miles from the mouth of Holy Loch, extends a brilliant array of villas connected with the landing-place of Kilm and with the village of Dunoon. About six miles below Dunoon, round the Point of Toward, overlooked within by the splendid mansion and park of Toward Castle, is the commencement of the Kyles of Bute, the magnificent belt of marine waters which encircles half of Bute island, and sends off two romantic ramifications into the interior regions of the Cowal mountains. A little within its mouth, on the left side, is the beautiful bay of Rothesay, half embraced by the beautiful town, and environed with all sorts of beautiful things, for Bute is all round it, and all Bute is beautiful. See BUTE.

The stretch of the frith between Bute and Ayrshire has an average width of about five miles. The upper part of this is open, has pleasant shores, and terminates on the left at the picturesquely situated town of Largs,—famous for the defeat of Haco of Norway by Alexander III. of Scotland,—and the lower part is bisected by the two Cumbray islands,—the greater containing the pretty town of Millport, and the lesser remarkable for its lighthouse and its soaring terraced cliffs. The frith now suddenly expands into a gulf, averaging about 32 miles in width, and from 45 to 48 miles in length, merging at its farther end into identity with the Irish channel. Its west side is screened by the undulating surfaces of Kintyre, and terminating at the Mull, where the Irish Channel passes out to the Atlantic. A portion of the gulf's area, 26 miles long, and 12 broad, about 6 miles from Kintyre and $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Bute, is occupied by the mountainous island of Arran, with stupendous peaks and savage glens, wonders of geology, and marvels of tradition. See ARRAN. North from the north-west of Arran, and west from the middle of Bute, goes off the flauntingly long and picturesquely varied sheet of Loch Fyne, leading up to gigantic scenery, and to spots teeming with history, at Tarbert, Lochgilphead, and Inverary. All the east of the gulf is screened by the coast of Ayrshire, with its varied sea-board, its array of towns, and its many mementos of the Norsemen and Cruithne and Feudal Barons of the ancient times. The part of the gulf between Arran and Ayrshire measures about 14 miles across; and all this, as well as the entire expanse beyond, is overlooked by Ailsa Craig, a conical mass of columnar trap, similar to Dumbarton Castle, but uncloven, and about twice as high, rising from the bosom of the waters boldly and clearly, with all the force and twice the bulk of an Egyptian pyramid. See AILSA CRAIG.

How noble a rank, then, does the Clyde hold among the rivers of Scotland,—“the land of the mountain and the flood,” whose fame is as great for beauty of lakes and streams, as for grandeur of glens and hills! It is but the fourth, indeed, in volume of fresh water,—the third in length of course, —and inferior to many in Highland sublimity or in pastoral loveliness, and to some in soft witchery and wild romance; but it is far the first in utility and aggregate attraction,—and greatly superior to all in artificial improvement, in industrial enterprise, in commercial traffic, in steam-boat fame, in sea-loch ramification, and in the variety and blending and general effect of all styles of landscape, from

the tame to the savage, and from the simply pretty to the elaborately magnificent.

“Majestic Clutha! as a princess moving
From the pavilion of thy morning rest,
To where the Atlantic sits, with smile approving,
And folds his daughter to his ample breast.
Throned in the sunset, monarch of the west,
On thee he pours the treasures of his reign,
And wreaths Columbia's riches round thy crest.
The Indies love thy name; and the long train
Of myriad golden isles that gem the azure main.”

CLYDESDALE, or STRATHCLYDE, either the entire basin of the Clyde, or the immediate valley of the river, or the part of that valley within Lanarkshire. The first and the second of these senses of the word are ancient; and only the third is now in use. The topographical features of the valley have been sketched in the preceding article, and the agriculture and statistics of it will be noticed in the article on LANARKSHIRE. But two things for which it is famous—its orchards and its breed of horses—may be noticed here.

The orchards of Clydesdale lie mostly between the bottom of the lowest fall of the river, and the mouth of the South Calder; or perhaps, from the foot of the Mouse water to Bothwell Castle, a distance of 16 miles. At the upper end of this district, the bed of the river is about 200 feet above sea-level; at the lower end it does not exceed 50. This region is well-protected against the cold easterly *haars*, which are so injurious to vegetation; and hoar-frosts or mildews are seldom felt here. The orchards are chiefly of apple-trees, with a mixture of pears and plums. Cherries are more rarely cultivated, being so much subject to the depredations of birds. Few of the orchards are large: many of them are mere cottage-orchards. They were stated in the ‘Agricultural Report’ of 1793, to amount to 200 acres; and in that of 1806, to be upwards of 250 acres; while the total extent of orchards in the county exceeded 340 acres. At present they amount to 1,200 acres, including in this estimate the small gardens and cottage-orchards in and around Hamilton. The produce is very precarious, the fruit being frequently destroyed in the blossom by spring-frosts and caterpillars. In some years, such as 1818, the whole value of the orchards betwixt Lanark and Hamilton has amounted to upwards of £6,000. Even in the years 1801 and 1804, the value of the fruit from the different orchards exceeded £5,000 each year; but this was not so much owing to an increase of fruit from orchards lately planted—few of them having arrived at any perfection of fruit-bearing—as to a gradual rise in the price of fruit, and both those years being very productive ones. A remarkable instance is mentioned of the fruit produced on half-an-acre of ground, in the former year, bringing £150 to the dealer who carried it to market. The value of the fruit is not always in proportion to the number and size of the trees. Those who cultivate the ground around the trees, taking care not to injure the roots, and giving manure from time to time, have finer fruit, and a much greater quantity in proportion than those who do not. Much also depends on adapting the trees to the soil and exposure. Though the different kinds of apples, &c. are generally engrafted on the same kinds of stocks, each assumes the habits peculiar to the scion. Those who have been attentive in observing this, and choosing the kinds best adapted to their situation, have found their account in it. But it ought not to be understood that the choice of the stock is of no importance. Native crabs are the hardest, and prove the most durable trees. Codling stocks, and

those raised from the seeds of good fruit, generally produce also finer fruit; but the trees seem to be more subject to disease. The causes which produce the phenomena occurring in the orchard are so intricate and incomprehensible, that the most attentive and acute cultivator can neither avert the injuries and maladies to which the trees are liable, nor cure those that are diseased. There is, indeed, no general principle to direct the cultivator of the orchard; all must depend on a long course of topical experience, by which the kinds of fruit-trees which have been found to thrive and bear best in any particular spot may be known and selected.

The Clydesdale orchards are mostly planted on steep hanging-banks; on such they have been found to succeed better than on plains. The abrupt banks of the Clyde, especially on the north side, are ill-adapted for any other agricultural purpose, as the expense of labour and manure would hardly be repaid by the crop. On the other hand, the excellent exposure, and general sharpness of the soil, render these banks an object of importance in the eye of the cultivator of fruit. Most of the orchards are on cohesive soils, and on such the trees have been supposed to be surer bearers than on open sandy soils; yet there are instances of very productive orchards on friable and gravelly soils. The apple-tree in general succeeds on a pretty hard soil, provided the bottom be dry; but when the roots penetrate a subsoil holding stagnant water, or greatly charged with the oxide of iron, the tree fails. The pear-tree requires a soil of greater depth, and more soft and moist; and will thrive in a subsoil where the apple fails. It also yields fruit earlier, lives to a greater age, and arrives at a greater size and more towering height than the apple-tree. A single pear-tree has been known to yield 60 sleeks of fruit, at 50 lbs. per sleek;* and there is a Longueville pear-tree at Milton-Lockhart, said to be 300 years old. The plum-tree does not succeed in the very stiff cohesive soils; it requires a considerable depth of dry friable mould. Its district extends to about 3 miles on either side of Dalsersf. All the fruit-trees which have been engrafted are more delicate than those in a natural state, and require a more attentive culture. Plum-trees are generally planted round the verge of the orchard, and are profitable, not only for the fruit they bear, but from the shelter they afford the other trees. All fruit-trees require shelter, and do best when they are embosomed in woods.

"Considerable diversity of opinion," says the *Journal of Agriculture*, "prevails in Lanarkshire as to how far the fruit-trees should stand from each other; and errors have been run into both in planting too near and too sparse. In the Dalziel orchards, and some others, the rows of trees are 22 feet apart, and 11 feet distance in the rows. The trees in the orchard at West-Brownlee are closer. In the new orchard on the estate of Wishaw, the rows are at 30 feet distance, and the trees 15 feet from each other in the rows. On the Coltness estate the rows are 27 feet, and the trees 10½ feet from one another in the rows. Some, however, are sparser; and in some of the oldest orchards the trees are irregularly planted. In general, however, they are planted closer than is usually done in the English orchards. It is a common practice in the Clydesdale orchards to plant an early bearer alternately with other trees in the rows; and some plant gooseberry and currant bushes between the trees; while others raise only

potatoes, oats," &c. Upon the whole, though the produce of the orchard is precarious, when the original insignificance of the grounds on which fruit-trees succeed is considered, and the ready sale and high price which the manufacturing towns afford for fruit, an orchard planted with judgment and carefully cultivated is certainly a profitable possession. On the other hand, the depredations committed on the orchards have become more frequent and daring as the manufactures and population of the county have increased, and are a great discouragement to this species of cultivation, particularly that of small orchards, which cannot defray the expense of watching during the night. Besides the larger fruit, great quantities of gooseberries and currants are here cultivated, and, when well-managed, are said to pay very well. The gooseberry and currant trees are dug round annually, kept on a single stem, and dunged every second year. Many new varieties of small fruit have been introduced; and vast quantities are every year brought to market, in Glasgow, Paisley, Hamilton, and Lanark, to the value, it is supposed, of one-third of the large fruit. The principal orchards are in the possession of their respective proprietors. The Cambusnethan priory orchard extends to 26 acres, and generally fetches on an average £300 per annum. In some years, before the reduction in the prices of fruit, it has brought £1,000. Mauldslee castle orchard, extending to 8 acres, averages £150; in 1822 it brought £500; in 1838 only £38. One of the Brownlee orchards, of 12 acres, has sometimes yielded fruit to the value of £600, and in other years has brought only £10. The glebe of Dalziel has sometimes yielded £250. The importation of fruit from Ireland has tended greatly to reduce the prices of the Clydesdale fruit; but some proprietors have recently established cyder-presses, which may improve the prices. The total sum realized from the Clydesdale orchards in 1852 was £2,648. Orchard ground lets at from £6 to £10 per acre.

The superlative animal known all over the Lowlands of Scotland under the appellation of Clydesdale horse, is not of a pure breed, but is of a kind improved by crossing. This improvement, Mr. Wallace of Kelly says, can readily be traced to the importation of black mares from Flanders, which were much in fashion, and put to very frequent use in the coaches of the gentry of Scotland, soon after the use of such carriages became pretty general. There is little doubt of this having been extensively practised in Lanarkshire, and that breeding from black Flanders mares was paid great attention to in that district about 120 years ago. Mr. Wallace thinks that the breed of draught-horses in general, over the West of Scotland, has degenerated; and that the want of proper care, in respect of the qualities of the mares bred from, is the main cause of this. "Of late years," he says, "the breeding of draught-horses has greatly extended over the West of Scotland, including portions of the counties bordering on or in the Highlands, where very useful but small-sized mares have been bred from; and to this inferior crossing, may not only fairly be in part attributed the colour complained of, but that want of bone and strength, and of fine broad shape, which any accurate observer will but too generally discover at our horse-markets."

The Duke of Hamilton was created Marquis of Clydesdale in 1643. His eldest son bears the title of Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale.

CLYDESDALE JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway in Lanarkshire, connected at one end with the Glasgow and Greenock railway at Glasgow, at the other with the Wishaw and Coltness railway at

* A sleek of plums weighs 60 lbs.; and of apples, 40 lbs. The fruit boll contains 20 sleeks. The present average market price of Clydesdale fruit is 50s. per boll.

Motherwell, and sending off a branch or fork due south-east to Hamilton. The line of it from Glasgow to Rutherglen, a distance of 2 miles and 58 chains, is the quondam POLLOCK AND GOVAN RAILWAY: which see. A branch of 37 chains, a small part of it horizontal, and the rest with gradients varying from 1 in 100 to 1 in 240, unites this to the Glasgow and Greenock railway. The line of the Pollock and Govan has no bad curve, and for the most part varies in gradient from 1 in 230 to 1 in 880. The line from Rutherglen southward passes Rossethall and Cambuslang, reaches a place called Parkfarm, and there splits into the two forks toward respectively Hamilton and Motherwell. The Hamilton fork passes the Blantyre cotton works, and terminates in a very convenient station near the county buildings at Hamilton. From Rutherglen to Hamilton the distance is 8 miles 9 chains, with the following gradients,—1 mile 3 chains 25 links, horizontal; 4 miles 70 chains, rising 1 in 220; 26 chains 75 links, horizontal; 1 mile 53 chains 33 links, rising 1 in 220; and 15 chains 67 links horizontal. The smallest radius of a curve is one mile. Near the point of divergence there is a tunnel of 230 yards in length. The Motherwell fork, after leaving Park farm, crosses the Rotten Calder, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile farther on, the Clyde. Thence it runs through an open country, passes Uddingstone, crosses the North Calder, and joins the Wishaw and Coltness railway, at Motherwell; the total length from Parkfarm being 6 miles 49 chains. The gradients on this portion are—20 chains, rising 1 in 220; 7 chains, horizontal; 70 chains, falling 1 in 180; 63 chains, horizontal; 4 miles 19 chains 50 links, rising 1 in 132; 13 chains 70 links, horizontal; 15 chains 80 links, rising 1 in 132. With regard to the chief works, the course of the Rotten Calder is diverted, a tunnel of 110 yards is there cut through the rock, the Clyde is crossed by an arch of 54 yards, of an average height of 53 feet, and the North Calder is crossed by arches 90 yards long, and varying from 50 to 100 feet high. The total length of the main line and branches is 15 miles 15 chains.

The project of this railway was originally a project of the Caledonian Railway Company for an approach to the south side of Glasgow, but was abandoned by them with the view of reducing their capital, and was then adopted and carried out by other parties, and was afterwards, on a change of views, purchased by the Caledonian Company for the purpose of connecting their system, not only with the south side of Glasgow but with the Glasgow and Greenock and Glasgow and Barrhead railways. The terms upon which it was acquired were a guaranteed dividend of 6 per cent. on a capital of £450,000, with a further right for the proprietors to have their shares bought up by the Caledonian Company at a premium of 50 per cent. By new arrangements under an act of 1851, however, the guaranteed dividend was reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the right to demand the redemption of stock was relinquished, and the proprietors became entitled to £135,000 of Caledonian stock.

CLYNE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Brora, on the east side of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded on the south-east by the German ocean; and on other sides by the parishes of Loth, Kildonan, Farr, Rogart, and Golspie. Its length south-eastward is 24 miles; and its breadth varies from 4 to 8 miles. Its north-west district is part of the wild, bleak, lofty, central mountain range of the county. Its central district is a picturesque mixture of glen and mountain, wood and water, comprising in the lower end the meeting of Strathbeg

and Strathbrora, and the debouch of the latter upon the beautiful sheet of water called Loch Brora. The south-eastern district subsides into lowland, yet is very diversified and not a little attractive,—comprising the banks and hill-screens of Loch Brora, the interesting environs of the village of Brora, a considerable proportion of arable land, and at last a low sandy sea-beach with a belt of sand-hills, partly verdant, partly bent-covered, and a quarter of a mile broad. The total area amounts to about 65,000 acres,—not more than 1,400 of which are arable, most of the remainder being sheep-pasture. The sole landowner is the Duke of Sutherland. The inhabitants on the coast are mostly fishermen. There is plenty of excellent freestone and limestone, and coal was formerly wrought. There are several Pictish antiquities; in particular, a strongly fortified hill on the south side of Loch Brora, called Craigbar. Upon a rock in the Black-water of Strathbeg, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from the junction of that water with the Brora, stand the ruins of COLE'S CASTLE; which see. The road from Inverness to Wick goes along the coast, and a road goes up the interior. Population in 1831, 1,711; in 1851, 1,933. Houses, 410. Assessed property in 1843, £2,910 3s. 10d.; in 1860, £2,758.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £144 15s. 7d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £50; fees, £15. The parish church was built about the year 1770, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a Free church; the yearly receipts of which in 1865 amounted to £171 5s. There are three non-parochial schools,—one of them a girls' school at Brora, endowed by the Duke of Sutherland.

CLYTH-NESS, a small promontory in the parish of Latheron, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Noss Head, Caithness-shire. There is a small bay, which serves as a harbour, called the harbour of Clyth, on the south-west side of it. The castle of Easter Clyth, which was formerly of great strength, is situated upon a rock overhanging the sea near this point. It is commonly called Cruner Gunn's castle. Gunn was Coroner or Justiciary of Caithness, and was basely murdered, with several gentlemen of the same name, in the kirk of St. Teay near Castle-Sinclair, by Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1478. At the hamlet of Clyth is a neat little inn.

CNOC. See KNOCK.

COALSNAUGHTON, a thriving village, inhabited chiefly by colliers, in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire. Here is a school-house which was built and endowed by Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay. Population, 795.

COALSTON, an ancient seat of the family of Brown—now represented by the Marquis of Dalhousie—in the parish and shire of Haddington; about 2 miles south of Haddington. There is a curious incident connected with the family of Coalston. One of its ancestors married the daughter of his neighbour, the famous warlock of Gifford, described in *Marmion*; and as they were proceeding to the church, tradition says, the wizard-lord stopped the bridal procession beneath a pear-tree, and plucking one of the pears, gave it to his daughter, telling her that he had no dowry to give her, but that as long as she kept that gift, good fortune would never desert her nor her descendants. The pear is still preserved in a silver box.

COALTON, a village, once thriving and inhabited by colliers, but now in a state of decay, in the parish of Ceres, Fifehire.

COALTON (East and West), two mutually adjacent villages in the parish of Wemyss, 1 mile

north of West Wemyss, and 4 miles north-east of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. They are inhabited chiefly by colliers. Population in 1861, of East Coalton and of West Coalton, 408.

COALTON OF BURNTURK, a village $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Kettle, in Fifeshire.

COALYBURN, a station on the Dolphinton railway, 4 miles south-west of Leadburn junction.

COALYLAND, a coal-field and a collier village in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. Population of the village in 1851, 234. See ALLOA.

COATBRIDGE, a post-town in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It stands on the middle road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, on the Monkland canal, and contiguous to the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Airdrie, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Glasgow. It is situated between Gartsherrie and Dundyvan, in the very centre of the coal-fields and iron-works of Monkland, amid a region of railways, furnaces, din, and smoke. Property all around it has, in recent times, risen amazingly in value; and the town itself has suddenly swollen from the condition of a village to the character and appearance of a bustling suburb of a commercial city. It contains malleable iron-works, tube-works, foundries, and other manufactories; and it is the centre of a circle of only about a mile in diameter, within whose circumference stand the large iron-works of Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Dundyvan, Calder, and Langloan, with aggregately forty-three smelting furnaces. Its shops display as grand windows and as gaudy finery as those of any second-rate streets in either Glasgow or Edinburgh. It is the seat of a miscellaneous, energetic, and enormous retail and local trade; and perhaps owes a considerable breadth of peculiarity to the reckless, spendthrift habits of many of the miners. It has offices of the Royal, National, Clydesdale, and Union Banks, fourteen insurance offices, a police commission, a gas-light company, a mechanics' institution, a public library, religious and benevolent institutions, an academy, other public schools, a quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, an Evangelical Union chapel, an Episcopal chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. All these places of worship are of quite recent erection; and the yearly receipts of the Free church in 1865 amounted to £265 10s. 1d. Very abundant facilities of communication are enjoyed by means of the Monkland canal to Glasgow, by means of omnibuses to Airdrie, and especially by means of the Caledonian railway to places north, west, and south. Population in 1831, 741; in 1841, 1,599; in 1861, 10,501. Houses, 1,541. See MONKLAND (OLD).

COATDYKE, a thriving village in the Gartsherrie and Coatbridge district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 842.

COATS (EAST AND WEST), two of the connected villages of the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. They are inhabited principally by labourers and weavers. Population in 1851 of East Coats, 140; of West Coats, 146.

COBBLER (THE). See ARROCHAR.

COCHRANE. See PAISLEY.

COCHRANEMILL, a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Johnstone, Renfrewshire.

COCHRIDGE. See LETHENDY AND KINLOCH.

COCKBURNLAW, a mountain in the parish of Dunse, Berwickshire. It rises from a base of at least 6 miles in circumference, to a conical top, which is elevated about 912 feet above the level of the sea. It is encircled by the Whitadder on three sides. On the north side, a little below the middle of the hill, are the ruins of a very old building,

called Woden's or Edwin's hall, or Edinshall. It consists of two concentric circles; the diameter of the innermost being 40 feet, the thickness of the walls 7 feet, and the spaces between the walls 7 and 10 feet. The spaces have been arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16, and 20 feet. The stones are not cemented by any kind of mortar; they are chiefly whinstone, and made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. It is supposed to have been a building similar to Cole's castle, and Dun-Dornadilla, in the county of Sutherland. The rock composing this hill is, according to Mr. Milne, an extremely compact trap, consisting of felspar, quartz, and hornblende.

COCKBURNSPATH, a parish, containing a post-office village of the same name, on the coast of Berwickshire. It presents angles to the cardinal points of the compass; and is bounded on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east by the parish of Coldingham, and part of Oldhamstocks; on the south-west by Abbey St. Bathans parish; and on the north-west by the shire of Haddington. Its greatest length, from its eastern angle on Redheugh shore, to its western angle near the source of Eye water, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth, from its northern angle at Dunglass-bridge, to its southern angle at the point where Eye water ceases to bound it, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. At a former period, it was a small parish, but was afterwards—though at what particular date cannot be ascertained—incorporated with the parish of Auldambus. Cockburnspath consists of two sections; the one bleak and mountainous, and the other cultivated and comparatively low and level. The higher or southern section is a continuation of the elevated region of the Lammermoor hills, which, sweeping down upon the parish from the north-east, passes away to meet the sea, a little beyond its boundaries, in the bold promontory of St. Abb's. This elevated tract is, in general, soft in its features; the hills being almost all rounded and broad, and never rising higher than 500 or 600 feet. Between these hills, and onward toward the ocean, are various ravines or deep gullies, threaded with mountain-streams, and wearing in many places—from the mingling of rock and wood and mimic cascade—an aspect highly picturesque. The lower or northern section of the parish, is, for the most part, well-cultivated; and, intersected with the cleaving and sylvan-fringed streamlets from the south, rises slowly and wavingly toward the hills. The coast is uniformly, but especially toward the east, of a rocky, bold, precipitous character; and presents some striking scenes. A beautiful insulated cliff, bored through by the billows, and a towering and magnificent rock, presenting an outline closely similar to that of a cathedral or ancient tower, are fine foils to the general view; and the vast expanse of ocean beyond, the various forms of the bold headlands in the distance, and the dottings of the waters with vessels of every form and size leaving or entering the firth of Forth, present a general picture of no ordinary attraction. Of the several deep gullies of the parish the most remarkable, jointly for its picturesqueness and its other attractions, is Pease dean,—which has an average depth of 150 feet for about 2 miles of its length, with sides formed of stratified rocks, generally vertical and of a smooth surface. Over the stream which flows through it, called the Pease burn, is a remarkable bridge, reckoned a masterpiece of architecture, which carries the public road, high aloft in the air, onward from the north-east toward Berwick-on-Tweed. This bridge was built in 1786: it is 300 feet in length, 15 feet between the parapet walls, and 120 feet above the stream which

flows beneath; and it consists of four arches, two of which both rest their inner limbs upon a tall, slender pier, rising from the bottom of the deep ravine. The bridge is visited by many a tourist, and often examined with a curious eye,—the fame attaching to it, of its being one of the tallest bridges in Scotland. See PEASE.—The Cove, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dunglass-bridge at the north-eastern limit of the parish, is another object of unusual interest. This is a little bay surrounded by precipices upwards of 100 feet high, and looking out upon the cliff and cathedral-like rock and extended sea-view which constitute the chief attractions of the coast-scenery. At one part of this romantic bay, the coast is accessible only by a sloping tunnel, hewn out of the soft rock, passing under ground for the space of 60 or 70 yards, and merely wide enough to admit a horse and cart; and here, at the termination of this remarkable approach to the sea, a pier has been erected for the accommodation of fishing-boats.—At Redhough, somewhat less than a mile from the south-eastern angle of the parish, a spot called Siccar-point also possesses unusual attractions. Celebrated for geological phenomena—especially for the remarkable junction which it presents between the greywacke and the more modern rocks—it is, at the same time, rich in natural beauty. Scrambling down a lofty headland, which juts suddenly into the sea, or descending a winding footpath which has been erected for his accommodation down the slopes of the precipitous sea-bank, the tourist arrives at a cavern of considerable capaciousness as to both height and area, walks beneath a fretted roof of glittering and variform calcareous stalactitic incrustations, and sees himself guarded in by ranges of cliffs and isolated rocks which so vex and tumultuate and dash into spray the rolling billows as to manufacture a watery veil of no common beauty, suspended over an expanded and interesting sea-view. At the eastern extremity of the Lammemoors, in the high valleys through which the road passes to Ayton, Dr. Buckland discovered, in 1839, traces of moraines disposed in terraces at various elevations. The only stream, except the rills which rise in its own heights, is Eye water, which rises about a mile to the west of it, in Haddingtonshire, and forms its boundary on the south-west as long as it is coterminous with the parish of the Abbey of St. Bathan. During the whole of this part of its course, the river's banks are bare and unattractive. There are several plantations,—patches of forest on the sides of the narrow valleys, the wooded portion of the demesne of Dunglass, and Pemesheil wood, which covers about 300 acres. In 1834, there were in the whole parish 550 acres under wood, 5,200 under cultivation, and 3,838 never cultivated or constantly in pasture; and the total yearly value of raw produce was estimated at £19,580. Sir John Hall, Baronet, is the most extensive landowner; and there are four others.—Remains of military forts and encampments are numerous in the district,—particularly in the vicinity of the ravines, which, in the unsettled times of early history and of the Border raids, were formidable passes. Several of the fortifications are of British origin,—particularly a very interesting one on the summit of Ewieside hill; and others, if not erected by the Romans, are in the vicinity of some traces of their presence,—many urns and other articles obviously of Roman workmanship, having, in various localities, been unearthed by the plough. In addition to these military vestiges of an early period, this parish contains not a few interesting relics of more recent feudal times,—

—“the mouldering halls of barons bold.”

Dunglass castle, immediately beyond the north-eastern boundary of the parish, and the seat of Sir John Hall, Baronet, was originally a fastness of the Earls of Home. See DUNGLASS.—A more interesting place is Cockburnspath tower, which stands on the edge of a strong pass or ravine nearly in the centre of the parish, nodding, in venerable ruin, over the great road from Berwick to Edinburgh. Though never, apparently, a place of great extent, this tower, owing to its commanding position, was esteemed one of the keys of the kingdom of Scotland; and possessed so early as 1073 by the Earls of Dunbar and March, it figured prominently in the tumultuous scenes of the international wars.—On the coast, about 2 miles from the eastern angle of the parish, stand the ruins of the old church of the incorporated parish of AuldCambus; surmounting a high, overhanging precipice, and commanding an extensive and fascinating view. The building is a specimen of simple Saxon architecture; is supposed to have been erected so early as the seventh century; and was dedicated to St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. It is surrounded by a small relinquished cemetery. Near this ruin there were found, a few years ago, an ancient rosary and numerous coins,—some of the coins comparatively little defaced, and of the reign of Athelstan or Edlstan the Great, grandson of Alfred the Great. The North British railway traverses the parish, passing between the village of Cockburnspath and the sea, having a station there, curving thence inland toward the valley of the Eye, crossing the Tower dean by an embankment 136 feet high, and passing through a tunnel at the head of Pease dean. The village of Cockburnspath stands on the Edinburgh and Berwick road, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the north-east limit of the parish, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunbar, and 20 north-east of Berwick. An antique cross stands in the middle of its streets. A fair is held here on the second Tuesday of August. Population of the village in 1851, about 250. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,143; in 1851, 1,196. Houses, 224. Assessed property in 1843, £8,648 3s. 6d.; in 1860, £10,002.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £245 13s. 3d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated teinds, £76 11s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £30 fees. There is a subscription school in the village of Cockburnspath, and an endowed one in the district of AuldCambus. The parish church is a very ancient structure, dating as far back at least as 1163; but it has recently had repairs, and contains sittings for about 400 persons. There is a Free church for Cockburnspath, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £134 15s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Stockbridge, about a mile south of the village of Cockburnspath. There are likewise in the parish a subscription library, and a friendly society. AuldCambus or Old Cambus anciently belonged to the monastery of Coldingham, as a cell of Durham; the Scottish Edgar having granted to St. Cuthbert's monks of Durham his manor, with the appertaining lands, tolls, shipwrecks, and other customary dues.

COCKENZIE, a village and small sea-port in the parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Forth, on the coast-road from Edinburgh to Aberlady and North Berwick, in the western vicinity of the village of Portseaton, and about a mile north-east of Prestonpans. The harbour is a private one, constructed in 1834, at a natural basin on the west side of the village, at a cost of about £6,000, by the proprietors of adjacent collieries for the purpose of shipping coal. It has an

area of three acres, with an entrance of 90 feet in width, and a depth of 15 feet between the piers. It is of easy access, and may be taken at tide-time in any weather. It is an excellent small harbour, and, if required, is capable of great improvement. The arrivals in 1846 were 144 vessels in cargo, of 12,811 tons; of these, 54 vessels were from the colonies or foreign. The dues levied by "mutual consent" were £50. About 35 fishing-boats also belong to the port, all open, without any deck, but of the best construction and largest class. A private railway, about 3 miles long, connects the harbour with collieries on the south side of Tranent. A chapel of ease, containing 450 sittings, and capable of interior enlargement, was built in the village in 1838. There was also a Free church, whose yearly receipts in 1853 amounted to £102 9s. 4d. A fair was formerly held on the first Thursday of November, but has gone nearly into disuse. Population, 649.

COCKLAW, one of the Cheviot Hills, on the mutual border of Scotland and England, at the source of Beaumont Water, 8 miles south-south-east of Yetholm. This name is borne also by several other hills in Scotland.

COCKLERUE, or **CUCKOLD LE ROI**, a hill, about 500 feet high, on the mutual border of the parishes of Linlithgow and Torphichen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of the town of Linlithgow. It commands a very brilliant and very extensive prospect of the basin and screens of the Forth, from Benlomond to North Berwick.

COCKPEN, a parish, containing the villages of Bonnyrigg, Dalhousie, Gowk's-Hill, Hillhead, Hunterfield, Polton-Street, Prestonholm, Skiltiemuir, Stobhill-Engine, and Westmill, in Edinburghshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Lasswade, Newbattle, and Carrington. Its length northward is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area does not exceed 4 square miles. Its post-town is Lasswade, situated immediately beyond the north-west boundary. The South Esk enters the parish from the south, intersects it for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and afterwards forms its boundary with Newbattle. The banks of this river are here steep, bold, and beautifully fringed with natural wood. The surface of the parish is prevalently flat, yet somewhat uneven. The soil is a strong clay, and is highly cultivated, abundantly luxuriant, and everywhere shaded by enclosures and plantations. Coal is plentiful, and successfully worked; good freestone abounds; and a sort of moss is found whence copper-ashes has been obtained. There are seven landowners, the chief of whom is the Earl of Dalhousie. The parish has consisted, since the 12th century, of the barony of Dalhousie, originally written Dalwolsie. On the left bank of the South Esk, near the point where that river is crossed by a fine bridge, stood the old baronial castle of Dalhousie. This was anciently an imposing edifice, of a square form and turreted; and, encompassed by a strong wall, as well as supplied with other means of defence, was a place of very great strength. Latterly it has been denuded of its fortified dress, and, with some traces of antique appearance, has assumed a modern garb. The ancient family of Ramsay, possessing since 1633 the title of Earls of Dalhousie, have for ages been its proprietors. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who lived in the 14th century, is celebrated as one of the bravest warriors of that age. His gallant behaviour at the battle of Otterburn is recorded by Froissart. He was appointed by his sovereign warden of the borders; and, out of envy, was treacherously murdered by Douglas of Liddesdale. See **CASTLETON**. The mansion of Cockpen belongs also to the noble family of Ramsay; and is situated

among romantic scenery. There is a paper-mill at Westmill; and there was formerly a flax-yarn factory at Prestonholm. The Hawick branch of the North British railway traverses the east side of the parish, and has a station at Dalhousie. Population in 1831, 2,025; in 1851, 3,228. Houses, 541. Assessed property in 1843, £8,801 8s. 5d.; in 1860, £12,582.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Dalhousie. Stipend, £157 5s. 3d.; glebe, £21. Unappropriated teinds, £133 0s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary has been raised to £68. The parish church is an elegant structure, built in 1820, and containing 625 sittings. There is a Free church in Bonnyrigg, whose yearly income in 1865 was £435 14s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is likewise one at Stobhill, whose yearly income in 1865 was £126 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. During the Scto-Saxon period Cockpen was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged, as at present, to "the Ramsays of Dalwolsie." In 1296 Malcolm de Ramsay, the rector, swore fealty to Edward I., who commanded the Sheriff of Edinburgh to restore him to his rights. The church of Cockpen seems to have afterwards been granted to a fraternity of Cistercian monks, who held it till the overthrow of popery at the Reformation.

COCKPOOL. See **RUTHWELL**.

COE (THE), a rivulet running along Glencoe, and falling into Loch Leven at Invercoe, in the north-east corner of Argyshire. See **GLENCOE**.

COGTEL BURN. See **PEFFER**.

COICH (THE), or **QUOICH**, a tributary rivulet of the Dee, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire. It descends from the southern and western slopes of Benabuid, and pursues a south-easterly course, through the forest of Braemar, till its junction with the Dee, between Mar lodge and Allamore.

COIGACH (THE AIRD OF), a district in the shire of Cromarty, though surrounded by the shire of Ross. It stretches along the eastern coast of Loch-Broom into the Western ocean, and is comprehended in the parish of Loch-Broom. It contains the beautiful vales of Stratheannard and Ridorch. The population of the district is about 2,000.

COILA (THE). See **COYL (THE)**.

COILLEBHROINE. See **VENACHOIR (LOCH)**.

COILLINTEOGLE. See **VENACHOIR (LOCH)**.

COILSFIELD. See **TARBOLTON**.

COILTIE (THE), a romantic rivulet of the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Invernessshire. It rises among the north-western acclivities of Mealfourvounie, at a height of perhaps 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and descends north-eastward, by way of the south-eastern margin of the vale of Urquhart, to Loch Ness. Its length of course, measured in a straight line, is not more than 7 miles; yet it sometimes comes down with such force and volume as to do great damage, even to the destroying of houses and bridges. A little tributary of it, called the Divach, displays, amid fine dense groves of birch, nearly as high and picturesque a waterfall as that of Foyers.

COINNEAG. See **ROSSKEEN**.

COIR-NAN-URISKIN. See **KATRINE (LOCH)**.

COIRUISK. See **CORRISKIN (LOCH)**.

COLBARN. See **KATRINE (LOCH)**.

COLBRANDSPATH. See **COCKBURNSPATH**.

COLDINGHAM, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Coldingham and Reston, and also the village of Auchincraw, on the coast of Berwickshire. Except a detached portion, about 5 furlongs long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, which is imbosomed to the east in the parish of Eyemouth, it is bounded on the north by the German ocean; on the east by the German ocean and the parishes of Eyemouth and

Ayton; on the south by the parishes of Chirnside and Buncle; and on the west by the parishes of Abbey St. Bathans, Oldhamstocks, and Cockburnspath. Its extreme measurement, from east to west, is about 8½ miles, and, from north to south, about 8 miles; and, including its detached section, it embraces an area of about 57,600 imperial acres. Its surface is, for the most part, very uneven. Several ranges of hills, constituting part of the Lammermoor chain, run through it in parallel lines from west to east, and file off to the north to form the celebrated headland called **ST. ABB'S HEAD**: which see. The hills, however, are of inconsiderable elevation, the highest, Wardlaw bank, being only 640 feet above the level of the sea; and they are cloven into ridges by intervening valleys of considerable extent, watered by the Eye, the Ale, their respective tributaries, and five minor streams, which all, with two unimportant exceptions, traverse the parish from west to east, and generally, near their embouchure, turn northward to fall into the ocean. Most of the flat lands are enclosed and arable; but a large portion of what is called Coldingham common continues wild and waste. There is a tract of between 5,000 and 6,000 acres,—anciently a mixture of moor, moss, and forest, but afterwards denuded of all its trees. Pennant, in passing through the district in 1769, was chilled with the sight of “the bleak, joyless, heathy moor of Coldingham.” But of late years several portions of this dismal tract have been fenced, and laid out in small farms, with cottages on them, to the great relief of the general landscape. The landed property of the parish is divided among eleven principal owners and forty-eight lesser ones. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £52,550. The assessed property in 1860 was £22,715. The road from Edinburgh to Berwick passes through the centre of the parish; and the North British railway passes along its south-west side, down the valley of the Eye, and has one station on its northern verge at Grant's House, and another at the village of Reston. The Dunse branch of that railway also goes off at Reston station, and runs some distance in the parish.

A mile south-west of St. Abb's Head is Coldingham loch, 30 acres in superficial area, and 300 feet above the level of the sea, though only about 300 yards distant from the shore, and so bleakly situated that an attempt to tuft its sloping banks with plantation has proved abortive. This lake is of a triangular form, pellucid in its waters, several fathoms in depth, and, though neither fed by any rill, nor discharging itself by any outlet, is not observed to be subject to fluctuation. The extent of sea-coast in the parish is 6½ miles in a direct line; but, along its wide and numerous windings, is 8½ or 9 miles. A considerable part of the shore, particularly at Coldingham sands, and the farm of Northfield, is smooth and of easy access, and, though nowhere imbosoming a harbour, is rife with fishing-boats. But, in the neighbourhood of St. Abb's Head, the coast is rocky and dangerous, abounding in caves and fissures, once the retreat of smugglers, which are inaccessible by land, and can be approached by sea only at low water, and in the calmest weather. On the hills to the west and south of it, about a mile distant, are remains of ancient camps; two of these are of British origin,—the one on Ernsheuch, surrounded on three sides by lofty precipices,—and the other on Wardlaw bank, encompassed with four trenches. Three miles to the west of St. Abb's Head, on a peninsular rock, stand the ruins of **FAST CASTLE**: which see. At Renton, at Houndwood, at West Preston, and at East Preston, were fort-

alices or castles, belonging to Logan of Fast castle, all of which were demolished during the last century, to afford building materials for other purposes.

On the south side of the village of Coldingham, are some remains of the celebrated priory of Coldingham. Not many years ago, the ruins were very extensive; but they were rapidly dilapidated by the peasantry carrying away the stones for the erection of their cottages. Only those parts of it now remain which form the north wall and east gable of the present parish church; and these are remarkable for chasteness of design, and impart a flattering idea of the style of architecture during the transition from the Norman to the early English period. At a short distance from the vestiges of the south wall are an ancient building called Edgar's walls,—some fragments of what were known as ‘the King's stables,’ and a fountain, called St. Andrew's well, which supplied the priory with water; in various places in the vicinity formerly stood stone crosses, the sites of which are still known by the names Cairneross, Friarscross, Crosslaw, Whitecross, and Applincross. The priory of Coldingham was founded in the year 1098 by Edgar, king of Scotland, who, aided by William Rufus to regain his kingdom, and fighting under the banner of St. Cuthbert, gifted to him by the monks of Durham, believed himself indebted more to the saint's influence than to the swords of Rufus' soldiers, and knew not how munificently to express his gratitude by the donation of lands and the erection of religious houses. In the fervour of his superstitious piety, he built the church of St. Mary of Coldingham, gave possession of it to a colony of monks from Durham, attended in person the ceremony of its dedication, and opulently endowed it with mulets upon the villagers of Swinton, with the lands of Fishwick and Horndean, and with the lands, the waters, and “the men” of Paxton. Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and Alexander II., severally confirmed the privileges bestowed by Edgar, and added others. In 1127 Robert, Archbishop of St. Andrews, within whose diocese the priory was situated, importuned by David I., and probably influenced by Archbishop Thurston, and other dignitaries of the English and the Scottish churches, granted to this priory exemption from the exactions and interference of the ministers of prelate authority; and this privilege, as powerfully perhaps as opulence and greatness of monastic influence, contributed, in the circumstances of the period, to exalt the inmates of the priory to a high place among the agents who moulded the interests of the nation. Subsequent diocesans, however, abridged or attempted to revoke the exemption, and made demands or inroads upon the priory, which frequently placed the monks in ambiguous and embarrassing positions, and occasioned disastrous appeals to the popes and to conciliar interference. The priory was enthralled, too, by its colonial connexion with the monks of Durham; the latter wielding the power of electing its prior, and exercising a right concurrent with that of its own inmates over its possessions. So arrayed in the trappings of worldly glory was the office of its prior, that, unlike any other ecclesiastic in the kingdom, he maintained a retinue of seventy functionaries, who bore titles, sustained appointments, and shared a curious division of labour more befitting the magnificence of a princely court than the mortified retirement of a cloister. The priors of Coldingham mingled much in the political intrigues of their country, and figure somewhat flauntingly on some pages of its history; yet, they could not prevent the rebound upon themselves of detrimental and even devastating interferences from at once freebooters, nobles, kings, and popes. Their priory,

on account of its patron saint being venerated highly and alike on both sides of the Border, suffered less from the raids of its vicinity than other establishments of its class in a similar position. But it was devoted to plunder by King John, as unappeased by slaughter and unsatiated with prey, he retired from Lothian in 1216; and in 1305, it was handed over, as to all its revenues and immunities, by Pope Benedict XI., to Hugh, bishop of Biblis, who had been expelled by the Saracens from the Holy Land. Escaping, through the interference and protection of the English crown, the strangely intended infliction of the Pope, the priory, during the regency of the Duke of Albany, in the feeble reign of Robert III., passed, by the act of its own inmates, under the surveillance of Alexander, the laird of Home, as underkeeper of it for the powerful family of Douglas; and it, in consequence, soon became limited in its resources and shorn of its authority, and eventually acknowledged the family of Home as the lords of all its possessions. James III. attempted to suppress the priory, and to annex its property to a chapel at Stirling; and he not only obtained his parliament's sanction to the project, but, with their concurrence, sent envoys to Rome to procure the assent of the Pope. But the Homes, enraged at the attempt, conspired with the Hepburns, under the auspices of the Earl of Angus, to dethrone the King, and eventually, on the 11th of June, 1488, achieved his death in a fray near Stirling. During the reign of James IV. the priory continued to be oppressed or rather appropriated by the Homes. In 1509 it was, by the Pope's authority, detached from the superiority of the monks of Durham, and placed under the abbey of Dunfermline; but it was now lorded over, first by Alexander Stewart, the King's natural son, who already held the archbishopric of St. Andrews and the abbacy of Dunfermline, and who soon after fell in Flodden, fighting by the side of his father,—next by David Home, Lord Home's seventh brother, who continued to be prior till he was assassinated by James Hepburn of Hailes,—next by Robert Blackadder, who, with six domestics, was assassinated by Sir David Home,—next by William Douglas, Lord Angus' brother, who seized the office by mere intrusion, and successfully resisted all efforts to expel him,—next by Adam, who, in 1541, was removed to Dundrennan, to make way for John Stewart, the infant and illegitimate son of James V. During John Stewart's infancy, the King enjoyed the revenues; but found his possession of them less undisputed and luxurious than any of his ecclesiastical predecessors. In November, 1544, the church and tower, after being seized by the English, were successfully held against the regent, Arran; and in September, 1545, the abbey, during the devastating incursion of the Earl of Hertford, was set on fire and partially consumed. After the death of John Stewart, who now in his maturity drew the revenues, John Maitland was appointed to the commendatorship, and retained its rich endowment till 1568, when he was created a senator of the College of Justice. James VI. then bestowed it on Francis Stewart, the eldest brother of the former commendator, and, with his usual imprudence, afterwards created him Earl of Bothwell, abbot of Kelso, constable of Haddington, sheriff of Berwick, bailie of Lauderdale, and high-admiral of Scotland, giving him at the same time vast estates, and receiving in return no expression of feeling but accumulated vexations and treasons, which at last, in 1595, occasioned the turbulent ingrate to be expelled the country. The possessions of the priory were now bestowed first on the Earl of Home, and next—after the former's death in 1619

—on John, the banished Earl of Bothwell's second son, who was the last commendator of Coldingham. Tradition says that, when the abbey was destroyed, the sonorous bell of the church was carried to Lincoln, and that it still loads the breezes around that city with its powerful tones.

The village of Coldingham stands in a vale, on the east side of the parish, 1 mile west of the nearest part of the shore, 2 miles east of the Edinburgh and Berwick road, 3 north-east of Reston, and 11 north-west by north of Berwick. A little rivulet of excellent water washes its northern and southern sides. The village consists of a few rows of considerable houses, and is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Home. It is surrounded with rising fields of gentle ascent; none of which, however, commands a view of more than half-a-mile distant. Several of the adjacent crofts appear from old writings, and from vestiges of the foundations of old buildings, to have been once the sites of houses and gardens; so that the village must anciently have been much more extensive than at present; though we know that in 1561 it contained only 32 houses. Two yearly fairs are held here, but have long been little more than nominal. The village has a small subscription library and a total abstinence society. About twenty families of the inhabitants are fishermen; and this circumstance closely connects the place with the picturesquely situated fishing-village of Northfield, a mile distant at the shore, all whose inhabitants are simple, unsophisticated fishers. A boat harbour was erected there in 1833, by the Fishery Board, aided by subscription, at an expense of £1,200. Population of Coldingham village in 1861, 655. Population of Northfield in 1844, about 150. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,746; in 1861, 3,241. Houses, 622.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £267 2s. 11d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £492 15s. 5d. Two parochial schoolmasters have each £35 salary, and about £20 school fees; and one has about £60 or £70 from endowed sources. The parish church is supposed to have been built about the 11th century, and has been frequently repaired, but never enlarged; sittings, 827. There are a quoad sacra parish church and a Free church at HOUNDWOOD. There is a United Presbyterian church, with 609 sittings, in the village of Coldingham. There are six non-parochial schools. The district of Laverock, or Leveret-Law, which was returned as a separate parish in 1821 and 1831, and was returned as part of the parish of Aytoun in 1841, has been decided by the Court of Session to belong to the parish of Coldingham. The population of this district in 1841 was 91.

COLDINGHAMSHIRE, an ancient jurisdiction in the east of Berwickshire, comprehending the parishes of Coldingham, Eyemouth, Aytoun, Lamberton, and AuldCambus, and parts of the parishes of Mordington, Foulden, Chirnside, Buncle, and Cockburnspath, amounting altogether to about one-eighth of the superificies of Berwickshire. The nature of the jurisdiction is ill-defined, but seems to have been chiefly if not wholly ecclesiastical, and connected with Coldingham priory.

COLDROCHIE. See REDGORTON.

COLDSTONE. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

COLDSTREAM, a parish, containing a post and market town of the same name, on the southern border of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the east and south by the river Tweed, which divides it from England; and on other sides by the parishes of Eccles, Swinton, and Ladykirk. Its length north-eastward is nearly 6 miles; and its greatest

breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The rivulet Leet flows on part of the western boundary, and through a wide part of the interior to the Tweed at the town; and two indigenous burns, Graden and Shiells, flow to the Tweed in the north-east. The general appearance of the country is flat. The soil for the most part is rich and fertile; near the Tweed it is light; but it inclines to clay as it falls back from the river. A broad tract, from east to west, was naturally barren moor, but is now nearly all reclaimed. Coldstream is situated at nearly equal distance from the Cheviot and Lammern Moor hills; and when the weather is showery, especially if the wind be westerly, the clouds usually take the direction of one or other of these ranges of hills, pour down their contents upon them, and leave this district untouched. Much more rain falls at Dunse and Wooler than at Coldstream. The elevation of Coldstream bridge is 61 feet above Berwick pier. The river Tweed here produces trouts, red fish, grilse, salmon, and all other kinds of fish common to the rivers in the south of Scotland. The gross rent of the parish, in the end of last century, was about £6,000 sterling; the rent of the fishings, £93. The gross rent in 1834 was about £12,000; the rent of the fishings about £100; the estimated value of growing timber, the greater part of which is on the Hirsell estate, £18,000; and the estimated total yearly value of raw produce, £28,182. The assessed property in 1860 was £17,780. Excellent sandstone is worked in several quarries. The principal mansions are Lennel-House, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, where Patrick Brydone, Esq., author of the well-known Tour in Sicily, spent the latter years of his long life; the Hirsell, the seat of the Earl of Home; Lees, the seat of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.; Milne-Graden; and Castlelaw. But there are altogether ten principal landowners. The road from Kelso to Berwick passes along the southern border of the parish, to a point about a furlong east of the town, and there crosses the Tweed by a very handsome bridge of five arches. The view from almost every part of it, but especially from the bridge, is exceedingly brilliant. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,897; in 1851, 3,245. Houses, 465.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Haddington. Stipend, £233 7s. 2d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £75 fees, and £30 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains 1,100 sittings. There are in the town a Free church and two United Presbyterian churches. The yearly contributions of the Free church there in 1865 amounted to £280 17s. The attendance at the East U. P. church in 1851 was 500; at the West U. P. church, 550. There are several non-parochial schools,—one of them with the rank and reputation of an academy. Previous to the Reformation there was in the town a rich priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by Cospatrik, Earl of Dunbar; but of this building not a fragment now remains. In clearing, in 1834, a piece of ground said to have been formerly part of the burying-ground of the priory, a trench was discovered full of human bones, probably the remains of persons of note who fell in the battle of Flodden, whose corpses were brought in carts to Coldstream by order of the lady prioress for burial in consecrated ground. The ancient name of the parish was Lennel or Leinball; and the ruins of Lennel church stand on the north bank of the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from Coldstream. Eastward from this church, there was formerly a village called Lennel, which was so entirely destroyed in the Border wars, that the site of it is not now known. According to

Chalmers, the parish of Leinball appears in charters as early as the year 1147. When Cospatrik, Earl of Dunbar, founded the Cistercian nunnery at Coldstream, he gave it the church of Layn-el, with half a carucate of land at Layn-el, and another half carucate at Birgham. And Derder, his Countess, granted to the same nunnery the church of Hirsell, and a carucate of land, which the Earl confirmed. In this manner were the churches of Leinball and Hirsell invested in the same religious house; but the church of Hirsell came afterwards to be considered only as a chapel, subordinate to the church of Leinball. The church of Hirsell stood on the lands of Hirsell, which form the south-western part of the parish. The church of Leinball continued in the possession of the prioress of Coldstream till the Reformation; and it preserved its ancient name for a century and a half after that epoch. In 1716 a new parish-church was built at the village of Coldstream, and the designation of the parish was afterwards taken from the kirk-town.

THE TOWN OF COLDSTREAM stands on the Kelso and Berwick road, in a pleasant situation, adjacent to the high steep bank of the Tweed, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by east of Kelso, $10\frac{3}{4}$ south-south-west of Dunse, and $14\frac{3}{4}$ south-west of Berwick. The river Leet skirts it on the south-west. The town formerly derived consequence from a ford over the Tweed, the first of any importance which occurs in following the stream upward from Berwick. By this passage, Edward I. entered Scotland in 1296; and many other, both Scottish and English armies, before the union of the crowns, made their way by it to ravage the country of their respective enemies. It was last used by a Scottish army, as an entrance into England, in 1640. The town is noted in history also for a truce concluded in 1491 between Scotland and England, and for having been the head-quarters of General Monk before he marched into England to restore Charles II.,—and the place where he raised the remarkable regiment which is still called the Coldstream Guards. "The town of Coldstream," says an old writer, "hath given title to a small company of men, whom God made the instruments of great things; and, though poor, yet honest as ever corrupt nature produced into the world by the no-dishonourable name of Coldstreamers." They were formed by Monk from the two regiments of Fenwicke and Heslridge. They were chiefly Borderers,—tried and hardy men, who cared little for the cause of either King or Commons, but loved their leader, and followed him with blind and obstinate obedience through all his changes of opinion and fortune. It was, however, the fashion of the soldiers of the Commonwealth to be austere and addicted to praying and preaching; and in this the men of the Coldstream corps, it appears, were not backward, for we have the undeniable testimony of Bishop Burnet in their favour. "I remember well," said he, "these regiments coming to Aberdeen; there was an order and discipline and a face of gravity and piety amongst them, that amazed all people." At the head of these soldiers Monk went up one side of Scotland and down another; storming castle after castle, town after town, discomfiting and dispersing all enemies of the Commonwealth, from Berwick to Dundee, and from Dundee to Dumfries. The Coldstream guards remained, on the whole, ten years in Scotland; and during that period they were recruited chiefly by Scottish republicans. When confusion ensued on the death of Cromwell, Monk marched at their head, dispersed the army of Lambert, entered London, dissolved the Commonwealth, and restored King Charles. Macpherson relates, that Monk reviewed his men on

the arrival of the King; desired them to ground their arms, and consider themselves disbanded; then he commanded them to take them up and consider themselves no longer the soldiers of the Commonwealth, but of the Crown. The history of the Coldstream Guards has been recorded in a recent publication by Colonel Mackinnon.

The town is irregularly built, but contains many excellent houses, and has a cleanly agreeable appearance. The parish church is a neat edifice. The dissenting churches are commodious buildings. There are two good inns, the Newcastle Arms and the Commercial. There is a small lock-up house. The town is lighted with gas. There are an excellent public library, several benevolent and friendly societies, a savings' bank, a branch office of the Bank of Scotland, and a branch office of the British Linen Company's Bank. There are also a town-hall and reading-room,—the gift of the Earl of Home. The inhabitants are well supplied with water, through the bounty of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., and have expressed their gratitude by the erection of an obelisk. A cattle market is held on the last Monday of every month, and a corn market on every Thursday. The town suffered serious injury to its marketing interests by the Kelso and Berwick line of railway being projected along the south side instead of the north side of the Tweed, yet has access to it at the Cornhill station, less than two miles distant. It also suffered a serious recent loss by the failure of the Coldstream Bible Free Press scheme, —which arose out of the noble successful efforts of the Rev. Dr. Adam Thomson of Coldstream to abolish the Scottish Bible monopoly, and promised to give permanent advantage and celebrity to the town, but unhappily proved uncompensating. Coldstream is a burgh-of-barony. The two superiors, the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Home, appoint the bailie, and give him a salary of £21. Coldstream, like Gretna-Green, had long a bad fame for irregular marriages; and among others Lord Brougham was married here in the principal inn. Population in 1841, 1,913; in 1861, 1,834. Houses, 281.

COLDSTREAM (New), a village in the parish of Coldstream, Berwickshire. Population, 150.

COLE'S CASTLE, an ancient and remarkable fortification upon a rock in the Blackwater of Strathbeg, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from the junction of that river with the water of Brora, in Sutherlandshire. It is a circular building, 54 yards in circumference round the base on the outside, or 18 in diameter; 27 yards in circumference, and 9 yards diameter within; the walls are $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 13½ feet thick in the base, built of large stones, well-connected, without any cement. The building has a batter or inclination inwards of 9 inches in every 3 feet in height. The door on the south-east side is $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. In the middle of the wall, on each side of the passage by the door to the interior, is a small apartment, about 6 feet square and 5 feet high, as if intended for a guard to watch the entry. It has been greatly injured by the wantonness of cow-herds throwing the materials off the walls into the river. Beyond this building, and 6 feet from the wall, are the remains of an outer wall which surrounded the castle, and an oblong garden of 27 yards long and 18 yards broad. This wall seems to have been joined by large flags to the wall of the castle, leaving a passage of 6 feet broad by 7 feet high between the two walls, where it is said the inhabitants kept their cattle in the night time. The building altogether is one of the most entire of what are called Pictish towers; and must have been the stronghold of a

chieftain or a tribe. In the face of the rock is an oblong seat, where tradition says, Cole used to rest himself, fronting the meridian sun, and that there he was slain with an arrow from the bow of an assassin. When Cole felt the wound, he struck his hand upon the rock, which made such an impression that it remains there to this day.

COLEFIN, a railway station in Wigtonshire, 3 miles north-east of Portpatrick.

COLGRAVE SOUND. See **YELL**.

COLINSBURGH, a small post and market town in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from Elie to Cupar, and on that from Largo to Anstruther, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Elie, 4 east of Largo, and 10 south-east by south of Cupar. The Commercial Bank has an agency here; and justice-of-peace and circuit small debt courts are held here five times in the year. The town has a weekly corn-market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs on the 2d Friday in June and October. It is a place of considerable thoroughfare; and has a good inn and posting establishment. It is a burgh-of-barony under the Balcarres family, and received its name from Colin, 3d Earl of Balcarres. Balcarres house is in the vicinity; near it rises Balcarres craig, a rock of 200 feet altitude. There is an United Presbyterian meeting-house in the village. Colinsburgh is a remarkably healthy place. Not long ago there were 18 individuals in its small population whose united ages amounted to 1,552 years. Population, 438.

COLIN'S-ISLE. See **INCHINNAN**.

COLINTON, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Colinton, Slateford, and Juniper-Green, and also the villages of Hailes-Quarry, Swanston, and Longstone, in Edinburghshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Corstorphine, St. Cuthberts, Liberton, Lasswade, Glencross, Penicuik, and Currie. Its greatest length from north to south is about 4 miles; and its greatest breadth from east to west about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The surface is beautifully varied, descending from the northern range of the northern Pentlands toward the plain of Corstorphine, in diversified and occasionally bold undulations. Along its southern limit the Pentlands rise in the different summits 1,450, 1,550, and 1,700 feet above the level of the sea; and toward the north-east are the picturesque heights of the Fir hill and Craig-Lockhart hill. There is an extensive sandstone quarry at Redhall, which a few years ago paid £1,100 of yearly rent. There is also an extensive paving sandstone quarry at Hailes. Over a distance of 3 miles the parish is intersected by the water of Leith, ploughing its way through well-wooded and romantic banks, and turning the wheels of numerous water-mills. Three rivulets or rills also enrich it with their waters,—Murray-burn, Braid-burn, and Burdiehouse-burn. Many excellent springs exist on the lands of Comiston, Swanston, and Dreghorn, from which the city of Edinburgh long received its chief artificial supply of water. In the 17th century this parish appears to have been a wild and uncultivated tract; and so late as 1709, it contained only 318 examinable persons. Now, however, it is in general in a state of high cultivation, its lands beautifully enclosed with hedge-rows, and tufted with plantation; and even on the acclivity of the Pentlands, at an elevation of 700 feet above the level of the sea, some lands have recently been rendered arable. The real rental is about £13,250. There are eleven landowners. The principal mansions are Colinton House, Bonally Castle, Craig-Lockhart House, Comiston House, and Dreghorn Castle. The Union canal and the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway go across the northern district of the

parish; and the latter has a station in it at Slateford. The Roman road from York to Carriden, near Abercorn, passed along a section of the parish. In 1666 the Covenanters, marching from the west, spent the night of the 27th November in the village of Colinton; and next day marched toward the Pentlands, and fought in the skirmish of Rullion-Green. The village of Colinton is situated on the water of Leith, near the centre of the parish, 4 miles south-west of Edinburgh. Here are two flour mills; and in the neighbourhood are two paper manufactories. The poet Ballantyne, in his tale of the Miller of Deanhaugh, speaks of Colinton "with its romantic valley, its long rows of cottages embedded in the hollows, its shoals of rosy urchins, its myriads of white ducks, its kail yards, and their rows of currant bushes, its cheerful old matrons, with their close-eared caps, and its healthy old carles, with their broad blue bonnets, seated on door-stones sunning themselves." He also alludes beautifully to the sylvan pathway, threading the mazes of wood, "deep, deep, down in the beautiful dell of Colinton." Population of the village in 1851, 120. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,232; in 1861, 2,656. Houses, 465. Assessed property in 1860, £15,714.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Communicants. Stipend, £207 11s. 3d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £207 11s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £25 or £30 of other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1771, repaired in 1817, and enlarged in 1837, and contains about 660 sittings. There is a Free church in Colinton, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £142 17s. 8½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Slateford, erected in 1784, and containing 520 sittings. There are six private schools and one or two friendly societies.

COLIPOLE, a village in the island of Luing, parish of Kilbrandon, Argyshire.

COLL, a Hebridean island, forming part of the parish of Tiree, in Argyshire. It lies seaward of Mull, and extends north-eastward in a line between Tiree and Muck. Its distance from Tiree is two miles, from Mull 7 miles, and from Ardnamurchan Point 9 miles. Its length is about 14 miles, and its average breadth about 2½ miles. Two-thirds of it are hills, rocks, shifting-sands, lakes, and morasses; the other third is pasture, meadow, or corn land. Its surface is diversified with eminences, and covered with a very thin stratum of earth, which in many places is wanting, so that a grey, stony, surface, without herbage of any kind, presents itself to the eye; but in other quarters the sandy soil is covered during spring and summer with an enamelled carpet of brilliant and odorous plants. None of the hills have a greater elevation than about 300 feet above sea-level. The lakes are numerous and shallow; and several of them contain trouts and eels. The coast in general is rocky and bold. A bay called Loch Breacacha runs about a mile into the south side of the island, and affords a tolerable anchorage in summer. At the head of this stands the mansion of the principal landowner, and in its mouth lies the small verdant islet of Soay. Many bloody conflicts were fought in the old times between the Macleans of Coll and the Macneils of Barra for the possession of Coll, terminating eventually in the complete triumph of the former. The old castle of Breacacha, formerly the residence of the chiefs of the Macleans, was probably built before their time by some of the Lords of the Isles. There are on the island vestiges of eight Danish forts and three ancient religious houses. There are also two ancient standing stones about six feet high. Rabbits are

very numerous in Coll. A great many black cattle are fed on the island, inasmuch that about 300 head of them are annually exported. A vast number of pigs also are reared, and are found very profitable. Sheep likewise, of both the black-faced and the Cheviot breeds, have been introduced. About 150 tons of kelp used to be annually made on the island; but about the year 1837 this manufacture totally ceased. In 1843 there belonged to Coll 2 decked vessels, 3 half-decked vessels, and 12 fishing-skiffs. The island has a post-office station of its own name, subordinate to Tobermory. It has also a village called ARKANGOUR; which see. An assistant minister, appointed by the parish minister of Tiree, with consent of the proprietor of Coll, exercises a pastoral care over the island. His stipend is £62 2s. The church stands near the middle of the island, was built about the year 1802, and contains 350 sittings. There is also a Free church; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £120 0s. 11½d. Population of Coll in 1841, 1,442; in 1861, 781. Houses, 184.

COLLACE, a parish, containing the villages of Collace, Kinrossie, and Saugher, in the Gowrie district of Perthshire. It is bounded on the north east by Forfarshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Cargill, St. Martin's, Kinnaird, and Abernethy. The post-town nearest it is Burrelton or Balbeggie. The parish is somewhat upwards of 2 miles in length, and about the same in breadth; and contains an area of nearly 5 square miles. The northern division is flat, and consists, in some parts, of a light black loam, and in others of sandy and mossy tracts. The southern division is a rapid acclivity, and rises into a section of the Sidlaw hills of considerable elevation. These hills, with the exception of Dunsinnan, are covered with heath; yet, in their northern declivity, they, in some places, are under culture, and in others, afford tolerable pasturage. All the ground in the lowlands of the parish is in a state of the highest cultivation. The principal mansion and the most noted antiquities are on the estate of Dunsinnan. See DUNSINNAN. About 560 acres are under wood. Two quarries of excellent sandstone are worked. The total yearly value of all the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1837 at £8,314. Assessed property in 1866, £3,394 16s. 2d. Many of the inhabitants are linen weavers. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Cupar-Angus, and has easy access to the Woodside station of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. The village of Collace stands near the centre of the parish, 8 miles north-east of Perth. Population of the village in 1851, 191. Population of the parish in 1831, 738; in 1861, 534. Houses, 134.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £155 15s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £68 11s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £30 10s. of other emoluments. Collace was formerly a rectory. The present church is a fine Gothic structure, erected in 1813, standing on an elevated spot, surrounded with plantation, and containing upwards of 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 410; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £88 18s.

COLLEGE LOCH. See TERREGLES.

COLLEGE OF ROSEISLE, a hamlet in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire.

COLLEGE PARISH. See GLASGOW and EDINBURGH.

COLLESSIE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and also the villages of Edenton, Giffordton, Kinloch, Ladybank, and Monk-

ston, in the north-west of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Abdie, Monimail, Cults, Kettle, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Abernethy, and Newburgh. Its western boundary is near the town of Auchtermuchty. Its greatest length south-eastward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The southern division is remarkably flat, very various in soil, and entirely free from stones, great or small. The northern and north-western divisions slope upwards toward a range of heights which form the boundary, and having a fine southern exposure and a good deep soil upon a whinstone bottom, are in a state of high cultivation, and extremely fertile. The central division is in general light and sandy, and is covered to the extent of several square miles with fir-plantations; and though on account of its timber, far from being valueless, has resisted assiduous attempts to bring it into an improved state. In 1740, Rossie loch, a sheet of water covering upwards of 300 acres, was drained; and its bed is now excellent meadowland and pasturage. The river Eden runs for about 3 miles along the southern boundary of the parish. It abounds with fine trout, but is never here more than 25 feet broad. Both here and farther on its course, it gives name to the strath which forms its basin, and glides noiselessly along through 'the Howe of Fife.' Formerly, in spring and autumn, it used to overflow its banks, and do considerable damage; but about 1787, it was diverted into a straight channel, so as to offer no repetition of injury to the adjacent property. Excellent whinstone is found in the parish, and extensively used in building. Sandstone, though found, is not worked; and marl, both shell and clay, is abundant. The climate is remarkably salubrious. The mansions inhabited by landowners are Rankellour, Pitlair, Kinloch, Lochie-Head, and Rossie. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £24,745. Assessed property in 1866, £10,847 8s. 6d. The road from Auchtermuchty to Cupar traverses the parish eastward; and the Perthward branch of the North British railway traverses it north-west ward, and has stations in it at Ladybank and Collessie. Not far from Collessie, on the west, are the remains of two castles, supposed to have been erected for securing the pass from Newburgh to central Fifeshire. Near the eastern one, which was anciently encompassed by a ditch, have been found coins of Edward I. of England, struck in mints at London, Canterbury, and York, as well as an urn containing human bones and various relics of antiquity. Among the eminent men connected with Collessie, were Sir James Melville, who figured as a courtier in the reign of Mary, and was the proprietor of an estate in this parish,—and Dr. Hugh Blair, who commenced his ministry here, and was inducted to it in September, 1742. The village of Collessie is situated about a mile south of the northern angle of the parish, a little northward of the road from Auchtermuchty to Cupar. It is a confused collection of thatched houses, and a place of small importance. Population of the village in 1851, 210. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,162; in 1861, 1,530. Houses, 345.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. Patron, Johnston of Lathrisk. Stipend, £223 4s. 9d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £367 18s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35 12s. 10½d., with about £30 of other emoluments. Collessie was formerly a vicarage. The parochial church is a very old building, and does not contain more than 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £183 15s. 1d. There are two non-parochial schools.

COLLIN, a village in the parish of Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire. It stands 3½ miles east of Dumfries, on the road thence to Annan. Population in 1861, 318. See TORTHORWALD.

COLLINTON. See COLINTON.

COLLISTON, a fishing village in the parish of Slains, adjacent to Oldcastle, and within a short distance of Newburgh, Aberdeenshire. The fishers take cod and turbot in winter at a distance from the coast, and haddocks and whittings at other times. Great quantities of haddocks are smoked with turf, and small ones dried into speldings. The place is prosperous; and the manners of the inhabitants superior to those of many of the peasantry. Population, 410.

COLLISTON, a hamlet in the parish of St. Vigean, 3 miles north-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire. Here is a Free church, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £16 8s. 9d.—Here also is a small flax mill. The Arbroath and Forfar railway passes adjacently, and has a station here. Colliston house, in the vicinity, is an old mansion belonging to the family of Chaplin, and is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton for his son-in-law.

COLLOCHBURN, one of the connected villages of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. It is inhabited principally by weavers and non-agricultural labourers. Population, 166.

COLLUTHIE. See MONZIE.

COLLYLAND. See COALYLAND.

COLMKILL. See SKYE.

COLMONELL, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Colmonell and Barrhill, in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It stretches across the county, from Galloway to the frith of Clyde, between Ballantrae on the south, and Barr and Girvan on the north. Its length is about 19½ miles; and its greatest breadth 7. It comprises a series of valleys and hill-screens, watered by the Stinchar and its tributaries; the valleys containing a good deal of fertile holm, and none of the hill-screens rising higher than about 700 feet above the level of the sea. There are several small lakes. One of the hills, called Knockdolian, rising in a conical shape to a considerable height, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels when they enter the frith of Clyde. A great part of the parish is enclosed, and agriculture is now in a highly improved condition. The hills on both sides of the Stinchar consist for the most part of mountain limestone. The Duchess de Coigny is the most extensive landowner; and there are numerous others. If the whole area of the parish be classified into 57 parts, 51 of these are moorland or pasture, 3, or a little more, are subject to the plough, 2 are meadow-land, and nearly 1 is under wood. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £16,200. The assessed property in 1860 was £17,308. The principal mansions are Drumlumford, Ballochmorie, Penmore, Dalgerrock, and Knockdolian. Craignell is a fine ruined fortalice of the 13th century. There are a number of ancient forts and cairns, concerning the erection of which tradition itself does not even hazard a conjecture. The parish is traversed by the several roads from Girvan to Galloway. The village of Colmonell stands on the most westerly of these roads, and on the right bank of the Stinchar, 5 miles north-east of Ballantrae. It was not long ago little else than a row of thatched houses; but it now consists chiefly of recently-built, slated houses, and has a neat, tidy, thriving appearance. It is one of the polling-stations of the county. Fairs are held in it on the first Monday, old style, of February, May, August, and November. Population of

the village in 1861, about 362. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,213; in 1861, 2,588. Houses, 440.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Duchess de Coigny. Stipend, £256 18s. 9d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £260 16s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with about £20 fees, and £63 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1850, and contains 500 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Arnshen, whose minister is appointed by the male communicants. There are two Free church congregations,—the one at Colmonell, and the other at Barrhill; contributions of the former in 1865, £78 11s. 6d.,—of the latter, £103 14s. 9d. A new place of worship for the latter was built in 1854. There is also a United Original Secession church at Colmonell. And there is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Poundland. There are in the parish six non-parochial schools.

COLONSAY, a Hebridean island, in the parish of Jura, Argyshire. It is separated from Oronsay only by a narrow sound which is dry at low water; so that the two islands may be considered as one. They extend lengthwise nearly north and south,—Colonsay on the north and Oronsay on the south; and the southern extremity of the latter lies 4 miles north-west of the northern extremity of Islay, and 7 miles west by north of the south-western extremity of Jura. They are 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. They contain about 9,000 acres, of which 3,000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shore it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops. "The first sight of Colonsay," says Macdonald in his General View of the Hebrides, "is very unpromising, and would not lead a traveller to expect the fertile and pretty extensive valleys which he meets with in traversing the island. Although there are no hills of any consequence, or which exceed an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea, yet their tops are bare and weather-beaten, and convey the idea of hopeless barrenness and desolation. These hills are scattered irregularly over the island; and, in fact, it is from the decomposition of their materials that the soil of the valleys is formed, and it is their shelter which affords warmth and fertility to the cultivated grounds. The soil is various. In some parts, especially at the two extremities, and in some bays on the west side, it is light and sandy; then alternates with moorish or mossy ground, clay, gravel, loam, or till; but, as Dean Monroe says, it is 'ane fertile isle' upon the whole, and has of late years by good management made a conspicuous figure among the improved Hebrides. Black talc—the *Mica lamellata*, *Martialis nigra* of Cronsted—is found here, both in large detached flakes, and immersed in indurated clay; also rock-stone formed of glimmer and quartz; and an imperfect granite is not infrequent. The dip of the rocks is from south-west to north-east, as is very often the case in the adjacent isles." The breed of cattle is excellent. Near the centre of Colonsay is a fresh water loch called Loch Fad. The only landowner is Macneil of Colonsay; but there are two mansions, the one in Colonsay and the other in Oronsay. A considerable extent of ground has been planted; and a variety of great general improvements have been made. The remains of several Romish chapels are to be seen in Colonsay, where was also a monastery of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by the Lord of the Isles, who brought the monks from Holyroodhouse. The remains of the abbey were taken down some years ago in erecting a farm-

house. The priory of this monastery, the walls of which—about 60 feet by 18—are still standing, is in Oronsay; and, next to Icolmkill, is esteemed the finest relic of religious antiquity in the Hebrides. The remains of these ruins are very interesting, but no accounts are remaining of their revenues or establishments. Martin says: "There is an altar in this church, and there has been a modern crucifix on it, in which several precious stones were fixed; the most valuable of these is now in the custody of Mac-Duffie, in Black Raimused village, and it is used as a catholicon for diseases. There are several burying-places here, and the tombstones, for the most part, have a two-handed sword engraven on them. On the south side of the church within, lie the tombs of Mac-Duffie, and of the cadets of his family; there is a ship under sail, and a two-handed sword engraven on the principal tombstone, and this inscription, 'Hic jacet Malcolumbus Mac-Duffie de Colonsay;' his coat-of-arms and colour-staff is fixed in a stone, through which a hole is made to hold it. There is a cross at the east and west sides of this church, which are now broken; their height was about 12 feet each: there is a large cross on the west side of the church, of an entire stone, very hard; there is a pedestal of three steps, by which they ascend to it; it is 16 feet high, and a foot-and-a-half broad. There is a large crucifix on the west side of this cross; it has an inscription underneath, but not legible, being almost worn off by the injury of time; the other side has a tree engraven on it. About a quarter of a mile on the south side of the church there is a cairn, in which there is a stone cross fixed, called Mac-Duffie's cross, for when any of the heads of this family were to be interred, their corpses were laid on this cross for some moments, in their way toward the church. The natives of Colonsay are accustomed, after their arrival in Oronsay isle, to make a tour sunways about the church, before they enter upon any kind of business." A good harbour, called Portnafemin, exists in Colonsay. It has a substantial quay, and is one of the best places in the Hebrides for repairing vessels. Near it is a small neat inn; and a good road leads from it to the interior. Extensive fishing is carried on for cod and flat fish. A church for Colonsay and Oronsay was built in 1802, contains 400 sittings, and is served by a permanent assistant minister, who has a stipend of £50. An old tradition, fully credited by some ecclesiastical historians, asserts that Columba, the famous founder of Culdeism, had an establishment in Colonsay before he went to Iona. Population of Colonsay and Oronsay in 1831, 893; in 1861, 581. Houses, 102.

COLONSAY (LITTLE), a small island of the Argyshire Hebrides, lying off the west side of Mull, in the mouth of Loch-na-Keal, between Ulva and Staffa. It in many places exhibits specimens of basaltic pillars similar to those of Staffa, and is inhabited by one family, who look after a few sheep.

COLQUHALLZIE. See **TRINITY GASK**.

COLSAY, a small island, off the west side of the southern peninsula of the mainland of Shetland, about 8 miles north-north-west of Sumburgh-Head. It pastures a good many sheep of an English breed.

COLTFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Alves, Morayshire.

COLTSTON, a thriving village in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire.

COLVEND, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Southwick and Lochend in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is of an irregular elliptical figure; and forms on the south a sort of peninsula, protruding from the boundary waters of the Urr and the Southwick, onward into the sea. It is bounded on the

north by the parishes of Kirkgunzeon and New-abbey; on the east by the parish of Kirkbean; on the south-east, south, and south-west, by the sea; and on the west by the estuary and the parish of Urr, and the parish of Kirkgunzeon. Its greatest length, from Thorter-fell on the north to Castle-Hill Old Fort on the south, is nearly 9 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Tororie meeting-house on the east to the confluence of Shennan creek and Urr water on the west, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface is extremely rough and irregular; and is in general wild, hilly, and merely pastoral. Much labour has been employed to overcome the obstacles of heath and rock; and, meeting occasionally with a good substratum of soil, it has been rewarded in the subjugation of valuable patches to the plough. But a constant undulation of rugged hills puts a material limit to improvement. Along the northern verge the heights are considerably elevated, and form summits of the range which terminates in the far-seeing mountain of Criffel, at the northern limit of the conterminous parish of Kirkbean. The sea-coast is extremely bold and rocky, rising up in almost perpendicular precipices, and presenting a variety of grand and magnificent views. The sea or Solway frith, which intervenes between it and Cumberland, is here 9 or 10 miles wide. When the tide ebbs, it leaves dry a large tract of flat sand, from which may be viewed along the coast, high and pointed spires, perforated at the base with natural tunnels; there may also be seen spacious amphitheatres, and entrances to caverns so spacious as to have been hitherto unexplored. Toward the east, however, approaching the mouth of Southwick water, the coast becomes entirely flat. Urr water, so far as it bounds the parish, is an estuary; being 3 furlongs broad where it comes in contact with it, and 2 miles where it leaves it for the sea. Shennan creek rises within the limits of the parish, and, near its source, begins to form the boundary line, for one mile, till its confluence with the Urr. Southwick water, receiving a number of tributaries which flow from the northern heights of the parish, and traversing its central district, forms, for a considerable way, its boundary on the east. Other streams, of small size and local origin, intersect the district from north to south, and flow into the sea. There are, in the western division, 5 lakes, 3 of which are severally about half-a-mile in length. A copper mine and two mill-stone quarries were formerly worked. The chief landowners are M'Kenzie of Auchensheoch, Hilton of Fairgirth, Stewart of Southwick, and Oswald of Auchencruive. Colvend, according to tradition, was once a continuous forest; and it is still tufted, in some spots, with natural wood, as well as with recent plantation. At Fairgarth, near the centre of the parish, is a copious spring of excellent water, arched over, and called St. Laurence well; and near it are the vestiges of a chapel, surrounded by a burying-ground, now occupied as a barn-yard. At the south-west corner of the parish, on a lofty promontory, are traces of what appears to have been a Danish fort, the fosse of which is still very apparent. Population in 1831, 1,358; in 1861, 1,366. Houses, 274. Assessed property in 1860, £7,930.

Colvend is one of 10 parishes which, though within the shire of Kirkcudbright, are in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £234 14s. 6d.; glebe, £20. The tithes were exhausted in 1824. There are 2 parochial schools. The first school-master's salary is now £40, with about £20 fees; and that of the second is also £40, with about £34 additional emoluments. There is also a private

school. The suppressed parish of Southwick is incorporated with Colvend, and sometimes occasions the united parishes to be designated Colvend and Southwick. It formed the eastern division of the district. Though the ruins of its church still exist in a very romantic small strath about a mile north-west of the embouchure of Southwick water, not a tradition remained, even before the close of last century, of any circumstance relating to it as a separate charge. The present parochial church is situated about a mile from the south-west limit of the parish, and was built about 83 years ago. An United Presbyterian church stands at the other extremity of the parish. Colvend was formerly a vicarage; but Southwick church belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden.

COLZEAN CASTLE, a noble castellated edifice, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. It stands on a basaltic cliff projecting into the sea, of about 100 feet in height, and almost perpendicular. The plan and design were by Robert Adam; and such is the style of the architecture, the execution of the work, and the beauty of the stone, that, more than any other building in Ayrshire, it impresses the mind with ideas of elegance, order, and magnificence. At a short distance from the castle stand the stables and farm-houses, planned by the same architect, and executed upon the same scale. The entire buildings, with the bridge of approach to the castle, cover four acres of ground. The castle commands, from the principal apartments, a delightful prospect of the frith of Clyde, with a full view of the rock of Ailsa. On the land side, and immediately below the castle, are the fine gardens belonging to the old house of Colzean, formed in three terraces, and long celebrated for their beauty and productiveness. The remainder of the old gardens has been formed into pleasure-grounds and gravel walks, which are kept with great care. Round the castle, and the adjoining buildings, lies an extensive policy of about 700 acres, interspersed with ancient trees and thriving plantations. Near the castle, and immediately under some of the buildings, are the Coves of Colzean. These coves or caves are six in number. Of the three towards the west, the largest has its entry as low as high water mark; the roof is about 50 feet high, and has the appearance as if two large rocks had fallen together, forming an irregular Gothic arch. It extends inward about 200 feet, and varies in breadth. It communicates with the other two, which are both considerably less, but of the same irregular form. Towards the east are the other three coves, which likewise communicate with each other. They are nearly of the same height and figure with the former. It has been matter of dispute whether these coves are natural or artificial. The largest of the three westmost has a door, or entry, built of freestone, with a window three feet above the door, of the same kind of work; and above both these, there is an apartment, from which stones and other missiles might be hurled on the assailants of the door. This last circumstance seems to indicate that at least this part of the coves has been at one period or another the abode of man.

COMBS (Str.), a fishing-village in the parish of Lonmay, 6 miles south-east of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. The yearly value of the fisheries here is about £1,600; and the yearly rental paid to the proprietor of the village is about £62. The fishermen go with their herring-boats to Fraserburgh. Population, 305.

COMELY-BANK, a village in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

COMERAICH. See APPLECROSS.

COMGILL. See REAY.

COMISTON. See COLINTON.

COMLONGAN. See RUTHWELL.

COMMONHEAD, a station on the Monklands railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile north-east of Airdrie.

COMRIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Comrie, and also the villages of Ross, Dalginross, and St. Fillans, at the head of the Strathearn district of Perthshire. It is bounded by Killin, Weem, Kenmore, Dull, Monzie, Monivaird, Muthil, Callander, and Balquhider. Its length eastward is 13 miles; and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. Three glens converge at the village of Comrie, Strathearn from the west, Glenlednock from the north-west, and Glenartney from the south-west; and these, together with their hill-screens, and some minor lateral glens, constitute nearly all the parish. The boundary line on all sides except the east, and except in the defile at the head of Loch Earn, is a water-shed of the frontier Grampians. The loftiest summits are Benchonzie and Benvoirlich, respectively 2,923 and about 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. The principal waters are Loch Earn, the river Earn, and the rivulets Ruchill and Lednock. The scenery of the parish comprises every style, from the delicately beautiful to the rudely savage,—from the softest valley ground to the most rugged mountain. The scenery of the Strathearn district, in particular, displays mixtures of wood and rock, of witchery and romance, of wildness and lusciousness, which almost rival those of the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, and at the same time possess beauties peculiarly their own. A view from Lord Melville's monument, and some other views from the Strathearn vantage-grounds, are among the richest in Scotland. The proportion of arable land, as compared to the waste or pastoral land, is but a trifle more than as one to eight. The soil of the arable land is generally light and gravelly, but in some places deeper and swampy. About 3,150 acres are under wood. Mica slate is the predominant rock; but granite, primitive limestone, clay slate, whinstone, and old red sandstone also occur. One limestone quarry, two slate quarries, and a number of whinstone quarries are worked. Iron ore abounds, and was at one time extensively smelted. The principal landowners are Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Sir David Dundas, Bart., and four others. The real rental is about £13,000. The principal mansions are Dunira, Ardvourlich, Aberuchill, Dalhonzie, and Comrie-House. The chief antiquities are remains of three Druidical circles, and the distinct profile of a Roman camp of 16 acres in extent,—the latter situated in the plain of Dalginross, in the vicinity of the village of Comrie, and supposed by some antiquaries to mark the site of the battle fought between Agricola and Galgacus. For other matters in the parish see the articles EARN (LOCH), EARN (THE), LEDNOCK (THE), RUCHIL (THE), GLENLEDNOCK, and GLENARTNEY. Population in 1831, 2,622; in 1861, 2,226. Houses, 394. Assessed property in 1866, £13,401.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. It comprises the old parishes of Comrie and Dundurn, the greater part of Tullieckettle, and portions of Muthil, Monivaird, and Strowan, which were annexed in 1702 by the commission of teinds. At the same time a portion of the parish was annexed, *quoad sacra*, to Balquhider. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £250 9s. 1d.; glebe, £15 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £45, with about £45 fees. The parish church was built in 1804, and contains 1,026 sittings. There is a Free church, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £281 2s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. There is in the village

of Comrie an United Presbyterian church, which was about to be rebuilt in 1866.

The VILLAGE OF COMRIE stands on the north bank of the Earn, near the influx of the Lednock, on the road from Crieff to Tyndrum, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Crieff, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ east of Lochearnhead. It consists principally of a street above two-thirds of a mile in length. It formerly had a large distillery, and still has a woollen manufactory, and carries on a considerable trade in cotton weaving. The parish church is a handsome building, with a lofty conspicuous spire. Lord Melville's monument, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, on a site overhanging the Lednock, is a well-proportioned granite obelisk, 72 feet high. The village has an office of the Commercial Bank, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, a subscription library, an industrial school, and gas-works. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of March, on the second Wednesday of May and July, on the eighth day of November, and on the first Wednesday of December. Comrie is a burgh of barony under Sir David Dundas; but the baron-bailie resides in Perth, and local duty is done by a number of constables, one of whom perambulates this village, and also the neighbouring villages of Ross and Dalginross. Population of Comrie in 1841, 803; in 1861, 789.

The village of Comrie and its neighbourhood enjoy the unenviable distinction of being more frequently visited by earthquakes, and subterranean noises and convulsions, than any other spot in the British isles. The greatest shock ever experienced here occurred on the evening of October 23d, 1839, about 14 minutes past 10 o'clock. It was felt over a great part of the island, but nowhere so violently as at Comrie and the adjacent districts. A reporter at Monzie—a gentleman's seat a few miles from Comrie—thus describes what was experienced at that place and its neighbourhood:—"At thirteen minutes past ten in the evening, we heard a sound like that of a numerous body of cavalry approaching at full gallop along a grassy sward. When this had continued a few seconds, we felt two or more abrupt concussions, as if a solid mass of earth had struck against a body more ponderous than itself, and rebounded. The rattling of furniture combined with the subterranean thunder, and the reeling of what we had hitherto deemed *terra firma*, communicated at this moment a feeling of the terrific that must have made the stoutest heart quail. The sound passed off as before, far to the east, carrying fear into other districts. In a number of houses the bells rang; one house of three stories, situated in Crieff, has been rent from the chimney-top half-way down the gable; and we have heard that a number of corn-stacks have been thrown down. At Comrie the consternation was such that the people ran out of their houses, and, late as was the hour, many assembled for prayer in the Secession meeting-house, where religious exercises were continued until 3 in the morning. There was a second shock at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, and a third somewhat later, but both inferior to the first." A great deal of discussion has taken place, in all sorts of periodicals, as to the probable cause of these phenomena; but this as yet is all mere theory—as applicable to earthquakes anywhere else as to earthquakes at Comrie—and much more suitable to be noticed in works on natural science than in any work on topography.

COMYN'S CASTLE. See KIRKMAHOE.

CON (LOCH), or CON, a lake in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, forming one of the series of lochlets, in the vale of Aberfoyle, which discharge their waters into Loch Ard. It is about 2 miles to the west of Upper Loch Ard. Its length is somewhat more than 2 miles; and its breadth about 1

It is bounded on the south by a precipitous mountain, finely fringed towards the west with aged birches, and on the north with woods of ash and oak. There is a heronry on a small island in this lake.

CONA WATER. See GLENCOE.

CONACHAN. See KILDA (St.).

CONAN (The), a river of Ross-shire. It issues from Loch Chroisg, a lake 5 miles in length, at the western extremity of the parish of Contin, about 15 miles east-north-east of the head of Loch Torridon. It flows eastwards from its source through Strathbrann; and after receiving the Gradie from Loch Fannich, flows into Loch Luichart or Lichart. Issuing thence through a deep gorge, interesting alike to the geologist and the lover of the picturesque, it is precipitated over a ledge of rock, and flows in a south-east direction, and receives the Meig or Meag flowing from Loch Benachan north-eastwards through Strathcoran. Five miles below this it receives, on the north side, the Garve, which rises on the confines of Lochcross, and flows east-south-east. Two and a half miles east of its junction with the Garve, while sweeping in a semicircular form round the finely-wooded grounds of Castle-Brachan, it receives the Orrin from the south-west; and then turning north, at Conan house, it flows into the western extremity of the frith of Cromarty. Its length of course is about 35 miles. Its breadth at its mouth is about 50 yards; but it is comparatively shallow here, although throughout much of its course it is a deep dark-coloured stream. It is a fine trouting-stream, and there are valuable salmon-fisheries upon it. All the Strathbrann lakes—which are very numerous—are celebrated for the sport which they afford to anglers. In the Conan is found the river-mussel, the *Mya margaritifera* of Linnaeus; and fine pearls have occasionally been obtained from them.

CONAN-BRIDGE, a village with a post-office in the Ross-shire district of the parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester. It stands on the right bank of the Conan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Dingwall, on the road thence to Beaully. It takes its name from a stone bridge of five arches, with a water-way of 265 feet, which was here erected over the Conan by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1809, at an expense of £6,854. The village has a station on the Highland railway, and a good inn; and is prosperous. Population in 1861, 501.

CONANSIDE. See URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER.

CONDORAT, a village in the parish of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Stirling, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of the village of Cumbernauld. It is inhabited principally by cotton-weavers, and has a slightly endowed school. Population, 559.

CONINGSBURGH, an ancient parish, now annexed to Dunrossness, in the southern part of the mainland of Shetland. The hamlet of Coningsburgh stands on the east coast, 9 miles south-south-west of Lerrick. The Free church of Coningsburgh had in 1853 a total yearly receipt of £94 3s. 11d.

CONNAGE, or FISHERTON, a fishing-village in the parish of Petty, Inverness-shire. The fishermen dispose of their produce at Inverness. The timber of woods cut down in the eastern parts of the parish is shipped at the beach here.

CONNAL FERRY, a strait in Loch Etive, 3 miles east of Dunstaffnage, Argyshire. A ridge of rugged and uneven rocks here runs across two-thirds of the channel, and occasions, at certain periods of the ebbing or flowing tide, such a rapid current that no vessel even with a fresh breeze can

stem it. In the beginning of the flood, the tide runs up with great rapidity, and Loch Etive being at once swelled with the spring-tide from the ocean, and the water of Loch Awe, as soon as the former begins to ebb, discharges itself with a violence and noise unequalled by the loudest cataract, and which may be heard at the distance of many miles. This celebrated fall of salt water seems to be alluded to by Ossian:—

“These are not thy mountains, O Nathos!
Nor is that the roar of thy climbing waves.”

The ferry of Connal, though in appearance very formidable, is safe, owing to the skill of the boatmen.

CONNEL (Loch). See KIRKCOLM.

CONNICAVAL. See EDENKELLIE.

CONON-BRIDGE. See CONAN-BRIDGE.

CONTENT. See QUIVOX (St.) and WALLACETOWN.

CONTIN, a parish in the centre and south-east of Ross-shire. The post-towns nearest it are Dingwall and Strathpeffer. The parish is bounded on the north by Lochbroom; on the east by Urray and Fodderty; on the south by Kilmorack and Urray; and on the west by Gairloch and Lochcarron. It measures, along the parliamentary road which passes through it, 33 miles; and it is supposed to be little less in breadth; so that, as to extent of area, it is one of the largest parishes in Scotland. It is, in general, mountainous and barren; yet imbosoms numerous glens and valleys, which are well-watered, and, though of light and shallow soil, are in good cultivation. The principal streams are the Conan, the Meig, and the Rasay, which rise near the western or north-western verge of the parish, and all traverse it eastward, to make a junction, and fall, under the name of the Conan, into Cromarty frith, a few miles from the town of Dingwall; see CONAN. Perennial springs are abundant; and several are strongly impregnated with iron. Lakes are numerous,—most of them mossy in their waters, but all abounding with fish. Loch Fannich is 12 miles long, and 1 broad; Loch Chroisg, 5 miles long, and 1 broad; Loch Luichart, 6 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Loch Achilty is about 2 miles in circumference, pure in its waters, very deep, and discharging its surplus contents by a subterranean canal into the river Rasay, about a mile to the north-east. In this lake is an artificial island, accessible by a drawbridge, and formerly the site of a house and garden, which were used as a retreat from danger. Loch Kinellan has also an artificial or floating island, buoyant on a timber base, where formerly the family of Seaforth had a fortified residence; and it contrasts the green cultivated field on one of its sides very picturesquely with the wild upland scenery on the other. At one period, natural plantation appears to have covered the greater part of this parish; and even yet it exists in considerable patches. All the straths are subject to wasteful inundations; and the climate, though generally mild and dry, is insalubrious. On the eastern bank of Loch Achilty is a Druidical temple, or circle of stones; and a quarter of a mile to the east of Loch Kinellan is a place called *Blar' na'n Ceann*, or ‘the field of heads,’ where there was a fierce conflict between the Mackenzies of Seaforth and the Macdonnells of Glengarry,—the Macdonnells having made an inroad to revenge some old quarrel, and being routed and pursued with great slaughter by the Mackenzies, and eventually driven headlong into the water and drowned at the confluence of the Conan and the Rasay. On the farm of Kinellan is an echo which repeats distinctly an entire sentence, and is believed to be unequalled,

except by an echo in Wales, and another in Staffa. At Coul, in the eastern section of the parish, is an elegant mansion, the seat of Sir George Mackenzie, Bart., built in 1821, and surrounded by a beautiful well-wooded demense. At Contin inn, on the Rasay, fairs are held on 13th January, old style; on 23d May, old style; and on 23d August, if a Wednesday, if not, on the Wednesday after. And here there is a ferry across the river; and about 3 miles to the west, at a place called Little Seatwell, is a ferry across the Conan.—Population, in 1861, 1,509. Houses, 317. Assessed property in 1843, £6,405 19s. 7d.; in 1860, £10,014.

Contin, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £265 6s. 7d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £10 fees. The parochial church, situated about 2 miles from the extreme verge of the parish, is an antiquated, comfortless structure, repeatedly repaired, but continuing to be inconvenient. Two parliamentary churches are in the parish,—one at Cealloch-Luichart, erected in 1825,—and the other in Strathconan. There is a Free church for Contin and Fodderty, with an attendance of 700; and its yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £131 4s. 11½d. There is also a Free church preaching station at Strathconan, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £9 2s. 6d. There are three non-parochial schools.

CONVAL. See BEMORE.

CONVETH. See KILTARLITY.

COOKNEY, a locality 4½ miles north of Stonehaven, where is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. The chapel is of modern erection, and contains about 700 sittings.

COOK'S CAIRN. See MORTLACH.

COPAY, one of the Hebrides, in the shire of Inverness. It constitutes part of the parish of Harris, and is situated in the sound. It is uninhabited.

COPENSAY, or COPINSHAY, one of the Orkneys, and part of the parish of Deerness. This island is about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad. In the summer months, its lofty rocks are covered with wild fowl of various kinds, which, with their eggs and feathers, constitute the principal article of its traffic.

COPPERSMITH. See COCKBURNSPATH.

CORQUET (THE), a river, whose sources, course, and embouchure, are all in England, but which forms, for about a mile, the south-east boundary line of the parish of Oxnam in Roxburghshire. It rises a little to the south of this parish, in the heights which divide Scotland from England, and afterwards glides along the margin of its southern wing; but it then bends away eastward into Northumberland, and after traversing that county and receiving numerous tributaries, falls into the sea at Alnwick.

CORBELLY. See DUMFRIES and TROQUEER.

CORBIE HALL. See CARSTAIRS.

CORBIE-HILL, a hamlet at the west end of the parish of Balmerino, Fifeshire.

CORBIE-POT, a romantic glen, notable for its botanical specimens, on the boundary between the estates of Maryculter and Kingcausie, parish of Maryculter, Kincardineshire.

CORCHINNAN BURN. See BOGIE (THE).

CORE (THE), the remotest head-stream of the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises near one of the loftiest watersheds of the Hartfell mountains, on the property of Earlshaugh, and runs 3½ miles north-westward to a confluence with the smaller burn, which has the reputation of being the true Tweed, about a mile below Tweedshaws.

COREEN HILLS, a range of high hills along the northern boundary of the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire. Its highest ground, in what are called the Points of Coreen, on the boundary of the parish of Tullynessle, has an elevation of about 1,350 feet above sea-level.

COREHOUSE. See ULYDE (THE).

COREMILLIGAN. See TYNRON.

CORGARF, a wild mountainous district around the sources and head-streams of the Don, Aberdeenshire. It measures 8 or 9 miles in length, and forms the upper part of the parish of Strathdon. A missionary minister on the Royal Bounty, with a salary of £60 and some other advantages, has long been stationed here. The church was built in 1836, and contains 350 sittings. Here also is a small Roman Catholic chapel, served by the same clergyman who has charge of the chapel at Glengairn. Corgarf castle, supposed to have been originally built by one of the Earls of Mar, is a military station on the road from Edinburgh to Fort George; 21½ miles distant from Castleton of Braemar. The present erection is a small oblong building of four stories, with wings, and surrounded by a wall. It was purchased by Government from Forbes of Skellater, in 1746. The old castle of Corgarf, which stood on the same site, was burnt by Sir Adam Gordon in 1551, when 27 persons, among whom were the wife and children of Alexander Forbes, perished in the flames. "Subsequent to this tragical affair," says Picken's *Traditionary Stories of Old Families*, "a meeting for reconciliation took place between a select number of the heads of the two houses, in the hall of an old castle in these parts, probably Drimminor. After much argument, the difference being at length made up, and a reconciliation effected, both parties sat down to a feast in the hall, provided by the Forbes's chief. The eating was ended, and the parties were at their drink—the clansmen being of equal numbers, and so mixed, as had been arranged, that every Forbes had a Gordon seated at his right hand. 'Now,' said Gordon of Huntly to his neighbour chief, 'as this business has been so satisfactorily settled, tell me if it had not been so, what it was your intention to have done.' 'There would have been bloody work—bloody work,' said Lord Forbes—'and we would have had the best of it. I will tell you: see, we are mixed one and one, Forbeses and Gordons. I had only to give a sign by the stroking down of my beard, thus, and every Forbes was to have drawn the skein from under his left arm, and stabbed to the heart his right hand man;' and as he spoke, he suited the sign to the word, and stroked down his flowing beard. In a moment a score of skeins were out, and flashing in the light of the pine-torches held behind the guests. In another moment they were buried in as many hearts; for the Forbeses, whose eyes constantly watched their chief, mistaking this involuntary motion in the telling of his story, for the agreed sign of death, struck their weapons into the bodies of the unsuspecting Gordons. The chiefs looked at each other in silent consternation. At length Forbes said, 'This is a sad tragedy we little expected—but what is done cannot be undone, and the blood that now flows on the floor of Drimminor will just help to sloaken the auld fire of Corgarf!'

CORIA DAMNIORUM. See CASTLE-CARY.

CORKINDALE-LAW. See NEILSTON.

CORNCAIRN, a village in the north end of the parish of Ordiquhill, 8 miles south-west of Banff, and 12 north-east of Keith, Banffshire. It is a burgh of barony. Six markets in the year, commonly called the Cornhill markets, are held in its vicinity.

CORNCOCKLE MOOR. See **LOCHMABEN**.

CORNER HOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Stranraer, Wigtonshire.

CORNHILL, a post-office station subordinate to Keith, Banffshire. See **CORNAIRN**.

CORPACH, a village with a post-office, in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire; 2½ miles north of Fort-William; at the southern extremity of the Caledonian canal. The parish church is situated here; and there is a school supported by the General Assembly. See **CALEDONIAN CANAL**.

CORRABHAIN. See **JURA**.

CORRA LINN. See **CLYDE (THE)**.

CORRAH. See **KIRKGUNZEON**.

CORRAN-ARDGOUR, a ferry across the lower part of Loch-Eil, between the district of Ardgour in Argyleshire and the district of Lochaber in Inverness-shire. Here is a post-office station, subordinate to Bunawe. Loch-Eil at this place has a strong current.

CORRENIE FOREST, an undivided district, occupied by free settlers, in the parish of Cluny, Aberdeenshire.

CORRICHE. See **FARE** and **KINTORE**.

CORRIE, a village on the east coast of the island of Arran, 4½ miles north of Brodick. Here is a small harbour with a quay, accessible to vessels only at high water. In the vicinity limestone and sandstone are extensively quarried; and the latter is exported in large quantities to various parts of the Clyde and to Ireland. Population of the village 222.

CORRIE, an ancient parish in Dumfries-shire, now united to **HUTTON**: which see.

CORRIEHABBIE. See **MORTLACH**.

CORRIEMONY. See **URQUHART** and **GLENMORISTON**.

CORRIEMUCKLOCK. See **CRIEFF**.

CORRIEMULZIE. See **BRAEMAR**.

CORRIEVIARLICH. See **ALMOND (THE)**.

CORRIEVREKIN, a narrow strait and a dangerous whirlpool between the island of Scarba and the north point of Jura, Argyleshire. The whirlpool is occasioned partly by the rapidity of the tidal current through the narrow, irregular strait, and partly by the resistance to it of a pyramidal rock which shoots up to within 15 fathoms of the surface from a depth of about 100 fathoms. The vicinity of this rock is carefully shunned by small craft; but it is only during high and strong tides, or violent gales, that it is at all formidable to large vessels. The name, we are informed by Campbell in his notes to 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' signifies 'the whirlpool of the Prince of Denmark.' And there is a tradition that a Danish prince once undertook for a wager to cast anchor in it. He is said to have used woollen instead of hempen ropes for greater strength, but perished in the attempt. "On the shores of Argyleshire," the poet adds, "I have often listened with great delight to the sound of this vortex, at the distance of many leagues. When the weather is calm, and the adjacent sea scarcely heard on these picturesque shores, its sound—which is like the sound of innumerable chariots—creates a magnificent and fine effect." The lines in Campbell's noble poem in which allusion is made to this whirlpool are as follows:

"But who is he, that yet a dearer land
Remembers, over hills and far away?
Green Albyn! What though he no more survey
Thy ships at anchor on the quiet shore;
Thy pellocks rolling from the mountain-bay;
Thy lone sepulchral cairn upon the moor;
And distant isles that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar!"

The superstition of the islanders has tenanted the

shelves and eddies of this whirlpool with all the fabulous monsters and demons of the ocean. Among these, according to a universal tradition, the mermaid is the most remarkable; and there is a Gaelic legend—versified by Leyden, in the 'Border Minstrelsy'—which relates how Macphail of Colonsay, while passing the Corrievrekin, was carried off by one of these sea-maidens, and detained for several years in a pleasant kind of captivity, in a grotto beneath the sea. Therefore, mariners,

"As you pass through Jura's sound
Bend your course by Scarba's shore,
Shun, O shun! the gulf profound
Where Corrievrekin's surges roar."

So sings the poet; couching his advice, however, in somewhat ambiguous language, for the sea generally exhibits a state of greater turbulence on the Scarba than on the Jura side of the gulf.

CORRISKIN (LOCH), **COIRUISK**, or **CORUISK**, a deep, dark, lonely sheet of water imbosomed in the Cuchullin mountains, on the western coast of Skye, discharging itself by a rapid stream into Loch Selavig. It is about 2 miles in length, and half-a-mile broad, and is said to be of profound depth. Sir Walter Scott has described it in 'The Lord of the Isles;' and the accomplished artist, Mr. J. W. Turner, whose pencil was employed in delineating the scene for the last edition of Sir Walter's works, declares, "No words could have given a truer picture of this, one of the wildest of Nature's landscapes."

A while their route they silent made,

As men who stalk for mountain-deer,

Till the good Bruce to Ronald said,

"St. Mary! what a scene is here.

I've traversed many a mountain-strand,

Aboard and in my native land,

And it has been my lot to tread

Where safety more than pleasure led;

Thus, many a waste I've wander'd o'er,

Clothe many a crag, cross'd many a moor,

But, by my halidome!

A scene so rude, so wild as this,

Yet so sublime in barrenness,

Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press,

Where'er I happ'd to roam."

No marvel thus the monarch spake;

For rarely human eye has known

A scene so stern as that dread lake,

With its dark ledge of barren stone.

Seems that primeval earthquake's sway

Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way

Through the rude bosom of the hill,

And that each naked precipice,

Sable ravine, and dark abyss,

Tells of the outrage still.

The wildest glen, but this, can show

Some touch of Nature's genial glow;

On high Benmore green mosses grow,

And heath-bells bud in deep Glencroe,

And copse on Cruachan-Ben;

But here,—above, around, below,

On mountain or in glen,

Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor flower,

Nor ought of vegetative power,

The weary eye may ken.

For all is rocks at random thrown,—

Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone

As if were here denied

The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,

That clothe with many a varied hue

The bleakest mountain-side.

And wilder, forward as they wound,

Were the proud cliffs and lake profound.

Huge terraces of granite black

Afforded rude and cumber'd track;

For from the mountain hoar,

Hurl'd headlong in some night of fear,

When yell'd the wolf and fled the deer,

Loose crags had toppled o'er;

And some, chance-poised and balanced, lay,

So that a stripling arm might sway

A mass no host could raise,

In nature's rage at random thrown,

Yet trembling like the Druid's stone

On its precarious base

The evening mists, with ceaseless change,
 Now clothed the mountain's lofty range,
 Now left their foreheads bare,
 And round the skirts their mantle furled,
 Or on the sable waters curl'd,
 Or on the eddying breezes whirl'd,
 Dispersed in middle air.
 And oft, condensed, at once they lower,
 When, brief and fierce, the mountain-shower
 Pours like a torrent down,
 And when return the sun's glad beams,
 Whiten'd with foam a thousand streams
 Leap from the mountain's crown.

"This lake," said Bruce, "whose barriers drear
 Are precipices sharp and sheer,
 Yielding no track for goat or deer,
 Save the black shelves we tread,
 How term you its dark waves? and how
 Yon northern mountain's pathless brow,
 And yonder peak of dread,
 That to the evening sun uplifts
 The grisly gulfs and slaty rifts,
 Which seem its shiver'd head?"—
 "Corriskin call the dark lake's name;
 Coolin the ridge, as bards proclaim.
 From old Cuchillin, chief of fame."

Macculloch, in his "Western Islands," has described the lake with great beauty:—"Passing the river which runs foaming over a sheet of smooth rock into the sea, a long valley suddenly opens on the view, enclosing the beautiful lake Coruisk, on the black surface of which a few islands covered with grass appear with the vividness of emeralds amid the total absence of vegetable green. On every side the bare rocky acclivities of the mountains rise round, their serrated edges darkly projected on the blue sky or entangled in the clouds which so often hover over this region of silence and repose. At all seasons and at all times of the day darkness seems to rest on its further extremity: a gloom in which the eye, discerning but obscurely the forms of objects, pictures to itself imaginary recesses and a distance still untempered. A remarkable contrast is here produced in viewing alternately the two extremities from any central point. The entrance, less obstructed by mountains, presents the effect of morning rising to illuminate the depths of the opposite extremity, which appears as if perpetually involved in the shadows of night. Silence and solitude seem for ever to reign amid the fearful stillness and the absolute vacuity around. At every moment the spectator is inclined to hush his footsteps and suspend his breath, to listen for some sound which may recall the idea of life or of motion. If the fall of a cascade is by chance heard, it but serves by its faint and interrupted noise to remind him of its distance, and of the magnitude of the mountain boundary; which, though comprehended by a glance of the eye, and as if within reach of the hand, is everywhere too remote to betray the course of the torrent. The effect of simplicity and proportion in diminishing the magnitude of objects is here distinctly felt, as it is in the greater efforts of architecture: those who have seen the interior of York Cathedral will understand the allusion. The length of the valley is nearly four miles, and its breadth about one; while the mountains that enclose it rise with an acclivity so great, that the spectator situated at their base views all their summits around him; casting his eye over the continuous plane of their sides, as they extend upwards in solid beds of rock for nearly a mile, and present a barrier over which there is no egress. Yet on entering it he will probably imagine it a mile in length, and fancy the lake, which occupies nearly the whole, reduced to the dimension of a few hundred yards. It is not till he has advanced for a mile or more, and finds the boundary still retiring before him unchanged, and his distant companions becoming invisible, that

he discovers his error, and the whole force and effect of the scene becomes impressed on his mind. He who would paint Coruisk must combine with the powers of the landscape-painter those of the poet: it is to the imagination, not to the eye, that his efforts must be directed."

CORRYARRICK, a wild and lofty ridge of mountains on the south-east flank of the great glen of Scotland, forming a vast natural barrier between the central part of that glen and the upper part of Strathspey. A military road was constructed over it from Fort Augustus to Garviemore, but has been allowed to fall into disrepair, and is now used only by pedestrians and drovers. The ascent on the south-east side is by seventeen traverses, like the wormings of a corkscrew, and passes over several brook-cuts and gullies by means of bridges; and the descent on the other side is not much dissimilar. The tortuosities of the road, rendered absolutely necessary by the nature of the ground, greatly increase the real distance, which from base to base does not exceed 5 miles. Skrine, speaking of this pass, says: "Our road soon growing inexpressibly arduous, wound round the rocky hills overhanging Fort-Augustus and Loch-Ness; and elevated us to a height truly terrific,—springing sometimes from point to point over alpine bridges,—and at others pursuing narrow ridges of rock, frightfully impending over tremendous precipices. With a perpetual succession of these laborious inequalities, and their corresponding scenery, we passed the mountain Corryuragan, crossed the two sources of the Tarff, and began to ascend the mightier base of Corryarrick. The wildest and most dreary solitude of Siberia cannot display a scene more desolate than that which extended round us, as far as the eye could reach on either side; no vestiges of living creatures or their habitations enlivening the desert, and nothing appearing but disjointed rocks, broken torrents, and the tops of more distant mountains. The road alone bore the form of being a human work; and as it began to ascend the furrowed side of Corryarrick, high stakes placed at equal distances marked its progress, to prevent the inevitable destruction which must await those hardy travellers, who venturing over this pass in times of snow, might deviate from the regular track. The unusual display of their high points, bleached with perpetual storms, sometimes extending in a long line of ascent athwart the mountain, and at others rising in a zigzag direction over terraces almost parallel, could not fail to astonish and confound a stranger, with the height before him to be surmounted. The road grew more laborious, and the precipice more tremendous, as we approached the summit, broad patches of snow filling the clefts and hollows around us on each side. The weather also, which had gradually declined from its morning splendour, assumed now a tempestuous aspect; the rain beat furiously against us, with terrific gusts of wind; and a thick fog, still more alarming, whirling round the summit of the mountain, frequently enveloped us in a temporary obscurity. Drenched with the wet, as we did not dare to continue in our carriages, at length we reached a circular spot, traced out on the highest point of the mountain, and immediately began to descend, by a dangerous and rapid zigzag, from terrace to terrace, with incessant turnings, so short and so narrow as to require the utmost circumspection in compassing them. It may easily be imagined how wonderfully precipitate this singular descent is, when I add, that in the progress of little more than two painful miles, we unravelled the whole labyrinth of that eminence, which it cost us so much labour, and

nine miles of tedious ascent to attain. At the bottom, however, we rested a while from our labours; and the fog in some measure dispersing, though the rain was unabated, we were able to survey the country into which we were translated as it were from the clouds. Behind us the great mountain from which we had escaped rose like a perpendicular bulwark, on which we were unable to trace the angular course by which we had worked our passage; and the only track we could distinguish on its front was the chain of cataracts, tumbling in successive falls, which forms the source of the great river Spey. Other mountains, capped with eternal snows, and inferior only in height to that which we had passed, frowned over us on each side; while a long channel appeared worked by the impetuous stream between their bases, through a hollow valley, over which the road hung suspended on a narrow shelf. A broader glen succeeded to this, and the torrent became a rivulet, which after a variety of stages increasing in magnitude, swelled at length into a river, ravaging the little plain it formed, and fretting with furious impetuosity over the numberless asperities with which the feet of the precipices were strewed. With such violent convulsions was the birth of this mighty river attended amidst its native mountains, whose impetuous stream, emerging from the chaos it has created, desolates a vast tract of country in its descent to the sea, which it falls into near Fochabers, where we first crossed it. Relieved from many of the horrors which attended the former part of our course, we pursued the declivity on a road rendered inexpressibly rough by the broken fragments of rock with which it was strewed, till crossing the Spey, we arrived at the solitary inn of Garviesmore, after traversing a desert of 18 long miles, which it cost us eight hours to surmount. During this whole course our eyes had not encountered a single human being, or even the vestiges of an animal; those quadrupeds which are the natural inhabitants of mountains shunning these barren deserts, where there is nothing to sustain them; and no birds, except the eagle, being hardy enough to frequent their cliffs."

When General Cope marched north from Stirling to meet the advancing forces of Prince Charles, in the latter end of August, 1745, he hesitated to attempt the passage of Corryarrick in the face of the Highland forces, then 3,000 strong, whom he understood to be in possession of the summit. As the mountain was peculiarly fitted for the operations of Highlanders, it is evident that, in attempting to cross Corryarrick, Cope, if attacked, would labour under every disadvantage; for while his men could not leave the road in pursuit of their assailants, the latter could keep a running fire from numerous positions, from which it would be impossible to dislodge them. Cope was warned by President Forbes of the dangers he would run; and his fears were not a little increased by a report that, on arriving at the bridge of Snugborough, a dangerous pass on the north side of the mountain, he was to be opposed by a body of Highlanders; and that, while this party kept him employed, he was to be attacked in his rear by another body, which was to be sent round the west end of the hill. Alarmed at the intelligence he had received,—distracted by a variety of reports as to the strength of the enemy, and disgusted by the apathy of those on whose support he had relied,—Cope called a council of war at Dalwhinnie, on the morning of the 27th of August, to which he summoned every field-officer, and the commanders of the different corps of his little army. He would have acted more judiciously had he convened a council at Dalnacardoch, when he first re-

ceived intelligence of the advance of the Highlanders. At this meeting, Cope laid before his officers the orders he had received from the Secretary of State to march to the north, which were too positive to be departed from without the most urgent necessity. After some deliberation, the council were unanimously of opinion, that the original design of the general of marching to Fort-Augustus over Corryarrick, was, under existing circumstances, quite impracticable. Having abandoned the design of crossing Corryarrick, the council next considered what other course should be adopted. The wisest course certainly, if practicable, would have been to have marched back to Stirling, and to have guarded the passes of the Forth; but against this proposal it was urged that the rebels, by marching down the side of Loch Rannoch, would be able to reach Stirling before the King's troops, and that, by breaking down the bridges, they would intercept them in their retreat. As it was impossible to remain at Dalwhinnie, no other course therefore remained, in the opinion of the council, but to march to Inverness. This opinion, which was reduced to writing, and signed by all the members of council, was delivered to Sir John Cope, who, acquiescing in its propriety, immediately issued an order to march.

CORRYAUR. See MUTHILL.

CORS-, or CROSS-, a prefix in Scottish topographical names, alluding in some instances to the Christian cross, as in Corstorphine, 'the cross of Torphine,' and in others to local intersecting lines, as in Crossgates, 'the intersecting roads.'

CORSAIG. See SADDLE and SKIPNESS.

CORSANCON. See CUMNOCK (NEW).

CORSE, a hill at the meeting-point of the three parishes of Coull, Lumphanan, and Leochel, Aberdeenshire. Near its summit are two or three long trenches, together with many small tumuli; and on its south-eastern slope, in Lumphanan, is a long earthen rampart, with a ditch, confronting a similar rampart on the brow of the hill Milnadr. Tradition ascribes these antiquities to the closing scenes of the career of Macbeth. The old castle of Corse in Leochel was built in 1581, and is now a ruin.

CORSE-DARDAR. See BIRSE.

CORSEMILL, or CROSSMILL, a village in the Abbey parish of Paisley, 3 miles south-east of the town of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Most of its inhabitants are employed in the bleachfields and printfields on the banks of the Levern. Population, 265.

CORSEWALL POINT, a headland on the north-west coast of Wigtownshire, near the entrance of Loch Ryan; in N. lat. 55° 1', and W. long. 5° 10'. A lighthouse was erected upon this point in 1817. It shows a bright and red light alternately every two minutes, which is seen in clear weather at the distance of 15 miles. The building is 92 feet in height; and the lantern is elevated 112 feet above high-water.

CORSKIE. See GARTLY.

CORSOCK, a small village, with a post-office, on the east margin of the parish of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the Water of Urr, 10 miles north of Castle Douglas. A place of worship, now a quoad sacra parish church, was erected here by subscription in 1839. The Castle of Corsock, now a ruin, was the residence of Robert Nelson of Corsock, who acted a prominent part among the persecuted Covenanters.

CORSTORPHINE, a parish, containing a post office village of the same name, and also the small villages of Gogar, Stanhope-Mills, and Four-Mile-Hill, in the north-west of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Cramond, St. Cuthberts', Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and Kirkliston. Its length westward

is about 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles. The surface is in general level, and, over a great part of its extent, spreads into a smooth plain. The grounds of greatest elevation are those which go by the name of Corstorphine-hill,—an appellation they hardly could have gained unless from being in a manner insulated in the midst of rich valleys. This hill, or rather ridge, on the south and west sides, rises from the plain to the height of 474 feet above sea-level, by an easy ascent; on the east side, it is more precipitate, and runs north, in an indented cristated form, into the borders of Cramond. There are no metals or coals mined in this parish; but there are very fine quarries of freestone, which was formerly much in request for buildings in Edinburgh. There are also, on the lands of Clermiston, inexhaustible quarries of trap or blue whinstone. The parish is watered by the Gogar, and by the water of Leith. There is a sulphureous mineral spring near Corstorphine, which once conferred on that village considerable celebrity. When it was in repute, about the middle of last century, the village was a place of fashionable resort for the citizens of Edinburgh, and had its balls and other amusements common to watering-places. The place was then famous also for a peculiar delicacy called 'Corstorphine cream.' The mystery of preparing this is thus described in the Old Statistical Account:—"They put the milk, when fresh drawn, into a barrel, or wooden vessel, which is submitted to a certain degree of heat, generally by immersion in warm water; this accelerates the stage of fermentation. The serous is separated from the other parts of the milk, the oleaginous and coagulable; the serum is drawn off by a hole in the lower part of the vessel; what remains is put into the plunge-churn, and after being agitated for some time, is sent to market as Corstorphine cream." There is growing near the village a sycamore tree, one of the largest in Scotland, which, in the end of May and beginning of June, exhibits an appearance of the most striking beauty. That side which is exposed to the sun is of the richest vivid yellow hue; hence this tree is easily distinguished at a great distance. Ships which have been taken from it have thriven very well in other parts of the country. A considerable extent of land around the village is rich garden ground, and produces great quantities of strawberries, tree-fruit, and pot-vegetables for the Edinburgh market. Much of the parish also is adorned with fine residences; and a large aggregate of it, including the greater part of Corstorphine hill, is covered with wood. There are fourteen landowners. The real rental is between £13,000 and £14,000. The middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway traverse the parish; and the latter has stations for Corstorphine and Gogar. The village of Corstorphine is situated on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, 3½ miles west of Edinburgh. It stands at the commencement of the slow ascent of Corstorphine hill, slightly above a great expanse of rich alluvial country; and commands a brilliant view across that expanse to the Craig-Lockhart and Pentland Hills. It has a sheltered, pleasant, prosperous appearance, and requires nothing but draining to make it one of the most agreeable summer retreats near the metropolis. It for some time lost its attractions for visitors, and was going into decay; but in 1832 it began to renew its youth by the erection of a number of neat cottages; and since then it has continued to improve, so as once more to get into fame among the summer-retirers of Edinburgh; and now it enjoys communication with that city many times a-day by the railway trains and by an omnibus of its own.

Population in 1841, 372; in 1861, 688. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,461; in 1861, 1,579. Houses, 289. Assessed property in 1843, £9,954 0s. 3d.; in 1860, £13,118.

This parish is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and presbytery of Edinburgh. It includes part of the ancient parish of Gogar, and also a part of St. Cuthbert's united to it in 1633. Patron, Sir W. H. D. Cunyngham, Bart. Stipend, about £200; glebe, £30. The church is an ancient building, of Gothic architecture, in the form of a Jerusalem cross. The present church was founded near the parish-church of this place, by Sir John Forester of Corstorphine, Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, in 1429, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for a provost, 5 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys. It was a collegiate church, to which belonged those of Corstorphine, Dalmahoy, Hatton, Cramond, Collinton, &c. The teinds of Ratho, half of the teinds of Adderton, and of Upper-Gogar, were appropriated to the revenues of this college. The first provost was Nicholas Bannatyne, who died in 1470, and was buried in the church, where his epitaph still remains. The coat-of-arms of the family of Forester is everywhere dispersed over the building; and within the church, in niches, are several monumental remains of this family, with effigies cut in stone as large as life. The male figures are covered with complete armour, and the female appear richly ornamented according to the fashion and dress of the times. The roof is supported by strong arches; and the whole building seems to have suffered little by the waste of time. The number of sittings in it is 470. The stipend of the parish-schoolmaster is £50, with about £31 fees. He has amongst other emoluments, a small piece of ground or glebe, near the extent of an acre, contiguous to the village; and besides this, an acre of ground upon the side of the water of Leith, near Coltbridge, which is called the Lamp-acre; its proceeds having been destined for defraying the expenses of a lamp which hung in the east end of the church of Corstorphine. There are various conjectures concerning the use this lamp was intended to serve. Some say that it was in honour of the Virgin, before whose statue it was lighted up; others, and with more probability, think that it served as a beacon to direct travellers from Edinburgh, along a road which, in those times, was swampy, difficult, and dangerous. A small ancient chapel stands at Gogar, but it does not appear to have been used as a place of worship since the Reformation. A burying-ground around it is still in use. There is a Free church in the village of Corstorphine: attendance, 300; the yearly sum raised in 1865 was £256 9s. 11½d. There is one private school.

CORTACHY AND CLOVA, an united parish in the north-west of Forfarshire; bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Lochlee, Lethnot, Tannadice, Kirriemuir, Kingoldrum, and Glenisla; and stretching south-eastward, Clova uppermost and Cortachy lowermost, from the sources of the South Esk along the course of that river to within 3 miles of Kirriemuir, which is the post-town. Clova is nearly 10 miles long and 7 broad; and Cortachy is about 13 miles long and from 2 to 8 broad. The South Esk rises in a multitude of small streams in the north-west of Clova; flows south-east through that district, and enters Cortachy about 1½ mile below the kirk-town of Clova; receives numerous tributaries, chiefly on the northern side, while flowing through Cortachy; and from Cross Bog till its junction with the Frosen water, divides Cortachy from Tannadice. The soil is in general poor with a wet and cold bottom. A part, however, of the haugh-

ground on the banks of the Esk, is a light early soil, interspersed with frequent patches of moss. The united parish lies almost wholly among the Grampians, and therefore is calculated principally for pasture. Some of the mountains, especially those in Clova, are of great height; and many places are beautifully romantic and picturesque. There are three small lakes which abound with trout and pike. Whinstone is found in great quantity; but no freestone or any valuable mineral has been yet discovered. The bridge of Cortachy, at the issue of the South Esk from the Grampians, is founded on mica-schistose rock, exhibiting masses of jasper varying in colour from a bright yellow to a deep red, and susceptible of a fine polish. Behind the bridge, a remarkable vein of indurated claystone is seen to intersect the schistose rocks. It is generally of a white or greyish colour, and contains thin scales of lime spar. Cortachy castle, a favourite seat of the Earl of Airlie, is the only mansion; and that nobleman and a near relative of his are the only land-owners. The total yearly value of the raw produce of Cortachy was estimated in 1842 at £6,632; and that of the raw produce of Clova at £3,166. A good line of road leads through the whole inhabited portion of the parish into Strathmore. Population in 1831, 912; in 1861, 653. Houses, 141. Assessed property in 1843, £3,887 ls.; in 1866, £6,752 12s.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airlie. Stipend, £172 19s.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £184 8s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50. The church of Cortachy is an elegant structure, built in 1829, and containing 650 sittings. The church of Clova is an old building, with 250 sittings, and is served by a missionary minister on the Royal Bounty, who serves likewise a church in the Glenprosen district of Kirriemuir, and has a salary of £81. There are three private schools.

CORTES, an estate in the parish of Rathen, Aberdeenshire. The mansion is a modern structure, surrounded by fine plantations. On the estate is a Druidical temple. Here also the road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh is joined by the road from Peterhead to Fraserburgh. And here is a post-office station, subordinate to Mintlaw.

CORUIK. See CORRISKIN.

CORYVREKAN. See CORRIEVRKIN.

COSSANS. See GLAMMIS.

COTHAL. See FENTRAY.

COTTACK, a village in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the road from Minnyhive to Dumfries, 7 miles south-east of Minnyhive, and 9 north-west of Dumfries. Three vales, with their respective hill-screens, diverge from it, westward, eastward, and northward. Its site is somewhat elevated; and the parish church, being situated here, is seen a good way off in all directions. Population, 252.

COTTON. See ABERDEEN.

COTTON OF LOWNIE, a village in the parish of Dunscore, Forfarshire.

COTTON OF ST. MADOES, a village in the parish of St. Madoes, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 62.

COTTS LOCH. See URQUHART.

COUFFURACH, a village in the Enzie district of the parish of Rathen, Banffshire. Here is a school, variously aided by extrinsic support; and in the immediate vicinity is a church, which was built in 1785, and contains 404 sittings.

COUL. See CONTIN.

COULARD HILL. See STOTFIELD.

COULBEG. See ASSYNT.

COULL, a parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, at the head of Strathcromar; bounded on the north by Tarland and Leochel, on the east by Lumphanan, on the south by Aboyne, and on the west by Logie-Coldstone. Its shape is somewhat triangular; the longest side measuring about 5 miles, and the others about 3½. The post-town is Aboyne. The strath of Cromar is flat, but is sheltered by high hills on each side. None of the hills rise to a great height. A considerable portion of the strath, called Bogmore, was formerly a disagreeable unhealthy swamp, but has, for the most part, been recently converted into good meadow and arable land. The heritors are the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntly, Forbes of Corse, and Farquharson of Finzean. The real rental is nearly £3,000. The antiquities are a Druidical circle on one of the hills, the traces of an ancient chapel on the lands of Corse, the ruinous walls of Corse castle, and the vestiges of the castle of Coull,—the last the ancient fortified seat of the once powerful family of Durward. See CORSE. Population in 1831, 767; in 1861, 792. Houses, 149. Assessed property in 1843, £2,197; in 1860, £2,850.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, J. O. Forbes of O'Neil Corse. Stipend, £161 5s. 7d.; glebe, £7. Schoolmaster's salary, £52, with £8 fees, and the Dick bequest, which, in 1832, amounted to £29 3s. The parish church is a plain building, erected in 1792. There is a parochial library.

COULTER, a station on the Symington and Peebles railway, 1½ mile south-west of Biggar.

COULTER (Loch), a small lake in the parish of St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and discharges its water into the Bannock burn. During the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1756, its waters were violently agitated, and sank about 10 or 12 feet.

COUNTESSWELLS. See PETERCULTER.

COUPER-ANGUS. See CUPAR-ANGUS.

COURANCE, a post-office station, in the parish of Kirkmichael, subordinate to Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

COUR-HOUSE. See SADDLE AND SKIPNESS.

COURSTON. See STRATHMIGLO.

COURTHILL. See DALRY, PETTY, and ROSEMARKIE.

COURTHILLOCK. See KIRRIEMUIR.

COURTKNOWE. See CATHCART.

COUSLAND, a post-office village in the parish of Cranston, 3 miles east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. The chapelry of Cousland was annexed to the parish of Cranston about the time of the Reformation. The chapel stood on the south side of the village of Cousland, where its remains may still be traced, with its almost forgotten cemetery; it was probably dedicated to St. Bartholomew. In 1547, Cousland was burned by the Duke of Somerset, when he invaded Scotland with a powerful army to enforce the marriage of the Princess Mary with Edward, King of England. Population, 226.

COVE, a fishing-village in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, 4 miles south by east of Aberdeen. Here is a natural harbour, very slightly improved by art, affording suitable accommodation to the fishermen, and often serving as a place of refuge to boats in high north-easterly winds. In the vicinity is a large cavern entering from the sea, and terminating in a beach. The fishermen engage in various kinds of fishery, and have acquired some reputation in the drying and smoking of haddocks. The village has a slightly endowed school, and two deposit societies. The Aberdeen railway has a station for this place. Population, 385.

COVE, Berwickshire. See COCKBURNSPATH.

COVE, Dunfriesshire. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

COVE-A-CHIARAN. See CAMPBELTON.

COVESEA,—popularly CAUSEA,—a small village on the coast of the parish of Drains, 6 miles north of Elgin, Morayshire. The adjacent shore is rocky, precipitous, and strikingly picturesque. In one place, a gently sloping road leads through a natural arch, with stately pillars and lofty alcoves, to a piece of fine natural meadow on the beach, enclosed landward by smooth mural precipices from 60 to 100 feet high; while all around are caves, fissures, pinnacles, and fantastic forms of rock, various and romantic as the ruins of a vast city, and far too numerous to suffer appreciable loss to their interest from any possible despoliation by man. Perhaps the most curious object is an isolated rock of the appearance of an inverted pyramid, measuring 70 feet in height, about 30 across the top, and only 8 at the base. On the west side of the piece of meadow is a cave which was once the abode of a hermit, and which Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston used as a stable during the rebellion of 1745. A very dangerous reef or chain of skerries extends parallel to the coast, about a mile from the shore, and has been fatal to very many vessels within the recollection of the present generation. A lighthouse was recently erected here. The light is a revolver, appearing in its brightest state once every minute. From west by north quarter north to south-east by east quarter east, it is of the natural appearance; but from south-east by east quarter east to south-east quarter south it has a red colour. It is visible seaward at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

COVINGTON and THANKERTON, a parish containing the villages of Covington and Thankerton, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Two of the nearest post-towns are Symington and Biggar. The parish is bounded by Pettynain, Libberton, Symington, Wiston, and Carmichael. Its length northward is 4 miles, and its breadth is about 2½ miles. The Clyde traces the eastern and north-eastern boundary. Tinto is partly within the southern corner. The land adjacent to the Clyde is well cultivated arable and meadow ground; and the rest of the surface is principally pastoral upland, extensively clothed with heath. About 2,000 acres are subject to the plough; about 3,500 are sheep pasture; and about 80 are under wood. There are four principal landowners; but the only mansion is St. John's Kirk. The real rental is about £3,800. The chief antiquities are four circular camps, and a fine ruin of a fort or castle, built in 1442 by Lindsay of Covington. The celebrated Covenanter, Donald Cargill, was taken prisoner at Covington mill. The Caledonian railway passes along the parish, and has a station in it at Thankerton. The village of Covington is a small place near the Clyde, 5 miles north-west of Biggar. Population of the parish in 1831, 521; in 1861, 532. Houses, 116. Assessed property in 1843, £2,880 5s. 6d.; in 1860, £3,755 3s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Sir N. M. Lockhart, and Sir W. C. Anstruther. Stipend, £208 13s. 7d.; glebe, £17 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £16 fees. The parishes of Covington and Thankerton were united some time between 1702 and 1720; when the church of Thankerton was allowed to go to ruin, and that of Covington was enlarged.

COWAL, a district of Argyshire, forming a peninsula or point of land stretching north-east and south-west, between the frith of Clyde and Loch Fyne; and comprehending the parishes of Dunoon,

Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Kilmorich, Lochgoilhead, Strachur, and Strathlachlan. The north-east part of the district, which borders with Perthshire, presents a rugged and broken surface. The mountains become gradually lower and the surface less rugged, as you advance to the south-west; and towards the extremity, comparatively speaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black-cattle. This district is intersected by three arms of the sea, Loch-Ridden, Loch-Streven, and Loch-Eck, and is watered by the rivers Cur and Eachaig. The coast is partly flat, and partly bold and rocky, presenting numerous creeks and small harbours. Here are the ruins of the royal castles of Dunoon and Carrick. Campbell of Strachur, Campbell of South-hall, and Lamont of Lamont, have extensive estates in this district. Population in 1831, 7,943; in 1861, 9,783. Houses, 1,804.

COWCADDENS. See GLASGOW.

COWCASH, a small natural harbour in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, about a mile south of the harbour of Aberdeen, suitable for the site of a fishing village.

COWDAILLY. See CARNWATH.

COWDENBEATH, a post-office village in the parish of Beath, and a station of the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, between Lochgelly and Crossgates, Fife. Pop. 1,148.

COWDENKNOWS, an estate and barony on the east bank of the river Leader, in the parishes of Earliston and Melrose, 32 miles from Edinburgh, 12 from Kelso, 3 from Melrose, and 1 from Earliston. Every one has heard of

—“the broom, the bonny, bonny broom,
The broom o' the Cowdenknows.”

But the broom-sprinkled braes and haughs of Cowdenknows have been sadly stripped of their golden adornments of late years by the progress of the turnip husbandry; and of the song to which the ancient and beautiful little air of one strain, known as ‘The Broom of Cowdenknows,’ was here united, only four lines of the chorus remain; but the air itself is fortunately still preserved, an object of less poetical associations. The ancient ‘Hanging tree’ of Cowdenknows is also to be numbered now only amongst the things that were. This venerable relic of ancient days and vanished customs, whose dark and knotted trunk, and fantastically twisted boughs, threw a gloomy kind of feeling over every spectator who knew its history in the days of feudal barbarism, has been cut down. It had been called, time out of mind, ‘the Hanging tree;’ and the local tradition—without any probability of right foundation—is, that it was employed, in the “persecuting times,” to hang the covenanters in the days of Charles and James. The persecution was not very fierce over the Merse, and little more than fines were inflicted upon the conventiclers. There may be less doubt, however, of its having been employed by the older Border-chief to assert his authority over his vassals, or to inflict his vengeance upon his enemies.

COWEY'S LINN. See EDDLESTONE.

COWIE, a fishing village in the parish of Fetteresso, 1½ mile north-north-east of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. On the top of a coast-rock in the vicinity are vestiges of a small ancient fortalice called the castle of Cowie, said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. On the south side of the harbour, within high-water mark, is a bed of clay slate connected with sandstone. On a common 2½ miles to the north-west, called Cowie Common, there was recently dug up a collection of Roman coins. Cowie was anciently a free burgh,—so con-

stituted by Malcolm Canmore,—and a chapelry, first for the private convenience of the proprietors of the place and their retainers, and afterwards belonging to Marischal College, Aberdeen. The ruins of the chapel still stand, contiguous to a recently erected dead-house; and form a picturesque object from the Stonehaven road. The burying-ground also is still in use. Population of the village in 1851, 174. See FETTERESSO.

COWIE (THE), a small river of Kincardineshire. It rises among the frontier Grampians, in the extreme north-west of the parish of Glenbervie, and runs eastward through that parish and the parish of Fetteresso to the sea at Stonehaven. It is subject to high freshets, and has often done injury to the property on its banks. The Aberdeen railway crosses it by a stupendous viaduct of 14 arches, the central one of which is upwards of 190 feet high. The view from this bridge is remarkably fine, comprehending the deep wide ravine below, the vale and town of Stonehaven, the castle of Dunnottar, and a variegated expanse of country.

COWLAIRS. See EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

COWPITS, a village in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. Population, 116.

COWSHAVEN. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

COWSRIVE. See PETERHEAD.

COWTHALLY. See CARNWATH.

COXTON TOWER, a small square fortalice with angular turrets, to the south-east of Elgin, Morayshire. It belonged anciently to the family of Innes of Invermarkie, but now to Lord Fife.

COYL, or COILA (THE), a rivulet of Ayrshire. It rises in the upper end of the parish of Coylton, on the confines of Dalmellington, and pursues a winding course of about 10 miles north-westward to the Ayr, at a point 4 miles east of the town of Ayr. There is a cascade on it, about 25 feet wide and about 15 feet in fall, under the beautiful ridge on which Sundrum Castle stands. Millmannoch, the scene of Burns' "Soldier's Return," is on the banks of this stream.

COYLTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and also the villages of Craighall, Gadgirthholm, Bankfoot, Joppa, and Knockshoggleholm, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Ayr, St. Quivox, Tarbolton, Stair, and Ochiltree. Its greatest length, north-westward, is about 12 miles; and its average breadth is nearly 2 miles. The river Ayr flows nearly 4 miles along its north-west boundary; the Coyl flows along its interior; and the Doon drains part of its upper or south-eastern end. The surface of its lower districts is partly flat and partly undulating; that of its middle district rises into trap hills, called the Craigs of Coyl, which have an elevation of about 750 feet above the level of the sea; and that of its upper district is hilly and pastoral, with a summit ridge which has an elevation of upwards of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands magnificent extensive prospects. About 70 per cent. of the whole area is in tillage, about 23 in pasture, and about 7 under wood. There are nine landowners. The real rental is about £9,290. Coal is mined to the extent of about 8,400 tons a-year. Limestone, sandstone, and whinstone are extensively quarried. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1841 at £22,587. The assessed property in 1860 was £10,481. There are two tile-works. The chief mansions are Sundrum, Gadgirth, and Rankinston. There are three lakes, the largest of which, Martnahaim, is a mile in length. The parish, and the stream which intersects it, are said, by tradition, to derive their name

from a fabulous king, called Coilus, or Coil, who is reported to have been slain in battle, at Coylefield, 5 miles south of Coylton, and buried at the parish-church. A large stone is still regarded as monumental of 'Auld King Coil.' The parish is traversed by the road from Ayr to Dumfries. The village of Coylton is a small place 6 miles east-south-east of Ayr. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,389; in 1861, 1,604. Houses, 263.

This parish, formerly a prebend, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £254 8s. 4d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with considerable other emoluments. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a tower, built in 1836, and containing 744 sittings. There are three private schools.

CRABSTONE (THE). See ABERDEEN.

CRAIG. See CARRICK.

CRAGGACH. See WIGTONSHIRE.

CRAGGANESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Weem, Perthshire.

CRAGGANTOUL, a hamlet in the parish of Weem, Perthshire.

CRAIGGIE (LOCH), a fresh water loch in the parish of Tongue, in Sutherlandshire, lying immediately to the north of Loch Loyal, which discharges its waters into it, while itself flows into Loch Slam, whence the Borgia conveys the united waters of the three lochs to Torrisdale bay. All these lochs abound in trout, pike, and char.

CRAIG-ROMAN. See STORMONT.

CRAICHIE, a village in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire.

CRAIG. See CARRICK.

CRAIG, a parish, containing the post-office village of Ferryden and the village of Usan, on the coast of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Montrose basin, the German ocean, and the parishes of Maryton, Lunan, Kinnell, and Farnwell. Its eastern division forms a peninsula between Montrose basin and the sea. The extreme length of the parish, from the guard-house on the north-east to its south-west angle near West Coteton, is nearly 6 miles; and its extreme breadth, from Baldovie on the north-west, to the promontory of Boddin lime-works on the south-east, is 3 miles. The island Inchbrayock, in the embouchure of the basin, or of the river South Esk, belongs to this parish. See INCHBRAYOCK. On the coast, Dunninald is the highest ground; in the centre, Govanhill; and on the west, Pittarishill and Mountboy,—all of which overlook expansions of beautiful scenery, though the loftiest of them is only about 400 feet high. The surface of the parish is undulating, well tufted with plantation, and, in several places, dotted with small lakes. The coast is rocky, slightly romantic, and, toward the south, precipitous. About 3,510 acres of the entire area are in cultivation, about 1,090 are in pasture or commonage, and 291 are under wood. Limestone was long extensively quarried, but has become nearly exhausted. A coarse building-stone, locally called scurdy-stone, is worked in several quarries. The fisheries, both of salmon and of white fish, are very extensive. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £27,626,—of which £7,388 were for the fisheries. Assessed property in 1843, £9,645 3s. 8d., but in 1866, £9,494 9s. 10d. There are five landowners. The mansions are Rossie House, Dunninald House, Usan House, and Inchbrayock villa. The chief antiquities are some remains of Craig Castle, which is frequently mentioned in Scottish history, the site of another old castle on the south coast, and the site of a fort in the north-east, traditionally said to

have been used by Oliver Cromwell. The parish is traversed by the road from Montrose to Arbroath. Population in 1831, 1,552; in 1861, 2,177. Houses, 349.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Stipend, £257 6s. 3d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated teinds, £101 8s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with about £30 other emoluments. There is a school in Ferryden, endowed by the late Miss Rossie of Rossie; and there are four other schools in the parish, supported by the resident landowners. Craig comprises two titularities or parishes, Inchbrayock or Craig, and Dunnald or St. Skeoch, which were united in the year 1618. The parish church is a beautiful structure, with a square tower, situated about a mile from the basin, commanding from a gentle acclivity an extensive view of watery and sylvan landscape, looking down upon the smiling town of Montrose begirt with its lagoon, and seeing away northward over scenery exquisitely diversified, to the eminences beyond the North Esk. It was built in 1799, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church in the parish, with an attendance of from 350 to 430; and the yearly sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £190 17s. 0½d. There have been several libraries and benefit institutions.

CRAIG, or CRAIG-OF-MADDERTY, an estate in the parish of Madderty, Perthshire, containing the modern village of St. David's, and enjoying the privilege of a burgh of barony, erected in 1626. It formerly contained a village of Craig,—to which that privilege was attached. Population in 1841, 181; in 1851, 227. Houses, 47. See DAVID'S (St.).

CRAIGANFHIACH, or RAVEN'S ROCK, a precipitous crag in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire, giving off from its bold mural front a loud echo. Near it is a very strong chalybeate called Saint's well.

CRAIGANROY, a commodious and safe harbour at the south corner of Loch Duich, parish of Glen-shiel, Ross-shire.

CRAIGBAR. See CLYNE.

CRAIGBEG, a mountain, nearly 1,200 feet high, in the parish of Durris, Kincardineshire.

CRAIGBENYON, a mountain, 3 miles north-east of Callander, district of Monteath, Perthshire.

CRAIGBILL. See TROQUEER.

CRAIG BURN, a small tributary to the right side of Douglas Water, in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire.

CRAIG BURN, a head-stream of the Bogie: which see.

CRAIGCAFFEL. See INCH, Wigtonshire.

CRAIG-CLUNY, a precipitous rocky height, overhanging the public road, about 2 miles east of Castleton-Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It carries a mass of pine forest farther aloft than the eye can individualize the trees, and terminates in a bare granite peak. The vestige of an old tower, called the Laird of Cluny's Charter Chest, occurs about third way up, in a situation which looks almost inaccessible to human foot. Farquharson of Cluny lay concealed here during several months after the overthrow of the Jacobites' hopes at Culloden. A fragment of rock as large as a three-storey house has fallen from the crag, and lies on the opposite side of the public road.

CRAIGCROOK. See CRAMOND.

CRAIGDAIMVE, an inlet lying off the Point of Keils in Knapdale, Argyshire.

CRAIGDALLIE, a village in the parish of Kin-naird, Perthshire.

CRAIGDAM. See TARVES.

CRAIGDARROCH. See BALLATER and GLEN-CAIRN.

CRAIG-DAVID. See BERVIE-BROW.

CRAIGDHU. See BLACK CRAIG.

CRAIG-DHULOCH, a stupendous cliff overhanging the south side of a small, dark, cold sheet of water called Dhuloch, in the south-west corner of the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire. This cliff soars aloft to the height of upwards of 1,000 feet, and is thought by some observers to be more sublime than the famous rocks of Lochnagar.

CRAIGDAW. See KIRKOSWALD.

CRAIGELLACHIE, a picturesque mountain on the mutual border of Strathspey and Badenoch, or of Morayshire and Inverness-shire, in the southern vicinity of Aviemore. See DUTHIL and ROTHIE-MURCHUS; see also AVIEMORE.

CRAIGELLACHIE, a lofty, picturesque, quartz rock on the left bank of the Spey, and on the mutual border of the parishes of Knockando and Rothes, Morayshire. A handsome iron bridge, of one arch of 160 feet in span, with a round embattled tower at each corner, here bestrides the Spey, and connects Morayshire with Banffshire. It was erected in 1815 at an expense of £8,000. The reach of the river in the vicinity and for four miles below is eminently beautiful. Craigellachie is 1 mile from Charleston of Aberlour, and 3 miles from the village of Rothes; and here are a head post-office and a station at a junction of railways. See ABERLOUR.

CRAIGEND, a village in the East Church parish of Perth. Here is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1780, and containing 413 sittings. Population, 47.

CRAIGEND, a village in the Crosshill district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 80.

CRAIGEND, a small lake, beautifully fringed with wood, in the north-east of the parish of New-abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. Near it, on the farm of Craigend, is a rocking-stone about 15 tons weight, which may be put in motion by a child.

CRAIGENDS. See KILBAECHAN.

CRAIGENGILLAN. See CARSPHAIN.

CRAIGENGOWER, a hill, 1,300 feet high, immediately behind the manse of the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire.

CRAIGENSCORE. See GLENBUCKET.

CRAIGFOODIE. See DAIRISIE.

CRAIGFORTH. See STIRLING.

CRAIG-GIBBON, a summit among the frontier Grampians, surmounted by an obelisk, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

CRAIG-GRANDE. See AULTGRANDE.

CRAIGHALL, a village on the Auchencruive estate of the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire. There is a coal-mine in its vicinity.

CRAIGHALL, Fifeshire. See CERES.

CRAIGHALL (New and Old), two villages in the parish of Inveresk, but the former partly also in the parish of Liberton, 2 miles south-south-west of Musselburgh, near the Musselburgh branch of the old Dalkeith railway, Edinburghshire. They are inhabited principally by colliers. An engine of no less than 140 horse-power, works off the water from the coal-mines in their vicinity. See INVERESK. Population in 1861, of New Craighall, 336; of Old Craighall, 318.

CRAIGHALL-RATTRAY. See BLAIGOWRIE.

CRAIGHEAD. See DAILLY.

CRAIGIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dundonald, Riccarton,

Galston, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Monkton, and Symington. Its extreme length is 7 miles, and its average breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Most of the surface is level, arable, fertile, and well-enclosed. The eminences are not high, and afford fine pasturage. From a hill 500 feet above the level of the sea, a spectator looks round on a richly cultivated beautiful expanse of 100 square miles, and sees Benlomond and several of the Grampians raising their lofty summits toward the north, and the ridges of Jura serrating the horizon on the west, and the hills of Ireland dimly merging from the sea on the south. Tile-clay exists, and limestone abounds. Much attention is paid to the dairy. There are eleven landowners. The real rental is about £9,100. The mansions are Cairnhill, Barnwell, and Underwood. The chief antiquity is the ruin of the old castle of Craigie. The parish is traversed by the road from Kilmarnock to Tarbolton. Population in 1831, 824; in 1861, 730. Houses, 104. Assessed property in 1843, £8,057 13s. 5d.; in 1860, £9,108.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Campbell of Craigie. Stipend, £247 7s. 10d. Unappropriated tithes, £360 4s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £18 school-fees. The church was built in 1776. Craigie includes part of the suppressed parish of Barnwell; and there was formerly a school there.

CRAIGIE, a village in the East Church parish of Perth, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of the city of Perth, around the site of the old castle of Craigie, and divided into Upper and Lower Craigie. Population, 220.

CRAIGIE, a village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire.

CRAIGIE, a village in the east of the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire. Population in 1841, 75. Craigie-Hill in the vicinity consists of erupted rock, and commands an extensive brilliant prospect. Craigie-Hall, also in the vicinity, is a very beautiful policy on the Almond,—which river here forms a picturesque cascade beneath a rustic bridge.

CRAIGIEBARNES, a hill in the vicinity of Dunkeld, Perthshire. Its height is upwards of 1,000 feet above sea-level. Its outline is picturesque, and its sides are richly clothed with wood. It is the chief feature in the splendid landscape seen from Dunkeld bridge. The top of this hill commands a prospect extremely rich and diversified. To the south is the vale of the Tay as far as the Ochils, with the hill of Birnam in the foreground. On the left hand, to the eastward, is the valley of Stormont, with a beautiful chain of lochs, six in number. To the west and north is seen the Tay flowing in majestic grandeur through a narrow vale, with the high mountains of Athol, Schiehallion, and Bengloe, on the north.

CRAIGIEHALL. See CRAIGIE, Linlithgowshire.

CRAIGIELANDS, a post-office village in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfriesshire. Population in 1841, 84. See KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA.

CRAIGIEVAR, an estate in the parish of Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire. The mansion is a castellated structure in the Flemish style, built in the early part of the 17th century, and well-repaired in 1826. It has a grim appearance; and over the heavy doorway of the keep is the inscription, "Do not waken sleepin' doughts." Fairs are held at Craigievar on the day in March after Huntly, on the Friday in April before Brechin, on the day in May after Wartle, on the Thursday after the last Tuesday of June old style, on the day in July after St. Sairs, on the day in August after Huntly, and on the day in September after Keith.

CRAIGLEITH, a small island in the frith of

Forth, about a mile north of North Berwick, to which it belongs. It supports a few rabbits.

CRAIGLEITH, the largest freestone quarry in Scotland. It is the property of Ramsay of Barnton, and is situated about 2 miles north-west of the New town of Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road. When first opened, it was rented at about £50 per annum; during the great building years in Edinburgh, from 1820 to 1826, it yielded £5,500 a-year. A cubic foot of Craigie stone weighs 148 lbs. It is of two kinds; one of a fine cream colour, called liver-rock, of which the south front of the Register office in Edinburgh is built; the other of a greyish white, called 'feak-rock.' Stones are raised from the strata in this quarry chiefly by means of wedges. The monolithic columns in front of the College of Edinburgh, each 23 feet high, and 3 in diameter, were obtained from this quarry.

CRAIGLIOCH. See BLAIRGOWRIE.

CRAIG-LOCKHART, a hill in the parish of Colinton, about 2 miles south-west of Edinburgh. It is beautifully wooded. Towards the north-west the rock exhibits lofty basaltic columns; and on the south-east side another range appears in which the columns are still more distinct than in the former, but of smaller diameter. The summit of the hill is elevated 540 feet above sea-level.

CRAIGLUSCAR, a hill in the north-west of the parish of Dunfermline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town of Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

CRAIGLUSH (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire, traversed by the river Lunan, and adjacent to the beautiful Loch of Lows.

CRAIGMILL, a village at the southern base of the Abbey Craig, in the Clackmannan district of the parish of Logie. It was formerly notorious for the smuggling of whiskey.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, a fine old ruin in the parish of Liberton, about 3 miles south of Edinburgh, crowning a gentle eminence on the left of the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, and commanding a noble view of the south side of the city, the frith and opposite coast, and Aberlady bay. It consists of a square keep or tower, several stories high, encompassed by a square embattled wall, which has had circular towers at each angle, and the whole surrounded by another rampart wall, and in some places with a deep moat. On the principal gate is the date 1427. Whether this is meant to record the time that part was built, or an after-repair, is uncertain. There are a great variety of apartments. The great hall is large and well lighted, considering the mode of ancient times; it has a semicircular ceiling, and measures in length 36 feet, in breadth 22; and, at the east end, has a chimney 11 feet wide. The ascent of the keep is by an easy flight of broad stone stairs. On the east side of the outer walls are the arms of Cockburne of Ormiston, Congalton of that ilk, Moubray of Barnbogle, and Otterburn of Redford, with whom the Prestons of Craigmillar were nearly connected. Over a small gate, under three unicorns' heads couped, is a wine press and a tun, a rebus for the word Preston. There are a variety of armorial bearings all over the outside of this building. The apartment shown as Queen Mary's, is in one of the upper turrets; it measures only 5 feet in breadth, and 7 in length; but has, nevertheless, two windows and a fire-place. The name of this place occurs pretty early in the national records, in a charter of mortification, in Haddington's collections, granted in the reign of Alexander II. A.D. 1212, by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar; by which he gives, in pure and perpetual alms, to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, a certain toft of land in Craigmillar, in

the southern part, which leads from the town of Nidreif to the church of Liberton, which Henry de Edmonton holds of him. Craigmillar afterwards became the property of John de Capella, from whom it was purchased by Sir Simon Preston in 1374. William, a successor to Sir Simon, was a member of the parliament which met at Edinburgh June 1, 1478. He had the title of *Domine de Craig-Miller*. This castle continued in the possession of the Prestons almost three hundred years; during which time that family held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother to King James III., was confined here a considerable time. It was also the residence of King James V. during his minority, when he left Edinburgh castle on account of the plague; and here the queen dowager, by the favour of the Lord Erskine, his constant attendant and guardian, had frequent interviews with the young monarch, whilst the Duke of Albany, the governor, was in France. A.D. 1554, this castle, with that of Roslin, and the town of Leith, were burned and plundered by the English. Probably most of the present buildings were erected since that time; at least, their style of architecture does not seem much older than that period. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made this castle her residence. Her French retinue were lodged at a small village in the neighbourhood, which, from that circumstance, still retains the appellation of *Petit France*. In the month of November, 1566, Queen Mary was residing here when the celebrated 'Conference of Craigmillar' was held, in which a divorce between her and Darnley was projected by the ambitious and daring Bothwell. About the time of the Restoration, this castle came into possession of Sir John Gilmour, lord-president of the court of session, who made some additions to it, and whose descendants are still in possession of it. Grose has preserved two views of it, taken in 1788.

CRAIGMONY, a very prominent rocky hill, about 2 miles west of the old castle in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, partly crowned with rude stone walls, and traditionally said to have been used in the olden time as a beacon hill and a gallows hill.

CRAIG-NA-CAILLIACH. See **BALQUHIDDER**.

CRAIGNEIL. See **COLMONELL**.

CRAIGNETHAN-CASTLE, the archetype of Sir Walter Scott's castle of Tullietudlem, a magnificent ruin in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. It surmounts a steep promontory, encircled by the *Nethan* on the east, and by a craggy turbulent torrent on the west. Tradition relates that it was built by one of the early forefathers of the present family of Hamilton, but that the strength of the fortifications having awakened the suspicions of the Scottish King, the builder was apprehended, and, according to the summary proceedings of ancient times, immediately executed, upon suspicion of meditated rebellion. The site is naturally very strong, and before the invention of artillery, the bulwarks must have been almost impregnable. A high and solid wall of hewn stone, great part of which is still standing, flanked with massy towers, and perforated with loopholes pointing in all directions, surrounded the principal building, enclosing within its ample compass a court-yard, intersected with a deep moat faced on each side with hewn stone, over which was thrown a drawbridge, defended by two parallel vaults, which are still accessible, though deeply buried in the rubbish where-with the moat is filled. The buildings are much dilapidated, great part of the wall being entirely swept away, having been used as a quarry for the

neighbouring farm-houses. The two towers which remain are crowned with a thick coppice of rowan-tree, bourtrees, hazel, ash, brier, and hawthorn; and—what will tend to convey some idea of the extraordinary massiness of the structures—several bushes of sauch flourish in great luxuriance on the top of the walls, and are cut every third or fourth year by the coopers, as excellent hoops. A large vaulted hall is still shown, called the *Queen's room*, wherein it is said the ill-used Mary lodged a few nights, about the period of the disastrous battle of Langside; and in a subterraneous vault, there is a circular well, beautifully built of polished stone, which one tradition reports to have descended to a level with the bed of the *Nethan*, and communicating with that rivulet, to have supplied the garrison with water during a siege; while, according to another, it formed the entrance of a tier of lower vaults, in which those wretches who incurred the displeasure of their feudal tyrant were hopelessly confined. Be these accounts as they may, the well is now almost choked up, several of the large stones of its mouth have been thrown in, while every visitor to the castle takes the liberty of throwing down the well a blazing bunch of broom, or some other combustible substance, that he may see the depth and construction of this curious remnant of antiquity. Over the entrance to the principal building is seen a much effaced escutcheon, in which it is still possible to trace the armorial supporters of Hamilton; and the arms of the Hays, and of some other families which formerly had possession of this castle, are yet to be seen on various places of the walls. The *Nethan*, after leaving the castle, forces its way through a deep ravine, on one side clothed with hanging wood, and on the other side presenting wavy broom-clad slopes.

CRAIGNISH, a parish on the west coast of Argyshire, bounded by Loch Craignish, the Atlantic ocean, and the parishes of Melfort, Dalavich, and Kilmartin. Its post-town is Lochgilphead, 15 miles to the south-south-east. The length of the parish north-eastward is fully 11 miles; and the average breadth is about 2 miles. Loch Craignish is an arm of the sea, opening from the north end of the Sound of Jura, and penetrating the land about 6 miles north-eastward, with a width which variably diminishes from 3 miles at the mouth to less than 1 mile near the head. Part of the parish is peninsular, stretching between Loch Craignish and the sea, and terminating in Craignish point. The total extent of coast is not less than 16 miles. Abreast of it, chiefly in the south and within Loch Craignish, are upwards of 20 islands, and numerous rocks and islets, serried round with romantic cliffs, washed with the spray and tintured with the hues of the vexed waters in their narrow channels, bearing aloft picturesquely situated trees, and commanding, as well as contributing to form, brilliant and diversified expanses of scenery. In the channel to the west the tide, pouring along from the Sound of Jura, and obstructed by the peninsula of Craignish and its neighbouring islands, dashes itself into impetuosity and foaming violence, and, even in the calmest weather, makes chase upon the life of any fisherman or tourist who has been tardy to anticipate its approach. The surface is much diversified, partly flat and partly rugged, partly a strath lying very slightly above sea-level, and partly a congeries of moors and hills, with an extreme elevation of about 700 feet. There are twelve lakes and many rills. The soil of the arable grounds is principally a loamy mould, which promises abundance to the cultivator, yet is cold, subject to destructive storms, and on the whole unproductive. The real rental, exclusive of some servitudes which are still exacted, is about

£2,646. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1843 at £7,457. The assessed property in 1860 was £3,305. The landowners are Campbell of Barbreck, M'Dougall of Lunga, and C. F. T. Gascoigne; the first of whom resides here in Barbreck House, the second in Dail House, and the third in Craignish Castle. The last of these mansions consists of a handsome modern edifice conjoined to extensive remains of an ancient strong fortalice, principally a square tower and a vaulted dungeon. Remains of another old stronghold of similar character stand in the north-west. Fortified eminences, rude in construction, and supposed to be of Danish origin, are numerous; and two farms bear evidently Danish names. The strath of this parish is traditionally reported to have been the scene of an engagement between the Danes and the natives, in which Olaus, a royal prince of Denmark, was slain; and it contains, among numerous cairns and other artless monumental records of former times, a mound or tumulus, now modernized into a burying-ground, which is still called Dunan Aula, of the Little mount of Olaus. The parish is traversed for two miles by the road from Lochgilphead to Oban; and it enjoys valuable communication with the Clyde by means of the Glasgow and Inverness steamers. Population in 1831, 892; in 1861, 618. Houses, 129.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £169 10s.; glebe, £18. There are no unappropriated tithes. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with £12 10s. other emoluments. The church was built in 1826, and contains 500 sittings. There is a private school.

CRAIGO, an estate, a village, a seat of manufacture, and a station on the Aberdeen railway, in the parish of Logie-Pert, Forfarshire. See **LOGIE-PERT**. Population of the village, 359.

CRAIGOWL, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Tealing, Forfarshire. It rises to 1,600 feet above sea-level, and is the highest summit in the range.

CRAIG-PHADRIC, a steep but finely-wooded hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness; rising 420 feet above the level of the Ness, which flows at its foot. It is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which, from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of vitrified forts. That on Craig-Phadric is by far the most complete and extensive in Britain. The summit of this hill is flat, and has been surrounded by a wall in the form of a parallelogram, the length of which is about 80 yards, and the breadth 30 within the wall. The stones are all firmly connected together by a kind of vitrified matter resembling lava, or the scoræ or slag of an iron-foundry; and the stones themselves in many places seem to have been softened and vitrified. The greater part of the rampart is now covered with turf, so that it has the appearance of an earthen mound; but, on removing the earth, the vitrified matter is everywhere visible, and would seem to have been in some places of great height. On the outside there is the appearance of a second rampart, but not so regular as the first. Considerable masses of vitrified matter are also found in this second structure, under which is the natural rock, chiefly a fine granite, with some breccia or pudding-stone, in a cement of argillaceous and quartzose matter. Within the area is a hollow, with a small spring of water.

CRAIGROSSIE. See **AUCHTERADER**.

CRAIGROSTAN. See **BENLOMOND**.

CRAIGROTHIE, a village in the parish of Ceres, 2 miles west of the town of Ceres, Fifeshire. It is

a burgh of barony, and is governed by a bailie and councillors, who are elected by the inhabitants. It has a subscription school and a Friendly society. In its vicinity is a quarry of good building stone. Population, 308.

CRAIGS-BLEBO. See **BLEBO CRAIGS**.

CRAIGS-OF-KYLE. See **COYLTON**.

CRAIGS OF MADDERTY. See **CRAIG** and **DAVID'S (St.)**.

CRAIGSPARROW. See **NEWEURGH**.

CRAIGSTON CASTLE. See **KING-EDWARD**.

CRAIGTON, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. Population, 162.

CRAIGTON FIELD, a village in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Population in 1851, 69.

CRAIGWARD. See **ALLOA**.

CRAIGY-BARNS. See **CRAIGIEBARNS**.

CRAIKMOOR. See **ROBERTON**.

CRAIL, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the south-east angle of Fifeshire, commonly called 'the East Neuk o' Fife.' It is bounded on the north by Denino and Kingsbarns; on the east by the sea; on the south by the sea and Kilrenny; and on the west by Kilrenny and Carnbee. It is of very irregular outline, varying in breadth from 2 furlongs to 2½ miles, and stretching westward from Finessess to a length of 6½ miles. The surface is, in general, flat, naked, and uninteresting. It rises abruptly at the coast to an elevation of from 20 to 80 feet; and it thence swells gently to the west, with hardly a hedge to frill its thin dress, and without an acclivity or a lake or stream to relieve the monotony of its aspect. Coal-mines, which formerly enriched the country, have long been exhausted. Limestone is abundant, but lies too deep to admit of being very extensively worked. Good sandstone for all ordinary purposes occurs in almost every quarter. Ironstone is worked for exportation. Clays are dug for the supply of a local manufacture of bricks, tiles, and chimney-cans. The real rental of the parish, exclusive of the burgh and its pendicles, is about £10,500. There are seven principal heritors, and seventeen smaller ones. The mansions are **AIRDRIE** [which see], **Kingsmuir House**, **Wormistone**, **Kirkmoy House**, and **Balcomie Castle**. The last is situated a little east of the burgh. It was at one time a mansion of great size and splendour, but is now reduced to one wing which is inhabited by a tenant, and serves as a landmark to mariners. It was anciently the residence of the Balcomies of that ilk. During the reign of James IV. it was acquired by the Learmonth of Dairsie. In 1705, the estate was purchased by Sir William Hope; and afterwards successively by Scott of Scotstarvet and the Earl of Kellie; and now it belongs to Sir Thomas Erskine, the Earl's great-grandson. Below Balcomie is a small cave, where tradition says, King Constantine was beheaded by the Danes in 874. There is a curious dike, or perhaps natural ridge of stones, about half-a-mile in length, and stretching from the frith of Forth on the south-west, to the German ocean on the north-east, so as to enclose a triangular space of ground forming the Ness. Tradition attributes this work to the Danes. A few years ago several rude stone coffins were discovered on the farm of East Wormiston, within view of the place where the skirmish between the Scots and Danes took place in 874; and, from its being without 'the Dane's dyke,' it is supposed these coffins may have contained the relics of the Scottish warriors who fell in this engagement. They were 25 in number, and were arranged side by side, the skeletons being divided by only a single stone, which thus formed

the side of two coffins. Population in 1831, 1,824; in 1861, 1,931. Houses, 389. Assessed property in 1843, £10,240 6s. 9d.; in 1866, £13,458 11s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £280 11s.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £624 3s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with upwards of £30 school-fees. When the scholars exceed 90, an usher is employed, who receives £12 from the burgh, and from one-fourth to one-third of all the fees. Two schools, not parochial, are partially endowed or encouraged by the town-council. The parish church is so old that many persons believe it to be the one in which David I. worshipped when he lived in Crail; and it was repaired in 1823, and contains nearly 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, whose yearly proceeds in 1865 amounted to £166 4s. 4d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of from 150 to 350. There are three private schools. This parish claims Kingsmuir and the island of May; the former as bearing its proportion of parochial burdens, and the latter as sharing its ecclesiastical privileges.

The TOWN OF CRAIL stands on the coast 2 miles west-south-west of Fifeness, 4 east-north-east of Anstruther, 10 south-east by south of St. Andrews, 19 south-east by east of Cupar, and 29 east-north-east of Kinghorn. It was anciently called Caryle or Carraile, and is mentioned by old historians as a town of considerable note, as early as the middle of the 9th century. Ada, mother of Malcolm IV., gave to the monks of Dryburgh a toft of houses in her burgh of Crail. The ancient church, still entire, is a fine specimen of pointed architecture. It consists of a central nave, with aisles, divided by two rows of pillars, one on each side. This church belonged to the Cistercian nunnery of Haddington, and was made collegiate, in 1517, at the desire of the prioress of Haddington, for a provost, a sacrist, and 10 prebendaries. John Knox preached here on Sunday the 19th May, 1559, and next day marched off with a mob at his heels, to destroy the monuments of idolatry at St. Andrews. The celebrated James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, was once minister of this church. There are some vestiges of a chapel which was dedicated to St. Rufus. A little to the east of the harbour, on the top of the cliff are some traces of an old castle in which David I. occasionally resided. The town consists of two parallel streets extending along the shore, and two or three small intersecting lanes. The northmost street is broad and spacious, and contains some good houses of a massive and antique description; but the whole place bears evident marks of having "seen better days." The streets, however, are kept very clean, and lighted with gas. The ends of the streets in old times were closed with strong gates; and they still bear the name of ports. In the centre of the town are a very neat town-hall and a small jail. The town has a banking-office.

The harbour of Crail is small, difficult of access, and not very safe. But Room, or the old harbour, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the present harbour, could, at a comparatively small expense, be converted into an excellent harbour, capable of containing 200 sail of vessels; having, in ordinary tides, from 20 to 22 feet water, and at high spring-tides 29 feet; which would admit ships of war. This harbour is sheltered from all winds but the south; and may be entered, with the wind at any point, at 1½ hour's flood, by vessels drawing 10 feet water. It would also be of the most essential service to the trade in the frith, and the whole eastern and northern coast of England and Scotland, as,

from its central situation, it would always be a place of safety during storms from the north and east; and in case of strong westerly winds, vessels might run in here so as to avoid being blown out of the frith. Only about twelve sailing vessels at present belong to the town, with an aggregate burden of something less than 600 tons, and employed principally in importing coals and exporting raw produce. The number of fishing-boats also is much smaller than might be expected. But at the beginning of last century, and for a long time previous, Crail was a great rendezvous for boats employed in the herring-fishery, and immense quantities of herrings were then cured here. Formerly also the fishermen used to cure haddocks in a peculiar way, without splitting them, which went by the name of 'Crail capons.' The inhabitants at the time of the eruption under John Knox are hit off as follows in "Anster Fair:"

"Next from the well-aired ancient town of Crail,
Go out her craftsmen with tumultuous din;
Her wind-bleached fishers, sturdy-limbed and hale;
Her in-kneed tailors garrulous and thin;
And some are flush'd with horns of pithy ale;
And some are fierce with drams of smuggled gin;
While to augment his drouth, each to his jaws,
A good Crail capon holds, at which he rugs and gnaws."

Crail received its charter from Robert Bruce, in 1306, which was successively confirmed, with new grants, by Robert II. in 1371, Mary, in 1553, James VI., and Charles I. and II. It was formerly governed by 3 bailies, a treasurer, and from 11 to 15 councillors. It is now governed by a chief magistrate, 2 bailies, a treasurer and 17 councillors. It joins with Cupar-Fife, St. Andrews, Kilrenny, East and West Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to parliament. Its parliamentary and municipal constituencies in 1865 were 59. Its corporation revenue in 1864-5 was £254 odds. A fair was at one time held here annually in the month of March, but it has fallen into desuetude. About 1810, the magistrates feued to the late Earl of Kellie, the out-tields and customs, anchorages, and shore dues of Fifeness, Cambo sands, and Kingsbarns, for £5 of yearly rent, which was afterwards reduced to £2. Crail once possessed an extensive common, part of which has been feued-off. There is a golfing-club in this town, who find scope for their manly game in the adjacent links. Crail, and 'the East Neuk o' Fife,' figure conspicuously in Drummond's "Polemidiinia." Population of the burgh in 1841, 1,221; in 1861, 1,211. Houses, 245.

CRAILING, a parish, containing the villages of Crailing and East and West Nisbet, in the centre of the northern half of Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north by Roxburgh parish; on the east by Eckford; on the south by Jedburgh; and on the west by Ancrum and Roxburgh. Its extreme measurement, from north to south, is 4 miles; and, from east to west, 3½. Its post-town is Jedburgh. The Teviot divides the parish into two nearly equal parts, flowing in beautiful windings from west to east, and impressing upon the district the general feature of a rich basin, deeply stained with green, and ornamented with most of the softer forms of beauty. Oxnam water again divides its southern section into two not very unequal parts, flowing down upon it from the acclivity of the border-moun-tains, and threading its way through verdure and plantation till it falls into the Teviot. Another streamlet, after sweeping round from the east upon its south-eastern extremity, turns northward on its touching the parish, and forms, till its confluence with the Teviot, the boundary between Crailing and Eckford. Nearly the whole of the land is arable,

rich, and well-cultivated, consisting generally of a light loam; and with the interspersing of 300 acres of plantation, the shadowing on the west of three isolated and considerable hills, and the brilliant movements and opulent dress of the intersecting Teviot, it presents to the lover of landscape pictures delightfully attractive. On the central one of the three hills, that called Piniel-heugh, which has an elevation of about 500 feet, and consists chiefly of whinstone, there rises to the height of 150 feet a fine cylindrical column, which commands a view of nearly all the richly picturesque valley of the Teviot, overlooks some of the most golden scenes on the Tweed, and lifts the eye upward among the grand acclivities and varied outlines of the Cheviots, away north-eastward over all Berwickshire to the German ocean. This column is ascended by a spiral staircase, and was built by the sixth Marquis of Lothian, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. It is strongly constructed of whinstone quarried on the spot, and bears this inscription: "To the Duke of Wellington and the British Army, William Ker, VI. Marquis of Lothian, and his tenantry, dedicate this monument, 30th June, 1815." On the summit of Piniel-heugh are also vestiges of two encampments which are conjectured to have belonged to the Romans. Through the west of the parish formerly passed a Roman road or causeway, the course of which can still be traced. The great road through Teviotdale traverses the southern section of Crailing, at about mid-distance between the Teviot and the boundary of the parish, passing all the way along under a delightful shading of beech, ash, and elm. The northern section—all the property of the Marquis of Lothian—is presided over by the mansion of Mount-Teviot, a recent erection in the form of three parallelograms, romantically situated on the banks of the Teviot, at the base of Piniel-heugh. The southern section formerly constituted the estate of Crailing, long the property of the noble family of Cranston; but it is now chiefly the property of Paton of Crailing, whose mansion stands on a gentle eminence, overlooking the meanderings and the sylvan-sloping banks of the Oxnham. The real rental of the parish in 1835 was upwards of £7,000; and the total yearly value of its raw produce was estimated in that year at £20,110. Assessed property in 1863-4, £7,994 17s. Crailing is the lowest, warmest, and most fertile portion of Teviotdale, and is remarkably salubrious. Half-a-century ago, an inhabitant attained the age of 106 years, and left behind him several healthy survivors upwards of 80. The village of Crailing was at one time considerable, but has latterly been falling into decay. It is situated on the Oxnham, at the point where it is crossed by the Carlisle and Berwick road; and here an elegant bridge was erected in the summer of 1833. Population of the village 74. Population of the parish in 1831, 733; in 1861, 673. Houses, 131.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Lothian. Stipend, £251 10s. 11d.; glebe, £32 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £1,068 15s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £22 of other emoluments. Crailing is called, in the records of presbytery, the united parishes of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spital. Crailing and Nisbet were distinct parishes, the former on the south, and the latter on the north of the Teviot; and Spital is said to have been an hospital belonging to the abbey of Anerum. A few tombs overgrown with shrubs and weeds still mark the site of Nisbet church, and point out the present place of sepulture for the inhabitants on the northern side of the Teviot. Even Crailing-

proper, or the southern part of the modern parish, formed, in the reign of David I., two distinct parishes, each having its manor, church, and village. The church is situated on an eminence near the confluence of the Oxnham and the Teviot. It was built about the middle of last century, and contains 300 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 150; yearly sum raised in 1865, £170 16s. 10d. Crailing was the birth-place of the famous Samuel Rutherford, and the scene of the ministry of the church-historian Calderwood.

CRAMOND, a parish on the south coast of the frith of Forth, partly in Linlithgowshire, but chiefly in Edinburghshire. It contains the post-office village of Cramond, the port of Granton, and the villages of Wardie and Davidson's Mains. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Dalmeny, Kirkliston, Corstorphine, and St. Cuthberts. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. Almond Water runs across it, dividing its Linlithgowshire portion from its Edinburghshire portion. The sides of this river are beautifully ornamented, from about Craig-hall to where it falls into the Forth. The surface of the parish toward the north and east is flat, interspersed with gentle eminences. The neighbourhood of Edinburgh affords a ready market for the produce, and furnishes plenty of excellent manure for the farms. The southern and western districts are more hilly and broken. Corstorphine-hill is partly in this parish. To it also are annexed the two small islands of Cramond and Inchmickery; the former of which, forming part of the estate of Barton, is accessible on foot at low-water. It contains about 19 acres, and affords pasturage for a few sheep. The road from Edinburgh to Queensferry passes through the parish, crossing the Almond at Cramond bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Edinburgh, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the mouth of the river. The old bridge of Cramond is a little below this point. It consists of 3 arches, each about 40 feet; the breadth within the walls being only 14 feet. The oyster-beds on the coast of this parish, and around the islands of Cramond and Inchmickery, have been almost destroyed from over-fishing; and the Almond, which once abounded with salmon and trout, is now almost deserted by these fish. The principal manufacture carried on is the forging of iron and working of steel by the Cramond Iron company. Ironstone is found along the coast, and there are numerous seams of coal; but, though pits have been frequently sunk, they have been given up on account of the badness of the coal. There is a mineral spring on the lands of Marchfield, called the well of Spa, containing a sufficient quantity of sulphate of magnesia to render it highly purgative. The principal landowners are Ramsay of Barnton, the Duke of Buccleuch, and seven others. The real rental is about £17,950. The mansions and villas are both numerous and beautiful. The principal are Barnton House, Cramond House, Caroline Park, Muir House, New Saughton, Braehead, Lauriston Castle, and Craigmack, —the last long known to the literary and the legal worlds as the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. Cramond has given birth to several men who have become eminent by their talents or their virtues. Of these may be mentioned, John, second Lord Balmerinoch, noted for his spirited opposition to Charles I., and for being the best friend of the Covenanters, having spent the greatest part of his fortune in support of that cause;—Sir Thomas Hope of Granton, a celebrated lawyer at the Scottish bar;—Sir George Mackenzie, first Earl of Cromarty, well-known as an able writer, and a great persecutor;—Dr. Cleghorn, professor of anatomy in

the university of Dublin, who may be considered as the founder of the school of medicine in that university. To these may be added John Law of Lauriston, one of the most remarkable characters this or any other country has ever produced. He was born at Lauriston in the year 1671. Disgusted with some treatment he had received in this country, he went over to France, where he was raised, in 1720, to the high rank of comptroller-general of the finances of France; and obtained liberty to erect a national bank, which was attended with the most beneficial effects. He afterwards planned the Mississippi scheme, which proved to France—what the South Sea company afterwards was to Britain—only a bubble, threatening to involve the nation in ruin. Law ended his chequered life in 1729, in Italy, in a state of indigence, after having astonished all Europe with his abilities, his projects, his success, and his ruin. In the month of May 1543, the expedition under the Earl of Hertford landed at Caroline park in this parish, near the spot now occupied by Granton pier. The village of Cramond is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Edinburgh, and 1 north of Cramond bridge. It is situated on the eastern side of the Almond, where it discharges itself into the frith of Forth, opposite Dalmeny park. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in the ironworks carried on in the neighbourhood, which were established in 1771. The Almond is navigable for small vessels nearly a quarter of a mile from the Forth, forming a safe and commodious harbour—specified in the records of the Exchequer as a creek belonging to the port of Leith. To this harbour belong 8 or 10 sloops, employed by the Cramond Iron company. This village was an important Roman station. According to Boece, and Sir John Skene, Constantine IV. was slain in battle here by Kenneth, son of Malcolm I. The bishops of Dunkeld, to whom Robert Avenel transferred one-half of the manor of Cramond, occasionally resided here. Population of the village in 1851, 167. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,984; in 1861, 2,748. Houses, 447. Assessed property in 1860, £23,078.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Ramsay of Barnton. Stipend, £271 2s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £237 13s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £20 fees. The parish church is a cruciform structure, built in 1656, enlarged in 1811, and containing 958 sittings. There is a Free church at Davidson's Mains; and the yearly sum raised in connection with it in 1865 was £213 3s. 3d. There are five private schools. John Strachan, Esq. of Craigcrook, in this parish, about the year 1720, mortified his estate, of above £300 per annum, to certain managers, to be applied by them in relieving the necessities of "poor old men, women, and orphans." The annual produce of this mortification has greatly increased, and the amount is dedicated to the payment of annual sums of about £8 each to a number of poor old men and women in the city of Edinburgh.

CRANE LOCH, a lake about a mile in circumference, lying 800 feet above sea-level, amid a region of moors and marshes, in the parish of Dunsyre, Lanarkshire.

CRANNICH. See **WEEM**.

CRANSHAW, a parish at the middle of the northern verge of Berwickshire; but consisting of two parts, the larger lying south of the smaller at the average distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Its post-town is Dunse. The northern part is bounded on the north and west by East Lothian, and on the east and south by the parish of Longformacus; and is of

nearly a square figure, measuring from angle to angle, both southward and westward, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On the north and east, round nearly one-half of its limits, this section has for its boundary line Whitadder water. The southern section is bounded on the north and east by Longformacus, on the south by Westruther, and on the west by Lauder and Longformacus; and is of an oblong form, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth. This section has for its boundary line on the north and partly on the east Dye water; and it is traversed from west to east by Watch water; which, just when leaving it, falls into the Dye. The whole parish is a sea of hills, forming part of the Lammermoor range, and is wild and pastoral. The greatest elevation is Man-slaughter-Law, situated in the northern section, which is traditionally reported to have received its name from its having been the scene of a sanguinary onslaught, and on whose summit is a mound or tumulus apparently commemorative of the event. The climate is cold, sharp, and extremely foggy, yet decidedly salubrious. Near the centre of the northern section stands the castle of Cranshaws, formerly a fastness of a kinsman of the Douglases; and it seems to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's pictured Ravenswood Castle, in his graphically tragic story of 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' There are three landowners. The total yearly value of raw produce, exclusive of pastures, was estimated in 1834 at £1,083. Population in 1831, 136; in 1851, 127. Houses, 21. Assessed property in 1865, £1,715.

This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Hon. S. G. Douglas. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £17 10s. Amount from heritors, £36 19s. 5d. The church stands at the eastern verge of the northern section, in the vale or basin of the Whitadder. It was built in 1739, and contains 120 sittings. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £12 other emoluments. There is a parochial library.

CRANSTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Cousland, the villages of Preston, Chesterhill, and Sauchanside, and part of the post-office village of Ford, on the eastern border of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by the county of Haddington, and by the parishes of Inveresk, Dalkeith, Newbattle, Borthwick, and Crichton. Its length north-north-westward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The river Tyne—here only a rivulet—intersects it from south to north, meandering its way amid groves and picturesque declivities, and overlooked by the elegant mansions and pleasure-grounds of Oxenford Castle, (Earl of Stair,) and Prestonhall. The surface is undulating, cultivated, well enclosed, and full of beauty; and from some of its higher grounds, commands prospects both rich and extensive. The Earl of Stair is the most extensive landowner; and there are three others. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are abundant. At Crichton-Dean kilns, 24,000 bolls of lime are annually sold; at Cousland quarry, 16,000 bolls. A small section of the parish lies apart from the main body, imbosomed in the parish of Crichton. In this section is Cake-muir tower, square in form, four stories in height, and winged with projecting battlements, in which is 'Queen Mary's room,' an apartment said to have been occupied by her when escaping, in male apparel, from the investment of Borthwick Castle by Lord Home. Near Prestonhall stood the old manse, which is said to have been a resting-place for the religious on their way to Melrose. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Lauder. Population in 1831, 1,030; in 1861, 1,035. Houses, 204. Assessed property in 1860, £8,022.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £260 6s. 6d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated teinds, £260 6s. 6d. The parish church is an elegant Gothic edifice. It was built in 1826, and contains 375 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Ford. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55, with about £21 10s. school fees. There are two private schools.—Cranston, in the 12th century, was written Crane-stone,—signifying the territory or resort of the crane; and it was then divided into the two manors of Upper Cranston and Nether Cranston, afterwards denominated New Cranston and Cranston-Ridel. The latter manor obtained its cognomen from Hugh Ridel, who received it as a grant from Earl Henry, and who bestowed upon the monks of Kelso the church and ecclesiastical property of Cranston, as the purchase of their prayers for the souls of Earl Henry and David I. Cranston-Ridel passed, in the reign of David II., through the Murrays to the Macgills, who were raised to the peerage under the title of Viscounts Oxenford and Lords Macgill of Cousland. Cranston gives title, from their ancient possessions in the parish, to the noble family whose ancestor, Sir William Cranston, was raised to the peerage in 1609.

CRATHES. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

CRATHIE and BRAEMAR, an extensive, highland, united parish, containing the post-town of Castleton-Braemar, the post-office station of Crathie, and the village of Auchendryne, in the Mar division of the Kincardine O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. It forms a westerly projection from the south-west corner of the county, and is bounded on the south by Forfarshire and Perthshire, on the west by Inverness-shire, on the north chiefly by Banffshire and partly by the parish of Strathdon, and on the east by the parish of Glenmuick. Its length westward in a straight line is 28 miles, and its greatest breadth is 15 miles. Its boundary line all round, except on the east, is an alpine water shed, comprising many of the loftiest, most massive, and most sublimely picturesque summits in Scotland. The whole parish is simply the upper part of the basin of the Dee, commencing with the eastern masses of the Cairngorm mountains, continuing throughout with highland magnificence of glen and crag and alpine pinnacle, and terminating at the eastern boundary in the rich river scenery a mile above Ballater, and in the far-famed Lochnagar. The Braemar district is fully described in the article BRAEMAR. Many of the most notable objects and localities in both districts, such as BENMACDHU, CAIRNTOUL, BENABOURD, BRAERLACH, LOCHNAGAR, CALLADER, CRAIG-CLUNY, CASTLETON, BALMORAL, ABERGELDIE, and the DEE, are also separately noticed. The Crathie district is now a region of high interest on account of containing the autumnal residences of the Royal Family and the Duchess of Kent; but is sufficiently noticed in that connexion in the articles BALMORAL and ABERGELDIE. The climate, though variable, is pure, bracing, and remarkably healthy; inasmuch that, long before the place was brought into fame by the Royal Family, many citizens of Aberdeen and other strangers were in the habit of spending the summer months in its hamlets and single houses for the benefit of health. The far-famed forest of Mar contributes something to the climate, and a vast deal to the scenery. The aggregate area under wood cannot be less than between 10,000 and 11,000 acres. The prevailing rock of the parish is granite, of various shades, generally very hard, and capable of a fine polish. Glen Callader profusely displays the granite in association with primitive schistose rocks.

and on that account is highly interesting to geologists. The soil of the low grounds is various, but principally of a loamy nature, superincumbent on either hard thirsty gravel or dry yellow clay, and produces good crops. The principal landowners are the Earl of Fife and Farquharson of Invercauld. The parish is traversed throughout by the military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George. Population in 1831, 1,808; in 1861, 1,574. Houses, 340. Assessed property in 1843, £6,600; in 1860, £7,868.

This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £233 10s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £172 19s. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £8 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a place of worship in connexion with the Establishment at Castleton, served by a Missionary of the Royal Bounty. There are a Free church preaching-station in Crathie, and a Free church organized place of worship in Castleton; and the total yearly receipts of the former in 1865 amounted to £142 19s. 2d., and of the latter to £111 10s. 10d. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel in Castleton served by a resident priest. There are eleven schools variously supported by public bodies or by private munificence. There are also a friendly society and a savings' bank. Some fine appliances for the improvement of the population also have been established on the royal properties of Balmoral and Abergeldie.

CRAWFORD, a parish, containing the village of Crawford and the post-town of Leadhills, in the southern extremity of Lanarkshire. It forms a south-easterly projection from the rest of the county, and is bounded on two sides by Dumfriesshire, on a third by Peeblesshire, and on the fourth by the parishes of Culter, Lamington, and Crawfordjohn. Its length northward is about 18 miles, and its greatest breadth is between 14 and 15 miles. It lies wholly among the Southern Highlands, comprises a main portion of the Lowther mountains, some of whose summits rise about 2,450 feet above the level of the sea, and consists throughout of irregular congeries of uplands, partly moorish and partly pastoral, with numerous intersecting vales. A small part of it in the south-east is the upper half of the basin of Evan Water, and all the rest is the gathering basin of the Clyde,—the country in which the head-streams and early affluents of that river all rise and run down to the influx of the Glengonnar. Good general views of it may be got from the commencing part of our article CLYDE, and from the portion of our article CALEDONIAN RAILWAY which describes the course of that work from the immediate vicinity of Abington to within 6 miles of Beattock. The hill pastures amount to upwards of 70,000 acres, and are chiefly occupied by sheep. The total aggregate of woodland does not comprise more than 150 acres. The arable land is various in soil, and amounts to about 1,200 acres. Gold and silver occur in minute quantities; slates are quarried; and lead mines of great value are extensively worked. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £18,392; of which £9,200 were for the produce of the sheep pastures, and £6,000 for the produce of the lead mines. The assessed property in 1843 was £12,341 4s. 11d.; in 1860, £13,774. The most extensive landowner is the Earl of Hopetoun; and there are six other large landowners, and five small ones. The only modern mansion is Newtown House, built by the late Lord Newtown. As to antiquities, Robert Heron said in 1792, "This country is well-known to have been within the limits of the Roman province of Valentia. Within this district are yet to be seen the remains of two Roman roads; and the

sites of three camps, supposed to be Roman, but so entirely effaced, that this cannot be with certainty determined. I had an opportunity of surveying the castle of Crawford, now desolate and ruinous, situate close upon the river, opposite to the village of Crawford. Its walls still stand. It is surrounded with trees; and by the structure appears to have been intended not less for protection than for accommodation. Tower-Lindsay, a more ancient edifice, built on the same site, was famous in the days of our renowned Wallace. Being occupied by an English garrison, that hero took it by storm; killing fifty of the garrison in the assault. For security, the farm-houses on Crawford-moor were anciently stone-vaults, and of these some still remain. In these strongholds, the inhabitants lurked, when invaded by the plundering rapacity of the Douglases from Clydesdale, and the Jardines and Johnstones from Annandale. Various hills within this neighbourhood still retain the name of Watches, having been anciently the stations of scouts, who watched the approach of enemies, and in case of danger, lighted fires to spread the alarm through the country." The north-western portion of the ancient parish of Crawford was held, during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, step-son of Baldwin de Biggar; from him, it was called Crawford-John, and afterwards formed the parish of that name. The more extensive part, forming the present parish of Crawford, was held by William de Lindsay and his successors for several centuries, from which circumstance it came to be called Crawford-Lindsay. The family of Lindsay was ennobled in 1298, under the title of Earls of Crawford. David de Lindsay, the 4th Earl, having been a supporter of James III., lost this property in 1488, when it was bestowed on Archibald, Earl of Angus, and came to be called Crawford-Douglas. Prior to the Reformation, the monks of Newbattle, by grants from the Lindsays, possessed considerable privileges in the parish of Crawford. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle and the main trunk of the Caledonian railway traverse this parish up the Clyde and down Evan Water; and the latter has stations in it at Abington and Elvanfoot. The village of Crawford stands on the Glasgow and Carlisle road and on the left bank of the Clyde, opposite the influx of Midlock and Camps Waters, 2 miles south-east of Abington and 19 south of Carnwath. It is of considerable antiquity, and consists of freedoms granted to the feuars by the neighbouring proprietors. Each freedom consists of 6 acres of croft-land, besides a portion of hill which formerly existed in common, for grazing purposes, but is now divided. The houses are at such a distance from each other that they have the appearance of being dropped on the road. Here is a chain-bridge of 75 feet span over the Clyde. The village has two inns, and previous to the formation of the railway was an important resting-place for travellers. Population of the village in 1851, 236. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,850; in 1861, 1,590. Houses, 311.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £233 13s. 7d.; glebe £12 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £623 9s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary is £52 10s., with about £16 fees. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1835, and containing 320 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Leadhills. There are five private schools. See **CULTS** and **BALCARRES**.

CRAWFORD CASTLE. See **CULTS**.

CRAWFORDJOHN, a parish, containing the village of Crawfordjohn and the post-office village of Abington, in the south-west of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the south-west by

Dumfries-shire and Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Douglas, Wiston, Lamington, and Crawford. Its length is between 11 and 12 miles, and its breadth is between 9 and 10. The Clyde runs nearly 3 miles along the eastern boundary; and two chief tributaries come down to it there,—the Gleggonnar on the boundary with Crawford, and the Duneaton through the whole length of the interior of Crawfordjohn. The surface of the parish is all hilly and chiefly pastoral, with the exception of small holms and hollows along the course of the streams. But much the highest ground is Cairn-table, on the mutual boundary with Douglas and Ayrshire, which has an elevation of 1,650 feet above sea-level; and most of the other hills have a flowing outline, a flattish summit, and a grassy covering. About 3,200 acres are arable, and not more than 50 are under wood. The total yearly value of raw produce, with the exception of some inconsiderable items, was estimated in 1836 at £11,663. The assessed property in 1860 was £8,430. The real rental in 1854 is £6,577. There are five principal landowners; but there is no mansion except one of Sir T. E. Colebrooke. There are limestone, white freestone, and an appearance of coal in this parish; and a lead mine was commenced about 20 years ago at Snar. In other parts of the parish are the marks of former mines, which, report says, were wrought in search of gold. On the top of Netherton hill, opposite the house of Gilkerscleugh, are the vestiges of an extensive encampment; and at Mosscastle, Glendorch, and Snar, are vestiges of three ancient castles. The Glasgow and Carlisle road passes up the east margin of the parish; and the Caledonian railway has a station at Abington. The village of Crawfordjohn stands on Duneaton Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles above its influx to the Clyde. Population of the village 137. Population of the parish in 1831, 991; in 1861, 980. Houses, 173.

This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. Stipend, £233 13s. 7d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated tithes, £167 5s. Schoolmaster's salary is £50, with about £26 fees. The parish church was repaired and enlarged in 1817, and contains 310 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station; and the yearly sum raised in connection with it in 1865 was £26 14s. There are three non-parochial schools.

CRAWFORD-LINDSAY. See **CRAWFORD**.

CRAWFORD PRIORY. See **CULTS**.

CRAWFURDLAND. See **KILMARNOCK (THE)**.

CRAWFURDS DIKE. See **CARTSDIKE** and **GREENOCK**.

CRAWICK (THE), a beautiful stream in the north-west wing of Dumfries-shire. It rises among the Lowther mountains on the confines of Lanarkshire, and dividing the parish of Sanquhar from Kirkconnel, after a south-west course of about 8 miles, falls into the Nith near Sanquhar manse. This river, near its head, receives two streams more copious than itself; viz. the Wanlock from the south-east, and the Spango from the north-west. It winds between pleasant green hills, till the scenery gradually changes to finely-wooded banks and cultivated lawns.

CRAWICK-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire.

CRAWICK-MILL, a village on Crawick Water, in the parish of Sanquhar, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-west of the town of Sanquhar, but within the burgh bounds of that town, Dumfries-shire. Here is an extensive manufactory of carpets and tartans. Population in 1851, 144.

CRAWLEY SPRING. See **GLENCROSS**.

CRAWTON, a fishing village in the parish of Dunnottar, 4 miles south of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

CRAY. See **BLAIGOWRIE**.

CREACHBEN, a mountain in the Sunart district of the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire. Its altitude above sea-level is 2,439 feet.

CREANWALL ISLES, two uninhabited islets in the Hebridean parish of Barra.

CREE (THE), a river partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Galloway. It rises on the south-east skirts of Carrick, in two head streams; the one issuing from Loch Dornal, and known as the Cree proper; the other rising on the southern skirts of Eldrick hill, receiving an augmentation from Loch Moan, and flowing south, under the name of the Minnock water, to a junction with the Cree proper, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the High Bridge of Cree. Thus far the streams flow through a bleak moorland country; but at this point the united river begins to move for several miles at a most sluggish pace through rich meadows; and, being at the same time considerably increased in breadth, it forms a long beautiful sheet of water, called the Loch of Cree. It is now skirted for nearly 3 miles on its left bank by an ancient forest of oak, birch, ash, and hazel, called the Wood of Cree. On leaving this, it loses its sluggishness, and for some miles goes merrily along a fertile valley; and afterwards, about a mile above the church of Minigaff, it enters a narrow gorge whose sides are richly clothed with wood. This latter reach is termed the Gill, and forms one of the finest pieces of river-scenery in the south of Scotland. At the village of Minigaff, the Cree receives the Penkill. Below Minigaff it passes Newtown-Stewart, enters an expanded valley, widens, becomes tortuous, forms a long narrow tidal estuary, receives the tribute of the Palnure, and pours its accumulated treasures into the head of Wigton bay. It has altogether a run of about 25 miles, generally in a south-eastward direction; and, while within Galloway, it wholly forms the boundary line between Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire. It is navigable for vessels of 80 tons to Carty, within 2 miles of Newtown-Stewart; and it has been a chief means of all the agricultural improvements which have been made in this part of the country. It produces excellent fish of different kinds; salmon in considerable quantities. The smelt, or sparling, a very rare fish, is also found in the Cree. It is found in only one other river in Scotland, viz. the Forth at Stirling. The sparlings make their appearance in the Cree only during a few days in March, at which time they are often caught in great quantities. They taste and smell strongly of rushes; but this flavour is to most people agreeable.

CREEBRIDGE, a village on the left bank of the Cree, in the parish of Minigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is a small tan-work. Population, 262.

CREETOWN, a small post-town and seaport in the parish of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands at the mouth of the Cree, where the estuary of that river becomes identified with Wigton bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Newtown-Stewart; and it has a station on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway. Its site is between two burns and four bridges, amid a great expanse of very beautiful scenery. It contains a few old houses, but is chiefly a modern place; and it has such a profusion of garden-ground, richly stocked with fruit trees that, in the time of blossom, it looks to be all sitting in an orchard. It has a town-hall, a lock-up house, a subscription library, several schools, and an United Presbyterian church; and in the near neighbourhood is the parish church. Several kinds of manu-

facture have been tried, but either with no success or very little. A sailing vessel or two belong to the town, several other vessels stately frequent it, and some more occasionally visit it; yet they have no better accommodation for loading and unloading than to lie upon the beach. A village of the name of Creth stood here in the year 1300, and was then the rendezvous of an English army. Either that village or a successor to it became nearly extinct in last century, under the name of Ferry-Town of Cree. The present town was founded in 1785, embracing however some houses which still remained of the old village; and it was made a burgh of barony in 1792. It is governed by a bailie and four councillors, who are elected triennially by the resident feuars. Population in 1841, 984; in 1861, 969. Houses, 169.

CREGGAN FERRY, a line of transit across Loch Fyne, at Strachur, Argyshire.

CREICH. See **CRIECH**.

CRERAN (LOCH), an arm of the sea, deflecting from the lower part of Loch Linnhe opposite the island of Lismore, penetrating the mainland eastward and north-eastward, and separating the district of Appin from the parish of Ardhattan, Argyshire. Its length is about 10 miles; but its breadth is very variable, and nowhere more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The main coast line of road crosses it at Shean ferry, about 4 miles from Loch Linnhe. A beautiful well-wooded island, called Eriska, lies in the mouth of Loch Creran, containing pasture and arable land, and forming a pleasant farm. A stream called the Creran, of about 7 or 8 miles in length of course, runs into the head of Loch Creran, and gives the name of Glen-Creran to the mountain-vale which it traverses. It is an excellent salmon stream. A lead and copper mine is worked at Minefield in Glen-Creran, near the head of Loch Creran. It yields ores of argentiferous galena, and of copper, and brown blende. The works comprise a powerful crushing-mill, a complete set of washing apparatus, and house accommodation for miners and workmen.

CRICHTON, a parish, containing the villages of Crichton and Pathhead, part of the village of Faladam, and part of the post-office village of Ford, on the eastern border of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Haddingtonshire, and by the parishes of Cranston, Fala, Heriot, and Borthwick. Its length northward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. "The ground in this parish and neighbourhood," says the New Statistical Account, "is remarkable for its undulating nature; hill and dale following each other in almost unbroken succession. It may be remarked that these inequalities have been becoming more strikingly apparent for some years back; in several instances, indeed, new irregularities of the surface are observable, and spaces of whole acres are visibly sinking from their former level, and forming large hollows, which but a short time ago could scarcely be noticed." The parish contains about 3,900 Scots acres, of which five-sixths are well-adapted for tillage, having a rich deep soil, capable of producing heavy crops. The remainder is overgrown with moss, on a wet soft sand of clay bottom. Belts of fir encircle the high grounds, and give a sheltered appearance to the whole district. The head-streams of the Tyne rise in the southern extremity of the parish; and the main one runs slowly along the western boundary, while the others diversify the interior. Limestone of excellent quality is very extensively quarried. Coal exists, but is not worked. William Burn Callander, Esq., is by far the largest landowner; and there are four others. The total yearly value of

raw agricultural produce was estimated in 1839 at £9,360. The assessed property in 1860 was £6,667. At Longlaugh, on a rising-ground which commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect, is a Roman camp, whose vallum is still very distinct. But the chief antiquity is Crichton Castle, a very ancient and magnificent structure, famous in Scottish story, and associated with many notable events. It overhangs a beautiful little glen through which the Tyne slowly meanders. It is a square massive building, with a court in the centre; and appears to be composed of parts built in different ages, yet upon a systematic plan. Sir Walter Scott refers the tower on the north-west angle to the 14th century. The walls of the central part exhibit diamond-shaped facets; and the soffits of the principal staircase are likewise covered with elaborate and curious work, presenting twining cordage and rosettes. Some of the rooms are still in a great measure entire in the general outline. On the forfeiture of William, 3d Lord Crichton, this castle was granted to Sir John Ramsay of Balmain; from whom it afterwards passed, by forfeiture, to Patrick Hepburn, chief of that name, and 3d Lord Hales, ancestor of the celebrated Earl of Bothwell. On the forfeiture of this last nobleman in 1567, Crichton became the property of the Crown, but was granted to Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. It has subsequently passed through the hands of a dozen proprietors, from one of whom, Hepburn of Humble, who acquired it about the year 1649, it has derived a designation by which it is not unfrequently known among the common people of the district—'Humble's Wa's.' Sir Walter Scott, in the 4th canto of 'Marmion,' has thus minutely described this relic of feudal ages:

"That castle rises on the steep
Of the green vale of Tyne:
And far beneath, where slow they creep,
From pool to eddy, dark and deep,—
Where alders moist, and willows weep,—
You hear her streams repine.
The towers in different ages rose;
Their various architecture shows
The builder's various hands!
A mighty mass that could oppose,
When deadliest hatred fired its foes,
The vengeful Douglas bands.

Crichton! though now thy miry court
But pens the lazy steer and sheep;
Thy turrets rude, and totter'd keep,
Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
Oft have I traced within thy fort,
Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
Scutcheons of honour, or pretence,
Quarter'd in old armorial sort,
Remains of rude magnificence.
Nor wholly yet has time defaced
Thy lordly gallery fair;
Nor yet the stony cord unbraced
Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
Adorn thy ruin'd stair.
Still rises unimpaired below
The court-yard's graceful portico
Above its cornice, row and row
Of fair hewn facets richly show
Their pointed diamond form;
Though there but houseless cattle go
To shield them from the storm;
And, shuddering, still, may we explore,
Where oft whilom were captives pent,
The darkness of thy Massy-More;
Or from thy grass-grown battlement,
May trace, in undulating line,
The sluggish mazes of the Tyne."

The parish of Crichton is traversed along the east by the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, and along the west by that from Ford to the vale of Gala Water. The village of Crichton stands on the latter, a small distance north of Crichton Castle, and 6 miles south-south-east of Dalkeith. The chief seat

of both population and trade, however, is in the northern angle of the parish, at Pathhead and Ford. Population of the village of Crichton in 1851, 122. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,325; in 1861, 1,364. Houses, 204.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Burn Callander, Esq. Stipend, £264 0s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £43 18s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55, with about £30 fees. The church, which is a venerable building in the form of a cross, the western end having been left unfinished, was made collegiate on the 26th of December, 1449, by Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, with consent of James Crichton of Frendraught, Knight, his son and heir, for a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys, out of the rents of Crichton and Locherworth, and a mensal church, belonging to the archbishop of St. Andrews; reserving to the bishop the patronage of the prebends of Vogrie, Arniston, Middleton, and Locherworth. After the Reformation, the church-lands of Crichton, and the parsonage-tithes which belonged of old to the rectory of Crichton, were acquired by Sir Gideon Murray, the last provost of the collegiate church, who obtained a grant converting these collegiate lands into temporal estates. Sir Gideon was treasurer-depute to James VI., and died in 1621, leaving those estates to his son, Patrick, who was created Lord Elibank in 1643. The church has been thoroughly repaired, and seats about 600. There is a Free church at Pathhead; attendance, 200; yearly sum raised in 1865, £49 3s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the Cranston section of Ford. There are three private schools.

CRICHUP (THE). See CLOSEBURN.

CRIECH, or CREICH, a parish, containing the villages of Luthrie and Brunton, the former of which has a post-office, in the north of Fifeshire. It reaches within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the frith of Tay, and is bounded by the parishes of Flisk, Balmerino, Kilmany, Moonzie, Monimail, Dunbog, and Abdie. Its length northward is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 2 miles. The surface is a congeries of hills, of various forms and sizes, none higher than about 550 feet above sea-level, some cultivated to the summit, others partly covered with wood, and others rocky or moorish. Two of the summits, Black Craig and Green Craig, command superb views of the basin of the Tay, away to the Sidlaws and the Grampians. The parish is drained by the head-streams of the Motray, a tributary of the Eden. Whinstone and grey sandstone are quarried. There are eight landowners. The real rental is about £3,760. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £10,310. Assessed property in 1866, £3,768 7s. 11d. The estate and castle of Criech, on the north end of this parish, anciently belonged to the Bethunes, of which family was Janet Bethune, the Lady Buccleuch celebrated in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and Mary Bethune, one of 'the Queen's four Maries.' The Rev. Alexander Henderson, celebrated for his staunch opposition to episcopacy, and who has found an able biographer in the Rev. Dr. Aiton of Dolphinton, was born in this parish in 1583. The Rev. John Sage, the first of the post-revolution bishops, was also a native of this parish. On a little eminence near the church are the vestiges of a Roman camp, with two lines of circumvallation. There is another of the same kind on a higher hill, to the west of the former. Both are about a mile distant from the Tay. Population in 1831, 419; in 1861, 377. Houses, 83.

This parish, anciently a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar-Fife, and synod of Fife. Patron, Grant of Congelton. Stipend, £227 14s. 1d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £18 17s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with about £18 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church, which is at Luthrie, was built in 1830-2. It is a handsome structure in the pointed style, and contains 252 sittings. The ruins of the old church near the northern extremity of the parish, indicate considerable antiquity. There is a Free church jointly for Flisk and Criech. There are also a Free church school and a subscription library.

CRIECH, a parish, containing the post-office village of Bonar-Bridge, in the south of Sutherlandshire. It extends south-eastward from Benmore-Assynt to within 3 miles of Dornoch. It is bounded by Dornoch parish on the east; by the Dornoch frith, and the Oikell river, which separate it from Ross-shire, on the south; by Assynt on the west; and by Lairg on the north. Its length is about 30 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 10 miles. About one-thirtieth part only is cultivated; the rest being hilly, and covered with moory ground. A vast number of sheep and black cattle are reared on the heathy grounds. The arable soil is light and thin, except at the east end, where there is a deep loam. There are some meadows on the banks of the Oikell, and the rivulets which run into it. The two rivers Shin and Cassley run across the parish, into the Oikell. There are also several lakes abounding with trout, of which the largest are Loch Migdall and Loch Ailsh. There is a great deal of natural wood, principally of oak and birch; and there are several plantations of fir. At Invershin, near the confluence of the Shin with the Oikell, is a fine cataract. The scenery along the strath and hill-flanks of the Oikell is very diversified, and comprises some highly picturesque views, but will be noticed in the article OIKELL (THE). There are two quarries of very hard whinstone. The salmon-fishings of the Shin are very valuable. The real rental of the parish, exclusive of fishings, is about £3,700. There are five landowners. Near the church is an obelisk, 8 feet long and 4 broad, said to have been erected in memory of a Danish chief who was interred here. On the top of the Dun of Criech is a fortification, which is said to have been erected about the beginning of the 12th century by an ancestor of the Earl of Ross. The parish is traversed by four excellent government roads. Population in 1831, 2,562; in 1861, 2,521. Houses, 549. Assessed property in 1843, £4,811 8s. 3d.; in 1860, £5,466.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patrons, the Crown, and the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £208 18s. 9d.; glebe, £5. Unappropriated teinds, £86 17s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £52 10s., with fees. The parish church stands near the shore of the Dornoch frith, about 3 miles south-east of Bonar-Bridge. It was built in 1790, and contains 500 sittings. There is a mission of the Royal Bounty at Rosehall. There is one Free church at Criech, with an attendance of 800, and another at Rosehall, with an attendance of 420. The yearly sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the former was £200 6s. 6½d., and with the latter £95 2s. 7½d. There are two Assembly's schools.

CRIEFF, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in the central part of Perthshire. A large division of it is separated from the rest by the intervention of the parish of Monzie. This division comprises Corriemucklook and the greater part of Glenalmond. It is highland in character, abounding in wild and romantic scenery, and full of attraction to

sportsmen. It belongs to three proprietors, and yields a real rental of about £2,300. Two other districts, belonging to other proprietors, also lie detached,—Callander, comprising several farms, to the north-west of Monzie House,—and Achalhanzie, consisting of one farm, to the east of Cultoquhey House. But all these districts are attached *quoad sacra* to the parish of Monzie. The main district, containing the town of Crieff, constituting the whole *quoad sacra* parish of Crieff, lies in Strathearn, and is bounded by Foulis-Wester, Monzie, Monivaird, Madderty, and Muthill. Its length south-eastward is about 4 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. The Turrit traces the western boundary; the Shaggy traces part of the north-western; the Pow traces the eastern; and the Earn, except for cutting off one farm of about 100 acres, traces all the southern. The surface exhibits the luxuriant loveliness which general fame so justly ascribes to Strathearn. The only eminences in it worth mentioning are Callum Hill and the Knock of Crieff,—the latter elevated about 400 feet above sea-level. About 560 acres are under wood. A gritty sandstone is extensively quarried. Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Moray of Abercairney, and the proprietors of Ferntower, Broich, Inchbrackie, and Crieff, are principal landowners. The parish is traversed by the Crieff Junction railway, which was amalgamated in 1865 with the Caledonian; by the Crieff and Methven Junction railway, which was opened in May 1866; and by the Crieff and Comrie railway, which was in progress in 1866. Pop. in 1831, 4,786; in 1861, 4,490. Houses, 672. Assessed property in 1866, £16,993 8s. 5d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Trustees of Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. Stipend, £182 14s.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The parish church was built in 1786, and repaired in 1827, and contains 966 sittings. A *quoad sacra* parish church, called the West Church, was built in 1837, contains 1,000 sittings, and is in the patronage of the male communicants. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £590 5s. 4½d. There are also two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

THE TOWN OF CRIEFF stands adjacent to the Earn, on the west road from Perth to Stirling, 6½ miles east of Comrie, 10 miles south of Amulree, 17 west by south of Perth, and 21 north-north-east of Stirling. Its site is the gently elevated skirt of a beautiful, wood-crowned hill, sheltered from the east winds, overlooking a fine reach of Strathearn, and commanding a rich prospect of farms, pleasure-grounds, water, woods, hills, and mountains to the west. Any array or even sprinkling of villas and cottages-orneys, so common in the outskirts of the prosperous second and third class towns of Scotland, is here totally wanting; but great numbers of proprietorial mansions of high character adorn the environs for miles and miles in all directions,—and these environs themselves comprise a rich breadth of luxuriant strath, abundantly relieved by natural diversities, and profusely beautified by every kind of culture, till they grandly rise to the clouds at no great distance in the frontier summits of the Grampians. The view from the Knock of Crieff, and that from the top of Turleum, two miles to the south-west, are remarkably brilliant. Ferntower House in the vicinity entertains properly introduced strangers with a sight of Tippoo Saib's sword, presented to Sir David Baird at Seringapatam. Several walks of moderate length, lead through exquisite close scenery to objects of eminent interest; among

others, one of two miles southward to DRUMMOND CASTLE [see that article], and one of three miles westward to Tonnachastle, a fine wooded eminence, surmounted by an obelisk of Aberdeen granite, 84 feet high, to the memory of Sir David Baird.

The town comprises three main streets, concentrating in a neat square. It has in recent years been greatly increased by the building of new houses on its south and west sides; and it adjoins the village of Bridgend, within the parish of Muthill. It possesses gas-works, a good supply of water, three hotels, two temperance hotels, three large halls for public assemblies, an excellent academy, another large educational institution, an excellent boarding-school for young ladies, and several other schools. A hydropathic establishment, on a site of about 7 acres, on a rising-ground to the north of the academy, was projected in 1866 by the proprietors of the hydropathic establishment at Lochhead, near Aberdeen; the building for it was estimated to cost £16,000; and the water supply for it was to be drawn from a hill-stream fully two miles distant. In one of the streets, on a spot which formerly was near the middle of the town, stands on a base of hewn stone an ancient cross, curiously carved in front, 6½ feet high and nearly 2 feet broad. It was brought hither, perhaps, 100 or 150 years ago, from the neighbouring estate of Strowan; but its previous history is unknown. A little to the west of the town, adjacent to a street to which it has given name, is the Gallow Hill, a rising ground where the sentences of the Seneschals or Stewards of the King's estate of Strathearn were carried into execution. These judges were the only Counts-Palatine in Scotland; they were all of the House of Drummond,—first by individual appointment, and afterwards hereditarily; they held sway from the third decade of the 14th century till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748; and many curious traditionary stories are told respecting the severity of their judgments. They held their courts, till 1665, in the open air; and their gibbet always stood ready for work on the Gallow Hill. This dismal implement was derisively known far and near as "the kind gallows of Crieff;" the Highlanders, when passing it, used to touch their bonnets and utter a hearty imprecation; and Sir Walter Scott, who alludes to it in *Waverley*, seems to think that they called it "the kind gallows," from thinking it "a sort of native or kindred place of doom to those who suffered there, as in fulfilment of a natural destiny." In 1665 were built a jail and covered court-house; and here was a secondary place of punishment in dismal keeping with the relentless use of the gallows. It was a small arched dungeon, secured by a strong iron door, and containing a netted iron safe, large enough to hold a man, and covered with a lid of solid metal. The jail came eventually to be a strange compound of cell, courtroom, shop, dwelling-house, and mercantile store, and was adorned outwardly with a spire and clock; but in 1842, it was pulled down, and a new one was erected on its site.

Crieff is the capital of Strathearn, the second town of Perthshire, the key of the great military road northward by Amulree, and the vestibule to the richly scenic series of glens which leads out from Lochearn to Menteith, Breadalbane, and the north-western Highlands; and, on all these grounds, is a place of considerable trade and thoroughfare. It is also famous for the salubrity of its climate,—particularly for its sheltered site, its pure air, its excellent water, and its comparative freedom from epidemics; and hence has long been esteemed the Montpelier of Scotland, and is a favourite resort of invalids in quest of health. It has likewise a fair

amount of institutions for promoting the general well-being of its population and frequenters,—a subscription library, a subscription reading-room, a mechanics' institution, charitable institutions, and a horticultural association. Here also are branches of the Commercial Bank, the Central Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank. The chief manufactures of the town are the making of leather in three tan-works, the making of coarse kind of linens and worsteds, and the weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. There are about 500 weavers' looms in the parish. There are also on the Turrit, all within three-quarters of a mile, a barley mill, a flour mill, two corn mills, a bark mill, a flax mill, a linseed oil mill, a saw and turning mill, and a woollen factory. For a long time preceding the establishment of the Falkirk trysts in 1770, Crieff was the great Scottish market for the sale of black cattle; and, in consequence of being on the line of the great military road, it is still much frequented by Highland drovers. A weekly market is held every Thursday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of January and April, the second Thursday of March and July, the third Thursday of February and August, the first and last Thursday of June, and the Thursday in October before Falkirk. Two weekly newspapers, the *Strathearn Herald* and the *Crief Journal*, are published on Saturday.

Crief is a place of considerable antiquity; yet does not appear in record earlier than in a charter of the year 1218. During the civil wars of the 17th century, it was repeatedly the head-quarters of the army of Montrose. It was burnt by the Highlanders in 1715, and narrowly escaped the same fate in 1745. It was erected into a burgh, under the general police and improvement act, in 1862; and is governed by a provost, two other magistrates, and a body of commissioners. A sheriff small debt court is held on the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November. Population in 1841, 3,584; in 1861, 3,903. Houses, 557.

CRIEVE. See TUNDERGARTH.

CRIFFEL, a short isolated range of mountains in the parishes of Newabbey and Kirkbean, Kircudbrightshire. It overhangs the shore of the estuary of the Nith, 9 miles south of Dumfries, and is a conspicuous background to the landscapes of most of the lower parts of Dumfries-shire. Its highest summit has an altitude of 1,895 feet above sea-level. The Criffel district of granite and syenite exhibits many interesting appearances of apparent fragments of cotemporaneous veins and transitions into porphyry. The rocks which rest immediately on the granite, or syenite, are fine granular compact gneiss, slaty syenite, hornblende rock, and compact felspar rock. These rocks alternate with each other, and sometimes even with the syenite or granite; and cotemporaneous veins of granite are to be observed shooting from the granite into the adjacent stratified rocks.

CRIMOND, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It lies upon the coast, nearly at an equal distance from Fraserburgh and Peterhead. Its outline is triangular; the base being nearly 3 miles, and the height of the triangle about 5½. It contains 4,600 acres, of which 3,000 are arable; the remainder is occupied by mosses and downs. About a quarter of a mile from high-water-mark, there is a steep hill stretching along the shore, and presenting a face almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet in height. From the summit of this ridge, the ground gradually descends into a low flat valley, at the bottom of which is the lake of Strathbeg, partly in this parish, partly in that of Lonmay

covering 550 acres. See STRATHBEG. Near the east end of the Lake of Strathbeg is a small hill called the Castle-hill, where Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, had a castle. About a quarter of a mile south of this eminence, formerly stood the burgh of Rattray, which is said to have enjoyed all the privileges of a royal burgh, except sending members to parliament. See RATTRAY. Quarries of excellent building stone and road-metal are worked. Considerable plantations have recently been made. There are five chief landowners. The real rental is about £4,800. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £15,624. Assessed property in 1860, £4,728. Fairs are held at Candlemas, on the 4th Tuesday of August, old style, and on the Tuesday after the 18th day of October. Population in 1831, 879; in 1861, 892. Houses, 170.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen, is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £204 7s. 10d.; glebe, £6. Unappropriated teinds, £58 16s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £42 10s., with fees. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 500 sittings. There are several small schools for girls. There is also a parochial library.

CRIMOND-MOGATE. See LONMAY.

CRINAMIL. See CREANMULL.

CRINAN CANAL, a work at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre in Argyshire, intended to afford a communication between Loch Gilp and the Western ocean, so as to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. It was undertaken in 1793, by subscription of shareholders, under an act of parliament; and was opened on July 18, 1801. The original estimate by the late Mr. Rennie, was £63,678, and the sum subscribed by the proprietors, and first expended upon it, amounted to upwards of £108,000. This sum, however, proving to be totally insufficient for its completion—chiefly in consequence of the intersection of the line by whinstone rock and peat-moss—subsequent advances were made by Government, at different periods, under the authority of Parliament, to the extent of nearly £75,000; to secure which sum, the canal was transferred on mortgage to the barons of exchequer in Scotland, whose functions have since devolved on the lords of the treasury. The latest advance was made in 1817, and the act which authorized it provided that it should be expended under the superintendence of the commissioners for the Caledonian canal, who, at the desire of the treasury, undertook to continue the management of the canal after the expenditure of the grant; and, under their direction, it has subsequently remained. The canal is about 9 miles long, and contains 15 locks,—13 of which are 96 feet long, 24 feet wide, and about 12 feet deep, and 2 are 108 feet long and 27 wide. It is navigable by vessels of 200 tons burden. Of the locks, 8 are used in ascending from Loch Gilp or Ardrishaig, at the east end; and 7 in descending to Crinan at the west end, where there is a convenient wharf and slip. It is chiefly used by small coasting and fishing-vessels, and by the steam-boats which ply between Inverness and the Clyde, which are made inconveniently narrow to pass through it. Since this canal was first opened to the public, the revenues arising from the tolls have, on an average, been scarcely sufficient to cover the annual expenses of the establishment and of the repairs; and no dividend or interest has ever been paid, either to the original proprietors, or to government. The revenue of it during 1838 was £1,903, and the expenditure £1,671, leaving a surplus of £232. As respects balance, this is a favour-

able statement compared with former years, in which, on an average, the expenditure and receipts were nearly equal. In 1839, the dues received amounted to £1,950, of which £322 arose from steam-boats; the expenditure during the same year was £1,833. The trade during the preceding fifteen years increased, but not above £200 or £300 on an average of several years; so that in the financial view, the Crinan and Caledonian canal were much upon a par. The dilapidated state of the works,—the frequent insufficiency of the depth of water,—the difficult nature of some parts of the navigation,—and the absence of many facilities which might be afforded, were believed to be the principal causes of the canal not being more frequented. But contemporaneously with the great recent repairs on the Caledonian canal, some important repairs were made on the Crinan canal. The gates of some of the locks were removed; the original depth at places where deposits had been made by burns was restored; and an additional depth of nearly two feet in the eastern entrance through the harbour of Ardrishaig was gained, thereby greatly diminishing the detention of vessels arriving from Loch Fyne at low states of the tide. A great reduction also was made on the dues and the harbour rates. The immediate consequence was a great increase in traffic. In the year ending 30th April 1851, the number of passages through the canal was 2,237, comprising 604 by steamers, 1,174 by sailing vessels, and 459 by boats; and the amount of dues was £2,152. In the year ending 30th April 1865, the number of passages was 1,887, comprising 516 by steamers, 939 by sailing vessels, and 432 by boats. The receipts in the year ending 30th April 1865 amounted to £3,450,—in the previous year, to £3,605; and the expenditure in the year ending 30th April 1865 amounted to £3,661,—in the previous year to £4,545.—In the autumn of 1847, the royal family on their way to and from Ardrverkie were conveyed through the Crinan canal.

CRINAN (LOCH), an arm of the sea, which gives name to the above canal, opening from the sound of Jura, and running in a south-east direction into North Knapdale. The scenery at the entrance is wild and beautiful; but greatly inferior to that of the neighbouring loch, on the north, Loch Craignish. There is a post-office station of Crinan.

CROCKETFORD, a post-office village in the parishes of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands 10 miles north-east of Castle-Douglas, on the north road thence to Dumfries. Population in 1851 of the entire village, 239; of the Urr division, 122.

CROE (THE), a short impetuous river of the south-west of Ross-shire. It rises in a number of small streams near the confines of Inverness-shire, and runs along the boundary between the parish of Kintail and the parish of Glenshiel to the east end of Loch Duich.

CROFTANRIGH. See DALEY.

CROFTDYKE, a suburb of the town of Ceres, Fifeshire. Population, 129.

CROFTHEAD, a village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It stands on the Levern about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-west of the village of Neilston. A cotton factory was built here so long ago as 1792. The Glasgow and Neilston railway terminates here; and an extension of it will go hence to Kilmarnock. Population, 375.

CROFTS. See CROSSMICHAEL.

CROGO. See BALMACLELLAN.

CROICK, a quoad sacra parish within the quoad civilia parish of Kincardine, Ross-shire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in March 1846. The church was built, at the expense of the Govern-

ment, in 1827. It stands in a sequestered valley about 12 miles from Bonar Bridge. Stipend, £120. Population in 1851, 316.

CROULIN. See CROULIN.

CROM-, a prefix in a few Scottish descriptive topographical names, signifying curved or crooked, —as Cromdale, 'the curved or crooked dale.'

CROMAR, a division of the district of Mar, in Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Coul, Tarland, Migvy, Logie-Coldstone, and part of Tulloch.

CROMARTY, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in the north-east of the old county of Cromarty. It is bounded by the Cromarty frith on the north, the Moray frith on the east, and the parishes of Rosemarkie and Resolis on the south and west. Its length is 7 miles, and its breadth from 1 to 4. The burn of Ethie defines the southern boundary, and flows, for the last two miles, through a deep picturesque ravine. "On the east," says the New Statistical Account, "the parish presents to the waves of the Moray frith, an abrupt and lofty wall of precipices; and attains in this direction to its highest elevation of about 470 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of little more than 500 yards from the shore. On the north and west it sweeps gently towards the frith of Cromarty; but sinks abruptly over the beach into a steep continuous bank, which from the shells occasionally dug up at its base, seems at some early period to have formed the coast-line. There now intervenes, however, in most places a lower terrace between it and the shore. Viewed from the north, the parish presents a bold high outline, rising towards the east, where it marks the junction of the Cromarty and Moray friths, like a huge leviathan out of the sea, and descending towards the west, into a long rectilinear ridge, of the character so peculiar to sandstone districts. An irregularly edged stripe of fir wood covers, for about six miles, the upper line; a broad arable belt, mottled with cottages and farmsteadings, occupies the declivity; while the terrace below,—near the eastern extremity of which the town is situated, and which, like the upper belt, is mostly arable,—advances in some places on the sea in the form of low promontories, and is scooped out in others to nearly the base of the escarpment." All the parish, except a few small patches, is divided between two proprietors,—Ross of Cromarty and Munro of Udale. The yearly real rental is about £6,700. Population in 1831, 2,901; in 1861, 2,300. Houses, 458. Assessed property in 1843, £3,846 19s. 9d.; in 1860, £6,535.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £251 12s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £395 18s. 5d. The parish church is described in the Statistical Account as "a true Presbyterian edifice." A Gaelic church was built and endowed about the year 1785, and the minister of it receives £50 a-year from Government. There is a Free church: attendance, 750; yearly receipts in 1865, £470 10s. 6d. There are five non-parochial schools. There were in the parish, prior to the Reformation, no fewer than six chapels; but a low broken wall and a few green mounds are now their only remains.

The TOWN OF CROMARTY stands 10½ miles north-east of Rosemarkie, 11 south-south-east of Tain, 19½ north-north-east of Inverness, and 21 north-east of Dingwall. Its site is a low alluvial promontory, washed on two sides by the sea. The hill of Cromarty behind it is celebrated for the extent and magnificence of the prospect it commands. All the foreground scenery of land and water is strikingly beautiful; and a grand feature in the background is the stupendous Ben-Wyvis. A large

rocky cavern under the South Sutor, called Macfarquhar's Bed, and a cave which contains a petrifying well, are amongst the neighbouring natural curiosities. Part of the east end of the town has been slowly eaten away by the encroachments of the sea. The beach is excellent for sea-bathers; and there is a beautiful esplanade. The harbour is neat, convenient, and one of the safest in the world, and has been provided with a fine pier. There is a lighthouse on the Point, showing a fixed red light, which is visible seaward at the distance of 9 miles. The town is irregularly built, and displays in its older parts a predominance of the plain Flemish style of architecture. Its ancient cross is still standing. Here are one or two timber yards, several cooperages, a defunct brewery originally the most extensive in the north of Scotland, a quondam hempen cloth manufactory relinquished in 1853, and a depot for pickled salmon and for country produce collected for the southward steamers and trading-vessels. Here also, for half a century past, has been a considerable trade in the curing of pork for the English market, sometimes to the value of from £15,000 to £20,000 a-year. The herring-fishery was once the only staple trade, and even so late as 1824 was so successful as to export 20,000 barrels in one season; but suddenly became almost extinct for a time, and again has considerably revived. Cromarty, too, was formerly the entrepot and depot of all the import and export trade of Ross-shire, but has been almost entirely deprived of this by Invergordon; so that many buildings which were formerly maintained by it are now deserted and ruinous. Vessels of 400 tons lie in the harbour in perfect security; many vessels currently run to it from the adjacent parts of the German ocean for shelter from storms; and the Leith and Inverness steamers make regular weekly calls at it for traffic. A weekly market on Tuesday, and two fairs in the months of April and August figure regularly in the almanacs; but they are entirely nominal. The town has branch offices of the Commercial Bank and the Caledonian Bank. Cromarty was formerly a royal burgh, but was disfranchised by an act of the privy-council of Scotland, in consequence of a petition by Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty. It was re-enfranchised, however, by the Reform Bill; and now it unites with Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning a member to parliament. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 7 councillors. Parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1866, 32. The celebrated Macbeth makes his first appearance in history as Thane of Cromarty. Sir William Wallace is traditionally said to have won a battle against the English on Cromarty Hill. The Earls of Ross had an ancient castle on the spot now occupied by Cromarty House. And in our own day the town and neighbourhood of Cromarty have been rendered famous by the writings of Hugh Miller, the ablest geologist of Scotland. Population in 1831, 2,215; in 1861, 1,491. Houses, 298.

CROMARTY FRITH (THE), a magnificent estuary in Ross-shire and Cromartysire. It is the estuary of the Conan. It commences at Dingwall, about 7 miles north of the head of the Beaulie frith, and extends about 20 miles north-eastward to a junction with the Moray frith. It has generally a breadth of from 1½ to 2½ miles, but expands for 5 miles to a point about 2 miles above its mouth into a fine bay of 6 miles in breadth, then contracts to fully less than its former average breadth, and passes out to the Moray frith between two bold promontories, two bluff wooded-hills, called the Sutors of Cromarty, looking almost like the sides of a stupen-

dous gateway. Its upper reaches are shallow, very fluviatile, and often turbid, yet at full tide are navigable to the top by vessels of considerable size; and its other reaches, to the extent of 12 or 14 miles, have for the most part a depth of from 15 to 20 fathoms. The expanded reach above the Sutors, for several miles, has fine anchoring-ground, with deep water on both sides almost close to the shore, forming the *Portus salutis* of Buchanan, and what old Stowe calls "an exceeding quiet and safe haven." Almost every part of the frith is strikingly picturesque.

CROMARTYSHIRE, a county in the north of Scotland, consisting of a compact or parent-district in the north end of Ardnarnach or the Black Isle, and a number of detached districts scattered through Ross-shire. The best portion of the compact district, called the old shire of Cromarty, was in very early times a sheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Urquhart of Cromarty. It comprehended, 1st, The whole parish of Cromarty; 2d, The parish of Kirkmichael, with the exception of the farm of Easter Balblair, and perhaps Kirkmichael—which form a tract of nearly one mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, situated on the point of land at Invergordon ferry, and which is considered as a part of Ross-shire; And 3d, The farm of Easter St. Martin's, in the parish of Cullicudden. Thus, the old shire was a tract, whose greatest length was 10 miles, and average breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$. The area, therefore, was only $17\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. To the south of this district, and in the middle of the peninsula, lies the extensive common moor, named the Mullbuy, in which the county of Cromarty has an undoubted share; but, until a division be made, it is impossible to ascertain any boundary in it. Beginning on the shore of the Moray frith, at the burn of Eathie or Craighouse, about 3 miles south of Cromarty, the boundaries of the old shire follow this burn to its source, and then run westward, in the same direction, to the Fortrose road to Invergordon ferry. By this road they run so as to include the White bog, or Glen Urquhart, till we arrive at the turn towards Cromarty, and the burn of Killeen or the Black stank, where we meet the Mullbuy moor, in which the boundary is uncertain. On the north of this moor, we may proceed from the junction of the Fort-George and Kessock roads to Invergordon, directly west, between Brea and Easter St. Martin's, to the bridge across the burn of Newhall, between East and West St. Martin's, then northwards, between the farms of Cullicudden and Resolis, until we arrive at the frith of Cromarty, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the ferry of Aness. We must again cut off that piece of the ferry point of Invergordon, called Easter Balblair, as being in Ross-shire. It is nearly triangular, extending on the north-west shore about half-a-mile, and on the east about one mile from the point. "How this little patch came to be excluded from the shire of Cromarty," says Sir George Mackenzie in his General Survey of Ross and Cromarty, "I cannot explain. It is alluded to in the old valuation-roll of the county, taken in 1698, in these words;—'Sir Alexander Gordon, in vice of St. Martins, for all the lands he bought of St. Martins, except Wester St. Martins, Kirkmichael, and Easter Balblair, which is in Ross, £894 0s. 0d.' From this, I am inclined to think, we should also include the farm of Kirkmichael in Ross, Wester St. Martin and Easter Balblair being confessedly so, and accordingly are so valued in the cess-books. We would thus bring the boundary of this part of Ross-shire down to the mouth of the burn of Newhall. But I believe Kirkmichael is reckoned as part of Cromarty. Had the word 'is,' in the above entry, been 'are,' we might

have supposed it decisive." The whole of the present parent district of Cromartyshire, including its fair proportion of the Mullbuy, is usually stated to have a length of about 16 miles, a breadth of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 miles, and an area of 39,690 acres. The face of it is pleasant. A long ridge of hills extends through its whole length, having a fine declivity on either side towards the shores of the friths. The higher grounds are mostly covered with heath; but towards the shores the soil is light and early.

The detached districts, scattered through Ross-shire, contain in all about 344 square miles, or 220,586 acres. George, Viscount Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty, who was secretary of state, and clerk to the parliament of Scotland, in the reign of James II., William and Mary, &c., procured an act, in 1685, annexing several lands to the shire of Cromarty. This act being afterwards repealed, another was procured in 1698, annexing some part of his lands to the shire of Cromarty. By this extraordinary annexation, the shire of Cromarty has now a territory fifteen times its former extent; and its valued rent has been increased threefold. But these annexations comprise so many detached parts, that a description of their boundaries would be exceedingly irksome. They consist of a district surrounding Tarbat House, on the northern shore of the bay of Cromarty; a district running from the south side of Dornoch frith to the Moray frith; two fragments of land on the north of the river Carron; a portion of land running northward from the town of Dingwall and including Castle Leod and part of Ben Wyvis; small portions of land to the north of Loch Fannich and to the north of Loch Nid; a district stretching along the southern shore of Little Lochbroom; the large district of Coigeach between the northern shore of Lochbroom and Sutherland; also the Summer Island in Lochbroom. It has been found necessary, in all bills relating to roads, bridges, &c., to include the whole of these annexations in Ross-shire; although, from their being thus kept in the back-ground, very great inconvenience has been often felt, both by the counties of Ross and of Cromarty.

Cromarty is the only town. Most persons in the county speak Gaelic; but many speak that broad Scottish which is commonly called the Buchan or Aberdeenshire dialect. Freestone, granite, and reddish-coloured porphyry, are almost the only minerals, if we except topazes similar to those of Cairngorm, which are found in the parish of Kincardine. Fisheries are very successfully carried on, and pearls of considerable value are sometimes found at the head of the frith of Cromarty. The district is comprehended in the sheriffdom of Ross-shire; and a sheriff-substitute holds courts every alternate Friday at the town of Cromarty. It now joins with the county of Ross in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1865, 48. Cromarty gave the title of Earl to a branch of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The family came into favour in the reign of James VI., and having been raised to a baronetcy, was, in the reign of James II., elevated to the viscountcy of Tarbat. Lord Tarbat was created Earl of Cromarty in 1702; but the title was attained in the person of George, the 3d Earl, on account of his having engaged in the rebellion of 1745. He was surprised and defeated by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, near Dunrobin castle, on the day before the battle of Culloden; and being sent to London, was tried, and condemned to be executed, but by great intercession his life was spared, though his estate and honours were forfeited. His son entered the Swedish service. He was commonly known as Count-Cromarty, and died in 1789. At present the

peerage is claimed by Sir James S. Mackenzie of Tarbat, Bart. The old valued rent of Cromartyshire was £12,897 Scots; the new valuation for 1863-4 was £8,178 sterling. Population in 1801, 3,052; in 1811, 5,481. In all the more recent returns this shire is included with that of Ross; which see.

CROMBIE, an ancient parish, now annexed to that of Torryburn, in the south-west extremity of Fifeshire. See **TORRYBURN**. The ruins of the church still remain, on a commanding site overlooking the frith of Forth. The estate of Crombie and Ochiltree is the most extensive one in the united parish. There is also a small village of Crombie, containing about 50 inhabitants.

CROMBIE BURN. See **KINGOLDRUM**.

CROMBIE POINT, a small headland, a small harbour, and a village in the Crombie district of the parish of Torryburn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the village of Torryburn, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of North Queensferry, Fifeshire. It is a calling-place of the Granton and Stirling steamers. Population of the village, 54.

CROMDALE, a parish in the Strathspey districts of Inverness-shire and Morayshire. It contains the post town of Grantown. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Cromdale, Inverallan, and Advie. It is bounded by Knockando on the north; by Inveraven and Kirkmichael on the east; by Abernethy on the south; and by Duthil on the west. Its extent is considerable, being in length 17 miles; while, in some places, the breadth is 10 miles. It is intersected through its whole length by the river Spey. The soil is in general dry and thin, with the exception of the haughs on the banks of the Spey, which, in point of fertility, are equal to any in the neighbourhood. A series of sloping hills, richly clothed with forest, forms the north side of the parish; and a range of lofty upland, 7 or 8 miles long, covered with heath, and called Cromdale hill, forms a chief part of the south side. About 5,800 acres in the parish are subject to the plough, about 5,800 are under wood, and about 396 are occupied by lakes. The Earl of Seafield is the sole landowner. Castle-Grant, one of the seats of his lordship, and the only mansion in the parish, is a magnificent old building, situated amid a princely forest, about 2 miles from the north side of the Spey. The Castle of Muckerrach, the earliest possession of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, is a picturesque ruin in the north-west part of the parish. At Lochindorb, a thick wall of mason-work, 20 feet high, surrounds an acre of land within the lake, with strong watch-towers at every corner. The entrance is by a magnificent gate of freestone; and the foundations of houses are to be distinctly traced within the walls. The low grounds on the south banks of the Spey have been rendered famous by a song,—"The Haughs of Cromdale"—composed, in consequence of a skirmish which took place here, in 1690, betwixt the adherents of King William, under the command of Sir Thomas Livingston, and the supporters of the house of Stuart, under Major-General Buchan, in which the latter were defeated. Population of the Inverness-shire district in 1831, 2,537; in 1851, 3,428. Houses, 647. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 3,234; in 1861, 3,943. Houses, 701. Assessed property in 1860, £8,220.

This parish, formerly a rectory, with the ancient vicarage of Inverallan and Advie united, is in the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £249 4s. 7d.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated tithes, £315 4s. 9d. There are three parochial schools, and the salaries of the masters are £20, £16, and £16. There are also two schools in Grantown, supported by the

Earl of Seafield. The parish church stands on the south side of the Spey, in a situation inconvenient to the great majority of the parishioners. It was built in 1809, and contains 900 sittings. There is a mission church at Grantown, suitable for the old parish of Inverallan, and served by a minister who receives £20 a-year from the Earl of Seafield and £60 from the Royal Bounty. There is a Free church of Cromdale, whose attendance in 1851 was 350, and whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £83 11s. 6d. There is also a small Baptist congregation at Grantown. See **GRANTOWN**.

CROMLIX. See **DUNELANE**.

CROMWELL PARK, a manufacturing village, on the river Almond, in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire. Population in 1851, 124. See **REDGORTON**.

CRONA. See **OLDNEY**.

CROOK, a hamlet in the parish of Alves, Morayshire.

CROOK, an inn and post-office station on the northern verge of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It stands on the left bank of the Tweed, and on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by way of Moffat, 12 miles south-south-east of Biggar. It is a favourite haunt of anglers; the head-streams of the Tweed affording fine trouting in the neighbourhood.

CROOK OF DEVON, a small village in the Kinross-shire section of the parish of Fossaway, on the river Devon, 18 miles east of Stirling, and 6 west of Kinross. It is a burgh-of-barony; and has a fair in May, and another in October. The village takes its name from a sudden turn or crook which the river Devon takes at this place. It has a station on the Devon Valley railway.

CROOK'S POW. See **TROQUEER**.

CROOKSTON CASTLE, an interesting relic of feudal times, crowning the summit of a wooded slope overhanging the southern bank of the White Cart, in Renfrewshire; about 3 miles south-east of Paisley. When Crawford wrote, this building consisted of a large quarter, and two lofty towers, with battlemented wings. Much of it has since crumbled into further ruin; but a portion of the walls, about 50 feet in height, yet remains, and was put into a state of repair in 1847 by John Maxwell. The moat and rampart also may be still distinctly traced. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly broken in its outline, and the view from it is very commanding. John Wilson, the author of the poem 'Clyde,' has these lines:—

"Here, raised upon a verdant mount sublime,
To Heaven complaining of the wrongs of time,
And ruthless force of sacrilegious hands,
Crookston, an ancient seat, in ruins stands;
Nor Clyde's whole course an ampler prospect yields,
Of spacious plains, and well-improved fields;
Which, here, the gently-swelling hills surround,
And, there, the cloud-supporting mountains bound;
Now fields with stately dwellings thronger charged,
And populous cities, by their trade enlarged."

An anonymous poet has much more beautifully apostrophized Crookston castle in the following lines:—

Thou proud memorial of a former age,
Time-ruined Crookston; not in all our land
Romantic with a noble heritage
Of feudal halls, in ruin sternly grand,
More beautiful doth tower or castle stand
Than thou! as oft the lingering traveller tells
And none more varied sympathies command;
Though where the warrior dwelt, the raven dwells,
With tenderness thy tale the rudest bosom swells.
Along the soul that pleasing sadness steals
Which trembles from a wild harp's dying fall,
When Fancy's recreative eye reveals
To him, lone-musing by thy mouldering wall,
What warriors thronged, what joy rung through thy ball,

When royal Mary—yet unstained by crime,
And with love's golden sceptre ruling all—
Made thee her bridal home. There seems to shine
Still o'er thee splendour shed at that high gorgeous time!

How dark a moral shades and chills the heart
When gazing on thy dreary deep decay!

Robert Croc, a gentleman of Norman extraction, held the barony of Crookston in the 12th century, and in 1180 founded here an hospital for infirm men, and a chapel. In the 13th century, this barony was carried by a female heiress into the illustrious family of Stewart, whose regality now comprehended Crookston, Darnley, Neilston, Inchinnan, and Tarbolton. In 1565, Henry, Lord Darnley, eldest son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, became the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; and some traditions say that it was at Crookston that ill-fated betrothment was arranged. "Another traditionary report," says Mr. Ramsay, in his interesting Descriptive Notices of Renfrewshire, "represents Crookston as the place from which Mary beheld the rout of her last army at Langside. This report, and a kindred superstition which still lingers among the peasantry, have been finely embodied in the following lines by Wilson:—

'But dark Langside, from Crookston viewed afar,
Still seems to range in pomp the rebel war.
Here, when the moon rides dimly through the sky,
The peasant sees broad dancing standards fly;
And one bright female form, with sword and crown,
Still grieves to view her banners beaten down.'

The same report having been adopted by Sir Walter Scott, not only in a historical romance, ('The Abbot,') but even in the sober pages of history itself, [History of Scotland, Vol. II. p. 131.] it has attained a currency almost universal. Now Crookston castle lies 4 miles west from the field of battle, and the swelling grounds which intervene prevent the one place from being seen from the other. Apart from this consideration altogether, it is quite incredible that the Queen could be at Crookston castle on the occasion in question. It will be recollected, that she had just escaped from Loch Leven, and fled to Hamilton, from whence she was proceeding, under the protection of an army, towards the castle of Dumbarton as a temporary place of safety, when her troops were confronted and utterly defeated by the Regent Murray, at Langside, which is about 2 miles south of Glasgow, and nearly parallel with that city. The belief that the Queen was at Crookston during the battle necessarily infers the supposition that she had needlessly endangered her personal safety, by proceeding 4 miles in advance of the troops, which were expressly called together for her protection. As has been mentioned in a previous notice, it was from an eminence in the neighbourhood of Cathcart castle, and rather in the rear of her army, that Mary beheld the decisive struggle; and as on its termination she fled to the south, it is evident that on that disastrous day she could not be any nearer to the castle of Crookston. Sir Walter Scott having been informed of the error into which he had been led, he at once admitted it in a note to the revised edition of 'The Abbot,' expressing, at the same time, his unwillingness to make the fiction give way to the fact, in this particular instance, from a persuasion that the representing Mary as beholding the battle from Crookston tended greatly to increase the interest of the scene in the romance.* Unfortunately,

the error has hitherto been allowed to pass uncorrected in his popular History of Scotland. On the whole, having searched in vain for any contemporary authority on the subject, we are constrained to rest satisfied with the only probable form of the tradition, that, namely, which bears in general terms, that the Queen and Darnley passed some days at the castle of Crookston soon after their nuptials. This has been incidentally stated by Sir Walter Scott in his historical work; and akin to it is the statement which he represents the good Lady Fleming as making in the romance, that here the Queen held her first court after the marriage.—On a small mount, close to the east side of the castle, there stood a stately yew, called, 'The Crookston Tree,' the situation of which was such that it for ages formed a conspicuous object for many miles round. Under the ill-omened branches of this funeral tree, Mary and Darnley were accustomed to sit during the brief period of sunshine which they enjoyed. In 1710, Crawford spoke of it as 'a noble monument,' of a large trunk, and 'well spread in its branches;' and so it continued to be within the recollection of some persons yet living. In 1782, the trunk, to the height of 7 feet from the ground, measured 10 feet in circumference. Shortly before that time, the tree was unfortunately pruned, by way of experiment, in consequence of which the growth upon the top was retarded, and the tree itself gradually withered and died. Blasted and leafless, it formed a dismal, and therefore not unmeet, memorial of the unhappy pair with whose melancholy story it was connected. Its extinction was accelerated by relic-collectors, who, 'undisturbed by conscientious qualms,' cut down and carried away large portions. At length, the worthy proprietor, Sir John Maxwell, in order that he might secure his right to what was left, found it necessary to root out the stump, and take it into his own immediate possession. This he did in the year 1817. The greater part of the wood having remained sound, fragments of this celebrated tree are to be found dispersed over the country, some as female ornaments, and others in less appropriate forms, such as snuff-boxes and drinking-cups. Connected with the old tree there is a popular error, which some writers of good repute have followed. In the reign of Mary, there was struck a silver coinage of three sizes, bearing on the reverse the figure of a tree, crowned, with the motto, 'Dat Gloria Vires.' It is generally believed that this tree represents the Crookston yew, and that it was put upon the coin in order to commemorate the meeting of Mary and Darnley under its branches: accordingly, the coin of the largest size goes under the name of 'The Crookston dollar.' Now, to show the groundlessness of this story, it is only necessary to refer to the order of the Privy council for the formation of the coinage in question, dated 22d December, 1565. By that order, it is expressly enjoined, that the coinage shall bear 'on the one side, *ane palm-tree, crownit;*' and, in conformity to this, the tree upon the coin is found to resemble a palm and not a yew."—After the death of Darnley, his estates underwent many vicissitudes of proprietorship, till at length they passed to the Duke of Montrose. See LENNOX. In 1757, the castle and lands of Crookston were bought from William, 2d Duke of Montrose, by Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, in whose family they have since continued.

CROSBY, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Monkton and Prestwick, Ayrshire. There are remains of a place of worship here; the burial-place surrounding which is still used by the inhabitants of Troon. Its situation is very retired and beautiful. See MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.

* The Abbot, edition 1831, Vol. II. p. 339. The reader who is unacquainted with the locality will be embarrassed by Sir Walter's having inadvertently said, in the note here referred to, (p. 340,) that he had "taken a liberty in removing the actual field of battle somewhat to the eastward," whereas the removal made by him was to the westward.—Note by Mr. Ramsay.

CROSS-. See CORS-.

CROSS, a district with a government church in Lewis. See BARVAS.

CROSS AND BURNES, an united parish in the island of Sanda, Orkney. Cross comprises the south-western limb of the island, and Burness the north-western limb. See the articles SANDA and BURNES. Population of Cross, inclusive of Burness, in 1851, 1,526; in 1861, 1,555. Houses, 284.—This united parish—with which North Ronaldsay was also united until 1831—is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £210; glebe, £19. Unappropriated teinds, £27 0s. 4d. Worship is performed alternately at Cross and at Burness. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £10 fees.

CROSS-ARTHURLEE. See ARTHURLEE.

CROSSBASKET. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

CROSSCHAIN HILL. See FALA AND SOUTRA.

CROSSFIELD HILL. See UNST.

CROSSFORD, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the town of Dunfermline, on the road thence to Alloa. It contains a brewery, and is inhabited chiefly by table-linen weavers. Population, 379.

CROSSFORD, a village with a post-office in the north-east corner of the parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, miners, and small proprietors. Here is an United Presbyterian church. The population in 1861 was 530.

CROSSGATES, a post-office village, partly in the parish of Dalgety but chiefly in that of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. It stands at the intersection of the road from Edinburgh to Perth with the road from Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dunfermline, 5 north of North Queensferry, and 10 south-south-east of Kinross. It has a station on the Thornton and Dunfermline branch of the North British railway. A United Presbyterian church, containing 531 sittings, was built here in 1802. Population in 1861 of the entire village, 1,115; of the Dunfermline section, 828.

CROSSGATES, a hamlet in the parish of Cults, Fifeshire.

CROSSHILL, a large village, with a post-office, in the parish of Kirkcubrecht, Ayrshire. It stands on Girvan Water, and on the south road from Maybole to Straiton, 3 miles south-west of Maybole. Its principal part is a long regular street of one-story houses, commencing at the Girvan, running, over most of its length, at right angles with the stream, and then debouching to the north. This street is winged at a little distance with shorter lines of buildings. About four-fifths of the inhabitants are either Irish or of Irish extraction; and a large proportion are handloom weavers. A quoad sacra parish church here was built in 1838, and is in the patronage of Sir James Ferguson, Bart. A Free church also is here; and its contributions in 1865 were £77 12s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Here likewise are two schools, a savings' bank, and a friendly society. The appearance of the village is neat and pleasant far above that of most places of its kind. Population in 1861, 1,107.

CROSSHILL, a district in the north-west of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the south by the road from Glasgow to Shotts, on the west by the Barony parish of Glasgow, on the north by the parish of Cadder, and on the east by lines of road from Lushill to Bishop Loch. It includes the villages of Crosshill, Bailieston, Barachnie, Craigend, West Merrystone, and Swinton. A chapel of ease, at the first of these villages, was the earliest of the Extension churches, and was built to

contain about 600 sittings without galleries. Population of the district in 1851, 2,591.

CROSSHILL, a small village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire.

CROSSHILL, a hamlet, contiguous to the village of Aldhouse, near the centre of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

CROSSHOUSE, a village in the parish of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire. Population, 468.

CROSS-ISLE, one of the Shetland isles, lying at the entrance of Quendal bay, and constituting part of the parish of Dunrossness.

CROSSLEE, a post-office hamlet on the southern verge of the Gala-Water district of Edinburghshire, 4 miles south of Stow.

CROSSLEE, a village in the parish of Houston and Killallan, Renfrewshire. It stands on a small tributary of the Gryfe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Erskine ferry, and 7 miles north-west of Paisley. Here is a cotton mill which was built in 1793, and employs about 300 hands. Population, 383.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Crossmichael, and also the village of Clarebrand, near the centre of Kirkcubrightshire. It is of a rectangular form, extending in length about 5, and in breadth about 4 miles. Its superficial area is 7,696 acres. It is bounded on the east by the Urr, which divides it from the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr; and on the west by the Dee, which divides it from Balmachie; on the north-west it has Parton parish; and on the south-east Buittle and Kelton. From the two rivers, the ground rises into a fertile ridge, beautifully diversified with gentle eminences. Towards the northern border there is a small part covered with heath. Along the rivers are extensive meadows. There are three lakes in the parish, called Emercrag, Roan, and Smaddy, abounding with pike and perch. The parish is traversed by the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, and has a station on it. The number of heritors is no fewer than twenty-eight. There are several Pictish monuments of antiquity, and the remains of ancient fortifications. Near the kirk of Crossmichael, at a place called Crofts, is a very beautiful oval camp, occupying the summit of a hill, and commanding the river immediately below. The parish impinges at its south end on the environs of Castle-Douglas, and is traversed by the road thence to New Galloway. The village of Crossmichael stands on that road 4 miles north-west of Castle-Douglas. It is a pleasing little place. Here stood, in ancient times, a cross dedicated to St. Michael, around which the peasantry of the neighbourhood were wont to assemble at Michaelmas to a fair. The cross has disappeared, but the fair is still held. Population of the village in 1861, 326. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,325; in 1861, 1,536. Houses, 279. Assessed property in 1860, £10,725.

This parish, formerly a prebend of Sweetheart abbey, is in the presbytery of Kirkcubright, and synod of Galloway. Patroness, Mrs. Gauld. Stipend, £269 15s. 10d.; glebe, £24. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the first master now is £45, with about £18 fees; of the second, £30, with £11 11s. 3d. from a fund mortified in 1735, by William Gordon, merchant in Bristol, in consequence of which he is not entitled to school-fees. The parish church was built in 1751, and enlarged in 1822, and contains about 650 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church on the southern border of the parish adjacent to Castle-Douglas. There are two private schools.

CROSSMILL. See CORSEMILL.

CROSSMYLOOF, a village in the north-west corner of the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. It

stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Glasgow, on the road thence to Pollockshaws. It is inhabited chiefly by handloom weavers. Population, 939.

CROSSRAGUEL, a celebrated Cluniac abbey, now in ruins, in the parish of Kirkoswald in Ayrshire, 2 miles south-west of Maybole. It is situated on a broad ridge of ground which rises considerably above sea-level, but on a part of the ridge which sinks somewhat under the level of the immediate environs, and amidst marshy ground. The walls have greatly crumbled down, and it has long been unroofed, but it still presents an imposing front to the passer-by on the highway towards the east, and is one of the most entire ecclesiastical edifices of the period. This abbey was founded by Duncan, Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240. The last abbot was the celebrated Quentin Kennedy, who died in 1564. Grose has given three views of the ruins, and a minute description of them as they existed in 1796,—supplied by a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood,—of which the following is an extract:—"Entering the precincts from the north, where the principal gate stood, you have in front what I shall call the cathedral of the abbey, which stands due east and west; the walls are almost entire, about 164 feet long, and 22 feet high; the architecture in the same Gothic taste which is common in structures of the same period; the stones in general not very large. There is but one door in all this north side and front of the cathedral, which is near the west end of it, considerably ornamented, of a conic shape, 9 feet high, and at the bottom 5 feet broad. The ground along the whole of the building for about twenty paces from the wall, is enclosed with a bad stone dyke, and set apart for a burying-place; but is now seldom used.—Leaving the above-mentioned door, you turn to the west end of the cathedral, and go about thirty paces south-west, which brings you to what is called the Abbot's new house. It is an oblong tower about 30 feet high; below it there is a large arch, through which you pass before you get to the door of the house, which is immediately on the south-east side of the arch; this door leads you up a winding narrow stair built to the tower, and consisting of three flights of steps; the first flight brings you to a room 13 feet by 11, lighted by two windows, 3 feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, the one looking to the south, the other to the north. The second flight brings you to another room of exactly the same dimensions and lighted in the same manner. The third brings you to the top of the tower, which is surrounded by a parapet wall. On the top of the staircase is a small building, higher than the tower, which is said to have been a bell-house.—From the west side of this tower, and at right angles with it, there has been a row of buildings, which are now a heap of ruins. At the south end a dovecot of a very singular construction is still extant; the shaft of it is circular, and surrounds a well of excellent water; above 5 feet from the ground it begins to swell, and continues for 6 or 7 feet, then contracts as it rises, till it comes to a point at the top; in shape therefore it resembles a pear, hanging from the tree, or rather an egg standing on the thickest end. You enter it by a small door on the north, about 5 feet from the ground; the floor is of stone, and serves also as a covering to the well beneath; the sides within are full of square holes for pigeons; it is lighted from the top by a small circular opening, and is still perfectly entire, 16 feet perpendicular, and where widest 8 feet in diameter.—Returning to the door of the Abbot's house, you go about ten paces due east, along the inside of a high wall, which joins to the other buildings of the abbey; here has been a gate, now

in ruins; entering by the place where the gate stood, you find yourself on the south-west corner of a court 52 feet square. Round this court there has been a covered way; vestiges of the arches by which the covering was supported are still visible: in the midst of the court was a well which is now filled up with rubbish. Walking along the west side of the court, you find nothing but a strong wall, till you come to the north-west corner, where is a small arched door, the sides of which are much broken down; this door leads into a kind of gallery, 18 feet broad, and 72 feet long; lighted only by three narrow slips to the west.—Turning from this door, you walk 72 feet along the south wall of the cathedral, which forms the north side of the court; in this you find three doors, one almost at the north-west corner of the court, and two near the north-east. These doors are nearly of the same dimensions, 9 feet high, 5 feet broad at the bottom, and semicircular at the top. The door at the north-west corner of the court is almost opposite the door in the front or north wall of the cathedral, which we have already mentioned, and leads into the choir. This forms the west part of the cathedral, is of an oblong figure, 88 feet long, and 25 feet broad within the walls, lighted by five windows, with pointed arches, 10 feet high, and 3 feet broad at the bottom; there is but one small window to the south, at the head of the wall, which has received the light over the covering of the court; on the north wall and near the north-east corner of the choir, is a niche in the wall, semicircular at the top, 8 feet broad, and 4 feet high, where it is probable the image of the patron-saint formerly stood.—The partition which divides the choir from the church, or east part of the cathedral, is pretty entire, and has been furnished with a pair of bells. Precisely in the middle of the partition is a door, with a pointed arch, 9 feet high, and 5 feet broad at the bottom, which leads into the church; this still retains something of its ancient magnificence, is of the same breadth with the choir, but only 76 feet long; the east end of it is semicircular or rather triangular, adorned with three large windows, with pointed arches, 11 feet high and 7 feet broad at the bottom. There are six other windows to the north, and one to the south, of the same shape and height, but only six feet broad. Immediately below the south window, and near the south-east corner of the church, stands the altar, which has been greatly ornamented, but is now defaced; no vestiges of any inscription remain here, or in any part of the abbey. The altar is 7 feet broad, and 4 feet high, square, but fretted at the top a little to the left from it. Below the most southerly of the largest windows, there is a niche in the wall 4 feet high and 2 broad, concave at the top, but almost without ornament. In the bottom are two hollows made in the stone, like the bottom of a plate; this is supposed to have been a private altar, perhaps that of the family of Cassilis. A little to the right of the principal altar is a small door leading to a ruinous stair which we shall have occasion to mention immediately. Still farther to the right of the altar, on the same wall, is a larger door, 7 feet high and 6 broad, with a pointed arch, which leads into a high arched room, with a pillar in the middle, and a stone bench round the sides, 20 feet long and 15 broad, said to be the place where the consistorial court was held. It is lighted only by one window from the east; on the left hand as you enter the room from the church, there is a door which opens on the ruinous stair already mentioned. This stair has led into a room immediately above the consistory, precisely of the same length and breadth, but now level with the floor. From this room you descend a few steps

into the Abbot's hall, which is 20 feet square, lighted by two small windows to the east, and one to the west looking in the court.—Returning from the Abbot's hall into the church, by the same door, we find the door in the south-west corner of the church, the dimensions of which have been already given. Going out at this door we find ourselves in the north-east corner of the court; walking five paces from this we come to a door, semicircular at the top, 8 feet high and 5 broad, which opens into a room arched in the roof immediately below the Abbot's hall, of the same breadth and length, and lighted from the east by two small windows. Proceeding from this room to the south-east corner of the court, you find a ruinous arch, about 24 feet long, 10 feet high, and 9 broad, with a stone bench on both sides; this seems to have led to a number of cells, which are now a heap of ruins. Turning from this arch you walk along the south side of the court, where there is nothing observable but several small doors, leading into ruinous cells; what number of these there may altogether have been, it is now impossible to determine, as the greatest part of them are buried under the rubbish of their own walls. The Abbot's old house, as it is called, is the only building of the abbey we have not hitherto mentioned. This stands immediately to the south-east of the ruinous cells above described. It has been an oblong tower; but the east side, in which the stair has been built, is now fallen down, which prevents its dimensions from being accurately taken; they seem, however, to have been nearly the same with the dimensions of the Abbot's new house."

CROSSROADS, a hamlet in the east of the parish of Slamannan, Stirlingshire.

CROSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Aberlemno, Forfarshire. It takes its name from a monumental stone, sculptured with a cross, still standing in its vicinity.

CROSS-STREET, a village in the near vicinity of the town of Stornoway, Lewis.

CROSS WATER. See **LUCE (THE)**.

CROULIN ISLES, a group of little islands, in the parish of Applecross, Ross-shire. It lies off the north side of the entrance of Loch Carron. The largest, called Croulinmore, is about a mile in length. Population in 1841, 40; in 1851, 40. Houses, 8.

CROVIE, a fishing village, upwards of a mile east of Gardentown, in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It is supposed to have been built in the early part of the 18th century. Population, 164.

CROY, a parish in the counties of Nairn and Inverness. It contains a post-office station of its own name, subordinate to Ardersier. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Croy and Dalcross, which were united in the latter part of the 15th century. Its extreme length is about 21 miles; but it is so intersected by the parishes of Petty, Daviot, and Inverness, that its breadth cannot be exactly ascertained, yet reaches in some points to 9 miles. The river Nairn runs through the parish for 8 miles, and its strath, with the seats of Kilravock, Holme, and Cantray, forms a scene of true rural amenity and beauty. The remainder including Culloeden moor, [see **CULLODEN**], is indifferently cultivated, and has a bleak and naked appearance. Great improvements, however, have been made on the estates of Cantray, Kilravock, Holme, Culloeden, Leys, and Inches by reclaiming and planting. There is a lake in the Nairnshire district called the Loch of the Clans. Leys Castle is a modern princely mansion, on a commanding site. Dalcross Castle was built in 1621 by Lord Lovat, and commands one of the grandest views of the kingdom, extending from Mealfourvounie to the Ord of Caithness,

but has been allowed to fall into decay. A wild dismal tract called Clava, about 4 miles south of the parish church, contains a great number of cairns and Druidical circles; and a round gravel mound, on the north-west border of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Leys Castle, and within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town of Inverness, is crowned by one of the most perfect Druidical temples in the kingdom, consisting of two concentric circles of large stones set on edge, two large slabs in the interior, and an immense travelled upright mass of conglomerate a few feet west of the outer circle. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,664; in 1861, 1,873. Houses, 395. Assessed property in 1860, £8,720.

This parish, formerly a rectory with the vicarage of Dalcross annexed, is in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Stipend, £239 3s. 10d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £240 4s. 10d. Patrons, the Earl of Cawdor, and Rose of Kilravock. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45. The parish church was built in 1767, and repaired in 1829, and contains 527 sittings. There is a Free church station, whose yearly receipts in 1865 amounted to £90 17s. 4d. There were three chapels in the parish prior to the Reformation; and one of these is supposed to have been built, or to have succeeded one which was built, at the dawning of Christianity on the north of Scotland.

CROY, a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and a small village, on the west border of the parish of Cumbernauld, 4 miles west-south-west of Castle-Cary, Dumbartonshire.

CROY, an estate in Stirlingshire. See **KILLEARN**.

CRUACH, a mountain, rising to the elevation of 2,790 feet above sea-level, on the western margin of the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire.

CRUACHAN. See **BEN-CRUACHAN**.

CRUACH-LUSSA, or **CRUACH LUSACH**, that is, 'the Mountain of plants,' a mountain in the parish of North Knapdale, Argyshire. It stretches over a great extent of country, being about 8 miles broad at the base. It has an elevation of 2,004 feet above the level of the sea. From its summit, in a clear day, a fine view may be obtained ofIslay, Jura, and other islands of the Hebrides, and of the island of Rathlin off the Irish coast.

CRUCKIE HEIGHT, a hill in the parish of Par-ton, Kirkcudbrightshire, commanding a rich view of the valleys of the Ken and the Dee.

CRUDEN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and the villages of Finnyfold, Buller's-Buchan, and Ward, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Longside and Peterhead parishes on the north; by the North sea on the east; by Slanes and Logie-Buchan on the south; and by Ellon on the west. It extends about 8 or 9 miles along the coast, and about 7 or 8 miles inland. A vast quantity of peat-moss stretches along the northern boundary. A stream called Cruden Water, comes in from Ellon, runs right through the interior to the sea, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, and has altogether from source to embouchure, a run of about 8 miles. A series of stupendous precipices, rocks, and crevices fronts all the northern half of the coast, comprises the far-famed Bullers of Buchan, and is much admired for the awful grandeur of its scenery in storms. See **BULLERS OF BUCHAN**. A place at the southern extremity of that series, adjacent to the village of Ward, admits of vessels unloading coal and lime, and might be formed into a tolerable harbour. The bay of Cruden, with a fine sandy beach, extends thence about 2 miles; and a range of sunken rocks, running far into the sea, and called the Scares of Cruden, flanks the southern extremity of the coast.

Great georgical improvements have been made on the interior by draining. The Earl of Errol is the most extensive landowner; and there are ten others. The real rental is about £11,280. Slanes Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, stands on the southern part of the bold coast-line. "We came in the afternoon to Slanes castle," says Dr. Johnson, "built upon the margin of the sea, so that the walls of one of the towers seem only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. To walk round the house seemed impracticable. From the windows, the eye wanders over the sea that separates Scotland from Norway; and when the winds beat with violence, must enjoy all the terrific grandeur of the tempestuous ocean. I would not, for my amusement, wish for a storm; but, as storms, whether wished or not, will sometimes happen, I may say, without violation of humanity, that I should willingly look out upon them from Slanes castle." About a mile west of the church are the remains of a druidical temple.—In this parish was fought, in the beginning of the 11th century, a battle between Malcolm II. and Canute, son of Sueno, afterwards king of England and Denmark. The site of the field of battle, about a mile west of Slanes castle, has been ascertained by the discovery of human bones left exposed by the shifting or blowing of the sand. From the circumstance of a chapel having been erected in this neighbourhood dedicated to St. Olaus—the site of which has become invisible, by being covered with sand—the assertion of some writers that a treaty was entered into with the Danes—who were then Christians—by which it was stipulated, that the field of battle should be consecrated by a bishop as a burying-place for the Danes who had fallen in battle, and that a church should be then built and priests appointed in all time coming to say masses for the souls of the slain, seems very probable. Another stipulation it is said was made, by which the Danes agreed to evacuate the Burghhead of Moray, and finally to leave every part of the kingdom, which they accordingly did in the year 1014. A carding and spinning mill was erected about the year 1838 on the estate of Aquaharney. Fairs are held at Cruden on the Tuesday after the 11th of April and the Tuesday after the 4th of June. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead. Population in 1831, 2,120; in 1861, 2,743. Houses, 527. Assessed property in 1860, £11,350.

This parish, formerly a rectory belonging to the chapter of Aberdeen, is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Errol. Stipend, £204 7s. 9d. Unappropriated teinds, £651 16s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £18 fees. The parish church was built in 1776, and enlarged about 1838, and is very commodious. There is a Free church; and the sum raised by it in 1865 was £232 7s. 5d. There likewise stands on a rising-ground a neat Episcopalian chapel, in the early English style of architecture, with a spire nearly 90 feet high. Sittings, 472. There is a second parochial school, with salary of £40.

CRUGLETON. See SORBE.

CRUIK (THE). See FEARN.

CRUVIE. See LOGIE, Fifeshire.

CRYSTON. See CHRYSTON.

CUCHULLIN HILLS. A group of grandly picturesque mountains in the south of Skye. From the valley of Strath to a line drawn between Lochs Brittle and Sligachan, occurs the most conspicuous part of Skye, a confused assemblage of mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, and distinguishable, by striking differences in outline, feature, and colouring, into two great portions. The southern and greatly

larger portion is a segregation of tame, smooth, conoidal hills, all separate from one another, nearly all streaked with broad sheets of red rubbish, coming down from their summit to their base, and many of them rising abruptly, and without a single feature of relief, from the labyrinth of intervening low ground. The northern portion contrasts strongly, and in almost every particular, with this dismal sea of red, rounded, characterless hills. It has a leaden and murky darkness of colour, which no light appears capable of harmonizing, and which seems, even amid the blaze of a summer's sun, to cover all the region with night, so that when clouds wreath the summits, a deep and horrible abyss appears opened beneath into which the eye vainly endeavours to penetrate; and it consists of peculiarly rugged and serrated ranges and masses of mountain, whose pinnacles and projecting crags darkly indent the sky along the whole line of both summit and profile. The Cuchullin hills form the chief part of this dark group, rise with a rapid and rocky ascent from the shores of the Soa-sound and Loch-Brittle, comprise six obscurely divided summits, extend curvingly toward the north-east, and present an almost continued precipitous face deeply furrowed by torrents. Some lower but equally rocky heights, of similar composition and character, unite with them to enclose the wildly romantic lake of CORRISSIN: which see.

CUCKOLD LE ROI. See LINLITHGOW.

CUDDIES (CREEK OF). See CULLICUDDEN.

CUFFABOUTS, a hamlet in the parish of Carri-den, Linlithgowshire. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Causewayfoot. Population in 1851, 16.

CUIL (BAY OF), a small expansion of Loch Linnhe, indenting the coast of Appin, about 5 miles north-east of the Sound of Shuna, Argyshire. It has a semicircular outline, on a chord of about a mile; and is girt with a fine sandy beach. Large shoals of herrings often frequent it.

CUL-, a prefix in a few Scottish descriptive topographical names, signifying the recess or back-part, as Culross, 'the recess of the peninsula,' Culter, 'the back part of the country.'

CULAG, a rivulet in Assynt, Sutherland, which rises in a series of small lochs to the north-west of Canisp, and runs into the sea at Loch-Inver, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the village of Inver, where there is an excellent fishing-station, and a small village of the same name.

CULBIN. See DYKE and MOY.

CULBIRNIE. See BANFF.

CULBLEAN. See GLENMUCK.

CULBOCKIE, a post-office village in the parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester, Ross-shire. Fairs are held here on the third Wednesday of April, the last Wednesday of July, the last Wednesday of October, and the second Wednesday of December. Population, 107.

CULCABOCK, a village in the parish of Inverness, about a mile south-east of the town of Inverness. It is inhabited chiefly by labourers and masons. Population, 279.

CULCRUICH. See FINTRY.

CULDEES, an estate in the parish of Muthill, about 4 miles from Crieff, Perthshire. It is intersected by the Machany burn, and comprises about 1,629 acres, of which 1,232 are arable and 394 under wood. The mansion or castle stands on a commanding site, in the centre of a policy of about 170 acres.

CULFARGIE. See FARG (THE).

CULFREICH (LOCH), a lake in the north-west of the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

CULHORN. See STRANRAER.

CULLALO. See AUCHTERTOOL.

CULLEAN. See COLZEAN.

CULLEN (THE), a rivulet of Banffshire. It rises among the hills at the southern extremity of the parish of Deskford, and runs about 8 miles through that parish and the parish of Cullen, chiefly in a northerly direction, to the Moray frith at Cullen bay. It is a rapid stream, drives the machinery of several works, has pure clear water well suited for bleaching, and forms a series of fine features, in a deep channel of 20 feet in breadth through the noble grounds of Cullen House.

CULLEN, a parish, containing a post town of the same name, on the coast of Banffshire. It lies between the districts of the Boyne and the Enzie, and consists of Cullen-Propser, with an annexation, *quoad sacra*, from the parish of Rathven. It is bounded on the north—about a mile in extent—by Cullen bay; on the east by Fordyce; on the south by Deskford; and on the west by Rathven. From the sea, southwards, Cullen-Propser, separated from Rathven by Cullen Water, extends, inland, about 2 miles; and from east to west, 1 mile. The annexation from Rathven extends about 3 miles in length and 2 in breadth; and the whole parish is in the form of a quadrant, having straight lines on the north and east, and a segment of a circle on the west and south. The surface commences in a breastwork of bold, grand rocks at the coast,—rises gently thence athwart the ancient barony of Ogilvie, whose modern name of Seafield gives the title of Earl to the noble proprietor of the whole parish, and of many lands besides,—swells aloft near the centre into the fine high conical hill of the Bin of Cullen, to an elevation of 1,076 feet above the level of the sea,—and rolls or undulates everywhere else into a series of finely featured landscapes, richly adorned with enclosures, woods, and farm-culture. Some spots in Seafield command magnificent prospects; and the Bin serves as a far-seen strong-featured landmark to mariners. The soil near the shore, is sand with gravel; elsewhere, a few fields are strong clay; others, light loam upon a tilly bottom; but in general the soil is a fine rich loam upon a bottom of soft clay. It is well-drained and cultivated, and is suitable to the production of any kind of crop, except perhaps flax, which, though grown here, has always been a precarious crop on the east coast of Scotland. The hills in the adjoining parishes of Rathven and Deskford so steadily attract the clouds and vapours from the sea, that the air of Cullen is dry, pure, and extremely salubrious. Most of the fields have a gentle slope towards the north and east. Previous to 1744, the Bin was covered with heath, but it was then richly planted to the very summit by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield. Cullen House, the lowland seat of the present Earl of Seafield,—an ancient but princely mansion, rich in valuable paintings—stands in the low grounds, behind the town of Cullen, having a beautiful prospect to the south, and a fine view of the Moray frith to the north. It is picturesquely elevated on a perpendicular rock, along the southern base of which, Cullen Water, which animates the beautiful landscape, passes in a hollow rocky channel 64 feet deep beneath the mansion walls. Over this stream an excellent single-arched stone-bridge of 82 feet span, connects the woods, parks, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, with the mansion. The plantations, within the umbrageous recesses of which the mansion is embowered, consist of lofty ash, and a great variety of other valuable wood, beneath the shady foliage of which a good bridle-road, besides many delightful serpentine footwalks, wind, by the easiest acclivi-

ties, to the summit of the Bin, whence the surrounding country may be viewed, to a wide extent. Great additional improvements have been made on these beautiful policies since their first formation; and in particular the gardens and parks have been extended by the literal removal of the old town of Cullen. Not far from Cullen House is the vestige of a building in which Elizabeth, queen of Robert the Bruce, is said to have died. Near the town of Cullen, and overhanging the sea, is an eminence called the Castlehill, where are the remains of an ancient fort—without historical record—whence numerous vitrified stones have been extracted. In this quarter of the parish there are three remarkable masses of flinty rock, lofty and spiring, named 'the Three Kings of Cullen,' so called from a legendary tale that a Danish king, a Norwegian king, and a Scottish king met here to decide their feuds by personal combat. Partly about the mouth of Cullen Water, but chiefly at a moorish place called the Baads of Cullen, a short distance to the west, where are a great many tumuli, a fierce battle, called the Battle of the Baads, is said to have been fought in 960 between an army of Danish invaders and a Scottish army under their king Indulfus, wherein the Danes were routed and the Scottish monarch killed. Manufactures of linen and damask, together with bleaching, were set a-going in the parish, about the middle of last century, and seemed for a time to succeed, but have entirely died out. The herring fishery off the coast has greatly fluctuated, but other fisheries are more steady. The total value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1842 at £3,020 in the rural departments, and £4,523 in the fishery departments. Assessed property in 1860, £2,001. There are on Cullen Water within the parish a meal-mill, a flax-mill, and a saw-mill; and there is an extensive distillery at Tochieneal. Boat-building is always carried on to a considerable extent, and ship-building occasionally. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff to Elgin. Population exclusive of the Rathven annexation, in 1831, 1,593; in 1861, 1,975. Houses, 359.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £156 5s. 8d.; glebe, £27. Schoolmaster's salary £52 10s., with fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church is a cruciform building of great antiquity, situated only 40 yards from Cullen House, and nearly a mile from the present town of Cullen, enlarged about the year 1798, and containing 800 sittings. It was founded as a chapel by King Robert Bruce, and refounded as a collegiate church, for a provost, six prebends, and two singing boys, by the ancestor of the Earl of Findlater, and other parties, in 1543. A chapel of ease, called Seafield church, was built in the Rathven district, under the impulse of the church extension movement, in 1839, and contains 450 sittings. The patron of this also is the Earl of Seafield. There is a Free church in Cullen, whose attendance in 1851 was 500, and whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £198 5s. 11½d. There are also an Independent chapel and four non-parochial schools. The parish of Cullen was disjoined at a remote period from the parish of Fordyce.

The **TOWN OF CULLEN** stands on the road from Banff to Elgin, near the head of Cullen bay, and adjacent to the east bank of Cullen Water, 6 miles west of Portsoy, 12½ north-east of Fochabers, 14 west by north of Banff, and 58½ north-west by north of Aberdeen. From its situation at the mouth of the Cullen or Culan Water, it was anciently called Inverculan. That part of the town nearest the mouth of the stream, however, is at present

called Fishertown or Seatown. The main part, called the old town, stood more inland; it was meanly built, and of little comparative importance, and about the year 1822 was utterly demolished, in order to make way for the improvements of Cullen House. The new town, by which it was replaced, stands close to the eastern extremity of Fishertown, on ground elevated considerably above it. It is a very neat little town. The houses are good, and the streets laid out on a regular and tasteful plan; only about one-half of which, however, has yet been executed. But the Boundary commissioners observe, that the town "being favourably situated for fishing, and in a well-cultivated district, may be expected to increase." In the middle of Seafieldestreet, and apparently intended as the centre of the future town, is an open market-place. Upper Castle-street, running south-west, parallel to Seafieldestreet, and at right angles with the street leading through the market to the burying-place, at the north-eastern extremity of the ground-plan of the town, is another principal street. The length of Seafieldestreet is about 400 yards, and of Upper Castle-street 300 yards. The street running to the burying-ground, though as yet built for only half its length, extends to between 500 and 600 yards, according to the plan. The Banff and Elgin road branches off through the two first streets, forming between them, at their south-eastern extremities, an angular area of ornamental ground at the entrance to the town. The principal public building is one erected in 1822, at the cost of £3,000, in the central square, disposed partly in a commodious hotel, and partly in a burgh council-room, a large court-room, and an elegant ball-room. The symmetrical form of the new town—which enjoys a circle of genteel society, consisting of persons of moderate incomes—presents a curious contrast to the contiguous unusually 'awkward squad' of fishermen's houses constituting Fishertown, and which display a total independence even of anything like partial subordination to the 'rank and file' of streets. A natural local disadvantage of Cullen is the want of a plentiful supply of good water. There is but one good spring; and to Cullen Water there is considerable difficulty of access, from the steepness of its banks. The town, however, has been supplied through pipes from the annexed district of Rathven parish. A harbour, in a situation convenient for the town, was formed in 1817; and enlarged in 1834, by the Earl of Seafield, at a cost of upwards of £10,000. It has at the pier's head a depth of 8½ feet at neap tides, and of 12 feet at spring tides, and is one of the best artificial harbours in the Moray frith. Several vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, and a great many fishing-boats, belong to the town. The chief imports are barley for distillation, coals, salt, and staves; and the chief exports are herrings, dried fish, oats, potatoes, and timber. The trade in fish is extensive, large quantities of cod, skate, ling, and haddocks being cured and dried for sale at Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Leith, to which they are carried in the Cullen fishing-boats. The Edinburgh and Inverness steamers call at Cullen. Abundant supplies of peat fuel are obtained from the vicinity of the town and from Deckford parish. Cullen has offices of the Union and the North of Scotland banks, a public news-room, a public library, and a gas-light company. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the 7th of January, the third Friday of May, the last Tuesday, old style, of September, and the second Friday of November.

Though Cullen is now principally a modern town, it is a burgh of considerable antiquity, as is proved by a charter of James I., dated 6th March, 1455;

ratifying another of Robert I., by which were granted to this burgh the usual liberties, privileges, and advantages. Similar to Banff, it was at one time a constabulary, of which the Earl of Findlater was hereditary constable, by virtue of an ancient right. He ultimately became hereditary chief-magistrate, without either the Scotch title of provost or the English dignity of lord-mayor, but merely under that of preses. Thus far the old constitution of this royal burgh was peculiar. The acting magistracy consisted of 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 21 councillors,—in all 26; the jurisdiction extending over a district of about 2 miles from east to west, and 2 from north to south; but for many years no burgh-courts were held. There have been here no corporations; every one being entitled to buy, sell, and manufacture as he chose. Burgess-ship was constituted simply by giving a 'Burgess act.' Merchant-councillors were chosen from the sellers of goods, trades' councillors from handicraftsmen. The burgh is now governed by a provost, and 12 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1865, 44. The territory over which the jurisdiction of the burgh is now exercised extends from the water mouth of Cullen, along the bay to Maiden-paps; thence due south to the Loggie road; thence in straight lines, to the point at which the Deskford and the Banff roads meet; thence to the point at which the Seafield and the Slacks roads meet; and thence to the bridge over Cullen water, the boundary terminating at the water mouth. Though the sheriff-court be within a few miles, and town-courts at the door, the amity and good feeling of the inhabitants are stated in the Old Statistical report, to have been so great, that "hardly such a thing as a lawsuit was heard of among them." The only place of confinement is a lock-up house, erected about 30 years ago for the short imprisonment of petty delinquents, and, in case of need, for the safe custody of prisoners on their way to the county-jail at Banff. This lock-up house consists of 3 cells, vaulted, paved, and lighted, but without fire-place or airing-ground. The property of this burgh was in ancient times considerable; but it was alienated to the Seafield family. There were no alienations during 40 years previous to 1833. The property recently consisted of feu-duties, houses, and money. The value of the feu-duties in 1833, was nearly £411 3s. 4d., and the sums of money amounted to £325 10s., of which £250 were lent to the curator of the Earl of Seafield. The revenue of the burgh, in 1833, was £73 0s. 1½d.; expenditure £42 3s. 11d. There were no debts. In 1864-5 the revenue was only £54. The appointment, during pleasure, of the dean-of-guild, procurator fiscal, treasurer, town-clerk and town-officer, with almost nominal salaries, constitutes all the offices under the patronage of the burgh; but there are two mortifications said to be under the management of the magistrates and kirk-session. These are Lorimer's and Latta's bursaries; the first for educating a student at the university of Aberdeen; the second for educating a boy at the school of Cullen. The permanent assessments are land-tax, stent, burgh-mal, and cess and land cess. Cullen unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1865, was 44. The parliamentary borough-boundaries are not nearly so extensive as the royalty. Population in 1841 of the new town of Cullen, 712; of the Fishertown of Cullen, 711. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 2,622; in 1861, 3,543. Houses, 657. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 1,818. Houses, 331.

CULLICUDDEN, an ancient parish, now forming

the western district of the parish of Resolis, or united parish of Kirkmichael and Cullicudden, in Cromartyshire and Ross-shire. It was a rectory, belonging to the chapter of Ross, and continued to be a separate parish till after the establishment of Presbyterianism in 1688. A fragment of its church is still standing; and a small creek a little to the west of this was formerly famous, though not now, for great abundance of the small delicate fish called the cuddy. Hence the name Cullicudden, which is of Gaelic origin, and signifies the Creek of Cuddies, or Cuddy-Creek. See KIRKMICHAEL.

CULLIN HILLS. See CUCHULIN HILLS.

CULLISAID (LOCH), a lake, at the east side of Ben Laoghal, in the parish of Tongue, Sutherland-shire.

CULLIVOE, a bay and a post-office station, in North Yell, Shetland. The bay forms a pretty safe open roadstead.

CULLOCHBURN. See COLLOCHBURN.

CULLODEN, an estate on the north-east verge of Inverness-shire. It has a station on the Highland railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Inverness. Culloden moor here, where the army of Prince Charles Edward was totally defeated, on the 16th of April, 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland, lies near the Moray frith, from 3 to 6 miles east of Inverness. It comprises an exposed tabular ridge, in the midst of an extensive, chilling, dismal landscape. A considerable part of it has recently been brought under cultivation; but all of it previously was a wild waste, a heathy moor, utterly bleak and dreary. Its general surface was far too smooth and open to be suitable for the tactics of Highland combatants, but served proportionably well for the movements of the royal artillery and cavalry. The part on which Charles Edward drew up his army was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Culloden House, near the commencement of the ridge's southerly declination; his right flank was covered by one of the walls of a square stone enclosure, which extended from his position downward to the river Nairn; his left flank was overlooked, rather than covered, at a considerable distance, by the woods of Culloden House; and the part of the moor immediately in his front was somewhat marshy and hollow. A vast assemblage of the graves of the slain is still indicated by two or three grassy mounds, which rise slightly above the circumjacent heath, at the distance of about 200 or 300 yards from some corn land and a cluster of cottages; a carriage road from Inverness to Nairn, made not many years ago, passes through the moor, and touches the principal line of graves at their northern extremity; and a monumental tumulus or obelisk, founded in 1850, marks the spot where the contest was fiercest.

The Highland army was drawn up in three lines. The first, or front line, consisted of the Athole brigade, which had the right, the Camerons, Stewarts of Appin, John Roy Stewart's regiment, Frasers, Mackintoshes, Farquharsons, MacLachlans, and Macleans, united into one regiment; the Macleods, Chisholms, Macdonalds of Clanranald, Keppoch, and Glengarry. The three Macdonald regiments formed the left. Lord George Murray commanded on the right, Lord John Drummond in the centre, and the Duke of Perth on the left of the first line. There had been, a day or two before, a violent contention among the chiefs about precedence of rank. The Macdonalds claimed the right as their due, in support of which claim they stated, that, as a reward for the fidelity of Angus Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, in protecting Robert the Bruce for upwards of nine months in his dominions, that prince, at the battle of Bannockburn, conferred the post of honour,

the right, upon the Macdonalds,—that this post had ever since been enjoyed by them, unless when yielded from courtesy upon particular occasions, as was done to the chief of the Macleans at the battle of Harlaw. Lord George Murray, however, maintained that, under the Marquis of Montrose, the right had been assigned to the Athole men, and he insisted that that post should be now conferred upon them, in the contest with the Duke of Cumberland's army. In this unseasonable demand, Lord George is said to have been supported by Lochiel and his friends. Charles refused to decide a question with the merits of which he was imperfectly acquainted; but, as it was necessary to adjust the difference immediately, he prevailed upon the commanders of the Macdonald regiments to waive their pretensions in the present instance. The Macdonalds in general were far from being satisfied with the complaisance of their commanders, and, as they had occupied the post of honour at Gladsuir and Falkirk, they considered their deprivation of it, on the present occasion, as ominous. The Duke of Perth, while he stood at the head of the Glengarry regiment, hearing the murmurs of the Macdonalds, said, that if they behaved with their usual valour, they would make a right of the left, and that he would change his name to Macdonald; but these proud clansmen lent a deaf ear to him.—The second line of the Highland army consisted of the Gordons under Lord Lewis Gordon, formed in column on the right, the French Royal Scots, the Irish piqueurs or brigade, Lord Kilmarnock's foot guards, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and Glenbucket's regiment in column on the left, flanked on the right by Fitz-James's dragoons, and Lord Elcho's horse-guards, and on the left by the Perth squadron, under Lords Strathallan and Pittligo, and the Prince's body guards under Lord Balmerino. General Stapleton had the command of this line.—The third line, or reserve, consisted of the Duke of Perth's and Lord Ogilvy's regiments under the last-mentioned nobleman. The prince himself, surrounded by a troop of Fitz-James's horse, took his station on a very small eminence behind the centre of the first line, from which he had a complete view of the whole field of battle. The extremities of the front line and the centre were each protected by four pieces of cannon.

The English army continued steadily to advance till within a mile of the position occupied by the Highland army, when the Duke of Cumberland ordered a halt, and, after reconnoitering the position of the Highlanders, again formed his army for battle in three lines, and in the following order:—The first line consisted of six regiments, viz., the Royals, (the 1st,) Cholmondeley's, (the 34th,) Price's, (the 14th,) the Scots Fusileers, (the 21st,) Monro's, (the 37th,) and Barrel's (the 4th). The Earl of Albemarle had the command of this line. In the intermediate spaces between each of these regiments were placed two pieces of cannon, making ten in whole. The second line, which consisted of five regiments, comprised those of Pulteney, (the 13th,) Bligh, (the 20th,) Sempil, (the 25th,) Ligonier, (the 48th,) and Wolfe's, (the 8th,) and was under the command of General Huske. Three pieces of cannon were placed between the exterior regiments of this line and those next them. The third line, or corps de reserve, under Brigadier Mordaunt, consisted of four regiments, viz. Bataureau's, (the 62d,) Howard's, (the 3d,) Fleming's, (the 36th,) and Blakeney's, (the 27th,) flanked by Kingston's dragoons (the 3d). The order in which the regiments of the different lines are enumerated, is that in which they stood from right to left. The flanks of the front line were

protected on the left by Kerr's dragoons, (the 11th,) consisting of three squadrons, commanded by Lord Anrum, and on the right by Cobham's dragoons, (the 10th,) consisting also of three squadrons, under General Blande, with the additional security of a morass, extending towards the sea; but thinking himself quite safe on the right, the Duke afterwards ordered these last to the left, to aid in an intended attack upon the right flank of the Highlanders. The Argyle men, with the exception of 140, who were upon the left of the reserve, were left in charge of the baggage.

The dispositions of both armies are considered to have been well-arranged; but both were better calculated for defence than for attack. The arrangement of the English army is generally considered to have been superior to that of the Highlanders; as, from the regiments in the second and third lines being placed directly behind the vacant spaces between the regiments in the lines respectively before them, the Duke of Cumberland, in the event of one regiment in the front line being broken, could immediately bring up two to supply its place. But this opinion is questionable, as the Highlanders had a column on the flanks of the second line, which might have been used either for extension or echelon movement towards any point to the centre, to support either the first or second line. In the dispositions described, and about the distance of a mile from each other, did the two armies stand for some time gazing at one another, each expecting that the other would advance and give battle. Whatever may have been the feelings of Prince Charles on this occasion, those of the Duke of Cumberland appear to have been far from enviable. The thoughts of Preston and Falkirk could not fail to excite in him the most direful apprehensions for the result of a combat affecting the very existence of his father's crown; and that he placed but a doubtful reliance upon his troops, is evident from a speech which he now made to his army. He began by informing them, that they were about to fight in defence of their King, their religion, their liberties, and property, and that if they only stood firm he had no doubt he would lead them on to certain victory; but as he would much rather, he said, be at the head of one thousand brave and resolute men than of ten thousand if mixed with cowards, he added, that if there were any amongst them who, through timidity, were diffident of their courage, or others who, from conscience or inclination, felt a repugnance to perform their duty, he requested them to retire immediately, and he promised them his free pardon for doing so, as by remaining they might dispirit or disorder the other troops, and bring dishonour and disgrace on the army under his command.

As the Highlanders remained in their position, the Duke of Cumberland again put his army in marching order, and, after it had advanced, with fixed bayonets, within half-a-mile of the front line of the Highlanders, it again formed as before. In this last movement the English army had to pass a piece of hollow ground, which was so soft and swampy, that the horses which drew the cannon sunk; and some of the soldiers, after slinging their firelocks and unyoking the horses, had to drag the cannon across the bog. As by this last movement the army advanced beyond the morass which protected the right flank, the Duke immediately ordered up Kingston's horse from the reserve, and a small squadron of Cobham's dragoons, which had been patrolling to cover it; and to extend his line, and prevent his being outflanked on the right, he also at the same time ordered up Pulteney's regiment, (the 13th,) from the second line to the right of the

royals; and Fleming's, (the 36th,) Howard's, (the 3d,) and Batareaux's, (the 62d,) to the right of Bligh's, (the 20th,) in the second line, leaving Blakeney's, (the 27th,) as a reserve. During an interval of about half-an-hour which elapsed before the action commenced, some manœuvring took place in attempts by both armies to outflank each other. While these manœuvres were making, a heavy shower of sleet came on, which, though discouraging to the Duke's army, from the recollection of the untoward occurrence at Falkirk, was not considered very dangerous, as they had now the wind in their backs. To encourage his men, the Duke of Cumberland rode along the lines addressing himself hurriedly to every regiment as he passed. He exhorted his men to rely chiefly upon their bayonets, and to allow the Highlanders to mingle with them that they might make them "know the men they had to deal with." After the changes mentioned had been executed, His Royal Highness took his station behind the royals, between the first and second line, and almost in front of the left of Howard's regiment, waiting for the expected attack. Meanwhile, a singular occurrence took place, characteristic of the self-devotion which the Highlanders were ready on all occasions to manifest towards the Prince and his cause. Conceiving that by assassinating the Duke of Cumberland he would confer an essential service to the Prince, a Highlander resolved at the certain sacrifice of his own life to make the attempt. With this intention he entered the English lines as a deserter, and being granted quarter, was allowed to go through the ranks. He wandered about with apparent indifference, eyeing the different officers as he passed along, and it was not long till an opportunity occurred, as he conceived, for executing his fell purpose. The Duke having ordered Lord Bury, one of his aides-de-camp, to reconnoitre, His Lordship crossed the path of the Highlander, who, mistaking him, from his dress, for the Duke, (the regimentals of both being similar,) instantly seized a musket which lay on the ground, and discharged it at His Lordship. Fortunately he missed his aim, and a soldier who was standing by immediately shot him dead upon the spot.

In expectation of a battle the previous day, Charles had animated his troops by an appeal to their feelings; and on the present occasion he rode from rank to rank encouraging his men, and exhorting them to act as they had done at Prestonpans and at Falkirk. The advance of Lord Bury, who went forward within a hundred yards of the insurgents to reconnoitre, appears to have been considered by the Highlanders as the proper occasion for beginning the battle. Taking off their bonnets, the Highlanders set up a loud shout, which being answered by the royal troops with an huzza, the Highlanders about one o'clock commenced a cannonade on the right, which was followed by the cannon on the left; but the fire from the last, owing to the want of cannoners, was after the first round discontinued. The first volley from the right seemed to create some confusion on the left of the royal army, but so badly were the cannon served and pointed, that though the cannonade was continued upwards of half-an-hour, only one man in Bligh's regiment, who had a leg carried off by a cannon-ball, received any injury. After the Highlanders had continued firing for a short time, Colonel Belford, who directed the cannon of the Duke's army, opened a fire from the cannon in the front line, which was at first chiefly aimed at the horse, probably either because they, from their conspicuous situation, were a better mark than the infantry, or because it was supposed that Charles was among them. Such was

the accuracy of the aim taken by the royal artillery, that several balls entered the ground among the horses' legs, and bespattered the prince with the mud which they raised; and one of them struck the horse on which he rode two inches above the knee. The animal became so unmanageable, that Charles was obliged to change him for another. One of his servants, who stood behind with a led horse in his hand, was killed on the spot. Observing that the wall on the right flank of the Highland army prevented him from attacking it on that point, the Duke ordered Colonel Belford to continue the cannonade, with the view of provoking the Highlanders and inducing them to advance to the attack. These, on the other hand, endeavoured to draw the royal army forward by sending down several parties by way of defiance. Some of these approached three several times within a hundred yards of the right of the royal army, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but with the exception of the small squadron of horse on the right, which advanced a little, the line remained immovable. Meanwhile, Lord George Murray, observing that a squadron of the English dragoons and a party of foot, consisting of two companies of the Argyle-shiremen, and one of Lord Loudon's Highlanders, had detached themselves from the left of the royal army, and were marching down towards the river Nairn, and conceiving that it was their intention to flank the Highlanders, or to come upon their rear when engaged in front, he directed Gordon of Avochy to advance with his battalion, and prevent the foot from entering the enclosure; but before this battalion could reach them, they broke into the enclosure, and throwing down part of the east wall, and afterwards a piece of the west wall in the rear of the second line, made a free passage for the dragoons, who formed in the rear of the Prince's army. Upon this, Lord George ordered the Argyles and Fitz-James's horse to form opposite to the dragoons to keep them in check. Each party stood upon the opposite sides of a ravine, the ascent to which was so steep, that neither could venture across in presence of the other with safety. The foot remained within the enclosure, and Avochy's battalion was ordered to watch their motions. This movement took place about the time the Highlanders were moving forward to the attack.

It was now high time for the Highlanders to come to a close engagement. Lord George had sent Colonel Kerr to the Prince to know if he should begin the attack, which the Prince accordingly ordered; but His Lordship, for some reason or other, delayed advancing. It is probable he expected that the Duke would come forward, and that by doing so, and retaining the wall and a small farm-house on his right, he would not run the risk of being flanked. Perhaps he waited for the advance of the left wing, which, being not so far forward as the right, was directed to begin the attack, and orders had been sent to the Duke of Perth to that effect; but the left remained motionless. Anxious for the attack, Charles sent an order by an aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray to advance, but His Lordship never received it, as the bearer was killed by a cannon-ball while on his way to the right. He sent a message about the same time to Lochiel, desiring him to urge upon Lord George the necessity of an immediate attack. Galled beyond endurance by the fire of the English, which carried destruction among the clans, the Highlanders became quite clamorous, and called aloud to be led forward without further delay. Unable any longer to restrain their impatience, Lord George had just resolved upon an immediate advance; but before he had time to issue

the order along the line, the Mackintoshes, with a heroism worthy of that brave clan, rushed forward enveloped in the smoke of the enemy's cannon. The fire of the centre field-pieces, and a discharge of musquetry from the Scotch Fusileers, forced them to incline a little to the right; but all the regiments to their right, led on by Lord George Murray in person, and the united regiment of the MacLauchlans and the Macleans on their left, coming down close after them, the whole moved forward together at a pretty quick pace. When within pistol-shot of the English line, they received a murderous fire, not only in front from some field-pieces, which for the first time were now loaded with grape-shot, but in flank from a side-battery supported by the Campbells and Lord Loudon's Highlanders. Whole ranks were literally swept away by the terrible fire of the English. Yet, notwithstanding the dreadful carnage in their ranks, the Highlanders continued to advance, and, after giving their fire close to the English line, which, from the density of the smoke, was scarcely perceptible even within pistol-shot, the right wing, consisting of the Athole Highlanders and the Camerons, rushed in sword in hand, and broke through Barrel's and Monro's regiments, which stood on the left of the first line. These regiments bravely defended themselves with their spontoons and bayonets, but such was the impetuosity of the onset that they would entirely have been cut to pieces had they not been immediately supported by two regiments from the second line, on the approach of which they retired behind the regiments on their right, after sustaining a loss in killed and wounded of upwards of two hundred men. After breaking through these two regiments, the Highlanders, passing by the two field-pieces which had annoyed them in front, hurried forward to attack the left of the second line. They were met by a tremendous fire of grape-shot from the three field-pieces on the left of the second line, and by a discharge of musquetry from Bligh's and Sempill's regiments, which carried havoc through their ranks, and made them at first recoil; but maddened by despair, and utterly regardless of their lives, they rushed upon an enemy whom they felt but could not see, amid the cloud of smoke in which the assailants were buried. The same kind of charge was made by the Stewarts of Appin, the Frasers, Mackintoshes, and the other centre regiments upon the regiments in their front, which they drove back upon the second line, which they also attempted to break; but finding themselves unable they gave up the contest, but not until numbers had been cut down at the mouths of the cannon.

While advancing towards the second line, Lord George Murray, in attempting to dismount from his horse, which had become unmanageable, was thrown; but, recovering himself, he ran to the rear and brought up two or three regiments from the second line to support the first; but although they gave their fire, nothing could be done,—all was lost. Unable to break the second line, and being greatly cut up by the fire of Wolfe's regiment, and by Cobham's and Kerr's dragoons, who had formed *en potence* on their right flank, the right wing also gave up the contest, and turning about, cut their way back, sword in hand, through those who had advanced and formed on the ground they had passed over in charging to their front. In consequence of the unwillingness of the left to advance first as directed, Lord George Murray had sent the order to attack from right to left; but, hurried by the impetuosity of the Mackintoshes, the right and centre did not wait till the order, which required some minutes in the delivery, had been communicated

along the line. Thus the right and centre had the start considerably, and quickening their pace as they went along, had closed with the front line of the English army before the left had got half way over the ground that separated the two armies. The difference between the right and centre and the left was rendered still more considerable from the circumstance, as noted by an eye-witness, that the two armies were not exactly parallel to one another, the right of the Prince's army being nearer the Duke's army than the left. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Prince than this isolated attack, as it was only by a general shock of the whole of the English line that he had any chance of a victory. The clan regiments on the left of the line, apprehensive that they would be flanked by Pulteney's regiment and the horse which had been brought up from the corps de reserve, did not advance sword in hand. After receiving the fire of the regiments opposite to them, they answered it by a general discharge, and drew their swords for the attack; but observing that the right and centre had given way, they turned their backs and fled without striking a blow. Stung to the quick by the misconduct of the Macdonalds, the brave Keppoch seeing himself abandoned by his clan, advanced with his drawn sword in one hand, and his pistol in the other; but he had not proceeded far, when he was brought down to the ground by a musket-shot. He was followed by Donald Roy Macdonald, formerly a lieutenant in his own regiment, and now a captain in Clanranald's regiment, who, on his falling, entreated him not to throw away his life, assuring him that his wound was not mortal, and that he might easily join his regiment in the retreat; but Keppoch refused to listen to the solicitations of his clansman, and, after recommending him to take care of himself, the wounded chief received another shot, and fell to rise no more.

Fortunately for the Highlanders the English army did not follow up the advantages it had gained by an immediate pursuit. Kingston's horse at first followed the Macdonalds, some of whom were almost surrounded by them, but the horse were kept in check by the French picquets, who brought them off. The dragoons on the left of the English line were in like manner kept at bay by Ogilvy's regiment, which faced about upon them several times. After these ineffectual attempts, the English cavalry on the right and left met in the centre, and the front line having dressed its ranks, orders were issued for the whole to advance in pursuit of the Highlanders. Charles, who, from the small eminence on which he stood, had observed with the deepest concern the defeat and flight of the clan regiments, was about proceeding forward to rally them contrary to the earnest entreaties of Sir Thomas Sheridan and others, who assured him that he would not succeed. All their expostulations would, it is said, have been vain, had not General O'Sullivan laid hold of the bridle of Charles's horse, and led him off the field. It was, indeed, full time to retire, as the whole army was now in full retreat, and was followed by the whole of Cumberland's forces. To protect the Prince, and secure his retreat, most of his horse assembled about his person; but there was little danger, as the victors advanced very leisurely, and confined themselves to cutting down some defenceless stragglers who fell in their way. After leaving the field, Charles put himself at the head of the right wing, which retired in such order, that the cavalry sent to pursue it could make no impression.

Culloden House stands on the verge of the moor, surrounded by plantations, and commanding a noble

view of the Moray frith, and of the mountains on the opposite side of the Nairn. It is the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Forbes, and has been renewed in an elegant style since 1746. Prince Charles slept in the old mansion on the night before the battle. The owner of it at that time was the celebrated Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, who previously gave advice to Government which might have tended almost to prevent the rebellion, and whose influence in the Highlands, powerfully felt and energetically used, after the rebellion did break out, aided very materially to suppress it. What a curious coincidence that the sudden final extinction of the rebellion, in pitched battle, after the contending forces had traversed one-half the length of Great Britain, should have occurred on that gentleman's grounds, close to his own door!

CULLOW, a place near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, where fairs are held on the last Friday of April, and on the Monday of October before the fair of Kirriemuir.

CULLY. See GIRTHON.

CULMALLIE. See GOLSPIE.

CULROSS, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, also the villages of Blairburn and Low Valleyfield, in the detached district of Perthshire. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Tulliallan, Clackmannan, Saline, and Torryburn. The barony of Kincardine formerly belonged to it, but in 1672 was annexed to Tulliallan. The parish, as at present constituted, has a somewhat square outline, of about 4 miles on each side. The surface rises abruptly from the shore,—undulates thence in gentle inequalities, on a comparatively uniform level, throughout most of the area,—and ascends to considerable elevation, but without forming anything which can be properly called a hill, in the north and north-west. The soil on the shore is a very rich black loam,—in the central districts, a very fertile clay,—and in the high grounds, naturally moorish and long a waste, but now much improved by art, and either under wood or in profitable cultivation. The little rivulets Bluther and Grange are the chief streams. Good potter's clay has been partially wrought. Excellent ironstone occurs, but not in large quantity. A bed of limestone is found in one place, but not under favourable circumstances. Coal mines were once extensive, but they can no longer yield a profitable return. These mines anciently belonged to the monks of Culross abbey. Colville, commendator of the abbey in 1575, let the coal to Sir George Bruce of Blairhall, who resumed the working of it, and was the first in the island who drained coal-pits by means of machinery. Below the house of Castlehill, about a quarter of a mile west of Culross, were not many years ago some remains of the masonry employed in the erection of an Egyptian wheel—commonly called a chain and bucket—for draining the pits. Sir George carried on the works with great spirit. A pit was sunk here, which entering from the land, was carried nearly a mile out into the sea; and there the coal was shipped by a moat which was insulated at high-water, and had a subterranean communication with the pit. This pit was reckoned one of the greatest wonders in the island, by Taylor, an English traveller, who saw it in the beginning of the 17th century. There is a tradition, that James VI., revisiting his native country after his accession to the English crown, made an excursion into Fife; and, resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending

him to dine along with him at "a collier's house," meaning the abbey-house of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. Being conducted, by his own desire, to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly by his host and guide to the moat above mentioned, it being then high water; and, having ascended from the pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or life, and hastily called out, "Treason! Treason!" But his faithful guide quickly dispelled his fears, by assuring him that he was in perfect safety; and, pointing to an elegant pinnacle that was made fast to the moat, desired to know whether it was most agreeable to His Majesty to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the same way he came; upon which the King, preferring the shortest way back, was carried directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had seen. It is certain, that at that time the King was sumptuously entertained at the abbey-house. Some of the glasses then made use of in the dessert were long preserved in the family; and the room where His Majesty was entertained retains the name of 'the King's room.' The great coal-pit of Culross was destroyed by a violent storm, which, in the month of March, 1625, washed away the stone bulwark, and drowned the coal. From this catastrophe the Culross collieries never recovered; and the stones of the rampart were afterwards sold to the magistrates of Edinburgh, who employed them in repairing the pier of Leith. The landed property of the parish is at present distributed among nine heritors. The real rental in 1839, was £6,289; and the estimated yearly value of raw produce, £14,277 10s. Assessed property in 1866, £9,106. Castle-hill, a modern mansion adjacent to the Forth, occupies the site of the ancient strong-hold of Dunamarle, the easternmost possession of the Macduffs, Thanes of Fife, where Lady Macduff and her children were murdered by order of Macbeth. Blair Castle, a handsome modern residence farther west, occupies the site of a former residence of the same name, said to have been built about the time of the Reformation by Archbishop Hamilton, of St. Andrews. Valleyfield House, in the eastern part of the parish, is a fine commodious mansion. The parish is traversed by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and has a station on it at East Grange. There is a small pier for the accommodation of fishing-boats. Population in 1831, 1,488; in 1861, 1,423. Houses, 279.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. The charge is collegiate. Patrons, Lady Keith and Miss Preston of Valleyfield. Stipend of the first minister, £156 6s. 10d.; glebe, £20. Stipend of the second minister, £116 9s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £52 10s., with £10 from a charitable foundation, and £28 10s. fees. The parish church is a very ancient pile, in good modern repair, with nearly 700 sittings. There is a Free church; and the total sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £117 2s. 9½d. There are an endowed school and two private schools. The late Patrick Geddes, the founder of the endowed school, made provision for giving a bursary to a student, and a small pension to five indigent persons. Dr. Bill, who died in 1738, mortified a sum of money which now pensions four decayed tradesmen and two tradesmen's widows, educates and apprentices seven children, and yields a bursary to a student. Sir George Bruce of Carnock, in 1639, made a bequest which continues to give important aid to eight widows. The late Sir Robert Preston made a valuable endowment for the behoof of six aged men and

six aged women. Miss Halkerston of Carskerdo in Fife also made an important endowment for the benefit of indigent persons in Culross. Other benefactions likewise have been made for paupers. There are a parochial library and a benefit society.

The Town of Culross stands on the sea-board of the parish, 4 miles east of Kincardine, 6 west of Dunfermline, and 22 west-north-west of Edinburgh. It is situated on the face of a brae, amid gardens and fruit-trees. It has a picturesque and pleasing appearance, as seen from the frith; but it is scattered, dingy, mean, and decayed within itself, the mere skeleton of an ancient town, almost destitute of any attraction, excepting some architectural antiquities. Most of its houses are shabby, and all its streets or lanes are in disrepair. It was once a place of great thoroughfare, first as a seat of monastic power, and next as a seat of manufacture and commerce; but it now sits in loneliness, encompassed in the near distance by tumultuous traffic, yet itself scarcely ever visited by either trader or tourist. It formerly carried on a great trade in salt and coal, which is now annihilated. It had at one period upwards of 50 salt-pans, which made about 100 tons of salt weekly; and before the Union, there were occasionally 170 foreign vessels in the roads at a time, loading coal and salt. About 80 years ago, the Earl of Dundonald erected very extensive works here for the extraction of tar, naphtha, and volatile salt, from coal; but, being an unproductive concern, it was given up and went to ruin. The pier also went to ruin, and the harbour could never have been a good one. Culross, by virtue of two royal grants from James IV. and Charles II., enjoyed the exclusive privilege of making girdles, a kitchen utensil well-known in Scotland for baking cakes; but in 1727 the court of session found that no monopolies of this kind could be granted in prejudice of any other royal burgh; and in consequence of this decision, and the more general use of ovens, besides the cheaper mode of casting girdles, the manufacture has long since ceased. The chief occupation of the inhabitants now is the weaving of linen for the Dunfermline manufacturers, and of muslins for the Glasgow merchants.

Culross was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. in 1588. It is governed by a chief magistrate and 9 councillors. In 1832, the corporation revenue amounted to £118 11s. 5½d., arising chiefly from feu-duties and from shore-dues,—the expenditure amounted to £93 9s. 10½d.,—and about 80 acres of a common moor had been feued to Sir James Gibson Craig, and upwards of 500 to the Dundonald family. In 1865, the revenue was about £44. Culross joins with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Stirling in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1865, 23. The burgh of Culross, by act of 1663, had the custody of the coal measures of Scotland. The great chaldier contained about 405 Dutch stones, and the small chaldier about 162 stones. Population of the burgh in 1861, 517. Houses, 109.

The town-house is a plain building, with a small attached jail. The parish church was the chapel of the ancient abbey of Culross. It stands at the head of the town, in a commanding situation, and is an elegant cruciform Gothic edifice, with a high massive, battlemented, square tower on the west. The rest of the abbey is in ruins. An aisle adjoining the north wall of the church is the burial-place of the Bruce family, and contains a fine white marble monument of Sir George Bruce, his lady, and several children. In this aisle was found enclosed in a silver box, the heart of Lord Kinloss, who was killed in a duel in Flanders, in 1613, by Sir Edward

Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset. At a small distance east of the church stands the abbey-house, built by Edward Lord Kinloss, in 1590, and so called, perhaps, from its being built in the vicinity and of the materials of the ancient abbey. It is a very large building, in a delightful situation, commanding an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth, Stirlingshire, and the Lothians. This house was nearly demolished after it became the property of Sir Robert Preston, but was afterwards rebuilt by him. The abbey of Culross was founded in 1217, by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Serf. At the Reformation, the rental of it amounted to £768 16s. 7d. Scotch, in money; 3 chalders, 3 bolls wheat; 14 chalders, 10 bolls, 2 firlots barley; 13 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 3½ pecks oats; 1 chalders, 2 bolls salt; 10 widders, 22 lambs, 7 dozen of capons, 28½ dozen poultry, 7½ stones of butter; 79½ stones of cheese, and 8 trusses of straw. At that time, there were in the abbey nine monks of the Cisterian order. At the east end of the town, on the sea-coast, the high road only intervening, are the remains of a chapel called St. Mungo's chapel, of which tradition relates, that it was erected on or near the place where St. Mungo, or Kentigern, was born. He is said to have been the son of Eugenius III., King of the Scots, by a daughter of Lothus, King of the Picts. His mother Thametis finding herself with child, in apprehension of her father's wrath, stole privately away; and, entering into a vessel which she found on the nearest coast, was, by the winds and waves, cast on land at the spot where the town of Culross is now situated, and there was delivered of a son. Leaving the child with a nurse, she returned home; and his parents being unknown, the boy was brought to St. Servanus, who baptized and brought him up. This Servanus, or St. Serf, lived at that time in a hermitage where the monastery was afterwards built. After various peregrinations, he departed this life at Culross, of which town he became the tutelar saint; and in honour of him an annual feast was formerly solemnized by the inhabitants. This was attended with a variety of ceremonies, particularly parading the streets and environs of the town early in the morning, with large branches of birch and other trees, accompanied with drums and different musical instruments, and adorning the cross, and another public place called the Tron, with a profusion of flowers formed into different devices. The last abbot of Culross was Alexander, son of Sir James Colville of Ochiltree. Sir James, brother to the said Alexander, was raised to the dignity of Lord Colville of Culross in 1604, at which time the King made him a grant of the dissolved abbey.

CULROY, a post-office village in the parish of Maybole, Ayrshire. It is a small, clean, rural place, 3½ miles north of the town of Maybole, on the low road thence to Ayr.

CULSALMOND, a parish in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Old Rayne. It is bounded by Drumblade, Forgue, Auchterless, Rayne, Oyne, and Inch. Its length southward is about 4½ miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. The river Urie runs south-south-eastward through it, and carries off all the drainage. The surface is level, with the exception of Crowsow and Culsalmond, —two small hills about the middle of the parish. The soil is deep and fertile, especially on the banks of the Urie. The only fuel is peat and turf, of which there is no great supply. There are some quarries of a fine blue slate. Newton-house is the principal residence. But there are five landowners; and the real rental is upwards of £5,000. Assessed property in 1860, £5,373. The parish is traversed

by the road from Inverury to Huntly. Population in 1831, 1,138; in 1861, 1,165. Houses, 192.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £166 2s. 1d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with share of the Dick bequest, and £21 fees. There is a Free church; originally and for 24 years a shed, but now a building of 1866, in the early English style, with a tower; yearly sum raised in 1865, £106 0s. 5d. There are also a Congregational chapel and an Episcopalian chapel.

CULSH, a hill in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, commanding views to Peterhead, Bennachie, and the uplands of Morayshire.

CULTER, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the south-east of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Its post-town is Biggar. It is bounded on the south-east by Peebles-shire, and on other sides by the parishes of Crawford, Lamington, Symington, and Biggar. Its length northward is about 8 miles, and its average breadth is about 4 miles. A contiguous tract of the old parish of Kilbucho in Peebles-shire was annexed to it in 1794, but is not acceded to it in the Census returns. The Clyde traces the boundary with Symington. The low tract thence to the head-streams of Biggar Water forms the mutual border with Biggar. A lofty water-shed, part of the backbone of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, forms most of the boundary with Peebles-shire and with Crawford. A stream, fed by many head-rills among the mountains, and bearing the name of Culter Water, traverses the centre of the parish northward to the Clyde. The northern district varies in character between vale and plain, is partly level and partly undulating, has a fertile soil, in good cultivation, and presents to a spectator on any of the neighbouring heights a scene of fine soft beauty. The other districts display much variety of upland. "A long range of green hills, partly planted and parked, rises abruptly from the vale. These as they recede southward increase into mountains covered with heath, the chief of which is the Fell, ascertained by a late measurement to be 2,330 feet above the level of the sea, thus overtopping the neighbouring hill of Tinto by 94 feet. But neither is this mountainous district without its peculiar beauty. There is no sweeter glen than that of Culter Water. So far as Birthwood, two miles upward, it is partially cultivated and wooded. Beyond this it narrows, affording little more than room for the stream, which here has its linn, with their necessary accompaniments of 'rock and roar,' to captivate the admirer of wild and romantic beauty. The hills which border on the arable part of the parish range from south-west to north-east; but in the higher district their range is exceedingly varied. Sometimes they are lumpish and detached, and sometimes they run in chains, lying in all possible directions." [New Statistical Account.] About one third of the parish is either regularly or occasionally in tillage; and upwards of 400 acres are under wood. There are seven or eight landowners,—most of them resident. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £10,474. The assessed property in 1860 was £6,278. The chief antiquities are round mounds or moats, which seem to have been used by the aboriginal inhabitants as places of security; and the most remarkable one of them is situated in a moss. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries. The village of Culter stands on that road, and on Culter Water, nearly 3 miles south-west of Biggar, and 17 west by south of Peebles. It is pleasantly situated, and consists principally of neat houses, embowered among shrubs and trees.

and scattered along the stream. Population of the village in 1851, 197. Population of the parish in 1831, 497; in 1861, 665. Houses, 125.

This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Baillie of Lamington, and Dickson of Kilbucko. Stipend, £217 3s. 9d.; glebe, £30 12s. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1810, and contains 350 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 280; sum raised, in 1865, £179 1s. 10d.

CULTER, Aberdeenshire. See PETERCULTER.

CULTER (THE), a stream in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise from a lake in the parish of Skene, and, after receiving several smaller streams, falls into the Dee, about 8 miles above Aberdeen, near the church of Peterculter.

CULTS, a parish in the centre of Fifeshire. It contains the post-office village of Pitlessie, and the villages of Crossgates, Cults-mill, Hospital-mill, and Walton. It is bounded by Collessie, Monimail, Cupar, Ceres, and Kettle. Its length northward is 2½ miles; and its breadth is 1½ mile. The river Eden traces the northern boundary. The general surface is flat, declining from the south—where there are a few hills—to the Eden. The eastern part is well wooded. The soil is light, and in some places—particularly on the banks of the Eden—gravelly; but towards the south it is a strong clay. Only about 140 acres are waste land or hill pasture, and even these are reclaimable. The Earl of Glasgow is the principal landowner; and there are two others. Crawford Castle, erected in 1813 by Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, and now the property of the Earl of Glasgow, is a magnificent Gothic edifice. There are extensive limestone quarries, and a number of good sandstone quarries. Coal was at one time extensively mined. The annual value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £17,540. There are in the parish a spinning-mill, several meal-mills, and two saw-mills. Many of the parishioners are linen-weavers. The parish is traversed by the road from Cupar to Leslie, and enjoys ready access to both northward forks of the North British railway. Population in 1831, 903; in 1861, 800. Houses, 188. Assessed property in 1843, £3,207 19s. 5d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £162 5s. 7d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with £25 fees. The parish church was built in 1793, and enlarged in 1835, and contains 430 sittings. There is a Free church for Cults and Kettle: attendance, 170; total sum raised in 1865, £162 1s. 7d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Pitlessie, with an attendance of 180. There is a Free church school at Pitlessie. Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter, was a native of Cults, of which his father was minister. The noble family of Lindsay-Crawford were connected for five centuries with this parish, and with the neighbouring one of Ceres, in which they had a seat. See CERES. Their Fifeshire property was obtained, in the 14th century, from the Keiths, in exchange for Dunnottar Castle. The earldom of Crawford was created in 1398, and that of Lindsay in 1633. George, the twenty-second Earl of Crawford, and sixth earl of Lindsay, died in 1808; and Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, his sister and heiress, and the last member in the direct line of the family, died in 1833. Her remains, and those of her brother, repose in a mausoleum on Walton hill. The earldom of Crawford, with precedence of 1398, was adjudged by the House of Lords in 1848 to James Lindsay, seventh Earl of Balcarres. The earldom of Lindsay continues dormant.

CULTS-MILL, a village in the parish of Cults, Fifeshire.

CULZEAN CASTLE. See COLZEAN CASTLE.

CUMBERNAULD, a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, also the village of Condorat, and the station of Croy, in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Kirkintilloch, and on other sides by the counties of Stirling and Lanark. Its length westward is about 8 miles; its breadth is from 3 to 4 miles; and its area is about 9,146 acres. The Kelvin traces part of the northern boundary, and the Luggie part of the southern boundary; but both are here inconsiderable streams. The surface is beautifully diversified with small hills and fertile dales. The highest part is called Fannyside moor, producing nothing but heath and furze. On the south-east side of this moor are two small lochlets; and there once were others, which have been drained. The remainder of the parish is mostly arable, with a deep clay soil, and tolerably fertile. Lime, coal, ironstone, and freestone are extensively worked. There are about fifty landowners. Some traces of Antoninus' wall occur along the northern border, and vestiges of a Roman road in the moss of Fannyside. See ANTONINUS' WALL and CASTLECARY. The Forth and Clyde canal traverses the northern border. The new road from Falkirk to Glasgow cuts the parish transversely. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway goes through the interior to the south of the canal, and has one station at Croy, and another immediately beyond the parochial boundary at Castlecary. The Greenhill fork of the Caledonian railway, connecting the Scottish Central with the Caledonian main trunk, goes south-westward through the interior, and had formerly a station for Cumbernauld. Population in 1831, 3,080; in 1861, 3,513. Houses, 551. Assessed property in 1860, £15,204.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, J. Fleming of Cumbernauld. Stipend, £264 3s. 2d.; glebe, £17 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £694 11s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £26 fees. Cumbernauld parish was originally part of Kirkintilloch, but was constituted a separate parish in 1649, under the name of Easter Leinzie or Lenzie, while Kirkintilloch was called Wester Leinzie. The barony of Castlecary belonging to the parish of Falkirk was annexed quoad sacra in 1725. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1810, and containing about 660 sittings. Here is a Free church which belonged to the Original Secession, then to the Establishment, and is still called the East church. Its income in 1865 amounted to £80 5s. 10½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 150. There are in the parish five non-parochial schools, a subscription library, and a savings' bank.

A part of the ancient Caledonian forest flourished till a comparatively late date in the district of Cumbernauld; and here roamed the last unpreserved specimens of the Caledonian ox. Professor Low says,—“John Leslie, bishop of Ross, who wrote in 1598, states that the wild ox—*Bos sylvestris*—was found in the woods of Scotland; that it was of a white colour, had a thick mane resembling a lion's; that it was wild and savage, and, when irritated, rushed upon the hunters, overthrew the horses, and dispersed the attacks of the fiercest dogs. He says that it had formerly abounded in the Sylva Caledonia, but was then only to be found at Stirling, Cumbernauld, and Kincardine. Hector Boece, in his History and Chronicles of Scotland, bears testimony to the like effect:—‘At this toun—namely

Stirling—began the gret wod of Caledon. This wod of Caledon ran fra Striveling throw Menteith and Stratherne to Atholl and Lochquabir, as Ptolome writtis in his first table. In this wod wes sum time quhit bullis, with crisp and curland mane, like feirs lionis, and thought thay semit meek and tame in the remanent figure of thair bodyis thay wer mair wild than ony uthir beiztis, and had sich hatrent aganis the societe and company of men, that they come nevir in the wodis nor lesuris quhair thay fand ony feit or haind thairof, and moy dayis eftir, thay eit nocht of the herbis that wer twichit or handillit be men. Their bullis were sa wild that thay were nevir tane but slight and crafty laubour, and sa impatient that, eftir thair taking, thay deit for importable doloure. Als sone as ony man invadit thir bullis, thay ruschit with so terrible preis on him, that thay dang him to the eord, takand na feir of houndis, scharp lancis, nor uthir maist penitrive wapintris. And thought thir bullis wer bred in sindry boundis of the Caledon wod, now, be continewal hunting and lust of insolent men, thay ar destroyit in all party of Scotland and nane of thaim left bot allanerlie in Cumarnald.' Here, however, they were also subjected to persecution; and "in a remarkable document written in 1570-71, the writer, describing the aggressions of the King's party, complains of the destruction of the deer in the forest of Cumbrnauld, 'and the quhit ky and bullis of the said forrest, to the gryt destructione of polecie, and hinder of the commonweil. For that kynd of ky and bullis hes bein keptit thir money zeiris in the said forest; and the like was not mantenit in ony uthir partis of the Ile of Albion.'"

The TOWN of CUMBRNAULD stands nearly in the centre of the parish of Cumbrnauld, and on the road from Falkirk to Glasgow, 9 miles south-west of Falkirk, 13 north-west of Glasgow, and 13 south of Stirling. It occupies a pleasant site in a valley, sheltered and adorned on the south and east by the pleasure grounds of Cumbrnauld House, the Scottish seat of Lord Elphinstone. It has not an urban appearance, yet looks very picturesque. At the east end of it, on the public road, stands the Spur, a very neat and commodious inn. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. The place was erected into a burgh of barony in 1649. A weekly market was for some time held in it, but has gone into disuse. A cattle market, at which a considerable business is sometimes done, is held on the second Thursday of May; and a fair, of no consequence to business, is held on the first Tuesday of August. Population, 1,561.

CUMBRAY, an insular parish, containing the post town of Millport and the village of Newton, in Buteshire. It comprises the islands of Big Cumbray and Little Cumbray. These lie between the island of Bute and the coast of Ayrshire; and, in a general view, they are two oblongs, on a line with each other, and parallel to both Bute and the mainland. Big Cumbray is 3 miles east of Kingarth in Bute, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the parish of Largs; and Little Cumbray is less than 2 miles east of the south-eastern extremity of Bute, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south of the southern extremity of Big Cumbray. The total parochial area is about 5,120 acres,—of which about 3,000 are arable, and about 120 are under wood. The average rent of the arable land is from 15s. to 20s. per acre; but that of the rest is not more than from 2s. to 3s. The land-owners are the Earl of Glasgow and the Marquis of Bute. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £5,846. Assessed property in 1860, £6,050. Population in 1831, 894; in 1861, 1,256. Houses, 207. The population in the sum-

mer season, however, in consequence of the influx of strangers for rustication and sea-bathing, is very much greater.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £159 4s. 8d.; glebe, £20 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with fees. The parish church originally stood at Kirktown, a quondam village, now quite extinct, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Millport, and was rebuilt there in 1802, with 380 sittings. But this being too small for the rapidly increasing population, a new church, of elegant form, with a handsome tower in front, and containing upwards of 750 sittings, was built in 1837, on a rising-ground, immediately behind Millport. There is a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £462 19s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is an Episcopalian church, called St. Andrew's chapel. There is likewise an Episcopalian Collegiate church, built in 1851, situated near the Priory, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, and founded for a provost, a canon, and five honorary canons. There is also a Baptist place of worship. There are a Free church school, an Episcopalian school, and two schools for females. See MILLPORT.

CUMBRAY (Big), the greater of the two islands of the parish of Cumbray. Its length, south-south-eastward, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth is about 2 miles; and its circumference is between 11 and 12 miles. Its immediate sea-board is a low flat beach; its ground thence is a periphery of steep banks, appearing at a little distance as if rising abruptly from the sea; and its interior is a congeries of hills, ascending gradually to a culmen of about 450 feet above sea-level, with a backbone called the Shoughends extending nearly from end to end of the island, and commanding a gorgeous panoramic view of the frith and its screens, from Ailsa and Kintyre to Cowal and the Clough. Two lochlets lie in a hollow contiguous to the very culmen, and send off thence a rivulet, large enough, with the aid of damming, to drive a corn-mill. The soil varies from fertile loam on the low grounds to thin moorish gravel on the hills. The whole island corresponds in geological structure to the old red sandstone district of Bute, and is a connecting link between that district and the adjacent mainland; and in a scientific view, it is chiefly interesting for the enormous trap-dykes with which it is traversed. "The most remarkable of these," says the New Statistical Account, "are two on the east side of the island, running nearly parallel, and from five to six hundred yards distant from each other. The one to the north-east measures upwards of 40 feet in height, nearly 100 in length, and in mean thickness from ten to twelve feet. The one to the southward is upwards of 200 feet in length, from 12 to 15 in thickness, and from 70 to 80 feet in height; and when viewed in a certain direction, exhibits the distant resemblance of a lion couching; hence it is sometimes called The Lion." These dykes are of a highly crystalline structure, and have withstood the effects of the atmosphere and of the sea; whilst the red sandstone on both sides of them, being more easily decomposed, has been wasted away. The local name of these dykes is Rippel walls. They re-appear in Ayrshire, and traverse that county and the whole of the neighbouring parts of Galloway.

Big Cumbray is very interesting to the geologist and the botanist; and it would seem from the following curious extract from the minutes of the Privy-council of Scotland, to have been at one time famous for its breed of hawks: "February 2d, 1609, —Sir William Stewart, capt. of Dunbartane castle, complains 'That Robert Hunter of Hunterston, and

Thomas Boyd, provost of Irwyn, had gone to the Isle of Comra, with convocation of the leidges, and tane away all the hawks thereon.' The lords of secret council declare, 'That all the hawks quhilk bred on ye said ile do properly belong to the king, and ocht to be furth cumand to his majeste, and that the capitane of Dumbartane castle intronet thare-with yeirlie, and deliver the same to his majeste, and discharges the said Robert Huntar, and all vtheris, from middling tharewith.'

About the beginning of last century, according to the tradition of the island, there was a family of the name of Montgomery, who then possessed the greater part of Big Cumbray now belonging to Lord Glasgow, and had a mansion-house at Billikellet. Among the last of this family was Dame Margaret Montgomery, joint-patroness of the kirk, who, being on horseback at the green of the Largs, is said to have been thrown off amidst a crowd of people; but, being a woman of high spirit, she pursued the horse, and received a stroke of his foot, which proved instantly fatal. "The arms of this family"—it is stated in the Old Statistical Account—"are upon the end of the kirk, and were lately to be seen on a part of the ruins of Billikellet. About a quarter of a mile from Billikellet, there is a large stone set up on end: about 6 feet of it is above the ground. It appears to have been the rude monument of some ancient hero. There is also a place which the inhabitants point out as having been a Danish camp, though no vestiges of it now remain."

CUMBRAY (LITTLE), the smaller of the two islands of the parish of Cumbray. It is about a mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth; and is separated from the mainland of Ayrshire by a sound of about 3 miles in breadth. It lies, like the larger island, in the parallel direction to Bute. The strata of the rock of which it is composed are distinctly marked. When viewed at a distance, they seem to lie nearly horizontal; but, upon a nearer approach, they appear to incline to an angle of some elevation. They begin from the water's edge, receding and rising one above another to the height of 650 feet, like the steps of stairs. Upon the south side of the island are two dwelling-houses, and an old square tower. Concerning the antiquity of this tower, nothing can now be learned; and no date or inscription, from which it might be ascertained, has ever been discovered. It seems to have been a place of some strength, and is surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, over which there has been a drawbridge. It was surprised and burned by the troops of Oliver Cromwell. The island was then in the possession of the family of Eglinton, in which it has continued ever since. There are still the ruins of a very ancient chapel here, which is said to have been dedicated to St. Vey, who lies interred near it: and which was probably a dependency of the celebrated monastery of Icolmkill.—Upon the highest part of this island, a lighthouse was erected, about the year 1750, which proved of great benefit to the trade; but, from its too lofty situation, it was often so involved in clouds as not to be perceptible, or but seen very dimly. The commissioners therefore judged it necessary to erect another, in 1757, upon a lower station, with a reflecting lamp, which is not liable to the inconvenience attending the former, and affords a more certain direction to vessels navigating the frith in the night time. This lighthouse is in N. lat. 55° 43', and W. long. 4° 55'. The height of the building is 28 feet, and of the lantern 106 feet above high water. It shows a fixed light, to the distance of 15 miles in clear weather. Population of the island in 1831, 17; in 1851, 9. Houses, 2.

CUMBRIA, an ancient British principality, which existed till the beginning of the tenth century, and comprehended Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, besides the ulterior parts of the large archbishopric of Glasgow, which extended so far as through the greater part of Cumberland. Part of it was at last subdued by the English, who, in order to attach the Scottish king to their interest, made a present of it to Malcolm, prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief depending on the crown of England; and in 975, the remaining parts were subdued by the Scots. The name of the people is still preserved not only in Cumberland, but in the islands of Cumbray and in many places of Clydesdale. See historical section of GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

CUMINESTOWN, a post-office village in the parish of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the road from Ellon to Banff, about 6 miles northwest of New Deer. It was founded in 1763 by Cumine of Auchry. Here is an Episcopalian chapel; and in the immediate vicinity is the parish church. Fairs are held on the day in February before Fyvie, on the Thursday after the 27th of April, on the day in June before Turriff Saturday market, on the day in August before Mintlaw, on the day in October before Turriff Wednesday market, and on the day in December after Turriff. Population in 1861, 459.

CUMLODDEN, a recently constituted parish in the Inverary district of Argyleshire. It was formed in 1853, out of the eastern part of the parish of Glassary and a contiguous portion of the parish of Inverary. It lies on the western sea-board of Loch Fyne. Its post town is Inverary. It is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyre. Patrons, the Duke of Argyre and Sir A. J. Campbell, Bart. The church was built in 1841, by the Church-extension Committee of the General Assembly, aided by the Duke of Argyre and Sir A. Campbell. Sittings, 300. There is an Assembly's school.

CUMMERTREES, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and the villages of Powfoot and Kelhead, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded, on the south, by the Solway frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Ruthwell, Dalton, St. Mungo, Hoddam, and Annan. With the exception of two considerable projections on the east, and three or four inconsiderable ones on the west, it has nearly the form of a regular parallelogram; its length being from north to south, and its breadth from east to west. It measures diagonally about 5½ or nearly 6 miles, lengthways 5 miles, and at one point, from Flish on the west to an angle eastward of Spittle-ridding-hill, 4½ miles in breadth. Its surface is, for the most part, nearly flat, rising with a slight inclination from the Solway towards the north. The highest elevation is a hill, on which stands the Tower of Repentance, about ½ of a mile from its northern boundary, and scarcely 200 feet above sea-level. The soil, towards the north, is a loam above freestone; in some of the central parts, is a loam above limestone, remarkably rich and fertile; along the coast, is sandy; in many parts, is a thin wet clay over hard till, requiring much manuring and cultivation; and in some, is an improved and meadowy bog, formerly flowmoss, but recently reclaimed at great expense and with much labour. Its coast-line is flat, uninteresting, and indented only with a small bay called Queensberry, in which vessels of light burden can take shelter from north and north-west winds. Into this bay, overlooked by the small village and sea-bathing quarters of Powfoot, and situated a little to the eastward of the

middle of the southern boundary line, and about 3 miles westward of the embouchure of the river Annan, a small stream, called the Pow or the Cummertrees Pow, debouches, after traversing the parish south-eastward from Flish. Over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Annan washes the northern limits of the parish, dividing them from those of St. Mungo and Hoddam, and here produces salmon, salmon-trouts, and a species of small fish called hirlings. The last of these are about the size of good burn-trout, are of two kinds, red and white, and are sometimes caught in large quantities. The Solway frith suddenly widens, on the Cumberland side, opposite the south-east angle of Cummertrees, and becomes 7 miles broad; but, at low water, or during the hours of its recess, forms one Sahara-like waste of level and naked sand, intersected by forking branches—known as the Scotch and the English channels—of the united streams of the Annan, the Sark, the Esk, and the Eden. Here the Solway tide rolls impetuously forward with its celebrated wall of waters,—tumbling headlong at the speed of 8 or 10 miles in the hour,—hoarsely roaring with a voice which is heard over all the parish, and, at times, 12 or 15 miles farther to the north,—and whirling aloft a banner of spray which glitters and undulates in the breeze to announce the march of the invincible invasion of waters. But the Solway is enriching to the inhabitants, both by its raising the temperature higher than in the parishes inland, and by its furnishing large supplies of flounders and cod, and occasional takes of soles and turbot. See SOLWAY FRITH. A mineral spring near Cummertrees-mill, at the north-west angle of the parish, is sometimes, for its medicinal properties, recommended by physicians. Nearly 1,300 acres of the parish, or about one-fifth of its area, is covered with plantation. The climate, though humid and changeable, is remarkably salubrious. Limestone is abundant, about 30 feet in thickness, and is so rich as to yield 96 per cent. of carbonate of lime. There are extensive lime-works at Kelhead. Sandstone abounds and is quarried. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £23,812. The assessed property in 1860 was £6,839. The Marquis of Queensberry is the proprietor of about five-sixths of the parish; and has here a beautiful mansion, called Kinnmount, which was built at the expense of £40,000. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and has a station on it; and is traversed also by all the roads from Annan to Nithsdale and to Lochmaben. The village of Cummertrees stands on the low road from Annan to Dumfries, about 4 miles west of Annan, and is one of the most beautiful in Dumfries-shire. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,407; in 1861, 1,230. Houses, 214.

Hoddam castle, situated nearly half-way between the river Annan and the Tower of Repentance, was built in the 15th century by Lord Herries, from the stones of an ancient chapel; and stands on a site commanding one of the most beautiful views in Annandale. It is remarkable chiefly for its thickness of wall, and consequent strength; and, greatly improved with repairs and with additional buildings, is maintained in as comely a state as any edifice of its class in Scotland. The old castle is said to have been inhabited about the beginning of the 14th century by a branch of the family of Robert Bruce, and to have been demolished some time after by a border foray. The family of Herries was very powerful, and possessed a vast extent of country. About the year 1627, the barony of Hoddam was acquired from the last Lord Herries, by Sir Richard Murray, of Cock-pool; which family being afterwards created Earls

of Annandale, the estate stood vested in John, Earl of Annandale, in 1637. By the Earl of Annandale the estate was conveyed to David, Earl of Southesk, about the year 1653; and, in 1690, Charles, Earl of Southesk, sold the barony and castle to John Sharpe, Esq., in whose family it has continued ever since. Grose has preserved two views of this castle. In the walls about it are divers Roman altars and inscriptions which were discovered at the station at Birrens, in the parish of Middlebie. On the hill formerly mentioned, and south of Hoddam castle, stands the erection—remarkable alike in name, in structure, and in situation—called the Tower of Repentance. This building is square, 25 feet high, extraordinarily thick in its walls, and commands a view, on all sides, over a distance of at least 30 miles. On its top is an arena where, evidently, watch-fires formerly burned, announcing to the inhabitants of the far-stretching plain which it overlooks any menacing movements which, previous to the union of the crowns of Scotland and England, occurred on the English side of the border. Various traditions are afloat respecting the origin of its name, and the motives for erecting it; the chief of which is, that Lord Herries, returning from a murderous foray in Cumberland, and, after having massacred a numerous body of prisoners, and thrown them into the sea, built it, to appease his conscience, and conciliate his diocesan superior, the bishop of Glasgow.—On the farm of Hirkledale, in this parish, there was discovered, in 1833, a number of ancient silver coins, much decayed, but supposed to be of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Edward I. of England.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. In its present form, it comprehends, in addition to the original parish, the chaplainry of Trailtrow, which was annexed to it in 1609. The parochial church is one of those which Robert de Bruce, in the 12th century, when, in an age of superstitious liberality and popish ostentation, he wished to display his munificence, conferred on the monks of Giseburn: and after, upon the abolition of episcopacy, it ceased to be controlled by the bishop of Glasgow, it reverted, as to its patronage, to the Crown. The chapel of Trailtrow stood upon the eminence which is now surmounted by the Tower of Repentance. Minister's stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £18. The church has often been rebuilt and enlarged, and contains about 450 sittings. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with about £30 fees. There are two non-parochial schools,—one of them endowed.

CUMMINGSTON, or PORT-CUMMING, a village in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire. It is situated a little east of Burghhead, and is a straggling dirty place. Population in 1831, 197; in 1851, 155.

CUMMIN'S CAMP. See BOUTTIE.

CUMMIN'S TOWER. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

CUMMINTOWN. See CUMINESTOWN.

CUMNOCK, a post-town in the parish of Old Cumnock, Ayrshire. It stands on the road from Kilmarnock to Dumfries, adjacent to the Glasgow and South-western railway, at the confluence of Glasnock Water with the Lugar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Mancline, $10\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Muirkirk, and 16 east of Ayr. Its site is a sheltered hollow, completely surrounded by pleasant braes. "The name of Cumnock," says the author of 'Caledonia,' "is derived from the British *cym*, a hollow or valley, and *cnoc*, a hill, which was usually pronounced 'Cumnock.' The British *cym*, in the prefix of the name, applies exactly to the hollow or valley in which the church and village stand; but whether the *cnoc*, in the termination of the name, applies to the small

hill at the village, or to some other hill in the vicinity, is not quite certain."

The most conspicuous part of the town is a kind of square, formerly a burying-ground, but now the market-place, well edified, and of spruce appearance. There are likewise three pretty long streets, containing many good houses; but the other thoroughfares, with slight exceptions, are narrow lanes, irregularly built. The town, in general, looks clean, agreeable, and prosperous; it has, of late years, undergone considerable re-edifications and extensions; it contains pleasant intermixtures of trees and gardens; and it blends altogether with the picturesque dell of the Lugar and the beautiful woodlands of its higher environs into one fine general landscape. The parish church stands in the centre of the square. The viaduct of the Glasgow and South-western railway across the Lugar, about a quarter of a mile above the town, "threading its airy way in elegance and daring through the foliage of the trees that fringe the high precipitous banks of the water," is a magnificent and romantic object as seen from the vicinity, and commands in its turn not a few features of interesting scenery. The bridge is 170 feet high, and has fourteen arches,—nine of them being of 50 feet span, and five of 30. On the west side are five dry arches, of unequal height, to the edge of the water-course; in the centre are three arches of maximum height over the river; and on the east side, are six other arches, diminishing in height to the end.

The town contains good shops in all departments. It is the seat of an extensive, multifarious, retail traffic; and has of late years experienced much increase of trade from the opening of the railway and the establishment of iron works in its vicinity. Its other chief means of subsistence are weaving, which, when trade is good, keeps 120 looms at work; hand-sewing, which is a common employment with both adult and young females; the manufacture of thrashing-mills, which are in high esteem throughout the west of Scotland, and are, in considerable numbers, exported to Ireland; a pottery, which, from clay of the best quality found in the parish, produces a superior brown-ware; and the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, which, throughout Scotland, have, for their inimitable beauty, rendered Cumnock not a little celebrated. This last trade, however, has both changed its character, and in a main degree left the town. Its first feature was a delicate construction of the snuff-box hinge; and this went on improving till a very elegant article was produced. But ornamental painting and other tasteful features eventually followed, in such a manner as to command great attention; and then snuff-boxes came to be only one of many articles of manufacture, comprising small boxes of every kind, cigar-cases, fire-screens, buttons, &c., painted in great variety of styles, checked into tartans, or ornamented with devices. And even while the snuff-box alone was predominant, the value of it fell immensely off. "A few years ago," said the New Statistical Account in 1837, "a solid foot of wood, that cost only 3s., could be manufactured into boxes worth £100 sterling, and then the workmanship increased the original value of the wood nearly 700 times; but at present a solid foot of wood, will only yield, in finished boxes, about £9 sterling."

Cumnock was made a burgh of barony in 1509 by James IV. Sheriff-courts are held in it four times a year. Justice-of-peace courts are held in it for eight parishes. It has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, the Royal Bank, a district savings' bank, and ten insurance-offices, and a gas-light company. Public coaches run to

Ayr; and ample communication to the north and south is enjoyed by railway. The principal inn is the Dumfries Arms. Fairs are held for general business on every Thursday of November, December, January, and February; for cattle and horses on the Thursday after Candlemas, old style; for hiring servants and for racing, on the Thursday after the 6th of March; for cattle, on the Wednesday after the 6th of June; for cattle and for hiring shearers, on the Wednesday after the 13th of July; and for fat stock on the Wednesday after the 27th of October. Population in 1831, 1,600; in 1861, 2,316. Houses, 324.

CUMNOCK (NEW), a parish in the district of Kyle, forming the south-eastern limb of Ayrshire. It contains a post-office village of its own name, and also the villages of Afton-Bridgend, and Pathhead. It is bounded on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south, by Kirkcudbrightshire; and on the other sides, by the parishes of Dalmellington, Ochiltree, and Old Cumnock. It measures 12 miles in length from east to west, somewhat more than 8 in breadth, and about 30,000 acres in area. Its surface is dotted with hills, and in its southern division, is warded with mountains. Its highest elevations are Black-craig, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from its eastern boundary, rising 1,600 feet above the valley of Nith, and Black-Larg-hill, on its southern boundary, which rises 2,890 feet above sea-level. But these elevations are excelled in interest by the Knipe, to the south, 1,260, and especially by the Corsancone, 872, which, owing to its position, commands a beautiful and extensive view. Indeed the whole southern division of the parish is lifted upwards by elevations, Craigdarroch, Saddlehagg, Coptaw-Cairn, Benly-Cowan-hill, Chang-hill, High-Chang-hill, Enoch-hill, Blackstone-hill, Craig-hill, and several other heights. The lowest ground is the valley of the Nith,—a river which, rising in the south-west extremity of the parish, intersects it from west to east, flows here about 500 feet above sea-level, and, on leaving the parish to irrigate Dumfries-shire, begins to form, in that county, the district of Nithsdale. The Nith is here shallow and sluggish, highly tintured with moss, and about 15 feet broad. Flowing northwards, of local origin, and falling into the Nith, the small stream called the Afton, forms a beautiful valley, and is overlooked by richly sylvan banks. There are, on the northern confines of the parish, 3 small lakes, averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in circumference, but abounding in perch, pike, and water-fowl. Carboniferous limestone occurs in abundance, lies in beds 12 feet thick, and is very extensively worked. Freestone, for the most part of a dingy white colour, and coarse in the grain, is plentiful. Ironstone is found in bands and balls. Alternate seams of smith's coal and cannel coal occur in the eastern district, and are in considerable request; the former for making gas in Dumfries and Catrine, and the latter for less chemical purposes, in Ayr, Kilmarnock, and other places. Plumbago, or black-lead, is found in the coal-formation, and has, for a considerable period, been wrought. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £30,873. The assessed property in 1860 was £17,496. There are several extensive landowners, all non-resident, and several smaller landowners, resident. The parish is traversed by several provincial roads, by the great road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the last. The village of New Cumnock stands on the Glasgow and Dumfries road, and on Afton Water near that stream's influx to the Nith, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Cumnock, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Kirkcudbright. A cattle fair is held on the Thursday be-

fore Whitsunday. Population of the village in 1851, 160. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,184; in 1861, 2,891. Houses, 534.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It was disjoined from Old Cumnock in 1650. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £194 11s. 8d.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with £36 other emoluments. The parish church stands between the villages of New Cumnock and Afton-Bridgend, was built about the year 1833, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 500; receipts in 1865, £258 8s. 6½d. There is a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, with an attendance of 55. There are eight non-parochial schools, and a circulating library.

CUMNOCK (OLD), a parish containing the post-town of Cumnock, in the eastern part of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the east by Dumfries-shire, and on other sides by the parishes of New Cumnock, Ochiltree, Auchinleck, and Muirkirk. Its length east and west is about 10 miles; and its average breadth is about two miles. The surface is in part flat, and in part hilly. The soil in general is clay upon a strong till; but in some places is bog, and in the holms is a light and dry mixture of sand and gravel. A great extent of the landscapes has a finely cultivated appearance. The river Lugar runs along the boundary with Auchinleck, drinking up several rivulets in its course, and eventually emptying itself, near Barskimming, into Ayr water; and it abounds in trout, and contains some eels. On the southern confines of the parish are three lakes which jointly have an area of about 100 acres, and which, though communicating with one another, discharge their waters partly south-eastward, through the rivulet Aith into the Nith, and partly north-westward, through another rivulet into the Lugar. The uplands, hilly but not mountainous, though partly covered with heath, are in general verdant. In the beds of the rivulets are petrifications of shells and fish. In an extensive lime-quarry belonging to the Marquis of Bute, are beds abounding with a species of coral. The limestone in this quarry is, in some places, mixed with shells and spar, takes a beautiful polish, and is capable of being dressed into a pleasing bluish marble. A vein of lead ore likewise runs through it, and was found, on trial at the lead-mines of Wanlockhead, to yield 65 pounds per cwt. Freestone abounds, is of easy access, and has contributed largely to the walls of neat and comfortable dwellings. Coal is supposed to be very extensive, but has been worked chiefly in subordination to the burning of lime. Black band ironstone also occurs in considerable quantity. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £20,207. The assessed property in 1860 was £14,424. The principal proprietor is the Marquis of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, who acquires from the parish his title of Baron. Dumfries-house, the seat of the Marquis, is situated in the north-west part of the parish, near the banks of the Lugar, and is surrounded with a fine demesne which, extending on both sides of the river, is connected by an elegant new bridge at the most accessible point from the mansion. The other mansions in the parish are Garrallan, Logan, and Glasnock, the last of which, situated on the stream whence it derives its name, is an elegant edifice, built of white freestone. Within the demesne of Dumfries-house stand the ruins of Ter-ringzean castle. Some traces, in the southern division of the parish, exist of an old keep called Boreland castle, and also of a Catholic chapel, which gives to the farm on which it stands the name of Chapel-house. Hugh Logan, Esq., 'the Laird of Logan,' and celebrated wit of Ayrshire, was a na-

tive of this parish. Here also, within the precincts of the burying-ground, are the remains of the famous Alexander Peden, of covenanting, and, as the vulgar say, of prophesying memory,—remains which were originally interred in the aisle of Lord Auchinleck,—which, after forty days, were exhumed by a body of dragoons, who intended to hang them up on a gallows,—and which, in yieldance with the entreaties of the Countess of Dumfries and other influential personages, were eventually allowed to rest along with the remains of other martyrs, at the gallowsfoot of Cumnock. Around the dust of Peden, as well as on the estate of Logan, and on a moor which lies along the south-west border of the parish, is the dust of martyrs of the Scottish covenant. In the northern vicinity of the town also is the birth-place of William Murdoch who, though originally a weaver in Auchinleck, became intimately known by community of genius to the celebrated James Watt, and benefited the world as the introducer of gas-light. The parish has an abundance of good cross roads and bridges, and is traversed by the Glasgow and Dumfries road, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway. Population in 1831, 2,763; in 1861, 3,721. Houses, 565.

This parish—originally a rectory, afterwards a prebend of Glasgow, and afterwards a vicarage—is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £218 0s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £65 other emoluments. The parish-church, built in 1754, and situated in the town, at a distance of 5½ miles from the most remote limit of the parish, has from 600 to 700 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 400; sum raised in 1865, £238 8s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with 900 sittings, and an attendance of 600. There are also a Congregational chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are seven non-parochial schools.

CUMRUE, a farm, a small lake, and an extinct hamlet in the south-east end of the parish of Kirk-michael, Dumfries-shire. The lake has been much reduced by draining.

CUMSTON. See TWYNBOLM.

CUNIACK, or CUNAIG, a lofty, romantic, peculiarly shaped mountain ridge, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. It extends southward from Unapool to Loch Assynt. Its west side is precipitous and inaccessible.

CUNINGHAR. See TILLICOUNTRY.

CUNNER LAW, a hill on the west border of the parish of Carnbee, Fifeshire. It has a height of about 650 feet above sea-level, and commands a very fine prospect.

CUNNINGHAM, the northern district of Ayrshire. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Renfrewshire; on the east, by Lanarkshire; on the south, by Kyle, from which it is separated by the river Irvine; and on the south-west and the west, by the frith of Clyde. Its length, south-eastward, is about 25 miles; and its breadth, south-westward, about 13 miles. It comprises the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dregghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudon, Stevenston, and Stewarton. Its surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, but cannot be said to have any mountains. It is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Annock, the Caaf, the Garnock, the Irvine, and the Rye. The chief towns and villages are Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Saltcoats, and Stewarton. The whole district abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. It is, however,

mostly in the hands of great proprietors, and is, of consequence, ornamented with few seats. Eglinton castle and Kelburne are the chief.

This district is celebrated for its dairy husbandry, which has reached greater perfection here than in any other quarter of Scotland. Full milk cheese was first begun to be made in the parishes of Beith, Dunlop, and Stewarton, soon after the middle of last century. It was made in the parish of Kilmarnock about the year 1756, and became common in Cunningham by about 1770. Some traditional accounts, however, represent it as of much earlier introduction. See DUNLOP. About the year 1760, the cows in Cunningham were not superior to those now in Bute, Arran, or Kintyre. They were poor ill-shaped starvelings, which when fattened did not weigh more than from 13 to 15 stones, county weight. But, about 1750, the Earl of Marchmont purchased from the Bishop of Durham, six cows and a bull of the Teeswater breed,—all of them flecked brown and white, and considerably heavier than the Ayrshire cows at that period. Bruce Campbell, Esq., of Milnriggs—who was then factor on His Lordship's estate in Ayrshire—brought some of that breed to his byres at Sornbeg, and from these many calves were reared in that part of Ayrshire. John Dunlop, Esq., about the same time brought some cows of an improved breed to his estate of Dunlop; and the Earls of Loudon and Eglinton, Mr. Orr of Barrowfield, and others, all procured such cows, and placed them on their estates in Cunningham. These were at that time called Dutch cows, and they were of the same colour as those brought to Sornbeg. The dairy-breed on the Clyde have the colour and partly the shape of the Ayrshire breed, and are upon the whole a handsome species of stock; but they are too round in the chest, too heavy in the fore-quarters, and far less capacious in their hinder parts, than the improved Ayrshire breed. They are well-fitted for the grazier, but inferior to the Cunningham breed for milkers.

The district of Cunningham was, until the abolition of feudal jurisdiction, a bailiwick under the Earl of Eglinton. Many of its leading families,—such as those of Eglinton, Glencairn, and Loudon,—took a leading part in the affairs of the kingdom during its most agitated times. The ancient family of De Morville, the constables of Scotland, were at one time proprietors of almost all the district. It was to Hugh de Morville the church owed the celebrated abbey of Kilwinning, which was endowed so amply by him and others of his family as to have a yearly revenue equal to £20,000 of our present money. Yet it is singular that there is no certainty as to their place of residence in this district. Mr. George Robertson, in his 'Genealogical Account of the Principal Families in Ayrshire, more particularly in Cunningham,' gives the names of two places supposed to have been their residence,—Glengarnock castle, in the parish of Kilbirnie, and Southannan in Largs, now in Kilbride. Glengarnock appears to have been one of the most ancient buildings in the district, and its ruins show that it was one of the most extensive, and far beyond what the proprietor of the small barony of Glengarnock would have reared for himself. When

"The castle-gates were barr'd,
And o'er the gloomy portal arch,
Tuning his footsteps to a march,
The warder kept his guard."

he could see from the tower the greater part of Cunningham lying below him, and would have a view of the frith of Clyde, thus overlooking the movements of foreign as well as internal enemies.

The fact, however, cannot be ascertained with certainty, and we may place it along with that assertion which makes Glengarnock the residence of Hardyknute. Population of Cunningham in 1831, 63,453; in 1861, 95,593. Houses, 10,979.

CUNNING-PARK. See AYRSHIRE.

CUNNINGSBURGH, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Shetland. It comprises a part of the mainland, immediately south of the parish of Lerwick, but is included *quoad sacra* in DUNROSSNESS: which see. It was formerly a vicarage.

CUPAR, the north-western one of the four great divisions of Fifeshire. It consists principally of the upper and central parts of the basin of the Eden, and of the parts of the sea-board of the frith of Tay from the boundary with Perthshire to a point nearly opposite Dundee. Its length, north-eastward, is about 17½ miles; and its breadth is about 10 miles. It comprehends the parishes of Balmerino, Kilmany, Logie, Dairsie, Cupar-Fife, Ceres, Cults, Monimail, Moonzie, Creich, Flisk, Newburgh, Abdie, Dunbog, Collessie, Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Falkland, and Kettle, and parts of the parishes of Abernethy and Arngask. Population in 1831, 30,192; in 1861, 31,937. Houses 6,482.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish, partly in Forfarshire, but chiefly in Perthshire. It contains a post-town of its own name; and though the greater part of even this is in Perthshire, yet the other part, having been the original one, gives the designation of Angus to the whole. The parish extends about 5 miles from north-east to south-west, with a breadth of from 1½ to 2½ miles. It lies in the centre of Strathmore. But a ridge of some height bisects it lengthwise, is traversed by the great road from Perth to Aberdeen, and commands a splendid view of the Sidlaw hills along the one side of the strath, and of the Grampian mountains in flanking ranges on the other. The river Isla traces the north-western boundary, and is here subject to frequent great freshets. A considerable extent of haugh-ground lies along the river's bank, and is protected by embankments. The soil in general is a clay loam; but wherever the surface rises into eminences, the soil is gravelly. Only about 80 acres are under wood. The principal landowners are Collinswood of Keithick, Kinloch of Kinloch, Stewart of Balmerino, and three others. The parish is impinged upon by the Scottish Midland railway, and has a station on it at the town. There were formerly villages at Keithick and Cadam; but they are extinct. There are now the villages of Balbrogie, Longleys, and Washington. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,615; in 1861, 2,929. Houses, 554. Population of the Perthshire portion in 1831, 2,309; in 1861, 2,612. Houses, 499. Assessed property in 1843, £9,324 0s. 9d.; in 1866, £11,747 12s. 4d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £239 4s. 4d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £139 4s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with about £70 fees. The parish church was built in 1681, nearly rebuilt in 1780, and greatly enlarged in 1831. Sittings, 850. There is a Free church; attendance from 500 to 600; receipts in 1865, £281 15s. 10½d. There are likewise an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of nearly 300; an Original Secession church, with an attendance of 130; a Morrisonian Independent chapel, with an attendance of from 170 to 250; and a small Episcopalian chapel. There are two non-parochial schools, one of them Free church.

The TOWN OF CUPAR-ANGUS stands near the Isla, on a small tributary of that river, and on the great

road from Perth to Aberdeen, 5 miles south-south-east of Blairgowrie, 15 north-west of Dundee, and 12½ north-east by north of Perth. The part of it on the left bank of the rivulet is in Forfarshire; and the part on the right bank is in Perthshire. The town has of late years been much improved, and is well paved and lighted. There is a town-house and prison with a steeple. Justice of peace courts and circuit small debt courts are held here. A principal employment is the weaving of coarse linen fabrics; but here, as elsewhere, this yields a scanty subsistence. There is also in the town a considerable tannery. The town has an office of the National Bank, an office of the Central Bank, an office of the Union Bank, a savings' bank, and several friendly societies. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on the third Thursday of March, on the Tuesday before the 26th of May, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the Tuesday before the 22d of November. Ample communication is enjoyed by means of the Scottish Midland railway. Contiguous to the town is the site of a Roman camp said to have been formed by Agricola in his 7th expedition. On the centre of this camp Malcolm IV. in 1164, founded and richly endowed an abbey for Cistercian monks. Its vestiges show that it must have been a house of considerable magnitude. In 1561, the revenues of this house were: Money £1,238 14s. 9d.; wheat 7 ch. 13 bolls 1 fir.; bear 75 ch. 10 bolls 3 fir. ½ peck; meal 73 ch. 4 bolls 3 fir. ¾ pecks; oats 25 ch. 4 bolls 2 fir. 2 pecks. The Hays of Errol, next to the Scottish Kings, were the principal benefactors to this monastery. Its last abbot was Donald Campbell of the Argyle family. Upon the distribution made by James VI. of the lands which came to the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses, His Majesty erected this abbey into a civil lordship, in favour of James Elphinstone, second son of James, Lord Balmerino, in 1606; but he dying without issue, in 1669, the honour descended to the Lord Balmerino who was attained in 1745. A corner of one of the abbey walls still exists, covered with ivy. Population of the town in 1861, 1,943. Houses, 368.

CUPAR-FIFE, a central parish of Fifeshire. It contains the village of Glaidney, the post-office village of Springfield, and the royal burgh of Cupar-Fife. It is bounded by Kilmany, Dairsie, Kemback, Ceres, Cults, Monimail, and Moonzie. It has a very irregular outline, and measures nearly 5 miles both in extreme length and in extreme breadth. The surface is finely undulated, and well-wooded. The river Eden flows slowly through it from south-west to north-east, between green and fertile banks of varied beauty. The town of Cupar, and about two-thirds of the parish, are on the northern side of the Eden. The Lady-burn or St. Mary's burn, a small tributary, flowing from the north-west, after fetching a circuit through the northern suburbs of the burgh, joins the Eden to the east. The soil to the north and east of the burgh is a friable loam on a gravelly subsoil; to the south and west it is more inclined to sand. There are quarries of sandstone and greenstone. The landowners are numerous. The real rental is about £24,340. There are in the parish three spinning mills, a foundry, a fulling mill, two tan works, three breweries, a rope-work, a brick-work, and several corn, barley, and flour mills. A principal employment is the weaving of coarse linens, which employs upwards of 600 looms. The parish is traversed by the Dundee fork of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, and has stations on it at Cupar and Springfield. Population in 1831, 6,473; in 1861, 6,750. Houses, 1,171. Assessed property in 1866, £25,280 6s. 5d.

Kilmaron-House, situated 1½ mile north-west of the burgh, is the finest mansion in the parish. It is in the castellated style, from a plan by Gillespie. To the south of Kilmaron, and about a mile south-west of the town, is the ancient house of Carslogie, for many generations the family-seat of the Clephanes. This family, in times of feudal strife, were leagued with the neighbouring ancient family of the Scotts of Scotstarvet, who inhabited a strong tower—which is still entire—situated on a lower ridge of Tarvet hill, about 2 miles south from Carslogie. On the appearance of an enemy, tradition relates, horns from the battlements of the castle from which the hostile force was first descried, announced the approach of danger, and the quarter from whence it was advancing; and both families, with their dependents, were instantly under arms for mutual protection. The family have been in possession, from time immemorial, of a hand made in exact imitation of that of a man, and curiously formed of steel. This is said to have been conferred by one of the kings of Scotland, along with other more valuable marks of his favour, on a laird or baron of Carslogie, who had lost his hand in the service of his country. When Dr. Campbell wrote the Old Statistical Account of this parish in 1796, there still existed, in a field contiguous to the house of Carslogie, and near to the public road which leads from Cupar to the west, the stately and venerable remains of an ash which for several centuries had retained the name of the Jug tree. The iron jugs, in which the offenders on the domains of Carslogie suffered punishment, fell from the hollow body of this tree, in which they had been infixed, only in 1793. A mound of earth, rising considerably above the adjoining grounds, and extending a great length on the north side of the town, is called the Mote, or, as some write it, the Moat-hill. They who use the latter orthography contend that this rampart is formed of artificial earth, and that it originally extended as far as the castle, and was constructed to defend the town from any sudden attack from the north, as the river, in some measure, secured it on the south. There is no doubt, however, that it ought to be styled the Mote-hill, as it was probably the place where, in early times, the justiciary of Fife held his courts, and published his enactments for the regulation of the country. The Latin name, by which this hill is sometimes mentioned, seems to decide the controversy, 'Mons placiti,' which may be translated 'Statute-hill.'

"The parish of Cupar and the surrounding district," says Mr. Leighton, in his 'Fife Illustrated,' "is rich in localities connected with events, circumstances, or individuals never to be forgotten, and affording subjects of thought and reflection to even the most ordinary minds. From the top of Tarvet hill, or, as it is now called, Wemyss-hill, these objects attract our attention in every direction. In the distant west, at the bottom of the Lomond hills, we see all that remains of the royal palace of Falkland, where so many of Scotland's sovereigns of the Stewart race sought pleasant retirement from the cares of governing a turbulent kingdom, or of attempting to reconcile the differences of a still more turbulent nobility. How often have these grey walls resounded with music and dancing! How often been the scene of hospitable feast, and long protracted, yet merry wassail! Over these fields which skirt the Eden—then a royal forest—our ancient kings followed the chase with hound and horn, or flew the hawk at its winged prey. At one time the only sound heard throughout these forest-glades was the wild buck's bell, or the call of the various birds which then frequented them to their

mates; at another they were the scene of mirth and sport. There the proudest names in Scotland's history followed their prince in peaceful and animating sport. There beauty took the field, hawk on arm, and knightly valour bowed subservient to its influence. But, alas! Falkland palace was not always a scene of joy; we think on James IV., James V., and the beautiful Mary; and we think of crime, of folly, of misery, captivity, and early death! Nearer us, in the same direction, appears the manse of Cultra. There the great painter of our age, the poetic yet graphic Wilkie, was born and spent his early years. Amid these gently sloping hills and sweet valleys, he studied nature, and imbibed that love of truth and simplicity which he has since, so beautifully in some instances and so grandly in others, developed. Still nearer us in the same direction is the ancient tower of Scotstarvet. There resided Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, one of the directors of the Chancery in the reign of Charles I., 'who was,' says Nisbet, 'a bountiful patron of men of learning, who came to him from all quarters, so that his house became a kind of college.' Among others, he encouraged Pont in his survey of the whole kingdom, gave him great literary assistance, and was at the expense of the publication; and in yonder old tower he wrote his curious work,—'Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen.' Along the slope of this hill, under the Duke of Chateaufort and M. D'Oysel, lay at one time the army which was intended by Mary of Guise to crush the efforts of the reformers. On the opposite bank were stationed those who had determined to die rather than that popery should longer lord it over the consciences of men; and on this hill, where we now stand, the treaty was subscribed, which, though soon broken through by the queen-regent, gave time to the reformers, and ultimately led to the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Scotland. To the north rises the Mount, the patrimonial possession of 'Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon, king-at-arms,' during the reign of James V.; and there he wrote those bitter biting satires which delighted the people, and paved the way for the Reformation. The house in which he lived has now disappeared, but the place is still interesting, and the hill is now crowned with a monument erected to the memory of the late Earl of Hopetoun, one of the deliverers of Europe from the all-grasping power of the late emperor of the French. Almost immediately below us is the school-hill of Cupar, a portion of which formed the play-field of the burgh, and there the dramas of Sir David Lindsay were exhibited so early as 1535. At a far earlier period, however, when the castle of Cupar was the residence of Macduff, the lord or Maormore of Fife, it was the scene of that horrid tragedy, the murder of his wife and children by Macbeth, which led to the inveterate hatred of Macduff, and finally to the establishment of Malcolm Ceanmore on the throne; and of which the poet has made such a beautiful use in his play of Macbeth. To the east upon the sea-coast is the venerable city of St. Andrews, the seat of an ancient bishopric, and the earliest seat of learning in Scotland. With how many great names of Scotland are these hallowed ruins associated; and how intimately connected is its history with the early civilization and improvement of our country! To the south beyond the vale of Ceres is Craighall, the seat of Sir Thomas Hope, king's advocate to Charles I., and one of the greatest lawyers of his time. In Ceres churchyard repose in peaceful silence many of the proud race of Lindsay of the Byres, and some of the kindred race of Crawford. There is the grave—although the spot is now un-

marked—where rests that rude Lord, who, when the unfortunate Mary hesitated to sign her abdication, did not scruple to crush her gentle hand with his iron glove, nor to force her by rude speech and still ruder threats, unwillingly to execute the deed which deprived her of a crown, and consigned her for the rest of her life to a prison; and a little to the east in the same valley lies Pitcottie, the residence of Lindsay the homely yet picturesque relater of a portion of Scotland's history. In a word, we know no place more capable of calling up more varied recollections, or of elevating the mind and exciting the fancy, than the top of Tarvet hill."

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife. It comprises the two ancient parishes of Cupar-Fife and St. Michael of Tarvet, which were united in 1618. St. Michael's is the part south of the Eden; though, in consequence of the course of the river having not long ago been straightened, it comprehends also a small pendicle on the north side of the river, near the County-Hall. The church belonging to it stood on a beautiful spot which was long designated St. Michael's hill. The ruins of a small chapel, situated near the eastern boundary of the lands of Kilmarnock, were to be seen near the close of last century. The parochial church of Cupar, in early times, stood at a considerable distance from the town towards the north, on a rising ground, now known by the name of the Old Kirk-yard. The foundations of this ancient building were removed in 1759; and many human bones, turned up in the adjoining field by the plough, were then collected and buried in the earth. In 1415 this structure had become ruinous, or incapable of accommodating the numbers who resorted to it. In the course of that year the prior of St. Andrews, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants of the town of Cupar, and that the rites of religion might be celebrated with a pomp gratifying to the taste of the age, erected within the royalty a spacious and magnificent church. This church was built in the best style of the times, of polished freestone, in length 133 feet, by 54 in breadth. The roof was supported by two rows of arches extending the whole length of the church. The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood, and painted in the taste of the times. In 1785, this extensive building being found to be in a state of total decay, the heritors of the parish resolved to pull it down, and to erect on its site a church on a more convenient plan. This they carried into execution, at a considerable expense, in 1785. It is to be regretted that the new building was not joined to the spire of the old church, which still stands. The vestry or session-house, by intervening between the church and the spire, gives a detached appearance to both. The spire has always been considered handsome, and appears light and elegant when viewed from the east or west. It was built by the prior of St. Andrews in 1415, only up to the battlement: all above that was added in the beginning of the 17th century, by Mr. William Scott, who was for many years minister of Cupar. The church contains 1,300 sittings. Within it, in a niche in the west wall, is a monument erected to Sir John Arnot of Fernie, who fell in the last crusade. It presents the recumbent figure of a knight in armour. In the same circle is a marble tablet to the memory of Dr. Campbell, one of the ministers of the parish. In the churchyard is a plain upright stone, bearing the following inscription: "Here lies interred the heads of Laur. Hay, and Andrew Pitulloch, who suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh, July 13th, 1681, for adhering to the Word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation; and also one of

the hands of David Hackston of Rathillet, who was most cruelly murdered at Edinburgh, July 30th, 1680, for the same cause."

The parochial charge is collegiate. The patron of both charges is the Crown. Each minister has a stipend of £259 7s. 9d.; and the first has also a glebe of the yearly value of £21. Unappropriated teinds, £1,016 7s. A new church, called St. Michael's, was erected in the burgh in 1837, at an expense of about £1,800, raised by subscription shares. It accommodates 810; and public worship is performed in it by the parish ministers alternately. There is a Free church, with an attendance of from 800 to 1,000, and receipts in 1865 of £1,003 5s. There are two United Presbyterian churches, called respectively Burnside and Boston churches, the one extensively repaired a number of years ago, and the other rebuilt in 1850. There is an Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1820 at the cost of £3,000, and has an endowment from the late Dr. Bell. There is also a Free Communion Baptist chapel, with an attendance of 300. There is no parochial school. There were, however, two burgh-schools so early as the reign of Charles I., and these continued in operation till 1823, under the patronage of the magistrates, and salaried out of the burgh funds. In 1823, they were superseded by an academy. This was erected by subscription and placed under the conduct of four teachers, whose salaries were paid partly by the town, and partly out of the general subscription fund. The patronage of the academy was vested in the magistrates and in subscribers to the amount of £10, besides certain persons, *ex officio*; and the whole management was centred in the general body of the patrons, and their committee of directors. But in later years an institution, founded by bequest of the late Dr. Bell on the Madras system, was first united to the academy, and afterwards absorbed it. This institution, which is called the Madras academy, is at present conducted by six male teachers, and one female teacher, whose salaries vary from £25 to £110 a-year. The appointment of the teachers and the entire management of the seminary, are in the hands of Dr. Bell's trustees. These are the lord-lieutenant of the county, the lord-justice-clerk of Scotland, the sheriff of the county, the provost of the burgh, the dean of the guildry, and the two established clergymen of Cupar. The estate of Egmore in Galloway, with about £400 a-year, and the school fees, which are very low, supply the funds out of which the teachers' salaries and other expenses are defrayed. The late Dr. Gray of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, left £500, the interest of which he directed to be applied in payment of a salary to a female teacher in Cupar, and the management is vested in the provost, clergymen, and schoolmaster of the parish for the time being. The proceeds of this legacy are at present divided between two female schools in the town. Beside these and the Madras academy, there are two adventure schools in the town of Cupar, and a third in the village of Springfield.

THE TOWN OF CUPAR-FIFE—a royal burgh, a seat of considerable trade, and the political capital of Fifeshire—is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the parish of Cupar-Fife, on the north bank of the Eden, on the great road from Edinburgh to Dundee, and on the course of the Dundee fork of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, 10 miles west of St. Andrews, 12 south-west of Tayport, 18 north-north-east of Kirkcaldy, and 32 north-north-east of Edinburgh. It contains many new houses, and presents the appearance of a thriving modern town, well-built, and cleanly kept. It contains three principal streets,—the Bonnygate, running east and west;

the Crossgate, running north and south, in a direction nearly parallel with the Eden; and St. Catherine street, which is a continuation of the Bonnygate. Several lanes and alleys branch off in various directions from these main lines; and there is a large irregular suburb on the north side of St. Mary's burn; besides a considerable line of houses on the Edinburgh road, on the south side of the Eden. All these suburbs are included within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh. The parish-church stands in Kirkgate-street, at the entrance of the North road from Ferry bank. St. Michael's church is at the west end of the Bonnygate. The Episcopal chapel is near, or upon, the site of an ancient monastery. The town-house stands at the junction of St. Catherine-street and Crossgate. It is a plain neat building, surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The corn exchange was built in 1862, at a cost of £4,000; is an elegant edifice in the Gothic style, with a spire 130 feet high; was designed to serve also as a music hall; and contains 46 stalls for market business. The county-buildings, in St. Catherine-street, present a neat though plain facade. They contain the county-hall, sheriff-court room, and offices for the public clerks. The old county prison stood on the left hand of the middle bridge crossing the Eden, and on the south side of the river; but the new prison, on a greatly improved plan, occupies a conspicuous site on the north side of the Dundee road, a little to the north-east of the town. The railway station is worthy of the town's importance; and an extraordinary expense was incurred on this part of the line, to prevent accidents, by lowering the natural level of the railway, and elevating the public road over it on a series of high stone arches.

Cupar-Fife, in consequence of being the county town, is inhabited by numerous practitioners in the legal courts, members of banking-establishments, and persons connected with the agricultural interest. It is chiefly distinguished for its trade in corn, and the mills, brewing, and such establishments dependent on that species of market. There are, however, several extensive spinning-mills in the neighbourhood; and there is a considerable trade in the weaving of coarse linens, and in home-manufactures, such as leather, candles, and snuff. Its printing-establishments, too, have been justly celebrated for the production of some beautiful specimens of excellent typography, and the publication of many useful works. Cupar-Fife has been long known as a leading and important market-town. There is a weekly corn-market, which is held on Tuesday, and is well-attended. Fairs for farm-stock, agricultural implements, domestic utensils, and miscellaneous matters connected with agriculture, are held on the first Tuesday of every month. The fair in August is also a hiring fair; and another hiring fair is held on the 11th of November. The principal inns are the Tontine, the Royal Inn, and the Blue Bell. The town has offices of the British Linen, the Commercial, the National, the Royal, the City of Glasgow, and the Clydesdale banks, a large public library, a large museum, a lawyer's library, a public news room, a mechanics' institute and reading-room, an alms-house or female asylum, a total abstinence society, a philharmonic society, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, various charitable and religious institutions, a cricket club, a curling club, and annual games. Three newspapers are published here,—the Fife Herald every Thursday, the Fifeshire Journal every Thursday, and the Saturday Herald every Saturday. The sheriff and commissary courts for Fifeshire are held at Cupar-Fife every Tuesday and Thursday during

session; and the small debt courts every first and third Thursday of each month during session, and every first Thursday during vacation.

The earliest charter of the burgh of Cupar-Fife was granted by David II., in 1363, conferring the privileges of trade upon the burgesses, in like manner as upon the inhabitants of burghs generally. These privileges were confirmed, and various grants of lands conferred upon them, by a charter granted by Robert II., dated Dunfermline, 28th June, 1381; by a charter of James I., dated at Perth, 28th February, 1428-9; by another of the same reign, dated 30th October, 1436; by a charter of King James V., dated 13th March, 1518; by an act and warrant of James VI., dated at Holyrood house, 1573; and by a charter of feu-farm by King James VI., dated Edinburgh, 4th June, 1595. The old set of the burgh consisted of a provost, 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, 13 merchant-councillors, a convener, and 7 deacons of trades. It is now governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and 14 councillors. The revenue, in 1832, was £554 13s. 11½d., of which £321 arose from land-rental, and £120 from feu-duties. The expenditure in that year was £751 12s. 9d., of which £223 was interest of money borrowed. The debt of the burgh at the same period amounted to £8,171 18s. 1d.; and the free value of property, after deducting that debt, £5,356 10s. 1d. The property consists of lands, feu-duties, customs, and market-dues. The property in land was at one time very extensive, stretching 3 miles to the westward, and extending perhaps to 1,000 acres. Compared with this its present extent is very limited. The lands seem to have been chiefly feued out upwards of a century ago, when they were in a state of nature and at very low feu-duties. The corporation revenue in 1850-1 was £150. A municipal tax is levied for the ends of lighting, cleaning, &c. The cess, or burgh land-tax, is levied upon property and the profits of trade within the royalty of the burgh. It is allocated by stent-masters chosen from among the merchants of the burgh by the council, by whom the collector is also annually appointed. The jurisdiction of the magistrates is confined to the burgh and burgh-acres. The royalty is very narrow towards the north, being bounded on that side by the Lady burn. Immediately to the north of this burn, and within the parliamentary boundary, there have arisen of late years several villages where there is no police-establishment of any kind, and which are beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrates. These villages are called Braehead and Newtown—both on the lands of Pittencrieff—and Burnside, Lebanon, and Bank street. Even more directly within the precincts of the town, and in the principal street, called St. Catherine-street, there are houses which are not within the royalty, although completely surrounded by it. In the street called the Millgate, the west side of the street holds burghage, and is within the royalty, and the east side is beyond it and holds of the Earl of Rothes. Burgh-courts are held on stated days for the despatch of business; but as the sheriff-courts, both ordinary and under the small debt act, are held within the burgh, little business is brought before the burgh-court.—Cupar-Fife is conjoined, in the election of a member of parliament, with St. Andrews, Crail, Kilrenny, East and West Anstruther, and Pittenweem. Previous to the Reform bill, it was rather anomalously associated with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrews. Parliamentary constituency in 1853, 242. In an ancient document styled 'A Brief View of Scotland in the Sixteenth Century,' printed by Pinkerton, in his History of Scotland, from a manuscript in the Cottonian library, it is said, "Most

borrowers are at the devotion of some noblemen, as Cowper in Fife managed by the Earl of Rothes." Among those who represented this burgh in the Scottish parliament, appears Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 3,567; in 1861, 4,980. Houses, 799. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 5,029. Houses, 806.

Cupar-Fife is a place of considerable antiquity. At an early period the Muceduffs, thanes of Fife, had a castle here, in the midst of the marshy grounds, which bordered the Eden and St. Mary's burn. It continued the seat of the court of the stewardry of Fife, until the forfeiture of Albany, Earl of Fife, in the reign of James I., when that court was removed to Falkland. During the darker ages, theatrical representations, called Mysteries or Moralities, were frequently exhibited here. The place where these entertainments were presented, was called the Playfield. "Few towns of note," says Arnot, in his 'History of Edinburgh,' "were without one. That of Edinburgh was at the Greenside-well; that of Cupar in Fife was on their Castle-hill." The pieces presented in the Playfield of Cupar, however, seem not, at the era of the Reformation, to have had any connection with religious subjects, but were calculated to interest and amuse, by exhibiting every variety of character and every species of humour. To illustrate the manners which prevailed in Scotland in the 16th century, and as a specimen of the dramatic compositions which pleased our fathers, Arnot, in the appendix to his History, gives a curious excerpt from a manuscript comedy, which bears to have been exhibited in the Playfield at Cupar, and which had been in the possession of the late Mr. Garriek. That part of the excerpt only, which relates to the place where the play was presented, is here transcribed:

"Here begins the proclamation of the play, made by DAVID LINDSAY of the Mount, knight, in the Playfield, in the month of , the year of God 1555 years."

"Proclamation made in Cupar of Fife."

"Our purpose is on the seventh day of June,
If weather serve, and we have rest and peace,
We shall be seen into our playing place,
In good array about the hour of seven.
Of thriftiness that day, I pray you cease;
But ordain us good drink against alleven.
Fail not to be upon the Castlehill,
Beside the place where we purpose to play
With gude stark wine your flaggons see you fill
And had yourselves the mirriest that you may."

"Cottager. I shall be there, with God's grace,
Tho' there were never so great a price,
And foremost in the fair:
And drink a quart in Cupar town,
With my gossip John Williamson,
Tho' all the noit should rain!" &c.

During the residence of our Kings in Scotland, Cupar-Fife often received visits from royalty. Almost all the Jameses, and the unfortunate Mary, repeatedly visited it, and were entertained within the town. The last royal visit was made by Charles II. on the 6th of July, 1650, when on his way from St. Andrews to Falkland. He was entertained at dinner by the magistrates in the town-hall; then forming part of the tolbooth or gaol. "He came to Couper," says Lamont, "where he gatt some desert to his foure houres: the place where he satte doune to eate was the tolbooth. The towne had appointed Mr. Andro Andersone, scholemaster ther for the tyme, to give him a musicke songe or two, while he was at table. Mr. David Douglysse had a speech to him at his entrie to the towne. After this he went to Falklande all night. All this tyme the most part of the gentelmen of the shyre did go alonge with him."

From an ancient plan of the town, 1642—en-

graved from the original in the Advocates' library, by the Abbotsford club—it appears that Cupar-Fife had anciently gates or ports. One of these stood at the west end of the Bonnygate, called the West port; one at the middle of the Lady wynd, called the Lady port; one below the castle, called the East port; one at the bridge, called the Bridge port; one at the Millgate, called the Millgate port; and another at the end of the Kirkgate, called the Kirkgate port. It is curious to observe, from this plan, how little alteration has since taken place in the streets of the town; and that the names of both streets and lanes are still the same they then were. The principal alteration—with the exception of buildings in the suburbs—is the taking down of the old jail and town-house at the Cross and the opening up of St. Catherine-street. Where the markets are still held, opposite the town-house, at the junction of Crossgate and Bonnygate, the ancient cross of Cupar-Fife once stood. It was an octagonal building, with a round pillar rising from it, surmounted by a unicorn, the supporter of the royal arms of Scotland. When the jail was taken down, this structure was also removed; and at the request of Colonel Wemyss, the pillar was presented to him, when he caused it to be re-erected on the top of Wemyss-hall hill, where it still remains marking the spot on which the famous treaty between Mary of Guise and the Lords of the Congregation was subscribed.

CUPAR-GRANGE, an estate in the parish of Bendochy, about 2 miles north of Cupar-Angus, on the eastern border of Perthshire. A considerable village, consisting of an assemblage of small farm-houses and their appendages, formerly existed here, but is now extinct. A famous variety of oat originated here, and is still extensively cultivated, but is now known generally as the common late oat of Perthshire and Forfarshire. There was discovered at Cupar-Grange some time last century a repository of the ashes of sacrifices which our ancestors were wont to offer up in honour of their deities. "It is," says Pennant in his Second Tour, "a large space of a circular form, fenced with a wall on either side, and paved at bottom with flags. The walls are about 5 feet in height, and built with coarse stone. They form an outer and an inner circle, distant from each other 9 feet. The diameter of the inner circle is 60 feet, and the area of it is of a piece with the circumjacent soil; but the space between the walls is filled with ashes of wood, particularly oak, and with the bones of various species of animals. I could plainly distinguish the extremities of several bones of sheep; and was informed that teeth of oxen and sheep had been found. The top of the walls and ashes is near 2 feet below the surface of the field. The entry is from the north-west, and about 10 or 12 feet in breadth. From it a pathway, 6 feet broad, and paved with small stones, leads eastward to a large free-stone, standing erect between the walls, and reaching 5 feet above the pavement, supported by other stones at bottom. It is flat on the upper part, and 2 feet square. Another repository of the same kind and dimensions was discovered at the distance of 300 paces from the former. From the numbers of oak-trees that have been digged out of the neighbouring grounds, it would appear that this was anciently a grove."

CUPINSHAY. See COPENSAY.

CUR (THE), a river in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire. It takes its rise in the mountains which border on Lochgoilhead, between Glaslet hill and Benulei. Its course for 2 miles is rough and rapid, forming, as it descends from the mountains,

several fine cascades; but when it has reached the plains of Strachur it runs smoothly, making a number of beautiful turns. The banks are generally of a deep soil, partly of loam and clay; but the crops are frequently much damaged by the sudden rising of its waters. After a course of about 9 or 10 miles, it falls into the head of Loch Eck.

CURGARF. See CORGARF.

CURGIE, a small port in the parish of Kirkmaiden, on the western side of the bay of Luce, 3 miles north of the Mull of Galloway, Wigtonshire.

CUR-HILLS. See MONIKIE.

CURRIE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Currie, Balerno, and Hermiston, in Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Corstorphine, Colinton, Penicuik, Mid Calder, Kirknewton, and Ratho. The most easterly point of it lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Edinburgh. Its length north-eastward is 8 miles; and its breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its name seems to be a corruption of *Koria* or *Coria*, given to it by the Romans. Its surface descends very irregularly, from a height of 900 feet or more among the Pentlands, through bold undulations on a basis of from 500 to 300 feet, to an expanse of plain in some places below the level of the Union canal. The soil of the uplands is moorish; but that of the low tracts is very rich and under high culture. The Water of Leith comes in from the uplands of Mid Calder, flows through all the interior, and is joined near the middle by Bevelaw burn. The springs on the south-east border have connexion with the Edinburgh water-works. Excellent sandstone abounds, and is quarried. Limestone of a bad quality is plentiful, but is not worked. A vein of copper ore near East Mill was at one time explored, with the view of being worked, but did not promise to be compensating. The principal landowners are Lord Rosebery of Buteland, Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart. of Riccarton, Scott of Maleny, Lord Morton, Lord Aberdour, and eight or nine others. Great georgical improvements have been effected. The rental of the Maleny property has risen in about seventy years from £300 to upwards of £2,000. There are in the parish three paper mills, a snuff mill, several flour mills, and an extensive yarn and sail-cloth manufactory. On an elevated situation, above the bank of the Water of Leith, is an old castle called Lennox Tower, said to have belonged to the family of Lennox, and to have been occasionally the residence of Queen Mary in her youth,—

"When love was young, and Darnley kind."

It became afterwards, according to the same tradition, a seat of the Regent Morton. It commands a beautiful prospect of the frith of Forth, and must have been a place of very considerable strength, being inaccessible on all sides. It had a subterraneous passage to the river. The extent of the rampart, which goes round the brow of the hill, is about 1,212 feet. Not far from this castle, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of another ancient edifice, the mansion of the Skenes of Curriehill, the date of whose creation, as Baronets of Scotland, is unknown; but they possessed very extensive property in this parish. The family of Balmerino, originally, had here also a considerable domain. On the top of Ravelrig-hill, are to be seen the remains of a Roman station, or exploratory camp, which affords a farther confirmation of the name of this parish having been originally derived from the Latin. It is on the summit of a high bank, inaccessible on three sides, defended by two ditches, and faced with stone, with openings for a gate. It is named by the country people Castle-

bank. Farther east are the appearances of another station or post, which commands an extensive view of the strath towards Edinburgh, and is styled the General's Watch. They are both very distinctly marked, in an old plan of the Ravelrig estate, but are now much defaced; former proprietors having carried off the greater part of the stones to build fences. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, by the Union canal, by the Caledonian railway, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village of Currie stands on the Edinburgh and Lanark road, and on the left bank of the Water of Leith, 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh. It has a station on the Caledonian railway, and is a station of the Edinburgh county police. Its situation is pleasant, and its appearance prosperous. Population of the village in 1861, 345. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,883; in 1861, 2,248. Houses, 433. Assessed property in 1843, £12,164 1s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart. Stipend, £264 9s. 10d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d.; fees, £52. The parish church stands at the village of Currie, was built about 70 years ago, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church for Colinton and Currie. There is an United Presbyterian church at Balerno, built in 1829, and containing about 500 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools,—one of them with a commodious school-house at Balerno; and there is a parochial library. Currie district seems originally to have belonged to the collegiate church of Corstorphine, and to have been a benefice of the archdeacon of Lothian. Even so late as the reign of Charles I. it does not appear to have been a separate parish, for no mention of it is made in the royal decree of the erection of the see of Edinburgh, though all the adjoining parishes are noticed. That Currie, however, though not perhaps a separate parish, had very anciently been a place of religious worship, the writer of the Old Statistical Account thinks "is clear from this proof, that in digging for the foundation of the present church, on the site of the old one, there was discovered a round hollow piece of silver, having the remains of gilding on it, and which seems evidently either a part of the stalk of a crucifix, or of an altar-candlestick. It has a screw at each end. Its length is 7½ inches, and its diameter 1½ inch. In a spiral scroll from top to bottom, there is the following inscription:—'Jesu Fili Dei miserere mei.' The letters—which are Saxon—are very well engraved, and each ⅝ of an inch large. It is at present in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh."

CURSUS APRI. See **ANDREWS (St.).**

CUSHNIE, a small parish, formerly a vicarage, in Aberdeenshire, which, in 1798, was annexed to the neighbouring one of Leochel, so that they now form one parochial charge. See **LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.**

CUTHBERT'S (St.), a very populous parish, partly urban and partly landward, in Edinburghshire. It is bounded by the royalty of Edinburgh, and by the parishes of Canongate, Liberton, Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, North Leith, and South Leith. Its length, north-north-westward, is 5 miles; and its breadth is 3½ miles. Its urban part comprises all the portions of the Old Town of Edinburgh beyond the ancient royalty and the Canongate, and all the portions of the New Town, both compact and suburban, not included in the city parishes of St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, and Greenside. Its landward part extends in one direction from the Braid hills to Trinity; in another,

from the neighbourhood of Slateford to the Queen's Park; and in another, from the vicinity of Corstorphine Hill to the outskirts of North Leith. Its surface, therefore, is exceedingly rich and surpassingly varied, comprising a broad zone of the city of Edinburgh, in almost every variety of that city's romantic features,—the exquisite scenery of the Braid hills, Morningside, and Canaan,—the pleasant beauties of the Meadows, the Grange, and Newington,—the rich plain, arabesquely studded with suburbs, mansions, manufactories, villages, and farm-fields, extending away westward from the Lothian road,—the picturesque dell of the Water of Leith, from the vicinity of Slateford, past Coltbridge, through Stockbridge, and round the skirts of Edinburgh to Bonnington,—and the luxuriant tract, gay with decoration, laughing in beauty, rich in great gardens and nursery-grounds, and gemmed to profusion in many a part with villas and mansions, stretching from the Water of Leith on one side toward Craigleith and on another to Trinity. As a whole, however, the parish is so identified with the metropolis that an account of most things pertaining to it must be reserved for incorporation with our article on **EDINBURGH.**

St. Cuthbert's parish was originally of such extent as to comprise all the present parishes of the city of Edinburgh, the parish of Canongate, the parishes of Corstorphine and Liberton, the greater part of the parish of North Leith, and some part of the parish of South Leith. It took its name from the Culdee missionary Cuthbert, who itinerated from York to the Forth as a preacher, became nominal bishop of Lindisfarn, died in 687, and bequeathed his name to Kirkcudbright and to many other places in the south of Scotland. It was the oldest parish in Mid-Lothian, and soon became the richest. Its first church was probably built about the time of Cuthbert's death, or very soon after. It had several grants, known to record, before the date of the charter of Holyrood; and it was given, together with its kirktown and rights, by David I. to the monk of that abbey. Except with regard to the urban districts of the New Town of Edinburgh, whose disjunction was of quite modern date, the parish was reduced to its present limits in the Popish times. But even within these it had a number of ecclesiastical institutions. Immediately adjacent to the city wall, at the east end of Drummond Street, stood a nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary of Placentia. A corruption of its designation survives in the name Pleasance, borne by the street which sweeps past its site. On the east side of the road to Dalkeith stood a chapel and an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard. The lands belonging to them were granted by James VI. to the magistrates of Canongate as an endowment to St. Thomas' Hospital. The name survives in various localities adjacent to the site. On the east side of Newington stood a chapel of Knights' Templars. Its site, a rising-ground, or slight eminence, is called Mount Hooley, a corruption of Mount Holy, or the Holy Mount. About 120 years ago, when the ground was dug up, several bodies were found, cross-legged and accoutred with swords. South of the meadows, not far from Grange House, was a convent of Dominican nuns, founded by the lady St. Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna. A low shapeless ruin still remains, and gives the name Sheens, corrupted from Sienna or Siensis, to a district around it. South-west from the Grange, on the west end of Borough-moor, stood a large chapel, dedicated to St. Roque. Around it was a cemetery which the citizens of Edinburgh used for about two centuries, and which was the chosen place of interment for

persons who died of epidemics. East of the chapel of St. Roque was another dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the suburb of Portsburgh was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which gave to the thoroughfare on which it stood the name of Chapel-wynd.

CUTHILL, or **CUTTLE**, a suburb of the town of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It is separated from the west end of that town by a rill. It is a dingy unpleasant place. Here were formerly a saltwork, a magnesia manufactory, and an extensive pottery. Population, 172.

CUTTYFIELD, a village in the parish of Lartbert, connected with the Carron Iron-Works, Stirlingshire.

CYRUS (St.), or **ECCLESCRAIG**, a parish, containing the post-office village of St. Cyrus, and the small villages of Roadside, Burnside, Lochside, Whitehill, Milton, and Tangleha', in the southern extremity of Kincardineshire. It is bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the south, by Forfarshire; and on other sides by the parishes of Marykirk, Garvock, and Benholme. Its length north-eastward is 5 miles; and its breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The North Esk, describing a semicircular curve and flowing along a picturesque glen, traces the boundary with Forfarshire. Six burns, all running in romantic dells, drain the interior to either the North Esk or the sea; and the largest, traversing Den Fenella, beneath two handsome bridges, one of them 120 feet high, forms a grand cascade of 65 feet in perpendicular fall. The general surface of the parish comprises a number of hills, separated from one another by the dells, and varying in altitude from 450 to 630 feet; so that it presents many great abrupt transitions of level, and abounds in bold, romantic, and beautiful features of landscape. About a mile of the coast on the south is flanked with flat beach; and all the rest, after projecting three low rocky promontories into the sea, rises up in an almost continuous escarpment, varying in height from 50 to nearly 300 feet, everywhere steep, and in some parts a perpendicular cliff. This escarpment is believed by geologists to be the barrier of an ancient ocean. The most southerly of the three promontories forms the northern screen of the broad, low, crescent-shaped bay of Montrose. Sir Charles Lyell makes large remarks on the coast of St. Cyrus, and notices, among other matters, the destruction of a village, a little to the east of the promontory of Rockhall, in the vicinity of the present village of Tangleha'. "On the coast of Kincardineshire," says he, "an illustration was afforded at the close of last century, of the effect of promontories in protecting a line of low shore. The village of Mathers,

two miles south of Johnshaven, was built on an ancient shingle beach protected by a projecting ledge of limestone rock. This was quarried for lime to such an extent that the sea broke through, and in 1795 carried away the whole village in one night, and penetrated 150 yards inland, where it has maintained its ground ever since." About 6,250 acres of the parish are under tillage; about 350 are under wood; about 760 are improveable hill pasture; and about 850 are irreclaimable waste. The soil of the arable lands is very various, but generally rich. Limestone is not now worked; but there are sandstone quarries. There are several valuable salmon fisheries. The principal landowners are Porteous of Lauriston, Grant of Mount Cyrus, Fordyce of Woodston, the Earl of Kintore, and seven others. The real rental is about £12,800. The principal mansions are Lauriston, Mount Cyrus, Bridgeton, and Kirkside. The chief antiquities are some remains of the ancient castle of Lauriston, incorporated with the modern mansion of Lauriston; some vestiges of a sea-girt fortalice, called the Kaim of Mathers, at least as old as the time of James I.; and an ancient obelisk, which has been variously regarded as a Druidical stone, and as a sepulchral monument. The parish is traversed by the road from Montrose to Aberdeen, and enjoys near access to the Aberdeen railway. The village of St. Cyrus stands on elevated ground, in the eastern district of the parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Montrose. It consists chiefly of thatched cottages, in irregular order, and without neatness, but serving as a foil to the handsome parish church, which stands grandly up from among them to display its beauty to a great extent of circumjacent country. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,598; in 1861, 1,552. Houses, 347. Assessed property in 1843. £14,034 8s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £247 17s.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £56 1s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £33; fees, £33. The parish church is an entirely new edifice, completed in 1854, and contains 530 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 430: sum raised in 1853, £423 3s. 6d. There are three private schools, and a parochial library. The former parish church stood at the base of a rock on the coast; and then the parish was called Ecclescraig, which either means from Gaelic "the church of the rock," or from Latin, "the church of Gregory." The district in which the present church stands was anciently called St. Cyrus, apparently from some Culdee missionary; and, after the erection of the church, it gave its name to the whole parish.

D

DAAL. See **LOCH-IN-DAAL**.

DAAN (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Eddertown, Ross-shire. Two low tracts contiguous to it are called the Meikle Daan and the Little Daan. A coarse limestone and a refractory sandstone have been worked here.

DAER (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Crawford, and head-stream of the river Clyde, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It rises on the north shoulder of Queensberry Hill, contiguous to the boundary with Dumfriesshire, bears for a short distance the name of Cross burn, and runs about 12 miles north-

ward to a confluence first with the Powtrail, and next with the Little Clyde. See CRAWFORD and CLYDE (THE). It is, as to both volume of water and length of run, the real parent-stream of the Clyde. It gives the title of Lord Daer to the eldest son of the Earl of Selkirk.

DAHARICK. See MIDMAR.

DAILY, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the centre of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Kirkoswald, Kirkmichael, Straiton, Barr, and Girvan. It is of an irregular oblong figure, stretching from north-east to south-west; and measures, in extreme length, nearly 7 miles, and in breadth from 4 to 6. Its area probably contains upwards of 17,000 acres. The parish is intersected, in its extreme length, and along its central division, by Girvan water; which, all the way, is a beautiful pastoral stream, and here receives, on both banks, several rills of local origin. The surface, at first, rising gently and variedly from the banks of the river, and afterwards soaring into hills of considerable height, is a basin abounding in the beauties of landscape. The lowlands are fertile, well-cultivated, and richly wooded; and the uplands, though naturally heathy and bleak, are partly reclaimed, and nearly all afford good pasturage. The beds of the indigenous rills are, for the most part, deep, well-wooded, picturesque glens. The soil, in the holms and meadows along the banks of the Girvan, is light but very productive; on the south side, is light and dry, resting on a bed of gravel; on the north side, is clayey and retentive; and, on the hills, is thin, wet, and spongy, consisting in many places of moss. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. The coal-bed is believed to be a wing of the great coal-field which stretches from the vicinity of Edinburgh into Ayrshire, and is here worked in 5 seams, of from 4 to 14 feet in thickness. Limestone is worked at Blairhill, near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and at Craighead, near the north-western extremity. Argillaceous marl is found in most parts, and has been successfully employed as manure. Numerous small chalybeate springs welling up in different parts of the parish, seem to indicate the existence of strata of ironstone. The climate, in the valley, is generally dry and mild, but on the high grounds is moist and chilly; and though everywhere subject to heavy showers during westerly winds, is rarely loaded with fogs. There are seven landowners; and four of them have residences in the parish,—the Duchess de Coigny of Bargany, Sir James Fergusson, Bart. of Kilkerran, Sir John Andrew Cathcart, Bart. of Carleton, and the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy of Dunure. At Kilkerran and Penkill are ruins of fortified castles. Near the lower extremity of a wild and romantic glen once stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whence the locality is still called Ladyglen. At a place called Machrykill are vestiges of a small church or chapel, probably dedicated to St. Macarius. At the southern termination of the western heights is an oval and doubly enclosed encampment, 100 yards by 65, commanding an extensive and uncommonly brilliant view, and probably raised during the wars of Robert Bruce. There are in various localities a saw-mill, two corn-mills, and a brick-work. The parish is traversed down the vale of the Girvan by the road from Ayr to Stranraer. The village of Daily stands on that road, 6 miles north-east of Girvan, and 7 south of Maybole. It has been greatly improved and enlarged since 1825, and makes a neat display of houses, substantially built and regularly arranged. It has had trial of a savings' bank and two friendly societies. Population of the village in

1861, 650. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,074; in 1861, 2,050. Houses, 379. Assessed property in 1843, £10,695 9s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £348 7s. 9d.; glebe, £15 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £30 other emoluments. The old church, which stood at Old Daily, about 3 miles from the present church and village, was granted by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley; but was afterwards transferred by Robert I. to the monks of Crossraguel, and remained with them till the Reformation. In 1653, an extensive tract of the original parish of Daily, lying on the south-east among the upper branches of the Stinchar, was detached in order to form the modern parish of Barr. Daily, however, received, at the same time, a small addition on the north-east from Kirkoswald. Though nowhere touching the sea-coast, the parish includes also the romantic rock of Ailsa, in the centre of the frith of Clyde. See AILSA CRAIG. The present church was built in 1766, and cost £600. Sittings, 650. There is a Free church: attendance, 150; receipts in 1853, £88 11s. 9½d. There are five non-parochial schools. The name of the parish is probably descriptive of the central stripe or "dale." The ancient name was Dalmaolkeran, signifying the Dale of St. Kieran.

DAIRSIE, a parish, containing the post-office station of Dairsie and the post-office village of Osnaburgh, in the north-east of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Logie, Leuchars, Kemback, Cupar-Fife, and Kilmany. Its west side is within 1½ mile of the town of Cupar-Fife. Its southern boundary is traced by the Eden. Its length is about 2½ miles, and its breadth nearly as much. Superficial area 2,306 acres, of which only 15 are waste land. Its general appearance is that of a gently rising ground; the inclination being towards the south and south-east. There are in it two hills of a moderate height, from which are very extensive prospects. The one is called Foodie, the other Craigfoodie, and both of them are remarkable for bearing crops nearly to their summit. The soil is for the most part fertile, and in many places rich and deep. There are eight landowners. The real rental is about £4,400. The mansions are Craigfoodie, Newmill, Pitormie, and Dairsie-Cottage. The parish church, which is a handsome small edifice, with a polygonal tower terminating in a spire, and also a bridge of three arches across the Eden here, were built by Archbishop Spottiswood, when proprietor of Dairsie. In an old castle, near the church, he is said to have compiled his Church History. This castle was once a place of considerable strength, and a parliament was held in it in 1355. It is now greatly dilapidated; but a view of it is given in the edition of Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, published at Cupar in 1803. There is a spinning mill at Newmill, and another at Lydiamill, both on the Eden. A part of the population is employed in weaving linens. The Dundee fork of the Edinburgh and Northern railway passes through the parish, and has a station in it. Population in 1831, 605; in 1861, 638. Houses, 153. Assessed property in 1843, £4,751 11s.

This parish is in the synod of Fife, and presbytery of Cupar. Patron, Captain Macdonald of Sand-side. Stipend, £250 19s. 5d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £101 13s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 12s. 4½d., with £25 fees. The parish-school is near Middlefoodie. The parish church contains 310 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, about 270; receipts in 1853, £162 18s. 1d. There

are non-parochial schools at Osnaburgh and Foodieash.

DAL-, a prefix in names of Saxon and Celtic origin, signifying a meadow or stream-watered vale. The names compounded with it are all, in some manner or other, descriptive,—as Dalkeith, 'the narrow vale,'—Dahry, 'the King's vale' or 'King's meadow.'

DAL (THE), a small salmon-frequented stream, flowing into Balnakiel bay, in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

DALAROSSIE, or **DALFERGUSSIE**, that is, 'Fergus's valley,' a district in the shire of Inverness, formerly a vicarage, now united to the parish of Moy. See **MOY** and **DALAROSSIE**.

DALAVICH, an ancient parish, now united to Kilchrenan, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. Population in 1831, 615; in 1851, 282. Houses, 57. See **KILCHRENAN**. Near Loch Avich, in this district, lay the scene of an ancient Celtic poem, translated by Dr. Smith, call 'Cath-Luina,' or 'The Conflict of Luina;' in the lake, is an island, the scene of another poem, called 'Laoi Fraoich,' or 'The Death of Fraoich;' and many places in this neighbourhood are still denominated from Ossian's heroes. See article **AVICH (LOCH)**.

DALBEATTIE, a small post-town in the parish of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on Dalbeattie burn, 4 or 5 furlongs above that stream's influx to Urr Water, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Castle-Douglas. It was commenced about the year 1780, and advanced rapidly in prosperity. It is built of a lively-coloured granite, and offers high advantages, as to both garden-grounds and the right of cutting peats, to feuars. It stands in a pleasant country, and possesses some important facilities for manufactures and commerce. On Dalbeattie burn are an extensive iron forge, two corn mills, a bone mill, a paper mill, two saw mills, two pinn mills, a waulk and dye mill, and a carpet manufactory. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons can come up to the foot of the burn, at Dub of Hass harbour. Fairs are held in the town on the second Thursday of April and the second Thursday of October. Here are a quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a parochial school, a Free church school, a branch office of the Union Bank, a savings' bank, and a mechanics' institute, with a library and a reading-room. Population in 1841, 1,430; in 1861, 1,736.

DALBLAIR. See **GLENMUR**.

DALCHOISNIE. See **FORTINGAL**.

DALCROSS. See **CROY**.

DALGAIN, an estate in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire. That parish itself was anciently called Dalgain. See **SORN**. The word Dalgain signifies the sandy or gravelly meadow, and is strikingly descriptive of the soil on which the old house of Dalgain stands.

DALGARNOCK, a suppressed parish in Dumfriesshire, incorporated with CLOSEBURN: which see. The old parish nearly surrounded Closeburn, and was annexed to it in the 17th century. There was here, in former times, a considerable village, the burgh of the barony. Though not a single house of it remains, a fair or tryst seems still to be held on its site. Says Burns,

"I gaed to the tryst of Dalgarnock,
And wha but my fine fickle lover was there?"

DALGARVEN, a village in the parish of Kilwinning, Ayrshire. It stands on the right bank of the Garnock, contiguous to the Glasgow and Ayr railway, nearly 2 miles north of the town of Kilwinning. Population, 107.

DALGENROSS. See **COMRIE**.

DALGETY, a parish, containing the villages of St. David's and Fordel-Square, and part of the post-office village of Crossgates, on the coast of the Dunfermline district of Fifeshire. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Beath, Auchtermool, and Aberdour. Its length southward is nearly 5 miles; and its breadth is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The coast-line is a beautiful series of curvatures, backed by a picturesque sea-board, about 3 miles in extent, immediately east of Inverkeithing bay. Upwards of 1,000 acres are in tillage, and about 250 are under wood. The arable soil is partly a light dry loam, but generally a deep strong loam. The ground, in most places, rises considerably above the level of the coast. The few hills are neither high nor rocky. The highest ground is about 450 feet above sea-level. There is a small loch at Otterston, about a mile from the coast, which is much admired. It is not quite a mile in length, nor above a quarter of a mile in breadth; but its banks are finely wooded. Near it, on the grounds of Fordel, is a fine waterfall. The house of Donibristle, a seat of the Earl of Moray, was formerly the residence of the abbot of St. Combe, but it has since been greatly enlarged and improved. Donibristle was, in 1592, the scene of the cruel murder of 'the bonny' Earl, whose personal attractions and accomplishments, it is alleged by some historians, had impressed the heart of Anne of Denmark, and excited the jealousy of her royal spouse. This at least was the popular notion of the time:

"He was a braw gallant,
And he play'd at the glove;
And the bonny Earl of Murray,
Oh! he was the queen's love."

Political reasons, according to Bishop Percy, were given for his arrest; but more than arrest seems to have been intended, for the commission was intrusted to his inveterate enemy Huntly, who, with a number of armed men, surrounding the house in a dark night, set it on fire, on Murray's refusal to surrender. He escaped the flames, but was discovered by a spark which fell on his helmet, and was slain, telling Gordon of Buckie, who had wounded him in the face, "You have spilt a better face than your awin!" "Hard by it," says Sibbald, "is Dalgatie, the dwelling of the Lord Yester; it was repaired and beautified with gardens by Chancellor Seaton, Earl of Dunfermling, who lyes interred in the church there." Little of it now remains. Opposite the eastern extremity of the parish, and within a mile of the shore, is the island of St. Combe: see **INCHCOLM**. The old parish church is a very ancient building. The exact period of its erection cannot be ascertained; but there are documents which show that a grant of the ground on which it stands, was made to the abbot of St. Combe as far back as the 14th century. Additions, however, have been made to it, which bear marks of a later date. The mansions, besides Donibristle, are Fordel-House and Cockairney. The landowners are the Earl of Moray, Lady Mowbray, Henderson of Fordel, and Mowbray of Otterston. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £1,600 from salt-works, £28,000 from Fordel colliery, and £8,455 from crops. The Fordel colliery still affords the principal employment in the parish; for more than one-half of the population reside in rows of collier houses. Most of the coal is exported from the harbour of St. David's, where vessels of a burthen not exceeding 500 tons can load in safety. The distance from the pits to the shore is 4 miles, along which the coals are carried on a railway.

The annual export is about 70,000 tons; and the coal is reckoned of a very superior quality. There are also brick-works in the parish. The Dunfermline branch of the North British railway goes across the northern part of the parish, and has a station at Crossgates. Population in 1831, 1,300; in 1861, 1,569. Houses, 269. Assessed property in 1866, £7,284 14s. 6d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £227 7s. 1d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £18 fees. The present parish church was built in 1830, and stands contiguous to the road from Aberdeen to Inverkeithing. It contains about 500 sittings, and is a very handsome edifice in the Gothic style. There is a chapel-of-ease at Mossgreen. There are two non-parochial schools,—the one at Hillend and the other at Fordel colliery. There is an Otterston curling club.

DALGINROSS. See **COMRIE**.

DALGUISE, a post-office village in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. It stands on the right side of the Tay, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld; and has a station on the Highland railway. Here is a Free church: receipts in 1865, £63 15s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Adjacent is the mansion of Dalguise, partly an old building, and partly modern, beautifully situated in the vicinity of the road from Perth to Taymouth. The estate of Dalguise was given by William the Lion to the church of Dunkeld, and granted in 1543 by Bishop Crichton to the second son of Stewart of Armtullie, in the possession of whose descendant it still remains. Springs strongly impregnated with iron occur on the lands of Dalguise.

DALHONZIE. See **COMRIE**.

DALHOUSIE. See **COCKPEN**.

DALINTOBER, a village on the north side of the head of Campbellton Loch, Kintyre, Argyleshire. It is a suburb of the town of Campbellton, and included in the parliamentary boundaries. It is a thriving place, and has a substantial small pier. Population in 1851, 1,762. See **CAMPBELTON**.

DALJARROCK, a post-office station, on Stinchard Water, and on the road from Ayr to Stranraer, 4 miles north-east of the village of Colmonell, Carrick, Ayrshire.

DALKEITH, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, also the villages of Lugton and Whitehill, in the eastern district of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Liberton, Newton, Inveresk, Cranston, Newbattle, and Lasswade. Its greatest length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The North Esk and the South Esk flow north-eastward through it, into the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith Park, to a confluence a little before leaving it. The surface is gently undulated, but in no quarter rises into hills; indeed the whole might be considered a plain, did not the steep banks of the rivers give it an uneven and broken appearance. The soil is light on the lower grounds, and on a deep clay, well-adapted for raising either fruit or forest-trees. The parts of the surface not occupied by roads, by the town and villages, and by the pleasure-grounds of the parish, are disposed principally in corn-fields, gardens, and orchards. The whole substrata belong to the carboniferous formation, and lie in nearly the centre of the Lothian coal-field. An extensive bed of brick and tile clay occurs at Newfarm and near Gallowshall. The Duke of Buccleuch is proprietor of about seven-eighths of the parish; and there are numerous proprietors of the remainder. The yearly value of raw produce, exclusive of minerals, was estimated in 1844 at £13,893. The assessed pro-

perty in 1860, was £23,847. The parish is traversed by the Hawick branch of the North British railway, and has a station on it at Eskbank, and also has a sub-branch of it to the town of Dalkeith. Population in 1831, 5,586; in 1861, 7,114. Houses, 901.

Dalkeith Park, surrounding the palatial residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, adjoins the lower end of the town, occupies the north-east part of the parish, and extends into the contiguous parishes of Newton and Inveresk. Its total area is 1,035 acres. It derives fine natural advantages from the windings of the two Esks, which unite about half-a-mile below the palace, and has been tastefully disposed by art into every variety of close landscape decoration, with profusion of woods, walks, and carriage-ways. "It is a noble piece of ground," says Stoddart, "planted with a number of fine old oaks and other venerable trees. The South Esk, in its course within it, has a pleasing wildness, being almost entirely overshadowed by the dark hangings of the ancient wood. The North Esk comes into more open day; but has several very pleasing walks on its banks, with views of the town and church of Dalkeith."

The palace stands adjacent to the North Esk, in the upper part of the park, not far from the Dalkeith gate. It was erected about the beginning of the last century, on the site of the old castle of Dalkeith. In ancient times, Dalkeith castle appears to have been a place of considerable strength, and to have stood some sieges. It was situated on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inaccessible on all sides, except on the east, where it was defended by a fosse, through which the river is said to have formerly run. It was, for some centuries, the principal residence of the noble family of Morton; and history records, that James, last Earl of Douglas, exasperated against John Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, for espousing the cause of James II., who had basely murdered William, Earl of Douglas, at Stirling, laid siege to the castle of Dalkeith, binding himself by a solemn oath not to desist till he had made himself master of it. It was, however, so gallantly defended by Patrick Cockburn and Clerkington, that the Earl of Douglas, and his followers, found themselves unable to reduce it, and were obliged to raise the siege. On the defeat of the Scotch army at Pinkie, in 1547, many fled to the castle of Dalkeith for refuge, among whom was James Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland, and Sir David Hume of Wedderburn. It was besieged by the English, and defended for some time; but as it contained not a sufficient store of provisions for such a number of men as had fled to it, and as the besieged had no hopes of succour against the victorious army, it was obliged to surrender; in consequence of which, the Earl and Sir David were made prisoners. "Morton's character," says Gilpin, "is marked in history with those voices which unbounded ambition commonly ingrafts upon the fiercer passions,—cruelty and revenge,—to which we may add an insatiable avarice. Popular odium at length overpowered him, and he found it necessary to retire from public life. This castle was the scene of his retreat; where he wished the world to believe he was sequestered from all earthly concerns. But the terror he had impressed through the country during his power was such, that the common people still dreaded him even in retirement. In passing towards Dalkeith, they generally made a circuit round the castle, which they durst not approach, calling it the lion's den. While he was thus supposed to be employed in making his parterres and forming his terraces, he was planning a scheme for the revival of his power. It suddenly

took effect, to the astonishment of all Scotland. But it was of short continuance. In little more than two years, he was obliged to retreat again from public affairs; and ended his life on a scaffold."

When Morton was executed, the barony of Dalkeith was included in his attainder; and although the estate was finally restored to the Earl of Morton, yet the castle seems long to have been considered as public property, and to have been used as such. It was General Monk's residence while in Scotland. In the year 1642, the estate of Dalkeith came into the possession of the family of Buccleuch by purchase from the Earl of Morton. According to Chalmers, the Douglasses of Lothian obtained in early times a baronial jurisdiction over many lands, in several shires, which was called the Regality of Dalkeith. In 1541, James, 3d Earl of Morton, obtained a charter from James V., confirming this regality. In January 1682, George, Earl of Dalhousie, was appointed bailie of the regality of Dalkeith. After the death of the Duke of Monmouth, James, his son, was created Earl of Dalkeith. His mother, Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, died, in 1732, aged 81, when she was succeeded by Francis, her grandson. On the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Duke claimed £4,000 for the regality of Dalkeith; but was allowed only £3,400.

"Dalkeith palace," says Gilpin, "stands on a knoll overlooking the North Esk. The knoll is probably in part artificial; for an awkward square hollow hard by, indicates that the knoll has been dug out of it. Beyond the river are woods; and a picturesque view of the town and church of Dalkeith. But the house fronts the other way, where it is not only confined, but the ground rises from it. It might have stood with great advantage, if it had been carried two or three hundred yards farther from the river; and its front turned towards it. A fine lawn would then have descended from it, bounded by the river, and the woods. We often see a bad situation chosen: but we seldom see a good one so narrowly missed." Stoddart says of the palace,—"The front view is by no means good, as the ground, rising from it, is soon bounded by the trees. The architecture is of the Corinthian order, and has the formal grandeur of the period when it was built. On the opposite side, it appears much more picturesquely seated, on an almost perpendicular bank, overhanging the river. It is said, that the castle was originally a place of great strength, inaccessible on all sides, except the east, where it was defended by a fosse, now filled up. The rock too has been partly covered with earth, gently sloped down to the river, and decorated with shrubberies; yet this part of the improvements has not been executed with much taste. There is a formality, both in the disposition of the ground, and in the planting, which but badly suits the rapid Esk, and the wild wood on the opposite side. To the north of the house is a stone bridge, of a single arch, 70 feet wide, and 45 high, exceedingly heavy in its effect. At its first erection, two stags—the supporters of the Buccleuch arms—were placed on it, as ornaments; but they frightened the horses which passed them so much, that it was found necessary to remove them. From this bridge the house would appear to advantage, if the shrubberies, above which it rises, were in better taste." An anonymous poem, published in London in 1752, and entitled, 'Dalkeith, a Poem, occasioned by a view of that delightful Palace and Park, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch,' says respecting the palace,—

"Clasped in the folds of two embracing floods,
Compass'd with gentle hills and rising woods,
On a green bank the beauteous palace stands,
And the subject'd stream with pride commands.
What though no lofty domes project in air,
Or lengthen'd colonnades with pride appear,
Yet is the whole in single state designed—
Plain and majestic, like its Monmouth's mind."

Dalkeith castle and Dalkeith palace were graced with the presence of royalty,—the former in the person of Charles I. in 1633,—the latter in the person of George IV. in 1822, and in the persons of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1842. Her Majesty arrived on Thursday the 1st of September, entering the grounds by the Lugton gate. She went to Edinburgh on Saturday, to make a royal progress through the city, returning to Dalkeith in the afternoon. She held a levee on Monday, in the great gallery of the palace, where there was as bright an assemblage of nobility and gentry as had ever been anywhere in Scotland in the times before the union of the kingdoms. She departed on Tuesday the 6th to make a royal progress through the Highlands of Perthshire, with sojournings at Taymouth castle and Drummond castle, but returned on Tuesday the 13th. She spent next day, and had also spent part of the previous sojourn, in visiting the noble residences and most notable scenes in the neighbourhood, particularly in the valleys of the Esks. And she took final leave on the 15th, to pass through Edinburgh and embark at Granton. The popular enthusiasm in Dalkeith, during all the period of Her Majesty's visit, was unbounded.

Dalkeith parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The original parsonage was part of the deanery of Restalrig; and seems not to have been constituted a distinct parish till 1592. The barony of Lugton was annexed to it in 1633. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £316 9s. 2d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £610 11s. 11d. The parish church is an old Gothic building, situated on the north side of the High-street, frequently repaired and containing 1,130 sittings. A new church was built in 1840, by the Duke of Buccleuch, on a commanding site, near the head of the town, and contains 950 sittings. This was intended as an Extension church, and bore for some years the name of Buccleuch church; but in 1853 it was constituted, by the Court of Teinds, a quoad sacra parish under the name of the West church. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. An Episcopalian chapel, with 250 sittings, was built in 1844 within Dalkeith park, near Dalkeith gate; and though specially intended for the accommodation of the ducal family and their dependants, is accessible to the general population of the parish. There is a Free church in the town: attendance, 550; receipts in 1865, £833 16s. 3½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—the East, with 880 sittings,—the West, with 685,—and the Back, with 436. Attendance at the East and the West U. P. churches, each 600. There are also an Independent chapel, with 300 sittings, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a recently built Roman Catholic chapel. The parochial school is called likewise the grammar school, and has long held a distinguished place among the seminaries of Scotland. It affords tuition, not only in all the common and liberal branches of an English and a classical education, but also in mathematics and in French, and occasionally in Italian and in German. The master or rector draws only the maximum salary of an ordinary parochial schoolmaster, but receives large fees, and has a first-class house and garden. There are nine other schools, four of them endowed, and five unendowed.

THE TOWN OF DALKEITH stands on the peninsula between the two Esks, 2 miles east-north-east of Lasswade, 4 south-south-west of Musselburgh, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ south-east of Edinburgh. The peninsula here is a low flat-backed ridge, sloping rapidly to the North Esk, and more gradually to the South Esk. The skirts of the town down to the streams are adorned with gardens and orchards; and the banks on the opposite sides are in some parts tufted, in others covered, with the woods belonging to the parks of Dalkeith palace, Woodburn house, and Newbattle abbey. The entire environs are profusely ornate and exceedingly beautiful. The town is about two-thirds of a mile long, extending from the railway depot to the Duke's gate. The High-street is the backbone and chief thoroughfare of the whole; but consists of a narrow half and a spacious half, the former next the railway and about 30 feet wide, the latter next the Duke's gate and about 85 feet wide. A street called the Back street runs parallel to the south side of the High-street, but is not all edificed. The Edinburgh road, before entering the town, forks into two thoroughfares, the most easterly of which crosses the centre of the town toward Newmills, while the other speedily forks again into other two, which also cross the town,—the one in the form of a narrow street called the North and West Wynd, the other in the form of a broad street called Buccleuch street, and the two reuniting in the southern outskirts. A great many densely peopled lanes and closes occupy the intermediate spaces. The town, as a whole, is well built; and many of the houses, especially in the High-street, are modern and elegant.

The old parish church imparts an air of antiquity to the centre of the town. The part now occupied is only a nave, 35 feet high in the middle part, and 24 feet high in the aisles. The steeple also is only 85 feet high. But the choir, though now unroofed, still remains in tolerable preservation, and is in a more ornamental style than the nave; and within it are reclining statues of the Earl and Countess of Morton. A crowded burying-ground surrounds the church, with a frontage to the High-street of 180 feet. The West church is an elegant and very conspicuous edifice, in the form of a cross, surmounted by a spire. Its length from east to west is 90 feet; its width at the transepts is 75 feet, and elsewhere 50 feet; its height from floor to ceiling is 35 feet; and the height of the spire is 167 feet. The Episcopalian chapel, though within the park, groups in some degree with the architectural scenery of the town, and is a highly ornamental Gothic edifice. It consists of chapel-proper, 70 feet by 30, chancel, 25 feet by 17, and screen, and has a total length of 105 feet. The other places of worship in the town, though plain, are creditable. The town-house is a plain old building, opposite the old parish church in the High-street, containing a weigh-house, a prison, and a court-room. The bridges, on the main thoroughfares, over both rivers in the environs, are substantial stone structures; and a bridge of comparatively private character, yet of most picturesque appearance, constructed at the personal cost of the Duke of Buccleuch, spans the South Esk in the southern environs. The arches are 5 in number, of 120 feet span each, constructed of built beams of timber abutted upon stone piers of tasteful architecture, and thrown across one of the most beautiful turns of this beautiful stream. This bridge connects an extensive coal-field on the property of the Duke, at Cowden, with the Dalkeith railway.

The spacious half of the High-street is used as a public market-place, and is the scene of as much agricultural traffic as any area of equal extent in

Scotland. A great corn-market, the greatest for oats in the kingdom, is held here on every Thursday. A vast amount of business is transacted with the utmost expedition, in perfect regularity, all for ready money. The number of carts of grain on a full market-day in winter ranges from 800 to 1,000. A spacious covered market place, with a market-hall, was erected in 1855, at a cost of £3,000. Another market of considerable extent is held on every Monday for meal, flour, and pot-barley, a considerable portion of the supplies brought to which come from the more southern parts of the county, and from the neighbouring counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Peebles, and Selkirk. Dalkeith is also remarkable for the number of its shops and the extent of business done in them. Favoured by its extensive markets and convenient situation, its shopkeepers contend successfully with those of Edinburgh in supplying with their respective commodities the inhabitants of the southern and western parts of the county, and they have thus contributed in no slight degree to the comfort and respectability of the place. "Few towns," said the writer of the New Statistical Account in 1844, "are better supplied with bread, butcher-meat, groceries, and garden produce. We have an extensive iron-foundry, a gas-work, a brewery, several curriers and tanners, builders, carpenters, and cabinet-makers in good employment, manufacturers of felt and beaver hats, straw-hats and woollen stuffs, besides extensive dealers in meal, flour, and barley, tobacco, saddlery, drapery, shoes, hard-ware, and earthenware. In short, almost every article that the present improved condition of society requires may be obtained here in abundance, and of the most approved description." There are also in the vicinity on the North Esk two extensive corn-mills and a woollen manufactory. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the first Thursday of May after Rutherglen, and on the third Tuesday of October; and hiring fairs are held on the first Thursday of April, and the second Thursday of October. The principal inns are the Cross Keys and the Buck's Head. The town has an office of the Royal Bank, an office of the Commercial Bank, an office of the National Bank, an office of the Clydesdale Bank, a savings' bank, a circulating library, a subscription library, a total abstinence society, a charity work-house, and several benevolent institutions and friendly societies. During the summer season, Dalkeith is much resorted to by parties of pleasure from Edinburgh.

The town is governed by a baron-bailie under the Duke of Buccleuch. Originally the baronial right belonged to the family of Graham, and subsequently to that of Douglas. In 1642, it was acquired by the family of Buccleuch. Previous to 1759, Dalkeith, like other burghs of barony, was entirely regulated by the superior and his bailies; but, in that year, a statute was obtained appointing certain trustees to superintend the paving, cleaning, and lighting of the streets, and to supply the inhabitants with water; and providing a revenue for these purposes by imposing a small tax on the ale, porter, and beer consumed in the parish. The powers conferred by this act have been continued and extended by subsequent statutes, which acknowledge—and, to some extent, preserve—the influence of the feudal superior, by investing the baron-bailie, for the time being, with the powers of a trustee. The direct and proper jurisdiction of the baron-bailie is very limited, extending only in criminal affairs to the imposition of small fines, or to imprisonment for one night; and, in civil matters, to granting warrants at the instance of landlords for the sale of their tenants' furniture in order to recovery of rent. More serious cases are referred

to the sheriff of the county, and all matters of local police regulation are taken up by the trustees. Vacancies occurring in the office of trustee are filled up by the surviving members, who are understood to select for this distinction individuals who have been nominated by or are believed to be agreeable to the bailie. Being self-elected, and holding the office during life, the trustees are entirely independent of the inhabitants; yet it must be stated to their honour that, as a body, they have never interfered with politics, and that the prudence and attention with which they have discharged their gratuitous duties could scarcely have been increased by any amount of popular control. Indeed, it may be truly affirmed that Dalkeith is one of the cheapest and best governed towns in the country. The customs are leased from the superior by trustees under local acts, at a rent of £100. Their produce is about £250. The trustees administer a revenue of about £800. The town is well paved, well lighted, well provided with water, and kept remarkably clean. A night-watch is maintained by voluntary subscription. A sheriff circuit small debt court is held on the last Thursday of every month except September. The town is a station of the Edinburgh county police. Among many distinguished natives of Dalkeith, or persons who were intimately connected with it, may be mentioned John Rolland, a poet of the 16th century, Lord Polton, a lord of session in the beginning of the 18th century, Dr. Pitcairn, Principal Robertson, Lord Melville, Lord Loughborough, Dr. Hope, Mr. Mushet, and Mr. John Kay. Population of the town in 1841, 4,831; in 1861, 5,396. Houses, 610.

DALKEITH RAILWAY. See EDINBURGH AND DALKEITH RAILWAY.

DALK'S LAW, a hill on the border of Coldingham moor, Berwickshire, rising 634 feet above sea-level.

DALLARUIN. See CAMPBELTON.

DALLAS, or **DOLLAS,** a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the centre of Morayshire. It is bounded by Elgin, Birnie, Rothes, Knockando, Edenkille, and Rafford. It extends about 12 miles from east to west, and 9 from north to south; but its mean breadth, taken across from the southern side of the hill of Melundy, measures only about 6 miles. It is surrounded by hills so as to form a valley or strath, almost equally divided from south-west to north-east by the small river Lossie, which issues from a small loch on the south-western extremity of the parish, due south of the manse. Several burns or rivulets, rushing down from the hills on both sides, join the Lossie nearly at right angles to its course. But a part of Dallas, the estate of Craigmill, lies isolated in the southern end of the valley of Rafford parish. Through this estate the stream of the Lochty, a tributary to the Lossie, runs eastward through a narrow cut in the rocky hill, to loiter in the vale of Pluscarden. This cut appears as if made merely for the passage of the Lochty, and it would be easy to turn the stream northward by Rafford church, if that was not its original course. The greater part of Dallas parish, however, lies on the south side of the hill of Melundy, which is stretched between the courses of the Lochty and the Lossie. A great part of the plain on the south side of the hill of Melundy must have been a lake, when the Lossie occupied a channel about 3 feet higher than the bottom of its present bed; and, except a pool still covering a few acres, the whole of this plain is now a deep extensive bed of pure peat-earth: thence probably arose the Gaelic name Dale-Uisk, contracted into Dallas, 'the Water-valley.' The live produce is generally sent to

market for sale at Elgin and Forres, to which also excellent peats are sent from inexhaustible mosses. There are considerable plantations and coppices, particularly on the hills of Melundy and Wangie. There are also excellent quarries of freestone, with great abundance of grey slate. There are some chalybeate springs. During summer there is good fishing in the Lossie for fine small trout; and, in September and October, for finnae or white trout, and a few small salmon. The landowners are the Earl of Fife, Cumming of Altyre, and Grant of Wester Elches. The chief antiquity is the ruin of Torcastle, the ancient stronghold of the Cummings, built in the year 1400, and situated on the side of Dorrel burn, at the foot of Wangie hill. The parish is traversed up the valley of the Lossie by the west road from Elgin to Knockando. The village of Dallas is situated on that road, 9 miles south-east of Forres, and 12 south-south-west of Elgin. It was feued about 55 years ago by Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming, and in 1842 contained 32 houses. The eastern district of the parish bears the name of Kelles. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,153; in 1861, 1,102. Houses, 206. Assessed property in 1843, £2,912 18s. 3d.; in 1860, £4,781.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Upon the annexation of Altyre to the parish of Rafford—and which formerly belonged to Dallas—Kelles, and part of the parish of Elgin, were annexed to Dallas. This took place in 1657. Patron, Gordon Cumming of Altyre. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, now £52 10s., with from £10 to £12 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. Previous to 1794, when the present church was built, the church-service was performed in a very ancient fabric, thatched with heath, and without windows, save two or three narrow slits which yawned to a very undue width within. The effigy of St. Michael, the patron, stood weather-beaten in a niche near the top of the eastern gable without. In the churchyard a neatly cut stone column, 12 feet high, terminated by a well-formed fleur-de-lis for its capital, was then used, and afterwards remained in use, as the market-cross, for the sale of bankrupts' effects, cattle, &c. The present church and manse are commodious buildings, though, being near the Lossie, both are in some danger of being swept away. There is a Free church: attendance, 300; sum raised in 1865, £98 17s. 9d. There are two non-parochial schools,—one of them endowed, at the east end of the parish, on the lands of the Earl of Fife.

DALLINTOBER. See DALINTOBER.

DALMAHOY, an estate in the parish of Ratho, Edinburghshire. It anciently belonged to the family of Dalmahoy, who figured among the great barons so early as the 13th century. It passed, in the middle of the 17th century, into the possession of the Dalrymples; and was purchased from them, about 115 years ago, by the Earl of Morton. It comprises between one-fourth and one-third of the parish, and continues to form part of the Morton estates. The mansion was built in the early part of last century, but has received several additions. The grounds within the park abound in beauty, and command some fine far-away views. Dalmahoy crags, rising to the height of 680 feet at the southern extremity of the parish, and stooping precipitously to the west, constitute a grand feature in the general landscape of the western Lothians. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Dalmahoy.

DALMALLY, a post-office village in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. It stands on the military road from Oban to Dumbarton, in the mouth of the glen of Orchy, at the head of Loch Awe, 12½

miles west of Tyndrum, and 16 north-north-east of Inverary. The scenery around it is grandly picturesque, with many features of the beautiful. The houses of the village are nestled among trees, and at the same time command impressive views of the landscape. Both the old church of Glenorchy and the new one are within sight,—the former surrounded by the burying-place of the Macgregors, containing many ancient gravestones with sculptured figures of armed warriors,—the latter standing with a Gothic spire in an islet of the Orchy. The village contains an excellent inn. Here also are the church and manse of the Free church of Glenorchy, and the manse of the parish church. A fair is held on the Friday of October after Kil-michael. See GLENORCHY.

DALMAOLKERAN. See DAILY.

DALMARNOCK, a hamlet, 3 miles north of Inver, parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire.

DALMARNOCK, a meadowy stretch of the banks of the Clyde, in the south-eastern environs of Glasgow. A timber bridge was constructed here about 25 years ago to carry over from Glasgow a short new road to the collieries of Rutherglen and Cambuslang. The Clyde at this place and its vicinity possesses considerable natural soft beauty, but is dimmed with the smoke of iron-works, collieries, and factories. Hence did John Struthers say,—

"Now through his far-famed fields of coal,
By furnace-blazing Boggleshole,
By old Dalmarnock's haughs so wide,
And Ruglen's royal burgh decay'd,
With dye vats chok'd, with engines deav'd,
And countless nuisances mischieved,
In clouds of smoke his blushes hiding,
The Clyde is seen, all silent, gliding."

DALMELLING. See DALMULLIN.

DALMELLINGTON, a parish, containing the post town of Dalmellington, and the villages of Waterside and Craigmack, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Ochiltree; on the east by New Cumnock; on the south-east by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-west by Loch Doon and Doon water, which divide it from Straiton; and on the west by Dalrymple. It has nearly a triangular figure, the longest side being from north-west to south-east along the Doon; and it measures, in extreme length, 10 miles,—in average breadth about 3. Along the Doon, over a distance of 3 miles, a plain or very gentle slope stretches inward, of nearly the figure of a crescent, narrowed to a point at both extremities, and measuring about a mile at its central or greatest width. Behind this plain the whole parish rises upward in continuous eminences or mountain ridges. The ridge nearest the Doon closes that river closely in at the north-western angle of the parish, extends away eastward, limiting the lowlands, and abruptly terminates to the north-east of the village, in a splendid colonnade of basalt, 300 feet in height, and 600 in length. Two other ridges run south-eastward and southward, and are connected at the north end by a ridge coming down upon them westward from the parish of New-Cumnock. Though the hills are in general easy of ascent, and in only three places are, for a short way, precipitous, yet they form gorges and mountain-passes of fascinating interest, and, in one or two instances, of peculiar grandeur. Along the road from the village of Dalmellington to Carsphairn in Kirkcudbrightshire, two ridges approach for upwards of a mile so nearly to an embrace as to leave at their bases barely sufficient space for the public road and the bed of a mountain-rill. At the extremity of the range, also, where the river Doon issues from its picturesque mountain-cradled lake, rocky, perpendicular elevations, whose summits

rise 300 feet above the level of the river, are, for about a mile, so brief a space asunder as to seem cloven by some powerful agency from above, or torn apart by some convulsive heave beneath their base. The narrow, stupendously walled pass between is called the glen of Ness, and opens, at its north-western extremity, into the lowlands, or crescent-shaped plain, of the parish. The river Doon escapes from the loch by two narrow channels in the naked rock, dashes impetuously along the glen of Ness, and afterwards moves slowly forward among meadowy banks, receiving in its progress the waters of several rills, or occasionally swollen and inundating torrents, from the inland heights. The springs of the parish are pure and limpid, and flow, for the most part, from beds of sand and gravel. Nearly a mile from the south-eastern boundary, and surrounded by heathy moorland, is a small lake of about 25 or 30 acres in area, the waters of which are dark and very deep, and abound in black trout. The soil, on the plain along the Doon, is a strong, rich, clayey loam; around the town, is dry and gravelly; and behind the Doon, or lower range of hills, is moss or moorland. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below the town is a morass of about 150 acres, resting on a spongy bed, and embosoming some oaks of considerable size. Coal—the most southerly of the Ayrshire field, but prime in quality—is worked from deep seams, and affords a supply to places in Galloway even 30 miles distant. Sandstone, limestone, and ironstone abound.

Nearly the whole of the parish is the property of the Hon. F. Macadam Cathcart of Craigengillan. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837, at £8,739. But in 1847 extensive works were erected, together with the villages of Waterside and Craigmack, by the Dalmellington Iron Company; and very soon three large furnaces were in blast, and preparations were made for eight others. A railway, opened in 1856, goes to Ayr, and has stations in the parish at Dalmellington village and Waterside. The parish is also traversed by two great lines of road parallel to the Doon, one of them the direct road from Ayr to Dumfries; and by a line of road north-eastward, leading from the village of Dalmellington to that of New-Cumnock; and it is abundantly accommodated with bridges for these and for by-roads, there being 6 across the Doon, and 9 or 10 across the smaller streams. A very old house in the village of Dalmellington bearing the inscription 1003, is called Castle-house, owing, as is supposed, to its having been built of materials taken from an ancient castle in the vicinity, called Dame Helen's castle. Between the town and the site of that castle is a beautiful moat, surrounded with a deep, dry fosse. On a precipitous cliff in a deep glen, protected on three sides by the perpendicular rock, and on the fourth by a fosse, stood formerly a fastness, which, from some storied connection with Alpine, king of Scotland, gives to its site the name of Lacht Alpine. In the uplands were, at one time, three very large cairns, one of them upwards of 100 yards in circumference, and all covering vast masses of human bones. A Roman road, coming up from Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire, and measuring 10 or 11 feet broad, formerly traversed the parish from south-east to north-west, and passed from it into Dalrymple. Dalmellington figured largely in the affecting scenes of the persecution under the Stuarts, and abounds in traditions respecting the sufferings of the Covenanters. Wodrow represents it as having been watched and oppressed with such large bodies of troops, that, at one period, they must have been more numerous than the inhabitants; and, while

giving detailed accounts of the heavy and multi-form local grievances which they inflicted, he says, "Had materials come to my hand as distinctly from the rest of the country as from this parish, what a black view we might have had!" Population in 1831, 1,056; in 1861, 4,194. Houses, 618. The great increase of the population has arisen from the erection of the iron-works. Assessed property in 1843, £3,678 15s. 7d.; in 1860, £17,735.

This parish, formerly a vicarage of the chapel-royal of Stirling, is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £50, with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1846, and contains 640 sittings. It is an elegant Saxon edifice, with a lofty tower. There are at Waterside and Craigmark two preaching-stations belonging to the Established church, endowed by the Dalmellington Iron Company. There is a Free church for Dalmellington and Carsphairn, a very neat building, with about 400 sittings. There are four non-parochial schools.

The TOWN OF DALMELLINGTON is an ancient burgh of barony. It stands on the Ayr and Dumfries road, in a recess, sheltered by the hills, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-east of the Doon. It is a thriving place, and promises to advance rapidly in prosperity. It has a woollen mill, a dye-work, and a number of private looms. Fairs are held on Eastern's E'en, Halloween, and the first Friday after Whitsunday, all old style. Here are a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, a subscription library, a reading-room and library, and several pretty good inns. Population, 1,299.

DALMENNOCK BAY. See LOCH RYAN.

DALMENY, a parish, consisting of a main body and a detached district, in the north-east of Linlithgowshire. The main body surrounds the post-town of Queensferry, except on the shore side, and contains some of that town's outskirts; and it is bounded by the frith of Forth, Cramond, Edinburghshire, Kirkliston, and Abercorn. Its extreme length, east and west, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its extreme breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The detached district lies a mile south-west of the south-western corner of the main body, and one-third of a mile west of the post-town of Winchburgh; and is bounded by Abercorn, Kirkliston, and Ecclesmachan. Its greatest length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and its greatest breadth 1 mile. The surface of the main body is high in the central district, declines somewhat to the west, has a very considerable declivity to the south, and slopes still more rapidly to the north, where it terminates in a bold bank upon the Forth. Toward the east are three rocky ridges or hills, covered with wood, called Mons, Dundas, and Craigie. The summits of all these, but especially that of Mons-hill, place an observer in the midst of a vast and most beautiful and varied panorama, bounded only by the limits of vision or the hazily seen summits of the great mountain ranges of Scotland. The Forth, with its thousand attractions, glitters in nearly all its length before the view; the Lothians and the most cultivated districts of conterminous counties, are spread out with the distinctness of a map; and the spectator, delightfully perplexed with the importunings of competing beauties which everywhere demand his notice, finds no repose to his eye till it rests on the heights of Lammermoor or the far-seen cap of Benlomond. Immediately beneath him, in the parish itself, is a landscape of no common beauty. The plantations of the Earl of Roseberry, his antiquated but picturesque castle, situated within sea-mark, and his charming park of Barnbogle, with its bold undulations of height and lawn, constitute, with the other attrac-

tions of the district, a truly fascinating picture. Nearly the whole parish is well-cultivated, well-enclosed, sheltered and beautified with plantation, and cheerfully productive; and it is adorned, not only by the mansion and grounds of Lord Roseberry, but by those of Craigie hall and Dundas castle. The soil of the higher grounds, and of the detached district, is, in general, a shallow clay on a cold bottom; on the declivities and the low grounds, it is a rich loam; and, in a few spots, it is what has been termed perpetual soil, requiring little manure, and exceedingly fertile. On the coast is a vast bed of prime freestone, which has been extensively worked to supply places far distant with materials for ornamental building. Limestone and ironstone also are found.

At the west end of Queensferry, close by the shore, are vestiges of a monastery, founded about the year 1330, by one of the lairds of Dundas, for Carmelite friars. Farther west, upon a high seabank, there were, 100 years ago, interesting ruins, consisting of a large carved window, a square pillar, and a considerable quantity of hewn stones, probably the remains of a Roman speculatorium. Here were found silver medals of Marcus Antoninus, with a Victory on the reverse. But greatly the most interesting antiquity is the parish church; which, from the Saxon or mixedly Greek and Gothic style of its architecture, seems to be 700 or 800 years old. The church of Warthwick, in England, near Carlisle, built before the times of William the Conqueror, strikingly resembles it, but is greatly inferior in richness and elaboration of embellishment. William Wilkie, D.D., the author of 'The Epigoniad,' and professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrews, was a native of Dalmeny. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made a visit to Dalmeny Park on the day of their public progress through Edinburgh in 1842. The island of Inch-Garvey, in the frith of Forth, belongs to Dalmeny. Assessed property in 1860, £11,404; of which £340 were in fisheries and in quarries. The small village of Dalmeny, consisting of the church, the manse, the school-house, and about a dozen cottages, is delightfully situated near the centre of the main body of the parish, commanding a view of the Forth. There is also a hamlet of Craigie. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,291; in 1861, 1,274. Houses, 201.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Roseberry. Stipend, £264 2s. 1d.; glebe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Unappropriated teinds, £45 10s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, now £52 10s., with about £65 other emoluments. The church of Dalmeny was formerly a vicarage of the monks of Jedburgh; and had several altars with distinct and appropriate revenues. The detached portion of the parish is called Auldcaithie, and, previous to the Reformation, was a separate parish. Its church was of small value, and has entirely disappeared. In 1636, the territory coextensive with the burghal limits of South Queensferry, was detached from Dalmeny, and constituted a separate parish. An ancient chapel stood in this territory, built by Dundas of Dundas, the ruins of which might recently have been traced by antiquarian search. The present parish church contains about 350 sittings.

DALMIGAVIE, an estate in the upper part of the strath of the Findhorn, and south-western district of the parish of Moy and Dalarossie, Invernessshire. A principal feature of it is a grandly romantic gorge, called the Dell of Dalmigavie, where steep and lofty hills rise on all sides, in regular form, with green and purple attire, while the lower end appears to be blocked by a fir-clad hill.

DALMONACH. See BONHILL.

DALMORE, an estate on the Water of Ayr, parish of Stair, Ayrshire. The whetstones, known throughout the country as Water-of-Ayr stones, have long been manufactured in large quantity here.

DALMORE, a harbour in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire, where considerable quantities of fir and other timber have been shipped for Shields and Newcastle. See ROSSKEEN.

DALMUIR, a post-office village in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Clyde, and has a station on the Dumbarton railway, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Dumbarton. Here are paper-works, producing all kinds of paper to the value of about £30,000 a-year. Population, 526. Houses, 89.

DALMUIR SHORE, a quondam village, till about 1860, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire; on the Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Dalmuir. Here was a soda-work, with furnaces, chimneys, and calcined rubbish, which formed a great blot on the beauty of the river scenery. Here also was a quay, of haggard aspect, which had been in existence beyond the memory of man. Pop., 187. Houses, 27.

DALMULLIN, or DALMELLING, a locality in the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, where was a monastery of Gilbertines, founded by Walter, Lord-high-steward of Scotland; but the air of the country not agreeing with the monks and nuns—who had been brought from Sixhill, in the county of Lincoln—they returned into England, whereupon all their rents were disposed by the said Walter to the monastery of Paisley, and the buildings went to decay. Walter also founded here a convent of Black or Benedictine nuns.

DALMYOT. See DUNMYAT.

DALNACARDOCH, a stage inn in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire, on the Great Highland road from Edinburgh to Inverness, 86 miles from Edinburgh, and 70 from Inverness.

DALNASPIDAL, a wild mountainous locality, with a shooting lodge, and with a station on the Highland railway, near the head of the river Garry, about 2 miles south of the water-shed of the Central Grampians, and about 5 miles north-west of Dalnacardoch, in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. "On the bleak surface of the moors here," say the Messrs. Anderson, in their Guide to the Highlands, "are numerous pillars and cairns, memorials of those who have perished in the snow, or fallen fighting for their homes and kindred. The marks of an encampment of a party of Cromwell's troops still exist at Dalnaspidal, where they received a check from the Athole men and some of the Camerons of Lochiel. Here, too, General Cope drew up his army, in expectation of being attacked by the Highlanders, in 1745, whilst they awaited him on the northern side of Corryarrick, and by his ill-advised manoeuvre in quitting his post, and marching onwards, left the road open to the insurgents. And, here, early in the year 1746, Lord George Murray planned and executed a series of attacks on various posts held by the royalists. A battalion of the Athole brigade, and a body of Macphersons, commanded by their chief Cluny,—that is to say common peasants, and a few country gentlemen without military experience,—under Lord George's directions, successfully surprised and carried twenty detached strong and defensible posts, all within two hours of the night; and the different parties punctually met at the appointed place of rendezvous, though their operations lay in a rugged mountainous country. Of this exploit, General Stewart of Garth in his 'Sketches' says, 'I know not if the whole of the Peninsular campaigns exhibited a more perfect execution of a

complicated piece of military service.' Lord George had himself marched to the Bridge of Bruar, with twenty-five men and a few elderly gentlemen, when he was informed that Sir Andrew Agnew, who held the castle of Blair, was advancing with a strong force to reconnoitre. In the words of Home, 'It was daylight; but the sun was not up. Lord George, looking earnestly about him, observed a fold-dike (that is a wall of turf) which had been begun as a fence for cattle, but left unfinished. He ordered his men to follow him, and draw up behind the dike, at such a distance one from another, that they might make a great show, having the colours of both regiments flying in the front. He then gave orders to the pipers (for he had with him the pipers both of the Athole men and the Macphersons) to keep their eyes fixed on the road from Blair, and the moment they saw the soldiers appear, to strike up with all their bagpipes at once. It happened that the regiments came in sight just as the sun rose, and that instant the pipers began to play one of their most noisy pibrochs. Lord George and his Highlanders, both officers and men, drawing their swords, brandished them about their heads. Sir Andrew, after gazing a while at this spectacle, ordered his men to the right-about, and marched them back to the Castle of Blair. Lord George kept his post till several of his parties came in; and as soon as he had collected 300 or 400 men, secure of victory, and certain that his numbers would very soon be greater, he marched to Blair, and invested the castle.'"

DALNESS, a romantic water-fall, in Glen-Etive, Argyleshire.

DALNOTTER. See KILPATRICK (WEST).

DALQUHARRAN. See GIRVAN (THE).

DALQUHOUN. See CARDROSS.

DALREE. See DALRY.

DALREOCH, a station on the Vale of Leven railway, midway between Dumbarton and Renton, Dumbartonshire.

DALREOCH, a locality in the parish of Dunning, Perthshire, where there is an United Presbyterian church.

DALRIADA, the original principality of the Scots in the territory which afterwards became Argyleshire,—but, still earlier, the principality on the north-east coast of Ireland with which the original Scots were connected. The natives of the latter principality, who were a branch of the great Celtic family, are generally supposed to have found their way into Ireland from the western shores of North Britain. They appear to have become divided into two tribes or clans, the most powerful of which was called *Cruithne* or *Cruithnich*,—a term said to mean eaters of corn or wheat, from the tribe being addicted to agricultural pursuits. The quarrels between these two rival tribes were frequent, and grew to such a height of violence, about the middle of the third century, as to call for the interference of Cormac, who then ruled as King of Ireland; and it is said that Cairbre-Riada, the general and cousin of King Cormac, conquered a territory in the north-east corner of Ireland, of about thirty miles in extent, possessed by the Cruithne. This tract was granted by the King to his general, and was denominated Dal-Riada, or 'the Portion of Riada,' over which Cairbre and his posterity reigned for several ages, under the protection of their relations, the sovereigns of Ireland. The Cruithne of Ireland and the Picts of North Britain being of the same lineage and language, kept up, according to O'Connor, a constant communication with each other; and it seems to be satisfactorily established that a colony of the Dalriads or Cruithne of Ireland, had settled

at a very early period in Argyle, from which they were ultimately expelled and driven back to Ireland about the period of the abdication by the Romans, of the government of North Britain, in the year 446. In the year 503, a new colony of the Dalriads, under the direction of three brothers, named Lorn, Fergus, and Angus, the sons of Ere, the descendant of Cairbre-Riada, settled in the country of the British Epidii, near the Epidian promontory of Richard and Ptolemy, named afterwards by the colonists *Ceanfir* or 'Head-land,' now known by the name of Kintyre.

History has thrown but little light on the causes which led to this settlement, afterwards so important in the annals of Scotland; and a question has even been raised whether it was obtained by force or favour. In proof of the first supposition it has been observed, that the headland of Kintyre, which forms a very narrow peninsula and runs far into the Deucaledonian sea, towards the nearest coast of Ireland, being separated by lofty mountains from the Caledonian continent, was in that age very thinly peopled by the Cambro-Britons; that these descendants of the Epidii were little connected with the central clans, and still less considered by the Pictish government, which, perhaps, was not yet sufficiently refined to be very jealous of its rights, or to be promptly resentful of its wrongs; and that Drest-Gurthinmoch then reigned over the Picts, and certainly resided at a great distance beyond Drum-Albyn. It is also to be observed, in further corroboration of this view, that Lorn, Fergus, and Angus, brought few followers with them; and though they were doubtless joined by subsequent colonists, they were, for some time, occupied with the necessary but uninteresting labours of settlement within their appropriate districts. Kintyre was the portion of Fergus; Lorn possessed Lorn, to which he gave his name; and Angus is supposed to have colonized Islay, for it was enjoyed by Muredach, the son of Angus, after his decease. Thus these three princes or chiefs had each his own tribe and territory, according to the accustomed usage of the Celts,—a system which involved them frequently in the miseries of civil war, and in questions of disputed succession.

There is no portion of history so obscure or so perplexed as that of the Scots-Irish Kings and their tribes, from their first settlement, in the year 503, to their accession to the Pictish throne in 843. Unfortunately no contemporaneous written records appear ever to have existed of that dark period of our annals, and the efforts which the Scotch and Irish antiquaries have made to extricate the truth from the mass of contradictions in which it lies buried, have rather been displays of national prejudice than calm researches by reasonable inquirers. The annals, however, of Tigernach, and of Ulster, and the useful observations of O'Flaherty and O'Connor, along with the brief chronicles and historical documents, first brought to light by the industrious Innes, in his 'Critical Essay'—a work praised even by Pinkerton—have thrown some glimpses of light on a subject which had long remained in almost total darkness, and been rendered still more obscure by the fables of our older historians. Some of the causes which have rendered this part of our history so perplexed are thus stated by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*:—"1st. The sovereignty was not transmitted by the strict line of hereditary descent. There were three great families, who, as they sprang from the royal stock, occasionally grew up into the royal stem; two of these were descended from Fergus I. by his grandsons, Comgal and Gauran; the third was descended from Lorn, the

brother of Fergus. This circumstance naturally produced frequent contests and civil wars for the sovereignty, which, from those causes, was sometimes split; and the representatives of Fergus and Lorn reigned independently over their separate territories at the same time. The confusion which all this had produced can only be cleared up by tracing, as far as possible, the history of these different families, and developing the civil contests which existed among them. 2d. Much perplexity has been produced by the mistakes and omissions of the Gaelic bard, who composed the Albanic Duan, particularly in the latter part of the series, where he has, erroneously, introduced several supposititious Kings, from the Pictish catalogue. These mistakes having been adopted by those writers whose object was rather to support a system than to unravel the history of the Scottish monarchs, have increased, rather than diminished the confusion." Although the Dalriads had embraced Christianity before their arrival in Argyle, they do not appear to have been anxious to introduce it among the Caledonians or Picts. Their patron-saint was Kiaran, the son of a carpenter. He was a prelate of great fame, and several churches in Argyle and Ayrshire were dedicated to him. The ruins of Kilkerran, a church dedicated to Kiaran, may still be seen near Campbellton in Kintyre. At Kil-kieran, in Islay, Kil-kieran in Lismore, and Kilkerran in Carrick, there were chapels dedicated, as the names indicate, to Kiaran. Whatever were the causes which prevented the Dalriads from attempting the conversion of their neighbours, they were destined at no distant period from the era of the Dalriadic settlement, to receive the blessings of the true religion, from the teaching of St. Columba, a monk of high family descent, and cousin of Scots-Irish Kings. See IONA.

DALRIGH. See DALRY.

DALRUADHAIN. See CAMPBELTON.

DALRULZEON. See CAPUTH.

DALRY, DALEEE, or DALRIGH, a locality near Tyndrum, on the western border of Perthshire, where a severe conflict took place between Robert the Bruce and Macdougall, the Lord of Lorn. Bruce's force was but a handful, and had just been skulking like hunted deer among the fastnesses of the Central Grampians, so far as to Aberdeenshire. Lorn's army amounted to upwards of a thousand, and were fresh and full of hope. The clash and fury of the conflict were terrible. Both sides fought with steel, and thrust and tugged in the closest encounter: and says Barbour,—

"The King's folk full well them bare
And slew and felled and wounded sare;
But the folk of the other party
Fought with axes most fellily."

Two of Bruce's chief knights were soon wounded; and the whole of his small band, though holding doggedly to the conflict, felt speedily compelled to yield ground. Bruce led them cautiously off in retreat, but conducted this with a steadiness, a dexterity, and a valour which rendered it only a moving continuation of the battle. Barbour tells a story, perhaps with some embellishment of circumstances, that three of Lorn's men, "the hardest of hand in all the country," resolved to slay Bruce in the retreat, or perish,—that they made a simultaneous attack upon him at a choking part of a gorge, where he had scarcely room to turn his horse,—and that he struck off the arm of one, clove another "on the head to the hams," and slew outright and single-handedly all the three, so as to strike awe into all their comrades who were coming on behind. "Bruce's personal strength and courage," says Sir

Walter Scott, "were never displayed to greater advantage than in this conflict. There is a tradition in the family of the Macdougalls of Lorn, that their chieftain engaged in personal battle with Bruce himself, while the latter was employed in protecting the retreat of his men; that Macdougall was struck down by the King, whose strength of body was equal to his vigour of mind, and would have been slain on the spot, had not two of Lorn's vassals, a father and a son, whom tradition terms M'Keoch, rescued him, by seizing the mantle of the monarch, and dragging him from above his adversary. Bruce rid himself of these foes, by two blows of his redoubted battle-axe, but was so closely pressed by the other followers of Lorn, that he was forced to abandon the mantle and the brooch which fastened it, clasped in the dying grasp of the M'Keochs." This brooch became an heir-loom of the Macdougalls, and is still in their possession. It has ever been famous among antiquaries, under the name of the Brooch of Lorn, and is both one of the costliest and one of the most beautiful relics of Scottish antiquity. The bard of Lorn apostrophises it as follows in "the Lord of the Isles":—

"Whence the brooch of burning gold,
That clasps the chieftain's mantelfold,
Wrought and chased with rare device,
Studded fair with gems of price,
On the varied tartans beaming,
As through night's pale rainbow gleaming,
Fainter now, now seen afar,
Fittil shines the northern star?"

DALRY, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, near the centre of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Kilbirnie, Beith, Kilwinning, Ardrossan, West Kilbride, and Largs. Its extreme length, from north to south, is about 10 miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9. It is narrowest in the middle; is nearly disversed toward the north by the parish of Largs; sends out an arm 3 miles northward from its main body; and is, in consequence, of extremely irregular outline. The surface consists principally of four vales, with their intervening and overshadowing uplands. The principal vale stretches south-westward along its eastern division, and varies from a mile to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. This vale is watered by the meanderings of the river Garnock, and abounds in fertility and the beauties of agricultural landscape. The other parts of the parish, though well-watered with the Rye, the Caaf, and other streams flowing south-eastward and falling into the Garnock, are in general hilly, and in some parts, especially toward the north, pretty lofty. Baidland-hill, between the Caaf and the Rye, rises 946 feet; and Carwinning-hill, to the eastward of the Rye, rises 634 above the level of the sea. At Auchinskich, 2 miles from the village, in a romantic and sylvan dell, is a natural cave, 183 feet in length, and from 5 to 12 in breadth and height, stretching away into the bowels of a precipitous limestone crag, and ceiled and panelled with calcareous incrustations which give it the appearance of Gothic arched work. Coal, at a comparatively inconsiderable depth, is, in three places, worked from seams of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet thick. Limestone abounds in strata of unusual thickness, and in general embosoms numerous petrifications. Ironstone of excellent quality is plentiful, and has of late years been smelted in extensive furnaces, belonging to four great iron companies,—the Ayrshire, the Glengarnock, the Eglinton, and the Blair. The iron-works began to get into extensive operation in 1845, and made great changes on the face of the landscape. A public writer in that year remarked,—“Were a visitant to clamber to one of

the heights, and take a panoramic view of the plains below, he would, if he knew the place only a few years ago, be astonished at the change and at the numerous tasks of the busy labourers. The blaze of furnaces, the smoke of coal-pits, the whiter volume emitted by limekilns, and the building of houses, are at intervals seen all over the district. Since the census in 1841, the parish has received an accession of nearly one thousand. The value of property has been greatly enhanced. The two farms which the late Dr. Smith of Pitcon sold to the Glengarnock Iron Company for about £18,000, were in a short time after sold to the Blair Iron Company for £35,000. The ironstone is very rich, and the quantity of it will ensure a supply for thirty years at least.” Agates have been found in the Rye. In the holm-lands of the parish the soil is a deep alluvial loam; along the base of the hills it is light and dry; in some districts the soil is clayey and retentive; and in others it is reclaimed and cultivated moss. The principal landowners are Blair of Blair and the Earl of Glasgow; but there are very many others. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £31,345; of which, however, only £5,000 was from mines and quarries. Assessed property in 1860, £70,893; of which so much as £45,683 was in the iron-works. On the top of Carwinning-hill are vestiges of an ancient fortification, two acres in area, and formed of three concentric circular walls. Near the end of the village is a mound called Court-hill,—one of those moats, so common in Scotland, on which justice was administered. Urns and other antiquities have, in various localities, been dug up. In this parish occurred in 1576 a particularly atrocious instance of death at the stake for imputed witchcraft. Dalry was the birth-place of Sir Bryce Blair, who resisted the usurpation of Edward I., and the home of Captain Thomas Crawford, who captured Dumbarton castle in the reign of Mary. The parish is intersected by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and is in other respects well provided with means of communication. Population in 1831, 3,739; in 1861, 11,156. Houses, 1,274.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Blair of Blair. Stipend, £231 10s. 6d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated teinds, £575 9s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £56, with £65 fees. The parish church was built in 1771, and contains 941 sittings. There are in the town and in Kersland barony two other places of worship connected with the Establishment. There is a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £331 1s. 8d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with 508 sittings, and an attendance of 350. There are an Evangelical Union chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are two Assembly schools at Burnsideplace and Kersland barony, a subscription school at Blairmain, a school at Blair iron-works, a Free church school, a female school of industry, and two private adventure schools. Before the Reformation, the church of Dalry belonged to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. On a rising ground to the east of the Garnock, about a mile from the present village, formerly stood a chapel, vestiges of which have not long ago disappeared. At a greater distance from the village are still some ruins of another ancient chapel.

The **TOWN OF DALRY** is beautifully situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the Garnock, immediately below the confluence of the Rye with that river, and not far above the confluence of the Caaf. It commands an extensive view to the south

and the north-east; and, owing to the peculiar nature of its site, and the liability to inundation of the mountain streams by which its environs on three sides are washed, it has sometimes the appearance of lifting its head from a lake, and being seated on an island. It is 16 miles from Paisley, 14 from Kilmarnock, 5 from Beith, and 9 from Saltcoats. Of no higher origin than the beginning of the 17th century, and long existing as a mere hamlet, it has eventually attained considerable prosperity. There are five streets, three of which converge, and form a sort of square or open area near the centre of the town. The streets indicate the want of police, yet are in a better condition than those of some other towns. There are many well-built houses, and some excellent shops. The principal manufacture is weaving, which employs about 500 individuals. But there are also a woollen carding and spinning-mill and a considerable variety of artificers' work. A gas-work was established so long ago as 1834. The town has offices of the City of Glasgow and Clydesdale Banks, four insurance offices, a free Gardener's lodge, and several libraries and friendly societies. The principal inns are the White Hart, the King's Arms, and the Blair Arms. Six fairs are held, or entitled to be held, in the year; but they are little more than nominal,—the largest on the last day of July. Population in 1836, about 2,000; in 1861, 4,232. Houses, 343.

DALRY, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north-east extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded by the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, and the parishes of Balmacellan, Kells, and Carsphairn. It is of the form of a triangle, having a small parallelogram resting on its northern angle, and presenting its apex, or greatest angle, to the east. Its greatest length, from the confluence of Grapel burn with Ken water on the south, to a point north-eastward of Black-Larg-hill on the north, is 14 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the confluence of Deugh water and Ken water on the west, to the point where Cairn water leaves it on the east, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Over a distance of 15 miles, following the sinuosities of the stream, Ken water forms its north-western, western, and south-western boundary; and over the southern half of that distance it flows through a fine vale, richly tufted with natural woods. But even behind this vale, as well as through all the other districts, the parish is almost entirely pastoral and hilly. Toward the north, and along the eastern boundary, it is very mountainous; and it terminates northward in the towering eminence of Black Larg, which rises 2,890 feet above the level of the sea. Garpel burn, which flows south-westward into Ken water, and Cairn water, which flows north-eastward into Dumfries-shire, along with an intermediate boundary-line of only about a mile, divide the parish from Balmacellan, or form one of the sides of its triangle. Numerous mountain-brooks rise in the interior; a few of which flow southward into Capel burn, and the most westward into Ken water. Lochinvar, near the centre of the southern division, is a sheet of water little less than 3 miles in circumference; and, as well as the smaller lakes, Boston, Knocksting, and Knockman, contains excellent trout, and is much frequented by fishers. Pike, trout, and salmon abound in the Ken. The salmon, however, except in high floods, cannot ascend higher than to a linn or cascade at Earlston, and they there often excite observation by repeated and exhausting, though generally vain leaps, to surmount the water-spouts which repel their further progress. The parish is traversed by a road along its western limit, down the

vale of the Ken; by another along its south-western limit, chiefly on the banks of the Capel and the Cairn; and by a third, among the mountain-gorges from east to west, about midway between the northern and the southern extremities. In Lochinvar are the remains of an ancient fortified castle which belonged to the Gordons, formerly knights of Lochinvar, and recently viscounts of Kenmure. There are several moats, cairns, and curious places of defence. In the farm of Altrye, near the top of a hill, whence a distant view is commanded through the mountain-passes, is an artificial trench capable of accommodating 100 persons, reported to have been a hiding-place of the persecuted Covenanters, and—in derivation from the epithet by which that suffering people were most commonly known—bearing the designation of the Whighole. Dalry, in common with the contiguous mountain-districts, was the scene of not a few eventful occurrences under the persecutions of the Stuarts. In the churchyard of Dalry one gravestone covers the dust of Major Stewart of Ardoch, and of John Grierson, who were shot in 1684, by Graham of Claverhouse, and after being buried in the family cemetery belonging to Ardoch, were dug up, by Graham's orders, and finally reinterred in the north-west corner of the churchyard of Dalry. The landowners of the parish are Forbes of Callendar, Oswald of Auchencruive, and seven others. The assessed property in 1843 was £5,768; in 1860, £7,792. The village of Dalry, which is also called the Clachan of Dalry and St. John's Town of Dalry, is beautifully situated on a bend of the Ken, near the southern angle of the parish. The houses, though irregularly scattered over a considerable space of ground, produce a fine effect to the eye. The little crofts lying around them are all carefully cultivated; and the gardens are neatly surrounded with hedges, and sheltered by rows of trees. The great rising of the Covenanters which terminated in the battle of Rullion Green originated in a trivial accidental occurrence in this village. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,246; in 1861, 1,149. Houses, 202.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Forbes of Callendar. Stipend, £282 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £114 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The church was formerly dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and a large stone is shown to strangers as a curiosity, called St. John's chair. Before the establishment of Carsphairn parish in 1640, Dalry comprehended the mountainous and extensive tract between the Ken and the Deugh, and it anciently had several chapels, all subordinate to the mother or parochial church. During episcopal times the parson was a member of the chapter of Galloway. The present church was built in 1832, and contains 700 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1826, and contains 200 sittings. There are two parochial schools,—the one at Smeaton-bridge, and the other at Corseglass; and the salary of each of the masters is £35. There is also an endowed school, called the Dalry free grammar school, for giving poor boys a liberal gratuitous education, attended by about 120 pupils, and maintained by a large endowment of money and land.

DALRY, a locality in the parish of St. Cuthberts, about a mile west-south-west of Edinburgh, where once stood the villages of Easter Dalry and Wester Dalry, now undistinguishable as separate communities, but which is still rendered conspicuous by Dalry-house and Dalry cemetery,—the latter one of those extra-mural places of interment which have been established by modern regard to the sanitary condition of the city.

DALRYMPLE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the southern border of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Ayr, Coylton, Dalmeilington, Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole. It is of an oblong figure, measuring from east to west 7 miles, having an average breadth of 2 miles, and containing an area of about 12 square miles. Nearly its whole surface rolls or undulates in numerous cultivated knolls, or little moundish hills, around most of which is hung out the extensive, varied, and enchanting panorama of the frith of Clyde and the lowlands south of Benlomond and the Grampians. One of the elevations commands a view of even the mist-veiled coast of Ireland. Along the whole southern and western boundary the Doon moves amidst alternations of bold sylvan banks and rich fertile haughs, dividing the parish from Carrick, and fringing its verge in the softest forms of beauty. Four lakes—Martinham, Kerse, Snipe, and Lindston—enrich the soil and the scenery, and abound in pike, perch, eel, and waterfowls. Martinham, the largest, only protrudes into the northern division of the parish, and belongs mainly to Coylton. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and a furlong in breadth, and sends off its surplus waters south-westward by a rivulet to the Doon. The soil is, on a few of the eminences, a barren clay; on others, a loamy clay; and around the beds of the streams and lakes, a sandy or gravelly loam. Plantations of almost all varieties cultivated in Scotland beautify hill and vale. At Skeldon, on the Doon, are six oaks believed to be 300 years old. The Marquis of Ailsa draws more than half of the rental of the parish, and Oswald of Auchencruive nearly a fourth. The only mansions are Skeldon and Hollybush. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £13,260. Assessed property in 1860, £9,692; of which £3,480 was in recent iron-works. The parish is traversed by the Ayr and Girvan railway, and has a station on it; and it was once traversed by a Roman road. On a rising ground at the western boundary are vestiges of three small circular British forts. In various localities ancient coins and memorials of Roman civilization have been found. The barony of Dalrymple was held in ancient times by a family to whom it gave name. During the reign of David II., it was divided between two Dalrymples, who probably were the descendants of a common progenitor. In the reign of Robert II. the whole barony was acquired by John Kennedy of Dunure; and it continued to belong to his descendants till the reign of Charles II. The Dalrymples, or ancient proprietors and their off-shoots, figure largely in history as lawyers, as statesmen, and as warriors, and now number among their representatives the noble family of Stair. The castle of the original Dalrymple stood on a rising-ground in the vicinity of the Doon. Every vestige of it has long ago been removed—so long, indeed, that no one in the district knows when or by whom it was swept away; and few persons in the district are aware that it ever existed at all. Not long ago, however, there were persons in the village who remembered, when young, to have sported on the green knoll where once towered the castle walls, and rolled themselves down the grassy sides of the hollow that formed the ditch round it. This too is now filled up and ploughed over; and a slight elevation above the surrounding level alone marks where the strong house of the Dalrymples had been. The name Dalrymple signifies “the vale of the crooked pool,” and it describes exactly the site of the village even as it now exists, but must have described it still more strikingly in its original condition. The Doon

here creeps along like a pool with considerable tortuosity, but anciently made a reduplicate curvature almost in the form of the letter S. The village is pleasantly situated on the dale at this tortuosity, about midway between Ayr and Maybole. It was formerly an irregular assemblage of thatched cottages, but is now a neat pleasant place, much admired by every stranger. Population of the village 261. There are a saw-mill, and a pin-mill near the village, a woollen factory at Nethermill, and meal and flour mills in other places. Population of the parish in 1831, 964; in 1861, 1,325. Houses, 229.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, about £270; glebe, £12 10s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £29 other emoluments. The parish church, situated near the village, at the south-west angle of the parish, was built in 1764. There is a Free church: amount of contributions in 1865, £219 5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is a private school at Hollybush. There are a friendly society, a musical society, a Burns' club, and a curling club. A short period before the Reformation, Dalrymple parsonage was attached as a prebend to the chapel-royal of Stirling.

DALSERF, a parish in the centre of the southern border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the post-town of Larkhall, and the villages of Dalsersf, Rosebank, and Millheugh. It is bounded by the parishes of Hamilton, Cambusnethan, Carluke, Lesmahago, and Stonehouse. The Clyde traces all the north-eastern boundary; a tributary of the Avon, and afterwards the Avon itself, trace all the north-western boundary; and the parish extends lengthwise between these streams in the form of an irregular oblong. Its greatest length is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$; but in certain parts the breadth does not exceed 2 or 3 miles. It contains upwards of 5,725 Scots acres, or about 7,219 imperial acres. It is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, the south road from Glasgow to Lanark, and the new road from Edinburgh to Ayr; it is intersected also by the Lesmahago railway; and it enjoys comparatively ready access to the Caledonian railway at the stations of Wishaw, Overton, and Carluke. The soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated. There are different breadths of valley along the Clyde, and the banks rise often with a bold and abrupt ascent; and occasionally precipitous hollows are to be met with not devoid of a romantic character. The village of Dalsersf is situated about 120 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest land in the parish about 400 feet. Fruit cultivation is of great antiquity in this district, which lies almost in the centre of the luxuriant range of the Clydesdale orchards. From failing crops, however, and the facilities now afforded for the importation of fruit from England, Ireland, and the continents of Europe and America, the local cultivation has not been so remunerative as it used to be; so that orchard-planting is not on the increase. See CLYDESDALE. Coal abounds in every part of the parish; and there are numerous collieries in full operation, the produce of which is disposed of on moderate terms to the adjoining districts. Ironstone is known to abound on the Avon; and freestone quarries are in full activity on the Clyde, from which excellent blocks may be cut of any size. The principal resident landowner is Hamilton of Dalsersf and Millburn; but a landowner to nearly three times his extent is the Duke of Hamilton; and there are about fourteen others. The real rental is about £12,260. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840. at £15,000,—of which £1,250

were for fruit and £2,000 for minerals. Assessed property in 1860, £19,313; of which £7,000 were in mines. Many inhabitants are employed in weaving and lace-making. The village of Dalserf is pleasantly situated among gardens, close to the mansion of Dalserf, contiguous to the Clyde, 7 miles south-east of Hamilton. It was once a kirktown of some size and importance, but now consists merely of a few low-roofed cottages on two sides of the lane leading from the Lanark road to the parish church, and has for many years been going steadily into decay. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,680; in 1861, 4,876. Houses, 798.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £264 12s. 6d.; glebe, £37 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £63 12s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1655, but has been three times repaired since, and now affords accommodation for 500 sitters. There is a quoad sacra parish church at Larkhall, built in 1836 as an extension church, with 720 sittings, and in the patronage of the Duke of Hamilton. There is also at Larkhall a Free church, whose contributions in 1865 were £308 8s. 8½d. There is likewise at Larkhall a United Presbyterian church, built about 1836, and containing 400 sittings. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is now £52 10s. There are several private schools.—Dalserf parish was in early times a chapelry, which belonged to the ancient parish of Cadzow (now Hamilton). It was designated the chapelry of Machan, and the district was called Machanshire. Upon the accession of Robert the Bruce to the throne of Scotland, the territory of Machan was forfeited by Sir John Comyn, and was granted by Bruce to Walter, the son of Gilbert, the predecessor of the Hamilton family. It was made a barony in the 14th century; and was afterwards called the barony of Machan. The church of Cadzow with its chapel of Machan was constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, and formed the benefice of the dean. The chapelry of Machan was subsequently established as a separate parish; but the precise time when this took place has not been ascertained. A parish church having been built at the village of Dalserf, the same name was given to the parish, probably about the period of the Reformation. As vassals of the Hamilton family, many of the gentlemen of this parish were deeply involved in the troublous scenes which alike distinguished and disturbed Scotland previous to the junction of the crowns under James VI. Gavin Hamilton of Raplock, and commendator of Kilwinning, was present at the battle of Langside, in the army of the Queen; he was also one of Mary's commissioners at York in 1570, and was included in the treaty of Perth of 1572. John Hamilton of Broomhill was wounded, and taken prisoner in the same battle; and about two years afterwards, his house of Broomholm was burned down by Sir William Drury, the governor of Berwick.

DALSHOLM, a village in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Here is a paper-mill, with seven beating-engines. Population in 1851, 111. Houses, 22.

DALSWINTON, a post-office village and an estate in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfries-shire. The village stands on the west side of the parish, near the Nith, 7½ miles north-north-west of Dumfries. Population in 1841, 94. Houses, 16. The estate comprises 5,132 imperial acres, or about one third of the parish. It belonged anciently to the Comyns, afterwards to the Stewarts, afterwards to the Maxwells, and was purchased in the latter part of last century, and greatly improved, by Patrick

Miller, Esq., the famous steam-boat projector, who launched on a lake here in October 1788 the first steam-boat ever tried. The ancient castle of the Comyns having gone to decay, Mr. Miller erected on its site an elegant and commodious mansion.

DALTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the southern part of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Lochmaben, Dryfesdale, St. Mungo, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, and Mousewald. It is, on the whole, a parallelogram, stretching from north-west to south-east; but has a deep, though narrow indentation near the middle of its northern side, and thence, to its north-eastern angle, considerably protrudes. Its greatest length is nearly 6 miles, and its average breadth about 2½; and it contains an area of nearly 11 square miles. The surface in the north-western division is slightly hilly, and has two elevations,—Holmains and Almagill, rising 500 feet above sea-level; but in the other parts of the parish it is flat. The Pow, or Cummertrees Pow, rises in the uplands, and traverses the parish in a direction east of south, leaving it near Gilbrae. The northern boundary is formed for about 3 miles by the river Annan, which here abounds in salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and the fish—believed to be peculiar to the Solway rivers—called herling. The Annan is supposed, at a remote period, to have flowed through this parish, entering it at Dormont, where it at present begins to form its boundary, and pursuing its way past Dalton church, till it fell into what is now the channel or bed of the Pow. Along this course are extensive alluvial deposits, and ridges of sand and gravel, which appear to have been thrown out by a flood of waters. During a swell the Annan still breaks over its bank at Dormont, lays all the flat grounds along its supposed ancient road under inundation, and opens a communication with the Pow. In the uplands the soil is sand and gravel; along the banks of the Annan it is a light alluvial loam; along the ancient course of that river it is chiefly meadow or reclaimed bog; and in some parts of the interior it is a cold clay on a till bottom. On Almagill hill is a fine old circular camp, commanding a view along nearly the whole vale of the Annan, the ancient possession of the royal family of Bruce. Dormont-house on the Annan, and Rammerscales near the north-east angle of the parish, are fine modern mansions. The principal landowners are the proprietors of Holmains and Dormont. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £10,725. Assessed property in 1860, £5,185. The parish is traversed by the northern road from Dumfries to Annan, and by the road from Lochmaben to Annan, and enjoys comparatively ready access on one side to the Caledonian railway, and on the other side to the South-western railway. The village of Dalton stands on the Lochmaben and Annan road, 6 miles north-west of Annan, and 9 east-south-east of Dumfries. It is the site of the parish church, but otherwise possesses little importance. Population of the parish in 1831, 730; in 1861, 679. Houses, 123.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the trustees of Sandeman of Kirkwood. Stipend, £171 12s. 11d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £15 1s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1704, and contains about 300 sittings. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Meikle Dalton and Little Dalton, which were united immediately after the Reformation. In 1609 they were both united to Mousewald; but in 1633 were disjoined from it, and erected into their present form. The church of Little Dalton

was demolished, and that of Meikle Dalton made the united parochial church. Meikle Dalton, the predecessor of the modern hamlet, was of old the seat of the baronial courts.

DALTON, a village in the east end of the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

DALVADDY. See CAMPBELTON.

DALVAULT, a village in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire.

DALVEEN, a difficult pass through the Lowther mountains, from the parish of Crawford in Lanarkshire into the parish of Durisdeer in Dumfries-shire.

DALVEY, a station on the Strathspey railway, between Advie and Cromdale.

DALWHAT WATER, a stream in the north-west of Dumfries-shire. It runs in a south-easterly direction along the parish of Glencairn, forming, in the lower part of its course, a beautiful, well-wooded dale, amidst general scenery, upland, heathy, and bleak. Having flowed $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile past Minnyhive, it forms a confluence with the recently united waters of Castlefearn and Craigdarroch, and along with them forms, or is thence called, the Cairn. Its entire course is about 9 miles.

DALWHINNIE, an inn and a railway station in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, on the Highland railway, $99\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, and $56\frac{1}{2}$ from Inverness. The inn was built by Government.

DALZIEL, a parish, containing the post-town of Motherwell and the village of Windmillhill, in the centre of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Hamilton, Bothwell, Shotts, and Cambusnethan. The Clyde traces most of its south-western boundary, and the South Calder most of its north-eastern boundary. It is about 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 2,283 Scotch acres. Its outline is extremely irregular, in consequence of a part of it lying on the south-west of the Clyde, and of the main body of it isolating two parts of the parish of Hamilton. In the old Statistical Account it is stated, "There is a tradition that this part was disjoined from the parish of Dalziel on account of the misdemeanors of a curate, who was then the incumbent. Why it was not restored to his successor is not known. It would have been convenient that it had been so; for the living is very small." The land of the parish is low, and the surface even and regular, excepting in a few parts where it is slightly varied by rising grounds. It rises very gently from the Clyde and Calder, and there is little of it more than 150 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is mostly a heavy clay, which is under the usual rotation of cropping. There are many thriving plantations in the parish; and no inconsiderable portion of it on the banks of the Clyde is formed into orchard-grounds, the produce of which in point of quality has not been surpassed by that of any of the adjacent fruit-growing parishes. See CLYDESDALE. Coal abounds, and is now extensively worked. There are also clay-slate and some excellent flag-stone; the latter is principally worked at Cragneuk quarry. A large malleable iron-work likewise is in full operation. The principal landowners are Lord Belhaven, Hamilton of Dalziel, and three others. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £8,182. The assessed property in 1860 was £21,956. The parish is traversed by the road from Hamilton to Edinburgh, by the road from Glasgow to Lanark, and by the main western fork of the Caledonian railway, and has a station on the latter, at the junction with it of the Clydesdale Junction railway, in the vicinity of Motherwell. Population in 1831, 1,180; in 1861, 5,438. Houses, 775.

The most ancient family connected with this

parish were the Dalziels, who afterwards became Earls of Carnwath; but after various transferences, though principally to members of the same family, the larger portion of the Dalziel estate was sold in 1647 by the Earl of Carnwath to Hamilton of Boggs, whose descendant is still in possession. This parish was celebrated as having been intersected from east to west by the principal branch of the Great western Roman road, or Watling-street, as it has been called. The present road from Glasgow to Lanark by Carluke, has been for a considerable way formed upon it; and the march of recent improvement has almost entirely effaced every trace of this great pathway of the Romans, although but a few years have passed away since it was plainly discernible, and even the cinders of the Roman forges remained untouched. At the north-west boundary of the parish there is a bridge of a single span over the Calder, evidently of great antiquity, and which is usually understood to have been constructed by the Romans at the time they possessed this part of the country. Upon a steep bank of the Calder, near this bridge, there were formerly situated the remains of a pretorium or Roman encampment; but here also the hand of improvement has been busy in obliterating those landmarks which, for more than a thousand years, had existed to mark the early location of the conquerors of the world. In another part, near the centre of the parish, and upon a bank overlooking the Clyde, was situated a second Roman encampment or outpost. To mark the spot, one of the predecessors of the present proprietor built a little temple or summer-house, cut terrace-walks along the bank, and planted fruit and forest trees in tasteful positions,—altogether rendering it a fairy spot, which embraces one of the sweetest views in Clydesdale. The mansion of Dalziel is situated upon the burn or brook of that name, and in one of the most beautiful parts of the glen through which it meanders. It was built by Mr. Hamilton of Boggs in 1649, two years after the estate came into his possession; and it is in verity a beautiful specimen of an old baronial residence. Hamilton of Wishaw calls it "a great and substantial house." Attached to it is an old tower or peel-house, the age of which is not known, but it is evidently of great antiquity. It is 50 feet in height, and the walls are 8 feet in thickness, having recesses which were wont to be used as sleeping-places. It is of limited extent. In an apartment used as a kitchen in this peel is suspended from the roof a lustre composed of large stag horns, connected with iron, with metal sockets for the candles.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Hamilton of Dalziel. Stipend, £155 11s. 3d.; glebe, £60. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £65, with about £36 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church is a cruciform structure, built in 1789, and containing 370 sittings. There is a Free church: sum raised in 1865, £181 8s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. There is likewise a United Presbyterian church. The church of Dalziel, with its tithes, was granted to the monks and abbots of Paisley in the 12th century; and it was afterwards conveyed to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, whose common property it continued till the Reformation. Subsequent to this event the patronage and tithes of the parish were given by Queen Mary to the college of Glasgow; and they remained in their possession in 1702, when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanarkshire; but afterwards they came into the family of Hamilton of Dalziel.

DAMHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Arngask, at the meeting-point of the counties of Kinross, Fife, and Perth. It stands in a vale of

the Ochil-hills, which is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Perth. Fairs are held here on the last Tuesday of April, old style, on the first Thursday of August, and on the first Tuesday of October; and another fair is held at Lustielaw, in the vicinity, on the third Tuesday of May, old style. Population, in 1851, of the entire village, 138; of the Kinross-shire portion, 24; of the Fifeshire portion, 56. Houses in the whole, 36.

DAMHEAD, Dumbartonshire. See **JAMESTON**.

DAMHEAD OF THUK, a hamlet in the carse of Stirling, and on the north-east border of the parish of St. Ninians, midway between the town of St. Ninians and the village of Airth. A subscription school was erected here in 1842.

DAMIETT. See **DUNMYAT**.

DAMPH (Loch), a beautiful lake, about 3 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, on the eastern verge of the Coygach district of Cromartyshire. It lies cradled among the mountains, from 8 to 11 miles east of Ullapool, and discharges its surplus waters in opposite directions from its two ends. The heights which immediately environ it have a verdant surface, a somewhat uniform summit line, and an average altitude of about 1,000 feet, and part of them are clothed over their lower half with birch-woods.

DAMSA, or **DAMSAY**, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Firth. This is a beautiful little island, scarcely a mile in circumference, in the bosom of the bay of Firth. From the singular beauty of its appearance, it has sometimes been styled the Tempe of the islands. It formerly contained a castle reputed to be of great strength. There was also a church here, said to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by whose influence—according to the credulity of ancient times—many wonders were here performed. This fabric, with all its miracles, has almost sunk into oblivion; and the island is now applied to the pasturing of a few hundreds of sheep.

DAMYAT. See **DUNMYAT**.

DANDALEITH, a beautiful haugh on the Spey, in the parish of Rothes, Morayshire.

DANE'S DYKE. See **CRAIL**.

DANESHALT, or **DUNSHALT**, a post-office village in the parish of Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, about a mile south of the town of Auchtermuchty, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ north of Falkland. It stands on the road to Falkland, Kirkcaldy, and Kinghorn, and is supposed to be the place where the Danes first halted after their discomfiture on Falkland moor. It has a school, and is lighted with gas, and partakes generally in the industry of Auchtermuchty. Population in 1861, 567. Houses, 155.

DANSKINE, an inn in the parish of Garvald, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Haddington, on the road to Dunse. There is a small loch here.

DARA (The), a stream of the north-west of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the southern confines of the parish of Aberdeen, runs about 10 miles south-westward, past New Byth and Cuminestown, makes a turn near the middle of the parish of Turriff, and runs about 3 miles north-westward thence to a confluence with the Deveron a little below the village of Turriff. In the upper part of its course, it bears the name of the Water of Idoch.

DARGAVEL. See **ERSKINE**.

DARGIE, a village in the Invergowrie district of the parish of Liff and Benzie, about 3 miles west of Dundee, surrounded by Forfarshire, but politically belonging to Perthshire. Population in 1851, 32. Houses, 9.

DARK MILE (The), a romantically picturesque glen, about a Scotch mile in length, between Loch Archaig and Loch Lochy, in the parish of Kilmalie,

Inverness-shire. It is traversed by a dark sluggish stream, flowing to Loch Lochy, and filled along the bottom with rugged, rocky, lofty, copse-clad knolls. Its scenery is exactly similar to that of the Trosachs, but more striking and on a larger scale; yet, in spite of much thoroughfare in its immediate vicinity, along the great glen of the Caledonian canal, it continues to be very little known.

DARLINGSHAUGH, a town in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, forming a suburb of the town of Galashiels, standing in compact contiguity to the main body or Selkirkshire portion of that town, and partaking generally in its industry and trade. Population in 1861, 3,631. See **GALASHIELS**.

DARLINGTON, a suburb of the town of Stewarton, Ayrshire. It was feued by the public-spirited William Deans, the introducer of woollen and carpet manufactories to the district, and is sometimes called Deanston in honour of him, but was originally called Templehouse. Population in 1851, 425. Houses, 33. See **STEWARTON**.

DARNAWAY CASTLE, a seat of the Earl of Moray, in the parish of Dyke and Moy, Morayshire. It was built about 45 years ago. It is a large oblong pile, and stands on a gentle eminence overtopping a great extent of forest, and commanding a magnificent view of rich and varied scenery. It presents a very imposing appearance, as seen from a distance. The grounds around it are finely diversified and full of beauty; and the circumjacent forest extends away into the parish of Edenkillie. Adjoining the modern edifice is a princely hall of the old castle, built by Earl Randolph, Regent of Scotland during the minority of David Bruce. Its length is 89 feet, and its breadth 35 feet. The arched oaken roof is superb, and somewhat resembles that of the Parliament-house of Edinburgh. Mary, Queen of Scots, held her court here in 1564. Among the pictures is one of 'The Fair,' or 'Bonny Earl of Moray,' as he is commonly called, who was murdered at Donibristle. See **DALGETY**. There is also a portrait of Queen Mary, disguised by way of a frolic, in boy's clothes, —in long scarlet stockings, black velvet coat, black kilt, white sleeves, and a huge ruff.

DARNICK. See **DERNOCK**.

DARNLEY, an ancient barony in the south-west of the parish of Eastwood, 2 miles south-west of Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire. It belonged for ages to a branch of the house of Stewart. Sir John Stewart of Darnley was ennobled in the 15th century,—first as Lord Darnley, and afterwards as Earl of Lennox. From this place, then, the family derived its second title, which makes so conspicuous a figure in Scottish history, as having been held by the unfortunate husband of Queen Mary. The name also occurred in the war-cry of the family, which was 'Avant-Darnlé!' In 1571, when Dumbarton castle was surprised and taken by the friends of the murdered prince, under the command of Crawford of Jordanhill, their watchword was, 'A Darnley, a Darnley!' which, as Mr. Tytler the historian remarks, had been given by Crawford, "evidently from affection for his unfortunate master, the late King." In the beginning of the 18th century, the Duke of Lennox and Richmond sold his estates in Scotland, including Darnley, to the Duke of Montrose. About the year 1757, Darnley was purchased by Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, in whose family it has since continued. Several seats of manufacture and other localities within the limits of the ancient barony, still bear its name as a prefix. See **EASTWOOD**, **CROOKSTON**, and **LENNOX**.

DARNWICK. See **DERNOCK**.

DARUEL (The), a stream in the district of

Cowal, Argyshire, which has its rise at the hill of Barnish, and, after a course of some miles through Glendaruel, falls into the head of Loch Striven, opposite the north end of the Butc.

DARVEL, or **DERVAL**, a post-office village on the southern border of the parish of Loudoun, Ayrshire. It stands on the right bank of Irvine Water, and on the road from Kilmarnock to Strathaven, 1 mile east of Newmilns, and 9 miles east by north of Kilmarnock. It is a regularly built and comparatively prosperous place; yet nearly all its inhabitants depend for subsistence, either directly or indirectly, on hand-loom weaving. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, which was built in 1835, and has an attendance of 260. Here also are an Established Church school, a Free Church school, and a subscription library. The lands of Darvel anciently belonged to the Knights Templars, and were independent of tenure, not even holding of the Crown. Population in 1841, 1,362; in 1861, 1,544.

DAVA, a station on the Highland railway, 8½ miles N of Grantown.

DAVAR ISLE. See **CAMPBELTON**.

DAVEN (LOCH), a small sheet of water in the parish of Logie-Coldstone in Aberdeenshire. It is situated on the south-western border of the parish, and is about 3½ miles in circumference. It is formed by three rivulets, two of which partly bound the parish, and a third comes to its north-western extremity from a smaller loch than itself, and passes through. It abounds with pike.

DAVID. See **DAVIOT**.

DAVID'S (Str.), a village in the parish of Dalgety, Fifeshire. It stands on the coast of the frith of Forth, 2 miles east of Inverkeithing, and the same distance west of Aberdour. It exports an immense quantity of coal. Population in 1851, 155. Houses, 32. See **DALGETY**.

DAVID'S (Str.), a village in the parish of Madderdy, Perthshire. It stands on the estate of Craig of Madderdy, and has superseded the ancient village of that name, which was a burgh of barony. It is quite modern, and promises to be prosperous. An elegant and commodious schoolhouse was erected here, and endowed a few years ago, by Lady Preston Baird.

DAVID'S (Str.), Dumbartonshire. See **KIRKINTILLOCH**.

DAVIDSON'S-MAINS, or **MUTTONHOLE**, a straggling village in the centre of the parish of Cramond, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to the village of Cramond, 2½ miles south-west of Granton. It is a station of the Edinburgh county police. Population in 1861, 599. Houses, 50.

DAVIOT,—popularly **DAVID**,—a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Fyvie, Old Meldrum, Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, and Rayne. Its boundaries are principally natural, being defined by the courses of rivulets, the largest one of which, on the eastern side, is joined by various tributaries from the neighbouring parishes, and runs southward to the river Urie. The form of the parish is irregular,—it tapers to a point both towards the north and south. It extends to about 3½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth, exclusive of its *quoad sacra* limits. The soil is various, consisting partly of strong clay, partly of rich loam, but in general fertile. Its exposure is chiefly to the south and south-east; and the land is undulating, with few hills. About 500 acres were first enclosed in 1792; and now about 3,700 acres are in tillage, about 180 under wood, and about 100 are moss, which supplies the inhabitants with peat-fuel, while only about 150 are moorland or waste. There are five

landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £16,440. Assessed property in 1860, £3,962. There is a manufactory for carding and spinning wool. There was for very many years a distillery. There are two Druidical temples, one of which makes part of the church-yard. The village of Daviot stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 19 miles north-west of Aberdeen. The parish is traversed by the turnpike road which connects the east and west branches of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness. Population in 1841, 691; in 1861, 614. Houses, 106.

This parish was formerly a parsonage in the diocese of Aberdeen, to the bishop of which it was given as an alms-gift by Malcolm Canmore. It is now in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Several lands in the parishes of Chapel of Garioch and Fyvie were, towards the end of last century, annexed to it, *quoad sacra*, by act of Assembly; so that the whole under the minister's charge is nearly 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Stipend, £159 0s. 9d.; glebe, £12. Patron, the Crown. The Church is situated at the village of Daviot. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £20 of fees.

DAVIOT AND DUNLICHITY, an united parish, partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office station of Daviot, and is in some parts only 5 miles distant from Inverness,—in other parts, 20 miles. It extends on both sides of the river Nairn, with a length of about 23 miles, and a breadth of from 2 to 4. It lies nearly due east and west; and is bounded on the north by Croy, on the east by Moy, on the south by Kingussie, and on the west by Dore. Its appearance is wild and romantic in the highest degree. See **NAIRN (THE)** and **STRATHNAIRN**. The heights along its south side are part of the range of the **MONADHLEAGH MOUNTAINS**; which see. Those on the west are a rugged chain, enclosing some lakes, and attaining an altitude of from 1,500 to 1,600 feet. Those along the north are part of the inclined sandstone ridge of Drummoissie moor, which has here an altitude of about 800 or 900 feet, and which declines to the eastward of the parish into the moor of Culoden. See **CULODEN**. Two lakes, Ruthven and Dundelchack, lie on the boundary with Dore; and other two, Coire and Clachan, lie in the interior. In the low grounds are large tracts of peat-moss, incapable of cultivation, but which seem, in general, well suited for the growth of forest-trees. About 4,000 acres of the entire parochial area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 1,500 acres are either waste land or pasture of a kind capable of much improvement; and about 3,100 acres are under wood. The average rent of the arable land is £1. Limestone, containing many metallic cubes of galena, has been observed below the Mains of Daviot on the Nairn. An extensive bed of marl was recently discovered in the moss of Tordarroch. The landowners are Macgillivray of Dunmaglass, Forbes of Culoden, Baillie of Dochfour, and the Mackintoshes of Mackintosh, Aberarder, Farr, and Raigmore. At the Mains of Daviot are some ruins of a castle built by the Earl of Crawford in the beginning of the 15th century. It was of great extent, but most of the stones have been taken away to build a modern house near its site. Remains of Druidical temples may be seen at Daviot, Farr, Gask, and Tordarroch. The great Highland road from Inverness to Perth goes across the east end of the parish; and an excellent road, made under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, branches off from it near the church of Daviot, runs nearly 13 miles westward through the interior, and

passes on to Inverfarigag pier in Loch-Ness, thus furnishing a ready communication with the Caledonian canal. Population in 1831, 1,788; in 1861, 1,741. Houses, 337. Population of the Inverness-shire portion in 1831, 1,641; in 1861, 1,565. Houses, 300. Assessed property in 1860, £5,699.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. The two parishes which constitute it were united in 1618; but are yet so much distinct as to have their respective glebes, churches, and parochial schools. Patrons, the Crown and Earl Cawdor. Stipend, £186 14s. 2d.; glebes, £10. Salary of each schoolmaster, £25, with £8 or £10 fees. The church of Daviot stands 4 miles from the east end of the parish, and was built in 1826, and contains 500 sittings. The church of Dunlichity stands 12 miles from the west end of the parish, and 7 miles west of the church of Daviot; it was built in 1759, and repaired in 1826, and contains 300 sittings. Service is performed alternately in the two churches every Sabbath. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 800; receipts in 1865, £172 12s. 11½d. There is a Society's school at Croachy of Aberarder.

DAWICK, a suppressed parish in Peebles-shire. Before the Reformation it was a vicarage of the rectory of Stobo. It lay chiefly on the right bank of the Tweed; but partly also on the left bank. In 1742, its larger section was incorporated with Drummelzier, and its smaller with Stobo. In the north-east of the present parish of Drummelzier, are still places called East Dawick and West Dawick, which occupy the sites of ancient hamlets. The ruins of Dawick church stood on Scrape Burn, about ¼ of a mile south of New Posso.

DEAD BURN. See NEWLANDS.

DEADMANGILL. See MOUSWALD.

DEAD RIGGS. See ECCLES.

DEAD WATER. See CASTLETON.

DEAL. See HALKIRK.

DEAN, or DEN, any ravine or deep narrow vale, traversed along the bottom by a small stream. The name is Celtic. It occurs with considerable frequency in Scottish topography, both in composition and alone. In composition it occurs sometimes as a prefix, sometimes as an affix, but more commonly in a mixed capacity as "Dean or Den of —." Alone, it designates many rural localities, generally of much close mimic beauty, and sometimes very romantic; none of which, however, in themselves, apart from contiguous ground, are seats of population or otherwise of such importance as to require from us separate description. "Dean" is the form most common in the southern counties; and "Den," in the counties north of the Forth. Many of the ravines of this designation are of the character of a cul de sac, close at the upper end, opening down to a meadow at the lower end, and covered with copse-wood or strongly marked with escarpments athwart the sides.

DEAN, or LANGLANDS DEAN, a village in the south of the parish of Wilton, Roxburghshire. Population, 129.

DEAN (THE), formerly a hamlet on the Water of Leith, now a suburb of Edinburgh, remarkable for its romantic appearance, and its exquisitely beautiful bridge of 4 arches, each 96 feet in span, by which the road to Queensferry is carried across the deep ravine through which the Water of Leith here flows, at a height of 106 feet above the rocky bed of the stream. The total length of this bridge—which was erected chiefly by the enterprise of one individual—is 447 feet; breadth between the parapets 39 feet. See EDINBURGH.

DEAN (THE), a deep running river in the county

of Forfar. It takes its rise from the lake of Forfar, runs south-west, and, receiving the water of Gairie, near Glammis castle, falls into the Isla about a mile north of Meigle, after a course of about 12 miles. In its course through the parishes of Kinnettles and Glammis, it runs nearly in the line of the Newtyle and Forfar railway.

DEAN BURN, a rivulet, flowing into the Forth, about 1½ mile west of Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire.

DEANBURNHAUGH, a modern village in the parish of Robertson, partly in Roxburghshire, and partly in Selkirkshire. Population in 1851, of the entire village, 86; of the Roxburgh section, 19.

DEAN CASTLE, a ruined ancient mansion, once the seat of the noble but unfortunate family of Boyd, in the parish of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. It stands some distance north-east of the town of Kilmarnock, on a gentle rising-ground, on the banks of Kilmarnock Water, formerly called the Carth. A traditional rhyme says respecting it, in allusion to the last Earl of Kilmarnock, who forfeited his title and estates by participating in the rebellion of 1745,—

"The water of Carth rins by the Dean,
That ance was Lord Boyd's lodgin':
The lord wi' the loupin han',
He lost his title and his lan'."

The "loupin han'" alludes to the crest of the family, which is a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and two next fingers, the others turning down, with the motto, 'Confido.' The castle originally consisted of a single, but strong, massive oblong tower, built about the end of the 14th century or earlier. In 1735, the pile in an enlarged and modernized form was accidentally reduced to bare walls by fire; and since that period, it has been gradually crumbling toward a total fall. The growth of an ash-tree on the top of an arch, and in the centre of the dining-room, was regarded by superstitious credulity as the fulfilment of some random or alleged prediction uttered during the period of the last persecution. The ruin—as seen from the south-west—has still a magnificent appearance, and suggests the melancholy idea of fallen grandeur.

DEANS, a village district of the parish of Cambslang, Lanarkshire, containing about 60 inhabitants.

DEANSTON, a manufacturing village in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Teith, about a mile west of Doune, and is connected with that place by a bridge. It is mentioned in the Lady of the Lake, and might have worthily figured there in full description, as a striking feature of the landscape; for, though contrasting totally to all the natural lineaments of the beauteous, brilliant, romantic scenery of the valley of the Teith, it is altogether as handsome a thing among seats of manufacture as that valley is among landscapes, even including the valley's gorgeous head-gear of Loch Katrine and the Trosachs. Extensive cotton-works were founded here in 1785. These formed the nucleus of the village; and they still, directly or indirectly, support all its population, and some hundreds of persons more. They were famous from the first for the excellence of their machinery and the fineness of their produce; but they eventually acquired pre-eminent reputation, and at the same time shared that reputation with the department of agriculture, under the management of Mr. James Smith, who was born at Glasgow in 1789, and died at Kingencleuch in Ayrshire in 1850,—who spent a large portion of his prime of life at Deanston in a whirl of genius as manager and in-

ventor,—and whose name now stands on the roll of fame, among the Wattses and the Arkwrights as a mechanician, among the Youngs and the Sinclairs as an agriculturist, and among the Howards and the Clarksons as a philanthropist. The works were lighted with gas so early as the year 1813. They are driven by a series of stupendous overshot wheels, each 36 feet in diameter, with a power equal to 80 horses. Their entire structure and economy are beautiful. A school-room is connected with them, capable of containing 200 children. The dwelling-houses of the work-people are on a uniform plan, white-washed, two stories high, with attics, and arranged in rows forming one wide street, with a lane behind. One of the rows is small, and several feet below the level of the street; but the other consists of four separate and equal divisions. The houses are provided also with small gardens and grass-plots; so that they present, both severally and in grouping, a very pleasant appearance. The village likewise borrows advantages of both look and substance from the vicinity of Deanston House and of Doune; and it has ready access to the latter's churches and communications. Here are a savings' bank and a circulating library. Population in 1841, 982; in 1861, 727.

DEANSTON, Ayrshire. See DARLINGTON.

DECHMONT. See CAMBUSLANG.

DECHMONT-LAW. See LIVINGSTONE.

DEE (THE), a great river, partly of Kincardineshire, but chiefly of Aberdeenshire. The name signifies "a dark stream;" and, as regards the gloom and the savage sublimity of the upper part of this river's course, though not as regards the colour of its waters, it is sufficiently descriptive. The sources of the Dee are much higher than those of any other river in Britain; they lie among the shoulders and near the summits of the Cairngorm mountains,—a group immensely grand, and in many parts inaccessible; they appear, in some instances, judging from height and copiousness and constancy, to be fed in some wondrous manner which science has never yet been able to explain; and the nascent streams which flow from them are so entangled among precipices and tunnels as to baffle all attempts at close observation. Hence do the very shepherds in the vicinity dispute as to which is the true head-stream of the Dee; while very intelligent tourists, speaking very dogmatically, have, in several instances, placed all the sources a thousand feet or more below their true position.

"Nearly as many misrepresentations," says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, "have been made of the source of the Dee as of the springs of the Nile; and it has been kept as great a mystery as the goings and outgoings of the Niger; yet it should be no great secret. The summit of Benmacdhu has many charms in a clear day of summer. It is the highest land in Britain, and is president over a convocation of mountains. From its summit the crags of the Braeriach and Cairntoul to the west, the lesser Cairngorm and Benna-Main on the east, appear almost on a level with the great mountain, and grouped within a short distance of each other. On the south and west the fine outline of Ben-y-Gloe in Perthshire, forms a striking object, but not more so than the high cliffs of Lochnagar, rising over the multitude of mountains in the direction of Forfarshire. The scene is one of almost unapproachable wildness. The vast number of mountains apparently crowded together in every diversity of form, and extending far to the right and left, towards the south, cannot be forgotten by those who have watched them in their cold and stately dignity, so solemn and staid-looking in a clear day,

when the mist has entirely rolled off, and, except the echoes of the rough waterfalls, or the cry of the muir-fowl, no sound whatever breaks the heavy solitude. Far away to the south-west, the blue outline of Benlomond, dim and indistinct, running into and mixing with the sky, is pointed out. Ben-nevis to the west or north-west, is not so far away. The hills that rise around the springs of the Forth may be distinguished from those out of which the beginnings of the Tay and the Tummel are drawn. Distant hazy-looking strips of green and yellow, towards harvest-time, recall the broad low-land districts to the mind. Beyond them still—though it needs a clear eye or a good glass to comprehend the circle—are other strips of a different colour, formed by the sea, which is visible on three sides from the highest peak of Benmacdhu. On the north side, and all away toward the north, the scene is soft and inland, when compared with the savage grandeur in all other directions. Beneath the hill so far and sheer apparently to the eye that a weak head grows light to look down to it sharply, is Strathspey, smiling upwards in its mixture of many colours, telling truly that the hand of industry has been hard at work there. Above it are the little Morayshire hills; and we know that they overlook the finest farms, and some of the fairest old towns in the north. Beyond them still blue mountains rise up dimly in the sky like cloudlets. They are in Ross-shire; so Inverness must be away in that direction; and a long strip of silver running outwards to the east, and widening by the way, is the Moray Frith; and the hills over it are in Sutherland and Caithness. The outlines of all Scotland, north of the Forth, come within the picture laid out round Benmacdhu; and there is no scene in all that vast extent of land more gloomy and terrific than those great crags on its eastern side that rise round Lochaven."

Two head-streams of the Dee are manifestly higher than all the others, and yet are so nearly equal to each other in at once height, length, and volume, that they may be best regarded as joint parents of the river. The one rises near the summit of Benmacdhu, and runs southward down the west flank of that mountain, chiefly beneath prodigious masses of debris which hide it, for a thousand feet or more of its descent, entirely from the view. The other rises 160 feet from the summit of Braeriach, and descends south-eastward, chiefly down the deepest and most awful precipice in Britain, to a confluence with the former at the north-east side of Cairntoul. The springs of the two are less than four miles asunder, as the crow flies; but a tremendous gorge intervenes, sternly naked on one side, and largely occupied on the skirts and bottom of the other with fallen masses of granitic rock. The scenery is terrible. One understands here more than anywhere else in the Highlands, more even than in Glencoe, the influence of wild alpine landscape in darkening the imaginations of the Highlanders, so as to give to their traditions those aspects of gloom and superstition which have ever hung as severely upon them as if they had been the effusions of a rational faith. A graphic periodical writer, describing the approach to this gorge from the glen of the river below, says,—“Gradually what was something like a road, dies away; and you are now compelled to pick your way among the stones, and through the long heather, occasionally meeting with one of the small tracks worn by the deer, and used by such scanty travellers as may pass through that savage wilderness. There is a peculiar effect of loneliness you may never perhaps have experienced before, on entering this wilderness. The hills are

at first distant, and the glen wide and hollow; but a dead stillness reigns on every thing, except on the clattering river, which still flows on in no unstately bulk. Wandering on, mile after mile, the glen gradually narrows, and gets more savage in its aspect: great black rocks, which look like the stone walls of some antediluvian city of the giants, begin to run themselves up on each side; they approach more and more towards each other; and at last the solitary spectator feels as if they impeded his breath, although they are some miles, perhaps, from each other. It is time we should tell him exactly where he is. Yonder singular-looking peak, with shaggy precipitous sides, towards the west, is Cairntoul; proceeding from its side—as a wall seems to proceed from the angle of a turret—is a vast black mass of perpendicular rock; that is the ridge of Braeriach, said, by an eminent calculator of altitudes, to have 2,000 feet of sheer precipice; that 2,000 feet of precipice is the object which it now almost aches your eyes to look upon—a flat black mass, streaked with snow, and sometimes intruded on by a cloud, which divides the upper regions from the lower. It is probable that now, in mid-day, a hot sun gilds its black front, and mocks its streaks of snow, while a dead unearthly silence pervades the mass. It is not so at all times; for here is the workshop of storms—here the elements, when they prepare themselves to come down with destruction on the fruitful valleys below, exercise their strength and do no harm; then the scene is different from the stillness of the present; but with your leave, reader, it is a change we do not wish to witness. Returning to the description of our glen: right a-head, and almost protruding into it, is the well-known Cairngorm; and towards the east, stretched the loftier Benmacdhu, now admitted to be the highest hill in Britain. Now, after having heard the names of these mighty objects, let us request you to indulge yourself in the feeling of striking loneliness and disconnection with the world which every thing you view seems to impose on you; and if you may not have perceived it before, you will now feel the full expressiveness of the terms in those lines by Hogg, where he says,

Beyond the grizzly cliffs which guard
The infant-hills of Highland Dee,
Where hunter's horn was never heard,
Nor bugle of the forest-bee;
Mid wastes that dorn and dreary lie,
One mountain rears its mighty form,
Disturbs the moon in passing by,
And smiles above the thunder storm."

The head-stream from Benmacdhu, immediately on issuing from its hidden course beneath the granitic debris, descends a series of five terraces, each looking like a ledge of masonry, and holding a deep limpid pool in its centre. These are called the Wells of the Dee. The stream thence is popularly called the Dee, but is not joined till 3 miles down by the head-stream from Braeriach, which is popularly called the Garachary or Garrochory. Another stream, called the Guisachan, descending south-eastward from Bennavrochan, falls in 2½ miles farther on, at the lower base of Cairntoul; and a fourth, called the Geauly or Gieuly, descending eastward from Cairneilar, falls in 4 miles still farther on, at Dubrach. The main river now takes a decided permanent direction toward the east; and all the way from "the Wells" hither, and also a short distance farther, it flows over a broken rocky bed, in alternate sweeps, rapids, and cascades till at length, at a place 6 miles above Castleton of Braemar, it forms a remarkable series of four small falls, called the Linn of Dee. "The Linn of Dee," says

the periodical writer already quoted, "you will hardly find to be what you probably expected—a lofty waterfall. The fall is indeed very insignificant, and it is over a sloping bank, from which there is no leap; but in no waterfall, not even in the princely Foyers, do we behold such a terrible specimen of the imprisoned power of the watery element. Here it has got itself entangled in a complete nest of impenetrable granite rocks, which alternately confine and enlarge the noble stream, sometimes allowing its waters to sweep indignantly round and round some large black basin, then again compelling them to exhaust their rage in cleaving their way betwixt two ledges, so near each other, that it is very easy—and a very common practice with those who have sound clear heads—to step across. Here the dead white of the foam contrasts strongly with the blackness of the turbulent caldrons, and the still blacker recesses of the caverns under the rocks, which an occasional commotion of the surface more violent than usual sometimes exhibits. It is said by the people in the neighbourhood, that the body of any living being which finds its way into the linn, can never be recovered, and—making allowance for generalities—we can easily imagine that in most cases they find their way into these abhorred caverns. We recollect, in the time of a flood, thinking the Linn of Dee would be a fine sight; we went, and were rather disappointed. The water had risen above the narrow broken part of the rocks, and its surface had a wider channel: it darted betwixt the banks with the velocity of the lightning, smooth and unruffled. But of what description must have been the working beneath!"

About 1½ mile below the linn, at the farm of Dallavorar, some signs of cultivation begin to appear on the banks of the Dee; but it soon after enters Mar forest, through which it flows to Castleton of Braemar, receiving in its course the Lui and the Quoich, from the north, and the Inverey and the Clunie, from the south, and passing Mar lodge on its northern bank. From Castleton it pursues its course through the Mar and Invercauld forests, and past Balmoral and Abergeldie, to the bridge of Ballater, above which it is joined by the Gairden, from the north, and the Muick from the south. Its scenery in the Braemar forests, and in Crathie, has been described in our articles BRAEMAR and BALMORAL; and its scenery around Ballater, and for some miles below, is described as follows by William Howitt,—"The hills are lofty, bare, grey, and freckled. They are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides covered with debris, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods, exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad. As you approach Ballater," ascending the river, "the valley expands. You see a breadth of green meadow, and a neat white village, stretching across it, and its church lifting its spire into the clear air, while the mountains sweep round it in a fine chain of peaked hills, and close it in. All up Deeside there is well cultivated land; but, with the exception of this meadow on which Ballater stands, all is now hill, dark forest, and moorland, while below, on the banks of the winding and rapid Dee, birch woods present themselves in that peculiar beauty so truly belonging to the Highlands."

After passing Pannanich and Dee castle, the Dee flows through a gradually widening, though still narrow valley, receiving numerous small tributaries on both banks, and forcing its way through an allu-

vium composed of rolled masses of coarse and fine granular, grey and red granite, gneiss, porphyry, primitive greenstone, and hornblende. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Kincardine O'Neil, where Potarch bridge crosses the Dee, there is a magnificent vein of red felspar porphyry, traversing gneiss, and varying in breadth from 6 to 20 feet. Below Potarch, the Dee enters Kincardineshire, through which it flows eastward for about 12 miles, receiving there, on its right bank, the tribute of the Feugh. It touches Aberdeenshire at the south-west corner of the parish of Drumoak; and thence, till its confluence with the sea at Aberdeen, it forms the dividing line betwixt Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Its banks, throughout this distance, are rather tame and unpicturesque,—the hills lumpy and heath-covered, and presenting few cliffs, and the haughs narrow, except for the last 5 or 6 miles of its course. The last sweep of the river has peculiar beauties, and becomes identified at the mouth with the harbour of Aberdeen. See ABERDEEN. The Dee's total length of run is about 96 miles; and its tributaries drain nearly 1,000 square miles of country.

The waters of the Dee are remarkable for their limpid purity and their perennial flow. The drainage waters indeed are subject to the same impurities as those of all streams which receive the washings of farms and towns; but these, as to either tilled or inhabited tracts, come from a much smaller proportion of the aggregate area than in many other large basins, and have also been greatly regulated and much reduced during the last 35 years by georgical improvement. The fountain waters, however, as compared with those of most rivers, have both a large volume and an eminent purity. "The mountains of the Dee's head-streams," says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, "abound in springs on their highest summits. How these springs are supplied, and where their inexhaustible waters are drained from, are questions not easily answered. The summer's drought or winter's rain has no influence over them. They are independent of all apparent means. Through the huge masses of granite that form the crust of these stupendous mountains, they urge their way, in utter disregard of all external influences, and seem to have selected the highest and the most inaccessible places from whence to ooze quietly out into the world. The Dee and its tributaries are largely indebted to these springs for their waters, and for their crystal clearness. Although a large body of water passes through the 'Chest of Dee'—a remarkable gorge in the river's course, about a mile or two above the influx of the Geauly—yet the whole current on to that point, is derived from the mountain springs, except immediately after heavy rains. This quality of the water may partly account for the favour shown to this river and its tributaries by skilful anglers. The valley of the Dee has never stood well in the world for fertility. Its character has been worse than its qualities. An old adage places it below its neighbouring river the Don; and it has been held for long that,

'Except it be for fish or tree,
Ae mile o' Don's worth twa o' Dee.'

The couplet is exaggerated; but, like many others of a similar kind, there is truth in its origin. The Dee was the finest wooded and the best fishing river in Scotland. Entails, manufactories, and stake-nets have partially changed all these matters; but still, for fish or wood, the Dee has few rivals amongst British rivers. The salmon contrive to force their way from the ocean, through some stormy passages, past 'the Linn' and through 'the Chest,' a still more

formidable barrier, to the foot of those terrible cliffs that hang high and stern above the infant river."

DEE (THE), a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, traversing the whole length of the stewartry, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Its sources are about a dozen rills, some pursuing an independent course, and some passing through Long Loch or Loch Dee, and all arising in the broad mountain-range which separates Kirkcudbrightshire from Carrick. The highest and strictly the parent-stream, rises about a mile from the boundary; and, before receiving the surplus waters of Loch Dee, flows circuitously about 6 miles, under the names of Sauch burn and Cooran lane. Assuming now the name of the Dee, it flows 17 miles north-eastward, receiving numerous rills from the uplands in its course, and dividing the parishes of Minigaff, Girthon, and Balmaghie on the south, from that of Kells on the north. Over the whole of this distance it is a petty stream, winding its way among broad flats of heath, or hills destitute both of verdant beauty and of grandeur. But at the point of leaving Kells its character is entirely changed. Falling there into Loch Ken, it usurps the titles and the tributaries of the larger and beautiful river by which that lake is formed; and thence it rolls proudly along to the sea, rich in the wealth of waters, and gay in the dress of its surrounding scenery. Over a distance of 9 or 10 miles it describes the arc of a circle, bending round from the direction of south-east to that of south-west; and the latter direction it maintains over 13 miles, till it falls into the sea. During this part of its progress, it divides the parishes of Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twynholm, and Bogue on the west, from those of Dalry, Crossmichael, Kelton, and Kirkcudbright, on the east. After falling into Loch Ken, it expands over a distance of 5 miles into three successive elongated lakes, of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of average breadth. Its course is afterwards rapid, chiefly over a rocky bottom, and beneath steep and rugged banks adorned with copsewood and plantation. Opposite the church of Tongueland it tumbles over a declivity of rocks, and forms a series of foaming and impetuous cataracts. A little below, it is spanned by a magnificent bridge of one arch of 110 feet, whence a fine view is obtained of the falls. This bridge is constructed of huge blocks of freestone from the island of Arran, and was built by the gentlemen of the stewartry at an expense of about £7,000. Three quarters of a mile farther down, the Dee receives the waters of the Tarff, and becomes considerably widened. Two miles further, it sweeps past the burgh of Kirkcudbright; and thence over a distance of 5 miles, till it loses itself in the Solway frith, forms an estuary at first $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, and afterwards $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, of average breadth. Its entire course, from the origin of Sauch burn till the embouchure of the river, is about 46 miles. In floods, the Dee sometimes rises 8 feet above its ordinary level. As the grounds around its sources abound in mosses, its waters are of so dark a hue as to render it difficult—in places where there is not a considerable current—to distinguish between a pool and a shallow. Its salmon, too, are of a darker colour, and much fatter, than those of most rivers in the south of Scotland. The Dee is navigable to Tongueland, or about 7 miles from the Solway; and but for its cataracts, or with the aid of a canal to enable vessels to surmount them, might be the medium of an inland navigation to the very centre of the stewartry.

DEE (BRIDGE OF), a village in the parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a station on the Kirkcudbright railway. Population, 243.

DEER, or OLD DEER, a parish partly in Banff-

shire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. It lies almost in the centre of the district of Buchan, and is strictly compact, its Banffshire section being a detached pendicle of a quondam great barony, whose main body constitutes the parish of St. Fergus. Deer parish contains the villages of Deer, Biffy, and Stewartfield, and the post-office village of Fetterangus; and also approaches close on its east side to the post-office village of Mintlaw. It is bounded by the parishes of Strichen, Longside, Cruden, Ellon, and New Deer. Its length south-eastward is 11 miles, and its breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is watered by two rivulets,—the Deer and the Strichen,—which afterwards form the Ugie. The surface consists of irregular ridges of rising ground, running in various directions, and forming a number of valleys of unequal extent. The tops of some of these ridges are covered with heath, some with plantations, and many of them are cultivated. Round the village of Deer is a plain of considerable extent, ornamented with the woods and pleasure-grounds of Pitfour. The soil of the parish is very diversified. Granite is quarried. A coarse limestone was formerly worked. White quartz blocks of stone are numerous, and pieces of the purest rock-crystal have occasionally been found. The principal landowners, Ferguson of Pitfour, Ferguson of Kinnmundy, and Russell of Aden, are resident; but there is a number of others. Recent improvements on the Pitfour estate, chiefly in the home-grounds, together with the mansion, cost nearly £80,000. There were formerly within the parish several interesting Druidical remains. There are two woollen mills at Millbrake and Aden. There are also in the parish eight meal mills. A number of the parishioners are linen weavers. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, by the road from Banff to Peterhead, and by the branch line of railway to Peterhead, and has a railway station. Population in 1831, 4,110; in 1861, 5,174. Houses, 1,057. Population of the Aberdeenshire section in 1831, 3,643; in 1861, 4,561. Houses, 908. Assessed property, in 1860, £16,610.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. It formerly was a prebend of the cathedral of Aberdeen; but then wanted its present Banffshire section, and comprised the present parish of New Deer. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £219 2s. 8d.; glebe, from £70 to £75. Unappropriated tithes, £67 14s. There are three parochial schools, at respectively Deer, Clochan, and Shannas. Salary of the first schoolmaster, £35 13s. 4d., with £24 10s. fees; of each of the other schoolmasters, £22 3s. 4d., with £20 fees. The schoolmasters have also a share in the Dick bequest. There are several private schools. The parish church was built in 1788, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church for the parish, with an attendance of from 400 to 500, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £180 9s. 4½d. There is likewise a Free church at Clola, which formerly belonged to the synod of United Original Seceders. There is an United Presbyterian church at Stewartfield, which was built in 1822, contains 440 sittings, and has an attendance of about 300. There is a Congregational chapel at Stewartfield, which was built in 1801, contains 300 sittings, and has an attendance of about 100. A commodious Scotch Episcopalian chapel in the parish was built in 1766, and rebuilt in 1852. There is also a small English Episcopalian chapel.

The VILLAGE OF DEER or OLD DEER is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Deer rivulet, and on the road from Peterhead to Banff, 6 miles east of New Deer, 10½ west by north of Peterhead, and 27 north of Aberdeen. Here are an office of the North of

Scotland Banking Company, a savings' bank, a friendly society, a small library, and the seat of an agricultural association. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the Wednesday after the 19th of July, and on the Wednesday after the 19th of December; and fairs of inferior consequence are held on the Thursday after the 25th of January, on the Thursday after the 18th of February, on the Thursday after the 18th of March, on the Monday after the 17th of September, and on the Thursday after the 25th of October. Not far from the village stand the remains of the abbey of Deer, built in the beginning of the 13th century by Cummin, Earl of Buchan, for some monks of the Cistercian order. It has been an extensive building, but is now very much in ruins. The revenues of this place at the Reformation were in money £805 8s. 6d.; wheat 14 bolls; bear 13 chaldrons, 10 bolls; meal 65 chaldrons, 7 bolls, 1 firlo, 3 pecks. In 1587, the lands belonging to it were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Robert, son of William, 6th Earl Marischal, by the style and title of Lord Altrie.

DEER (NEW), a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Tyrie, Strichen, Old Deer, Ellon, Tarves, Methlick, Fyvie, Monquhitter, King Edward, and Aberdour. Its greatest length north and south is upwards of 14 miles; and its greatest breadth is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. An elevation called the hill of Culsh, in the vicinity of the village, commands a very extensive view; yet the highest ground is not more than 300 feet above sea-level. The surface is flat, there being scarcely a hill or even a spot that may be called an eminence. Towards the north-east and south-east the appearance, for 7 or 8 miles, is almost one continued corn-field, interspersed with pieces of sown grass and turnip, and terminated by a gently rising ground, in the form of an amphitheatre. Towards the west the soil is shallow, and was formerly covered with heath. The public road from Aberdeen, by Uday and Tarves, divides the parish from south-east to north-west. Limestone abounds. About 2 miles from the church stands an old castle called Fedderatt, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. It was surrounded partly by a morass, and partly by a fosse; and could be approached only on one side, along a causeway and a drawbridge. Water was conveyed to it by means of pipes, pieces of which have at different times been torn up by the plough. There are a few remains of Druidical temples, and several tumuli, which have been opened and found to contain urns enclosed in stone-coffins. About a mile west of the village is an extensive piece of ground, called Bruce Hill, where Robert the Bruce is said to have encamped after the battle of Inverury. The landowners are Fordyce of Brucklaw and Gordon of Nethermoor, who have residences in the parish, the Earl of Aberdeen, Ferguson of Pitfour, and five others. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £37,084 12s. 8d. Assessed property in 1860, £12,995. The village of New Deer stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 6 miles west of Old Deer, 16½ west of Peterhead, and about the same distance south-east of Banff. Its site is the backbone of a sort of ridge, with declination of the fields to the east and the west of the street. Here are an office of the North of Scotland Bank, and a library. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of January, on the Wednesday after the 12th of April, on the Wednesday after the 19th of June, on the day in August after Turriff, and on the Wednesday after the 19th of October. Population of the village in 1861, 475. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,525; in 1861, 4,335. Houses, 811.

This parish, anciently called Auchredy, was disjoined from Old Deer in the beginning of the 17th century. It is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £219 2s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £737 17s. 6d. There are three parochial schools. Salary of the three masters, £35, £35, and £25 13s. 4d., with fees. Each of the masters receives also between £20 and £30 from the Dick bequest. There are nine private schools. The parish church is a handsome structure, built in 1840, and containing 1,500 sittings. A chapel of ease, containing 658 sittings, was built at Savoch, near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, in 1834; and was constituted by the Court of Teinds a quoad sacra parochial church in May 1851. The right of presentation to it belongs to the Earl of Aberdeen. There is a Free church for New Deer with an attendance of 350: sum raised in 1865, £212 9s. 3d. There are three United Presbyterian churches at respectively New Deer, Savoch, and Whitehill; the first with 310 sittings, the second with 380, and the third with 450. Attendance at the Savoch and Whitehill U.P. churches, each 250.

DEER (THE), a small river in the north of Aberdeenshire. It rises near the north-west extremity of the parish of New Deer, and flows about 16 miles east-south-eastward and eastward, through the interior of that parish, across the parish of Old Deer, and nearly across the parish of Longside, to a confluence with the northern head-stream of the Ugie at a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Peterhead.

DEER ISLAND. See **MULDONICH**.

DEERNESS AND ST. ANDREWS, an united parish on the east side of Orkney, and in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney. It comprises a district of Pomona and three small islands. Its post-town is Kirkwall. But the two parishes included in it, though politically one, though one also as to quoad civilia incumbency, are under completely separate ecclesiastical administration, and require to be separately described. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,557; in 1861, 1,681. Houses, 318. Assessed property in 1860, £2,314.

Deerness parish comprises a peninsula of its own name, and the three islands of Copinshay, Cornholm, and Horse. The peninsula is the most easterly land of Pomona. It is connected by a narrow isthmus with the most easterly part of St. Andrews; it extends about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to Mullhead, with a variable breadth of from 1 mile to 3 miles; and it is separated from the main body of St. Andrews along all the west by the large and beautifully winding harbour of Deer sound. This harbour runs nearly in the direction of north-east and south-west; it is four miles long, and from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Its entrance is from the north; and as it is surrounded with land on every side, and has a bottom of clay mixed with sand, and a sufficient depth of water, it constitutes an excellent harbour. Around the shores the soil of the peninsula is mostly sandy; higher up it is loam and clay; the middle of the peninsula is extremely boggy and wet. Here are several tunuli; and near the end of the isthmus are the remains of a very large Pict's house, commonly called Dingy's howe or Duncan's height. Deerness is very conveniently situated for a fishing station; and about 50 or 60 boats are employed in the herring fishery. On the sand and shores are seen myriads of plovers, curlews, sea-larks, sea-pies, and a large grey bird with a hoarse cry, called by the inhabitants the Horra goose. Here very strong ropes, calculated for different purposes in husbandry, are made of the shoots of the crow-

berry heath or *Empetrum nigrum*. The ropes for hanging the caseys, or baskets, over the horses' backs, are made of the fibrous roots of the sea-reed or *Arundo arenaria*. Tethers and bridle-reins are made of long meadow-grasses, such as *Holcus lanatus*, which here receive the name of pounce or puns. Considerable improvements have recently been made in agriculture. The landowners are the Earl of Zetland, Balfour of Trenaby, and Davidson of Newhall. Population in 1831, 668; in 1861, 804. Houses, 151.—Deerness was constituted a separate parish quoad sacra by the Court of Teinds in June 1845. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120, with manse and glebe. The parish church was originally a parliamentary one. There is a Free church: attendance, 350; sum raised in 1865, £99 0s. 1½d. There is a Society's school, with £15 salary.

St. Andrews parish is bounded by Inganess bay, Stronsay frith, Deer sound, and the parishes of Deerness, Holm, and Kirkwall. Its extreme length is about 6 miles; and its average breadth is about 2. Its surface is prevalently flat, yet is diversified by gentle inequalities, whose highest ground has an elevation of about 350 feet above sea-level. The coast is partly low beach and partly mural cliff, the latter rising in one place to a height of nearly 180 feet, and pierced in another by a great pool-bottomed cavern, which can be entered by a boat from the sea. The landowners are Lord Zetland, Stewart of Brough, and Baikie of Tankerness, the last of whom is resident. Population in 1831, 889; in 1861, 868. Houses, 166.—St. Andrews contains the quondam church and manse of the united parish. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £208 6s. 8d.; glebe, £6. Unappropriated teinds, £47 10s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with from £9 to £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1801, and enlarged in 1827, and contains upwards of 400 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 150; sum raised in 1865, £78 8s. 0d. Cattle fairs are held at Knockhall and Oclester at Candlemas, Midsummer, and Martinmas.

DEESIDE, the valley of the Aberdeenshire Dee.

DEESIDE RAILWAY, a railway, deflecting from the Aberdeen railway at Ferryhill, near Aberdeen, and ascending the valley of the Dee to Aboyne. The original line was only to Banchory, 17 miles, and was authorised in 1846, commenced in 1852, and opened in 1853. The extension thence to Aboyne is 15½ miles, and was authorised in 1857, and opened in 1859. Further extension up the Dee was in progress in 1866. See **ABERDEENSHIRE**.

DEIL'S DIKE (THE), a remarkable ancient line of fortification, extending from Loch Ryan in Wigtonshire, by way of Minigaff, Glencairn, Penpont, and Lochmaben, to the upper part of the Solway frith in Dumfries-shire, at a point opposite the commencement of the great wall of Adrian in Cumberland. It is now quite obliterated in many parts, and more or less obscure in many, but still very distinct in some. It appears to have been invariably eight feet broad at the base, with a fosse on the north or inland side of it; and was built in most places of unchiselled blocks of common moorstone,—in others, of mixtures of stone and earth,—and, in a few, as at Hightae Flow in Lochmaben, wholly of earth. It separates the fertile lands of the sea-board districts from the irreclaimable wastes and wild fastnesses of the mountains, and may be presumed to have been built by an industrious or comparatively settled people on its south side, as a defence against a warlike or comparatively roving people on its north side. All facts respecting it, however, and even all reliable traditions, have been lost. Chalmers, the author of *Caledonia*, says,—“Considering all its circum-

stances, it is extremely difficult to assign its age, its object, or its builders. In Ireland, there is nothing like the Deil's Dike; the inference is that it was not made by Irish" or Dalriadan "hands. I am disposed to think that this work is several centuries older than the arrival of the Irish Cruithne or Picts in Galloway." Again he says,—“It is obviously a very ancient work, and was probably formed by the Romanized Britons after the departure of the Roman armies.”

DEIL'S HOWS. See TANNADICE.

DELNEY, a station on the Highland railway, 3½ miles north-east of Invergordon.

DELORAINED, certain lands in the parish of Eterick, Selkirkshire, 17 miles south-west of the town of Selkirk. In 1706, Henry Scott, 2d son of the Duke of Monmouth, and Countess of Buccleugh, was created Earl of Delorained. In 1807 this title became extinct.

DELTING, a parish in the middle of the east of Shetland. Its post-town is Lerwick. Its main body is part of the mainland; and this is bounded, on the north, by Yell sound; on the east, by Nesting and Lunnasting; on the south, by Weesdale and Sandsting; and on the west, by Sulemvoe and St. Magnus bay. It is so intersected by arms of the sea, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. In the report of the parliamentary commissioners, it is stated to be 14 miles in length, by about 4 in average breadth; by Edmonston it is said to be about 10 miles long and 8 miles broad. The surface is hilly, bleak, and barren; but the small part on the coast which is under culture produces tolerable crops of oats and barley. Fishing is the principal support of the inhabitants. The chief harbours are St. Magnus bay, Altha firth, Bustavoe, South Voeter, and Sulemvoe. The two inhabited islands of Muckle Roe and Little Roe belong to this parish; the former separated from the mainland by a very narrow sound dry at low water; the latter about a mile from the mainland. There are also the three islets of Brother Isle, Fishholm, and Bigga. There are four mansions in the parish, Garth, Busta, Mossbank, and Ullhouse. There are seven landowners. The real rental is about £1,000. Assessed property in 1860, £1,490. Population in 1831, 2,070; in 1861, 1,975. Houses, 361.

This parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £151 1s. 6d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with about £3 fees. There are two parish churches, respectively in the south, and in the north, built in 1714 and 1811, and containing jointly 1,130 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 90; sum raised in 1865, £34 10s. 9½d. There are three non-parochial schools.

DELVINE. See CAPUTH.

DELVORICH, a small village in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire.

DEMYAT. See DUNMYAT.

DEN. See DEAN.

DENEND, a small village in the parish of Newtyle, Forfarshire.

DENFENELLA. See CYRUS (St.).

DENFIEND. See MONIKIE.

DENHEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Cameron, Fifeshire.

DENHEAD AND DENMILL, a conjoint village, in the parish of Liff and Benzie, a short distance west of Dundee, Forfarshire. Here is a spinning-mill. Population, about 120.

DENHEAD-MOOR. See ANDREWS (St.).

DENHOLM, a post-office village in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire. It is beautifully situated on the road from Hawick to Kelso, 5 miles north-

east of Hawick, and the same distance south-west by west of Jedburgh. Its site is a small low tableau, shelving abruptly to the right bank of the Teviot, and overhung at fine scenic distances, on one side by Minto Crags, on another by the Dunian, and on a third by Rubberslaw. The landscapes of the Teviot everywhere in its vicinity are brilliantly beautiful; and a richly wooded "den" or ravine, leading up toward the hills from a "holm" or meadow at the upper end of the village, whence arose the name of Denholm, but now wearing itself the reflected name of Denholm-dean, presents a series of close views strikingly romantic. The body of the village is a square, compactly built on the four sides with neat houses, the central space, including about 5 acres, being, with the exception of the site of the parish school-house, enclosed and laid out in pasture. From the angles, roads or openings branch off, those on one side being on the main road through the village, and those on the other leading through brief streets or alleys, to a suspension-bridge for the accommodation of foot passengers across the Teviot. The village, a few years ago, at considerable expense, was much improved, as to the neatness of its appearance and the comfort of its inhabitants, by James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers. It is inhabited principally by stocking-weavers. Here are a Free church, an Independent chapel, and a well-selected and well-placed public library. Sum raised in connection with the Free church in 1865, £145 14s. Sittings in the Independent chapel, nearly 300. Denholm was the birth-place of Dr. John Leyden; and a monument to him was erected here in 1861. Population in 1861, 766.

DENINO. See DUNINO.

DENMILL. See DENHEAD.

DENMILL-CASTLE, the ruined ancient residence of the family of Balfour, in the parish of Abdie, 1½ mile south-east of Newburgh, Fifeshire. One of the most distinguished members of the family was Sir James Balfour, the laborious antiquary, and Lord-Lion-King-at-arms, in the reign of Charles I. "It is singular," remarks the Scottish Tourist, "that the fate of the descendants of one who so much preserved the historical documents of his country is involved in mystery. In the 18th century the last known representative left Denmill-castle on horseback with a solitary attendant, and was never afterwards heard of. On the sixteenth of April 1846, an announcement appeared in the North British Advertiser, offering a reward to any one who could produce information as to his fate. The castle became ruinous, and the charter chest documents collected by Sir James Balfour, with the exception of those secured by the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, were destroyed as waste paper." See ABDIE.

DENNY, a parish, containing the post-town of Denny, the post-office village of Denny-Loanhead, and the villages of Haggs and Fankerton, in the south-east of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by the parishes of St. Ninians, Dunipace, Falkirk, Cumbernauld, and Kilsyth. Its length east and west is 6 miles; its breadth is about 4 miles; and its area has been computed at 7,520 acres. Carron Water traces all the northern and north-eastern boundary; Bonny Water traces part of the southern and most of the south-eastern boundary; and Castlerankine burn flows through the interior to the Carron, separating about one-third of the parish on its left bank from about two-thirds on its right. The surface of the greater part of the parish, like that of most of the districts in the eastern part of Stirlingshire, is gently undulating. The most prominent feature is Darritch hill, or the Hill of Oaks, near the north-

western extremity. The stone-fences, which nearly universally prevail here, and the almost entire want of trees and hedgerows, give the landscape an unusually bleak and tame aspect. The northern and western parts, which are more elevated than the southern, are principally occupied as sheep-pastures. The soil in the northern part belongs to the class known by the name of dryfield, and is light, sandy, and not very fertile. The cultivation, however, has within the last twenty years been greatly improved; and by the extensive application of draining and other improved methods of agriculture, very fair crops are now raised. Some of the land in the north-eastern part of the parish is of greatly superior quality, and lets at as high a rate as the best carse-land in the country. About 6,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 360 are reclaimable pasture; about 180 are under wood; and about 1,140 are either totally waste or irreclaimably pastoral. Sandstone and whinstone are quarried. Coals are found in abundance; and from the colliery of Banknock a considerable quantity is exported by the Forth and Clyde canal to Glasgow. Ironstone is also found to some extent. The numerous falls of the Carron here have furnished excellent situations for mills of various kinds. On the banks of that stream there were formerly not less than nine grain mills. There are now, however, only three; of which two are meal and barley mills, and the other for the grinding of flour. In addition to these, there are two char mills,—a mill for chipping dye-woods, and the preparation of other dye-stuffs,—two large paper-mills, in one of which fine white paper, and in the other coarse pasteboard is manufactured,—and three wool-spinning mills. Besides these, we may mention two extensive calico-printing establishments, which, though in the adjoining parish of Dunipace, yet from their immediate vicinity to the town of Denny, may be appropriately viewed in connection with the subject of the present article.

In the parish of Denny, though not properly connected with the town, are a distillery on the Bonny at Bankier, a spade manufactory on the lands of Knowhead, a brick and tile work in the same district of the parish, and a considerable flour, meal, and pot-barley mill, with a small saw-mill, at Bonnyford in the extreme east. For the supply of sufficient water power to the mills on the Carron, there is an artificial reservoir on Earl's burn, in the parish of St. Ninians, nearly 60 acres in area, retained by an embankment of 22 feet in height, and formed at an expense of nearly £2,000. This reservoir burst in 1839, to the great damage of the property on the Carron, but was afterwards reconstructed. The woollen mills are lighted with gas and heated with steam; and they do extensive work in the manufacture of tartan and fancy shawls, and linsey-woolsey stuffs. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1839, at £22,450. The assessed property in 1860 was £18,098. The road from Glasgow to Falkirk traverses the southern border of the parish; and that from Glasgow to Stirling deflects thence at Denny-Loanhead, and goes northward through the town of Denny. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Forth and Clyde Canal, though not entering the parish, pass along the near vicinity of its southern boundary; and the Scottish Central railway makes its junctions there with the Edinburgh and Glasgow and with the Caledonian. A branch of the Scottish Central also goes into the parish, to the town of Denny; and this deflects from the main line at Larbert, and was authorized in 1856. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,843; in 1861, 4,988. Houses, 647.

This parish—like a few others in Stirlingshire—

is remarkable for the number of small properties which it contains, occupied by vassals, or portioners as they are here called, holding of a subject superior. This peculiarity is said to have arisen from the alarm of an Earl of Wigton at the time of the Union in 1705, who from a belief that that event would prove fatal to the prosperity of his country, disposed of the whole of his large estates in this parish and the neighbouring ones of Cumbernauld and Kirkin-tilloch to his own tenants, on condition of their paying for ever the rents of that time. The number of heritors is about 150; the principal are Forbes of Callendar, and Graham of Myothill, the latter of whom is resident. The tract of the parish situated on the left of Castlerankine burn bears the name of Temple-Denny, and is supposed to have belonged in former times to the Knights Templars. The rest of the parish is naturally divided into two nearly equal parts, as to both area and population, by the watershed between the Carron and the Bonny; and these two parts are often called respectively North Herbertshire and South Herbertshire, both in popular parlance and in legal documents; but the reason or origin of the appellations is totally unknown. There are scarcely any remains of antiquity connected with this parish. A stone-coffin was found many years ago at Woodyett, on the north-eastern extremity. It is said to have borne the date of 1301, and to have contained human bones.—There was a very old bridge over the Carron near Denny. The ancient and principal arch of this old bridge was built in the form of four arched rings or couples, upon which the whole superstructure appeared to rest. There is only one bridge in this neighbourhood built in a similar way; namely, that unique looking bridge over the Devon, near Tullibody, the two original arches of which are built with rings or couples. But in this case the arches are pointed like the Gothic windows in some of our churches, whereas in Denny bridge the arches were semicircular or Saxon. This bridge was about 12 feet wide, and very high. A new one 32 feet wide, and 10 feet lower, was a number of years ago substituted for it.

The parish of Denny was formerly a vicarage of the parish of Falkirk, but was separated thence about the year 1618. It is now in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. The stipend was augmented in 1840 to 19 chalders, with an increase of £5 as allowance for communion elements. The returns before that date gave stipend, £250 3s. 3d., glebe, £9 13s. 4d., unappropriated tithes, £449 0s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £24 fees. The parish church stands west of the old village of Denny, was built in 1813 and repaired in 1838, and contains 768 sittings. It has a turreted steeple, about 75 feet high. A chapel of ease was built by subscription at Haggs in 1840, after the model of the church of Camelon, and contains about 700 sittings. The right of presentation to it belongs to the male communicants. There is a Free church for Denny: attendance, 100; receipts in 1865, £161 10s. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the one at the town of Denny and the other at Denny-Loanhead; the former built in 1796, enlarged in 1817, and containing 600 sittings; the latter built in 1815 at the cost of £1,400, and containing 731 sittings. There are eight non-parochial schools, one of them partially endowed. There are either in the town of Denny or in other parts of the parish three public libraries, several benefit societies, a farmers' club, a curling club, and an archers' club. Two annual fairs are held in the parish, the one about Whitsunday and the other about Martimas.

The TOWN OF DENNY stands on the north-east border of the parish, contiguous to the Carron, on the road from Stirling to Glasgow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Stirling. Its site is a gentle eminence, sloping on the north to the Carron, and on the south to Sclanders burn. The parish church stands 400 yards distant from the nearest part of the Carron; and a neat street descends from it to the bridge over the Carron, here called Denny-bridge. The old village consisted of a single wide street, or double row of houses, extending eastward from the church, along the road to Falkirk. A street which was begun in the present century, and which bears the name of Herbertshire street, and consists of one row of neat houses, runs parallel to the old village. The ascent from the south has of late years been feued out for neat villas and self-contained houses; and it forms a very pleasing and even beautiful line of approach. Upwards of two-thirds of the town have been built within the last 50 years. Most of the houses are of two stories, with garrets, slated roofs, and sashed windows. The parochial school, built about 12 years ago, is an ornamental building. The churches also are creditable structures. "Denny," said the New Statistical Account in 1839, "has such advantages of situation that, before another century revolves, it may be a large manufacturing town, with its provost and bailies, churches, ministers, and elders. About half a century ago, it was only a hamlet adjoining the church, containing unsophisticated prayerful families." The quantity of business done in it, in connexion with the mills on the Carron, with the distillery, and with the retail supply of miscellaneous wares to all classes of the circumjacent population, is very great. It is lighted with gas, and has offices of the Clydesdale and the National Banks. Population in 1841, 1,881; in 1861, 2,428. Houses, 250.

DENNY-LOANHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Denny, Stirlingshire. It stands at the forking of the road from Glasgow into the roads toward respectively Falkirk and Stirling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town of Denny. It is itself a small place; but a stretch of the road about a mile in length immediately to the west of it, is so thickly planted with houses as to seem almost on the eve of becoming one continuous street. The United Presbyterian congregation at Denny-Loanhead, formerly Antiburgher, originated in a famous non-intrusion contest in 1735, and was strengthened by another in 1765, and has ever since been one of the strongest dissenting congregations in Scotland. Population in 1851, 74. Houses, 16.

DENOON. See GLAMMIS.

DENOVAN, an estate, a village, and a calico-printing establishment, in the parish of Dumipace, Stirlingshire. The estate comprises about one-fourth of the parish, and belongs to Forbes of Callendar. The village is situated on the southern border of the parish, in the vicinity of Denny. Population in 1851, 104. Houses, 16. The calico-printing establishment was commenced in the year 1800, and employs a large number of work-people, many of whom are resident in Denny. The surrounding scenery is interesting.

DERCLEUCH (LOCH). See STRAITON.

DERCULICH (LOCH). See LOGIERAIT.

DERGAN (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Ardchattan, Argyshire. It rises in the mountains of Glensalloch, and flows northward, along that glen and through the woods of Barcalain, to Loch Cieran.

DERNOCK, DARNICK, or DARNWICK, a post-office village, in the parish of Melrose, near the right bank of the Tweed, about a mile above the town of Mel-

rose, Roxburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle by way of Jedburgh, and on that between Melrose and Selkirk. Its appearance is smiling and comfortable, and indicates prosperity and content. It was one of the villages of the halli-
dom of Melrose abbey, and still retains a massive tower of the 15th century, which seems to have belonged to some rich vassal of the abbot. Population in 1841, 280; in 1851, 348.

DERVAL. See DARVEL.

DESKFORD, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the north of Banffshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Cullen, Fordyce, Grange, and Rathven. Its northern boundary is within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the town of Cullen. The parish has nearly the outline of a parallelogram, and is about 5 miles in length from north to south, and 2 to 3 in breadth from east to west. It consists of a valley running from south-west to north-east, between two ranges of hills, whence numerous rivulets descend through small ravines or glens which are beautifully fringed with hazel and birch. These rivulets from both sides unite in the valley with the burn of Deskford, whose primary source is at the head of the valley, in the adjoining southern parish of Grange. It runs north-east through the Cullen burn to the sea. As the banks of the Deskford burn are also finely bordered with natural wood, the parish altogether constitutes "one of the most beautiful little straths in the whole country." There are cascades in many of the rivulets which, in the summer-floods and winter-thaws, descend with great impetuosity through the trees, and exhibit many romantic and picturesque scenes. The Linn is the most remarkable cascade in the parish. It has a very fine fall of almost 30 feet. The soil of the lower land in the valley is loam resting on strong deep clay; but towards the hills it is a light black mossy soil upon clay and gravel. It is stated in the New Statistical Account that, of land, either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, there are 2,800 imperial acres; waste or in pasture 5,100,—of which 250 might be profitably cultivated; under wood 600. Average rent of arable land, 17s. 6d. per acre. Average gross amount of raw produce, £6,062 8s. In 1752, the then Lord Deskford—afterwards Earl of Findlater and Seafield—established a bleachfield in the north end of the parish, where about 1,500 pieces of cloth and 1,700 spindles of thread-yarn were annually whitened; but a number of years ago, this establishment dwindled to extinction. There are two meal mills and a barley mill. There is an excellent limestone quarry. There formerly stood, near the centre of the parish, the tower of Deskford, an ancient castle said to have been built by the Sinclairs, the immediate predecessors of the Ogilvies, in the property of the lordship of Deskford. Its remains were a number of years ago pulled down; but Cordiner has preserved a view of it. In the same vicinity also is the castle of Skuth, which has now also become ruinous. It is a striking object to passengers. In the institution at Banff is a curious antiquity consisting of a brazen swine's head, with a wooden tongue moved by springs. It was found about 25 years ago in a mossy knoll at Liechestown, near the farm of Inalterie, which is supposed to mean the place of the altar, and where there are remains of a very old and massive but anomalous structure, in one part of which there is a deep circular hole enclosed by a wall rising to a considerable height in the interior of the building. Close to it is a vault with a stair descending into it. In the immediate vicinity, also, there stood till recently an artificial conical eminence named the Law-hillock—said to have been the ancient seat of justice.

Another artificial hillock stands within view of this on the other side of Deskford burn. There is no modern edifice of any note in the parish. Population in 1831, 828; in 1861, 1,031. Houses, 185. Assessed property in 1860, £2,728.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. It was originally part of Fordyce, and was afterwards included in Cullen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £193 12s. 10d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated tithes, £74 16s. 1d. The parish church adjoins the site of Deskford tower. There is no date on it; but one pew bears the date 1627, another 1630. Sittings, 357. There is a Free church: attendance, 200; receipts in 1865, £77 14s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with about £16 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. There are two Free church schools.

DESKRY (THE), a rivulet in Aberdeenshire. It rises on the hill of Morven, near the meeting-point of the parishes of Glenmuick, Strathdon, and Logie-Coldstone, and runs about 9 miles northward and north-westward, between Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone, across the Migvy district of Tarland, and between that district and the parish of Towie, to a confluence with the Don about 2 miles below Bellabig. It is crossed at Rippachy by the high road from Strathdon to Aberdeen. Its trout are small but excellent.

DESS (THE), a railway station and a rivulet in Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Deeside railway, 3 miles east of Aboyne. The rivulet runs from the Loch of Auchlossen to the Dee, and makes a deep romantic water-fall, called the Stock of Dess.

DEUCALEDONIAN SEA, the part of the Atlantic which encircles the Hebridean Islands, and washes the shores of the Western Highlands. It was so called by Ptolemy, and other ancient geographers.

DEUCHAR-SWIRE. See **YARROW**.

DEUGH (THE), a stream of the north of Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises on the confines of Ayrshire, and pursues a tortuous course of at least 15 miles in length, through the interior of the parish of Carsphairn, to a confluence with the Ken, at the extreme southern angle of that parish. It is the true parent-stream of the Dee. See **CARSPhAIRN**.

DEVAR. See **CAMPBELTON**.

DEVON (THE), or **DOVERAN**, a river of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. It rises among the mountains at the southern extremity of Cabrach, in several head-streams, some of which are in Aberdeenshire and some in Banffshire, at distances of about 22 miles south-west of the town of Banff, and 27 south of the mouth of the Spey. It describes a very serpentine career, but on the whole flows north-westward to the influx of the Bogie below Huntly, northward from the influx of the Bogie to Rothiemay, eastward or east-north-eastward to the vicinity of Turriff, and northward from the vicinity of Turriff to the Moray frith at the town of Banff. Its entire length of run, measured along all the great or considerable windings, is about 60 miles. Its connections with respectively Aberdeenshire and Banffshire are so fitful, leading it now into the one county, now into the other, and now along the boundary between them, as to render it more a puzzler than an expounder in political topography; yet, in one long sweep, from above Glass church to the vicinity of Rothiemay church, it runs entirely within Aberdeenshire, and over another long sweep, from a point 4 miles west-south-west of Turriff to its embouchure at Banff, it forms almost entirely the boundary-line between the counties. The parishes immediately watered by it, whether through their interior or along their margin, are Cabrach, Glass,

Huntly, Cairnie, Fordyce, Rothiemay, Marnoch, Inverkeithnie, Turriff, Forglen, Alvach, King-Edward, and Banff.

The river, in the upper part of its course, is a mountain-stream, careering along a series of glens, always rapid, sometimes impetuous, and occasionally subject to tremendous inundations. All the bridges on it above Huntly were swept away by the great flood of 1829. But its march, in the middle and lower parts of its course, is measured and beautiful, through fertile plains, among brilliant artificial decorations of wood and park and mansion, with several stretches of close scenery as exquisitely fine, in both nature and art, as almost any in the British Isles. A new bridge was founded on it at Glass in the summer of 1853. Its chief tributary, additional to the Bogie, is the Isla, which joins it a little above Rothiemay. The Deveron is well stored with trout and salmon. There is a shifting bar at its mouth which varies with gales of wind. In 1834, the mouth was entirely shut up by this, but broke out 600 yards further to the east. Hence arise frequent disputes among the cruive owners as to the line of the river's bed. The produce both of the upper and the lower fisheries has greatly decreased.

DEVIL'S CAULDRON. See **BLANE'S (St.) CHAPEL**.

DEVIL'S CAVE. See **KILCONQUHAR**.

DEVIL'S DIKE. See **DEIL'S DIKE**.

DEVIL'S MILL. See **DEVON (THE)**.

DEVON (THE), a river of Perthshire, Kinross shire, and Clackmannanshire. It rises near the water-shed of the southern Ochils, in the parish of Blackford, a short distance east of Sheriffmuir, Perthshire. Its course is at first in an easterly direction. After flowing for about 2 miles through the parish of Blackford, and immediately on being joined by another streamlet from the south, it forms the boundary between the last-named parish and those of Tillicoultry and Glendevon. It then enters the parish of Glendevon, near Cleugh burn, and continues its eastward course till it arrives at the small village of Miltown at the eastern extremity of Glendevon. A little below Miltown it makes a decided bend toward the south-east, forming the boundary of the parishes of Glendevon and Muckhart on the west, and the parish of Fossaway and the shire of Kinross on the east, till it reaches the village of Crook of Devon, where, turning abruptly to the south-west, it flows onward in this direction, between the parishes of Muckhart and Fossaway, through those of Dollar and Tillicoultry, and along the southern boundary of Alloa; and finally entering Alloa parish, and making a sharp turn to the south, it falls into the Forth a little above the town of Alloa, after a total course of fully 30 miles.

The Devon has been celebrated by Burns; and from the romantic scenery which adorns its banks, it is indeed well worthy of being honoured in the poet's song. Its waters are beautifully pure; and the scenery at the Rumbling bridge and the Caldron linn, near the Crook of Devon, where several remarkable cataracts are formed, is of the most sublime and extraordinary kind. Passing through the village of the Crook of Devon, we keep the river on our right for about a mile, and then, descending along its rocky bed, we soon approach the Falls of the Devon,—the first of which, called the Devil's mill, is heard, but not seen. This forms the least considerable of the falls. The Devon here falls into an excavation in the solid rock with a noise resembling that of water falling on a mill-wheel. "The country people," says Garnett, "call it the Devil's mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, and works every day alike." The noise it makes is supposed

to be occasioned by the water falling over a small cascade into a deep cavity in the rock below. The water tossed round with great violence, and constantly beating on the sides of the rock, causes a clacking noise, similar to that of a mill at work, which is very distinctly heard when the water has force enough, by its quantity, to beat on the rock with violence, and when it is not so high as entirely to cover the cavity. Near this spot is a cavern named the Pigeon's cave.

About 350 yards lower down the Devon, is a small arch, spanning a deep and gloomy chasm, called the Rumbling bridge. It is so named from the hollow brawling of the water while forcing its way among huge fragments of impending rocks; and as it hurries along, boiling and foaming in wildest tumult, the whole scenery adjacent is characteristic of that fantastic rudeness which Nature delights in exhibiting amid the roar of cascades and the thunder of cataracts. On looking down the Devon from the bridge,—a giddy height,—the prospect beneath the eye is truly sublime. The high, projecting, and impending precipices on either hand are wooded in all the capricious varieties of form and ramification of hazel, willow, birch, and mountain-ash; from among which, midway among the craggy steeps, daws, kites, and other birds that delight in solitude, are seen sailing in security and freedom. The southern bank of the Devon forms the middle ground, and a peep of the Saline hills closes in the distance. The whole is exceedingly picturesque and magnificent. In order to command a view of the wooded cliffs over which the Rumbling bridge is thrown, it is necessary to come round by the south bank of the river. The best station is about a gunshot from the brink of the water, on a gentle eminence immediately opposite the bridge. Here the deep and gloomy chasm through which the river forces its way is seen in one vast cleft, torn as it were asunder by some terrible convulsion of nature. The small arch, half-seen through the hanging branches which wave wildly over the face of the rugged steeps, gives an air of grandeur suitable to the solemn dignity of the scene. The whole is striking and impressive. Where the old arch is thrown across, the banks are 86 feet above the water. The span of the arch is 22 feet, and its width 12 feet. It was built in the year 1713, by William Gray, a native of the parish of Saline. Having no parapet defences, it required some fortitude to walk across this bridge even in the day-time; yet it was used, for upwards of a hundred years, by persons both on foot and horseback, by night and by day. In 1816, a substantial modern bridge was built over the old arch—which still remains—the height of which from the water is 120 feet. There is an excellent inn in the immediate vicinity of the bridge.

From the Rumbling bridge to the Caldron linn, or linn, the Devon glides gently along, until, about a mile below the former, its bed suddenly contracts; and as we approach the falls, the distant roar of the waters becomes imposing and awful. The upper fall is inconsiderable, yet sufficient to arrest the attention. Soon after comes into view the chasm through which the river boils and foams from caldron to caldron; for such are the circular excavations called which the incessant workings of the waters in the course of ages have caused. In the upper caldron, the water has so much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea that it is really in a state of violent ebullition. From this caldron the water finds its way into a circular cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation. This second caldron is always covered

with a foam or froth. From this boiler the water runs into another, larger than either of the other two, the diameter of it being 22 feet. The water in this cavity is not agitated like the others, but calm and placid. When the river is low, these caldrons communicate with each other, not by the water running over at their mouths, but by apertures made, by the force of the waters, in the course of time, through the rocks which separate them at, perhaps, the middle depth of the caldrons. From the lower caldron, the whole body of the stream rushes perpendicularly over a rock into a deep and romantic glen, forming a fine cascade, particularly when viewed from the bottom of the glen, to which there is access by a zigzag path. This cascade is 84 feet below the first fall above the caldrons, and is 44 feet in height. The rocks which compose the linn are about twice as high; so that it appears as if the water had worn its way from the top to its present situation, which most probably has been the case. It falls in one unbroken sheet, without touching the rock; and the whiteness of the dashing water is finely opposed to the almost black colour of the rocks, which are formed of coarse-grained basalts. "While we were contemplating this beautiful scene," says Dr. Garnett, "the sun happened to shine upon it, and the spray, which arises from it to a considerable height, by refracting the rays of light, exhibited the appearance of a luminous vapour, in which the different prismatic colours were easily discernible." Having come round by the foot of the south bank of the river, and crossed it in front of the precipice over which the water rushes, we command a complete view of the great fall of the Devon. A stupendous pile of solid rocks, over which in one full, rapid, and powerful torrent, the river precipitates itself, presents its rugged front; while fragments of rock which from time to time have been torn from the face of the craggy steep lie scattered around in every direction, and in fine harmony with the rude and fantastic forms of the deep and wooded dell through which the Devon, as if tired of exertion, seeks silence and repose in its route to gain the windings of the Forth near Stirling.

There are no cliffs of very lofty elevation in the gorges of the Devon,—none probably of more than 100 feet in height. The effects of sublimity and savageness in the scenery are produced chiefly by the narrowness of the ravines and by the blackness of the rocks,—two characteristics which combine to make the recesses look very dark, and to baffle the attempts of the eye to penetrate their depth, except where the white foam flings up scintillations of light, and shows that

"Deep, deep down, and far within,
Toils with the rock the roaring linn."

In many places, also, the river is bewildered, and the sense of mystery intensified, by the dense foliage of woods and coppices, and by multitudes of gnarled trunks and twining roots, seeming like rough ligatures firmly fastened round the rocks. Fine plantations overshadow the banks in some parts among the hills, while "sillar sauchs wi' downy buds," dipping their long wavy boughs in the river's pure bosom, fringe the margin, as it meanders through the low grounds. Receiving many tributaries, no mean streams of themselves, the Devon, especially in winter, when the snow begins to melt, comes down with fearful strength and rapidity, sweeping away everything that disputes its progress. Its total descent comprises a fall of upwards of 2,000 feet; its total run of fully 30 miles makes so extraordinary a reduplication as to leave a distance, as the crow flies, of not more than about 5½ miles between it—

source and its embouchure; and its basin is so ramified among nearly all the southern and south-eastern Ochils as to send down their drenchings with rain, with thunder-plump, or with water-spout, almost in one gush to the plains of Clackmannan. Its lower part is of no great breadth, and is not navigable, although Mr. James Watt, who made a survey of it in 1766, reported that it was quite capable of being made so for several miles above its confluence with the Forth, at an expense of about £2,000.

DEVON (THE BLACK OR SOUTH), a small river of Fifeshire and Clackmannanshire. It rises among the Saline hills, in the north-east of the parish of Saline, in Fifeshire, and flows 5 miles westward through that parish, and 6 miles westward and south-westward through Clackmannanshire, to a disembougement in the Forth, on the boundary between the parish of Clackmannan and the parish of Alloa. It takes the name of Black Devon from the gloomy appearance of its waters. Its volume is very small in droughty seasons, most of its waters being then collected in dams or reservoirs, for driving the machinery of mills.

DEVON (CROOK OF). See **CROOK OF DEVON**, and **DEVON (THE)**.

DEVON IRON-WORKS. See **CLACKMANNAN**.

DEVONSIDE, a modern village in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire. Here is a brick and tile work. In the immediate vicinity also coal is wrought. Population 317.

DEVON VALLEY RAILWAY, a railway from the Tillicoultry station of the Stirling and Dunfermline to the Fife and Kinross at Hopefield. It is 13½ miles long, and was opened on 1 May, 1863.

DEWAR, a hamlet in the parish of Heriot, 6½ miles south of Middleton, Edinburghshire. On Dewar farm is a spot called the Piper's grave, traditionally associated with a foolish and fatal exploit of a piper of Peebles. On Dewar hill, not far from the grave, is a remarkable large stone called Lot's wife; but the reason of its title is unknown. At a little distance hence is the Wolf cleuch, of which traditional story asserts that it was once inhabited by a wolf which laid waste the country around for a series of years, until a person of the name of Dewar having encountered the animal, killed it, and received for his reward a gift of the adjoining lands.

DEWARTON, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It consists chiefly of feus on the estate of Vogrie. It has a neat appearance, and seems to be pleasant and healthy above most places of its class. One side of the road is occupied by the houses, ranged in a single line; while the other side is occupied by a small plantation, traversed by a limpid copious stream. Population in 1851, 193. Houses, 42.

DHUISK (THE), or **DUSK**, a rivulet of the south of Carrick, Ayrshire. It rises on the south-east verge of the county, in the vicinity of the sources of the Cree, and runs about 10 miles north-eastward to the Stinchar, at a point about 3¼ miles above the village of Colmonell. It receives on its left bank the affluent of Cross Water, and on its right bank the affluents of the Feoch and the Muck.

DHULUCH. See **WICK** and **CRAIG-DHULUCH**.

DICHMONT. See **CAMBUSLANG**.

DICHMONT LAW, a hill in the parish of St. Vigeans, and about 3 miles from the coast, in Forfarshire. It rises about 670 feet above the level of the sea, and has on its summit a large cairn, hollowed in the middle, and now covered with grass, where anciently certain barons held their courts.

DICHTY (THE), a small river in the south of

Forfarshire, of about 15 miles in length of course. It rises in four head-streams, three of them from small lakes, among the Sidlaw hills in the west of the parish of Lundie. Flowing—with the exception of brief sinuosities—nearly due east, it traverses the parishes of Auchterhouse, Strathmartine, and Mains, intersects the eastern wing of Dundee, where it receives the tribute of Fishy water, and after advancing half-way through Monifieth, debouches suddenly to the south, and falls into the frith of Tay 2 miles east of Broughty ferry. During its course it drives several mills; and it contains trout and a few salmon.

DIGMORE, a small harbour near the middle of the coast of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

DILLICHIP. See **BONHILL**.

DILTY MOSS, a morass in the parishes of Carmylie and Guthrie, Forfarshire, about 2 miles long, and 1½ broad. It is remarkable for giving rise to two streams which, though both eventually finding their way into the German ocean, traverse Forfarshire from near its centre in opposite directions. At its north-east end rises the Elliot, which pursues a course to the south of east, and falls into the sea in the parish of Arbirlot; and at its south-west end rises a rivulet which flows to the north of west till it falls into the Dean, and then, as identified with that stream, flows westward till it leaves the county. See **CARMYLIE**.

DINART (THE), a river in Sutherlandshire, which takes its origin from Loch Dowl, a small lake in the Dire More, or 'Great forest;' and after a northerly course of 15 miles, along the base of the Conval and Tonvorn mountains, falls into Durness bay between Farout-head and Cape Wrath. It produces plenty of salmon.

DINGWALL, a parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name, at the head of the Cromarty frith in Ross-shire. It is bounded on the east, by the parish of Kiltarn; on the north, by the vast mass of Benwyvis; and on the west and south, by the parish of Fodderty. That part of the parish of Urquhart, called Ferintosh, lies on the skirt to the south-east; but Dingwall parish is divided from it by the river Conan, which, at high water, is widened to about half-a-mile by the influx of the sea. Excluding a small district, peopled by few inhabitants, and divided from the rest by a high hill, Dingwall parish forms an oblong peninsula of 1½ by 2 miles. It consists partly of a pretty extensive valley, and partly of the sloping sides of hills, a great portion of which is in a high state of cultivation. See **STRATHJEFFER**. The waste ground is not very considerable; there are no commons; the great bulk of the land is either in pasture or under culture; and the whole forms a beautiful interchange of hill and valley, wood and water, corn-fields and meadows. The soil in general is abundantly fertile, and the greater part uncommonly rich. There are some rivulets, but no river except the Conan. About 2 miles to the south-west of the town is a small lake, called Ousie. The sea, at high water, washes a considerable part of the parish on the south-east, running in apparent canals along the side of the town, and forming a beautiful variety of islets and peninsulas; but, even at high tide, it is very shallow for several miles down the frith; and, at low water, it recedes to the distance of nearly 4 miles, leaving nothing but a slimy strand. It is thought that about 200 acres of ground here might easily be reclaimed. About 1,400 acres in the parish are under wood, and 2,400 in tillage. The land rent at the close of last century, was about £1,200. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £7,506 odds. The total yearly value of raw

produce was estimated in 1837 at £15,854 15s. 8d.; of which £700 was for timber, £600 for fisheries, and £50 for quarries. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway, and has a station on it at the town. Population in 1831, 2,124; in 1861, 2,412. Houses, 387.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, 244 8s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated tithes, £54 14s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1801, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 1,250, and an income in 1865 of £566 11s. 10d. There is an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of from 50 to 100. There are a Free church school, and ladies' boarding and day schools.

DINGWALL, a royal burgh in the above parish, a post town, a market town, a seaport, and the political capital of Ross-shire, of Cromartyshire, and of part of Nairnshire, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the fertile valley of Strathpeffer, at the head of the Cromarty frith, and on the great north road, 19 miles north-west of Inverness by Beauly, 13½ by Kessock, 26 south-west by south of Tain, 7 east of Contin, and 174½ miles north-west by north of Edinburgh. It chiefly consists of a main street running east and west on the old Strathpeffer road. At the west end of this street, a small street runs north towards the Peffer; and at the east end, a large street, called Castle-street, extends from Castle hill to the main street, and thence, under the name of Hill-street, to a hill on the south. The town is lighted with gas, supplied with water, and otherwise possessed of appliances of comfort. Many of its houses are neat; its aggregate appearance is pleasant; and, though its site is low and rather damp, being a piece of level ground scarcely four feet above high flood-mark, yet a close zone of hedge-rows and clumps of trees, the richness of the circumjacent country, the pleasure-grounds of Tulloch castle on its north side, the finely-wooded hill of Tulloch rising 800 feet high about a mile to the north, the luxuriant beauties of Strathpeffer and Strathconan, and the diversified scenery of the Mullbuy on the south, the Cromarty frith on the north-east, and the immensely massive Benwyvis on the north-west, combine to give it the sweet softness of an English village encompassed by some of the grandest witcheries of characteristically Scottish landscape.

The most remarkable building in Dingwall is a fine castellated edifice, containing court-house, county-rooms, and prison, "conspicuous on the plain as we enter from the south, and much finer and more comfortable as a residence than almost any of its inmates were before accustomed to." The town-house is a curious old-fashioned building, with a spire. The town has two good hotels, the Caledonian and the National. Near the town is a vestige of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. It was built close to the shore, and was at one time almost surrounded by the Peffer, into which the tide flowed at high water. What was not surrounded by the sea had a deep ditch and a regular glacis. The site of this castle is now occupied by a modern mansion. The Earls of Ross were the most powerful of the northern barons, and many of the ancient families in Ross-shire held their estates by charters from them, dated, "apud castrum nostrum de Dingwall." Near the church is an obelisk, 57 feet high, though only 6 feet square at the base. It was erected by George, first Earl of Cromarty, and was intended to distinguish the burying-place of the family.

"Dingwall," say the Messrs. Anderson, "must have been long a sort of terra incognita to all the world except its own worthy neighbours; for we find in the council records of Inverness, so late as the year 1733, that an embassy was projected by the magistrates to ascertain the condition of this burgh. The enterprising and intelligent baillie, who conducted it, reported that there was no prison, but there was 'a lake close to the town, which kept people from kirk and market for want of a bridge; that there was no trade in the town, but that there were one or two inclined to carry on trade if they had a harbour.' The council of Inverness treasured up this information in their minutes, and directed their cashier to pay to the baillie £8 Scots for his expenses." But now, as at once a county town, a stage on the great north road, the vestibule to the Strathpeffer mineral wells, the centre of an agricultural district, an entrepot to the navigation of the Cromarty frith, and the point of union of the highlands of Wester Ross with the more fertile county of the Black Isle, Dingwall has both become abundantly well known and enjoys a favourable situation for trade. Yet it has no manufactures; and even its commerce is very limited, being confined on the one hand to the importation of the several articles of merchandise which are required for the supply of the immediately circumjacent country, and on the other to the exportation of so much corn, timber, bark, or other country produce as can be conveniently procured to form a freight for the few vessels which come laden into its harbour. A mile below the bridge and town, coasting-vessels used to be loaded and unloaded on the mud at low water, their cargoes being carried on a bad road to and from the east end of the town. This inconvenience was remedied in 1815-7, by shaping the lower end of the Peffer into a regular canal 2,000 yards in length, with two wharves at which vessels of 9 feet draft of water find accommodation. The expense of these improvements amounted to £4,365, of which £1,786 were furnished by the Highland road commissioners, and £600 by the convention of burghs. The average income of the harbour is £137. A weekly corn market is held every Saturday. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and county produce, and all distinctively and peculiarly named, are held, the New-Year market, on the third Wednesday of January; the Candlemas, on the third Wednesday of February; Janet's, on the first Wednesday of June; Colin's, on the first Tuesday of July; Feil-Maree, on the first Wednesday of September; Martha's, on the first Wednesday of November; and Pepper, on the Tuesday before Christmas, old style. The town derives advantage in summer from visitors to the Strathpeffer wells. It has communications north and south by the Highland railway, and in other directions by coaches in summer; and it commands access to the great coast steamers at Invergordon. It has offices of the Caledonian Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the National Bank, and offices of fifteen insurance companies; and is the seat of the Fingal mason lodge and the Wester Ross Farmer society.

Dingwall was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1227; and its privileges were further confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James IV., and confirmed by James VI. in 1587. It was entitled by these charters "to all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the burgh of Inverness." It is governed by a provost, and 15 councillors, and joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal and parliamentary constituency in 1865, 120. Revenue in 1864-5, £210.

"Dingwall," says the Parliamentary report on Municipal Corporations in Scotland, "had at one time a considerable extent of landed property, which does not, however, appear to have been turned to much account while in the possession of the burgh, nor to have produced any considerable revenue. The town property began to be feued out, and far the greater part was so alienated, more than forty years ago. In most cases the grants were made to persons connected with or influential in the burgh, and without any competition or publication. But although, in such circumstances, the interests of the community were sometimes sacrificed, on other occasions the alienation of a large tract affording only pasture was sufficiently compensated by a very small permanent revenue, joined to the advantage arising from the extensive plantations or agricultural improvements of the vassals. Within the last forty years the management of the town-property has been comparatively pure; and latterly, alienations have taken place only after public advertisement, and by public sale, except in a very few instances, where small plots of ground, for erecting warehouses, or other such purposes, have been granted on the petition of individuals, for an annual duty fully equal to the value of the land. The burgh now retains only seven or eight acres in property, which, with the superiority of certain lands held feu of the burgh, and fishings in the river Conan and the Dingwall frith, produce altogether an average rental of £273 7s. 2d. sterling." The jurisdiction of the magistrates, which extends over the royalty, is in practice confined to the trial of assaults and other petty crimes, and to the decision of actions of debt, processes of removing, sequestration, encroachment and other civil causes to a very limited extent. Their whole functions as judges even ten years ago, were rapidly passing into the hands of the sheriff. The magistrates and council have no patronage except the appointment of the town clerk at a salary of 10 guineas, two burgh-officers at £5 each, the keeper of the town-clock at £5, and a kirk-officer at a salary of 5s. annually. There are no incorporated trades claiming exclusive privileges. Persons carrying on merchandise within the burgh must, however, take out their freedom as burgesses, the expense of which varies from 5 to 15 guineas, according to the nature and probable extent of the trade to be carried on; or they may obtain a temporary license from the magistrates to open shop at the rate of 5s. a-day or less. The burgh has adopted the general police act known as Loch's Act; and the magistrates and council for the time being are the commissioners under it. Dingwall was constituted by the Reform act the returning burgh of Ross-shire; and by an act passed in August 1843, it was appointed to be in all time thereafter the head-burgh of the counties of Ross and Cromarty and of the Ferintosh district of Nairnshire. A sheriff court is held here every Friday during session; and a small debt court also every Friday. It would appear, from several circumstances, that anciently this town was much greater than at present. Causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundred yards from where the town now stands. Above the town, the Peffer used to spread itself into a small morass, which has been successfully drained. Dingwall gave the title of baron in 1609 to the noble family of Preston; but the title was attained in 1716, in the person of James, second Duke of Ormond. Population in 1841, 1,739; in 1861, 1,474. Houses, 325.

DINGY'S HOW. See DEERNES.

DINLABYRE, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire. The chapel is de-

molished, but many gravestones remain near its site. It is on the eastern side of the Liddel.

DINNET BURN, a small tributary of the Aberdeenshire Dee. It receives the superfluous waters of Lochs Kinerd and Dawin in the parishes of Tullich and Logie Coldstone, and runs along the boundary between the parish of Aboyne and the parish of Glenmuick, to a confluence with the Dee 4 miles above Charleston of Aboyne. It may be regarded as the line of demarcation between the lowlands and the highlands of Deeside.

DINWOODIE, a station on the Caledonian railway, in the parish of Applegarth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire. Dinwoodie is also a district of the parish of APPLEGARTH: which see.

DIPPEN POINT, a grandly mural headland, and very conspicuous maritime landmark, on the south-east coast of the island of Arran, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Kildonan castle, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the southern entrance of Lamlash bay, Buteshire. "It is a noble range of precipices," says Andersons' Guide to the Highlands, "rising perpendicularly from the sea a height of 300 feet. A somewhat hazardous footing can be found along the base of the cliffs. The dash of the waves close at hand, and the screams of the wild fowl over-head, conspire to try the nerves of the adventurous wayfarer. At one point, a stream issuing from the brink is projected beyond the base of the rocks, forming an arch of whitened spray well known to mariners."

DIPPLE, an ancient rectory, now comprehended in the parish of Speymouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Fochabers. The church, which is now demolished, was dedicated to the Holy Ghost; but the churchyard is still in use. At the stile of the churchyard, there formerly stood a small house commonly called 'The House of the Holy Ghost;' around which, following the course of the sun, the people usually made a tour with the corpse at burials, nor could they be restrained from this superstition until the walls of this edifice were quite destroyed. The parson of Dipple was titular of Rathven in the district of Strathbogie.

DIPPOOL WATER, a rivulet of the north-east of Lanarkshire. It rises on the confines of Edinburghshire, and runs about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, through the centre of the parish of Carnwath, to a confluence with the Mouse on the confines of Carstairs parish.

DIRIE (THE), or DIRRY, a headstream of the Conon, flowing south-eastward nearly in the centre of Ross-shire, giving the name of Strathdirie to the wild mountain glen which it traverses, and taking up the road from Dingwall to Ullapool.

DIRLET CASTLE, an ancient fortalice, nearly in the centre of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire. It stands in a beautiful romantic place, on a round high rock, almost perpendicular on all sides. The rock and castle hang over a very deep dark pool in the river Thurso, which runs close by its side. On each side of the river and the castle, are two other rocks much higher, looking down over the castle with a stately and lowering majesty, and fencing it on these sides. The last inhabitant was a descendant of the noble family of Sutherland. He was called in Erse the Ruder Derg, that is, 'the Red knight.' Having been denounced a rebel for his oppressive and violent practices, he was apprehended by Mackay of Farr, his own uncle, and died while on his way to Edinburgh—some say to Stirling—to be tried for his life.

DIRLETON, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Dirleton, Gulane, and Kingston, also the village of Fenton, on the coast of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the west and on the north by the

frith of Forth, and on the other sides by the parishes of North Berwick, Athelstaneford, and Aberlady. Its greatest length from east to west is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Peffer burn, flowing to the head of Aberlady bay, traces the southern boundary. Along the coast, and within a short distance of the shore, are three little rocky islets, viz., Fiddrie or Fetteray, Eyebrook, and the Lamb. The coast presents a broad strip of flat sandy holms or links, edged on the landward side by richly-cultivated fields, and seaward by a fine sandy beach. Dirleton common, which lies between the village and the sea, is perhaps the finest coursing-field in Scotland. The soil is a dry sand, covered with a smooth short sward, without any admixture of stones. It is likewise free of fences. Towards Gulane point, the coast is rocky; and considerable encroachments have been made upon the arable land in that quarter by the blowing of the sand. The total superficial extent of the parish is 7,500 Scots acres, of which about 5,300 are arable, and nearly 2,000 are occupied with links and sandy hillocks. The valued rent was £10,262 Scots. The real rent toward the end of last century was £6,000. It is now more than double of that sum. Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson is the proprietor of about two-thirds of the lands of the parish, and the superior of nearly the whole; and her residence of Archerfield, a plain commodious building, situated in a level park, and commanding an extensive view of the frith, is the only mansion. The parish is traversed through its centre, by the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, and across its east wing by the North Berwick branch of the North British railway. Population in 1831, 1,384; in 1861, 1,540. Houses, 308. Assessed property in 1866, £14,361 4s.

In the 12th century, the Anglo-Norman family of De Vallibus or De Vaux, obtained a grant of the manors of Golyn and Dirleton, with part of Fenton. During the reign of William the Lion, William de Vaux bestowed the church of Golyn—rated at 80 marks in the Taxatio—on the monks of Dryburgh. In the same reign there was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas on Fiddrie isle in this parish. In 1298, De Vaux's castle at Dirleton greatly harassed the march of the English army under Edward by sorties on its rear, and was besieged by Antony Beck, the martial bishop of Durham, in behalf of Edward I., to whom it surrendered after a desperate defence. During the reign of Alexander III. a chapel was founded at Dirleton by Alexander de Vallibus; and in 1444, a collegiate church was founded at Dirleton by Sir Walter Halyburton, who, in 1392, had succeeded his father in the estate of Dirleton, which had passed into the family by a female heiress during the reign of David II. Sir Walter married the daughter of the regent Albany, and, in 1440, was created Lord Dirleton. The eldest daughter of Patrick, 6th Lord Dirleton, who died in 1506, carried the title and estate into the family of Ruthven. The castle and estate, says Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Border Antiquities,' "was the bribe which the last unhappy Earl of Gowrie held out to the cupidity of Logan, his associate in the memorable conspiracy. It seems to have been coveted by that person in the highest degree. 'I care not,' says Logan in his correspondence, 'for all the other land I have in the kingdom, if I may grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland.' But Dirleton, included in Ruthven's forfeiture, passed to other hands, and was bestowed on Sir Thomas Erskine, who had lent the King active assistance against the efforts of the conspirators. He was created Viscount Fenton and Baron Dirleton. In the civil wars, Dirleton was for

a time occupied by a party of the Scottish guerilla, called then moss-troopers. Monk marched against them with four pieces of ordnance and a mortar; he was joined by Lambert, and besieged the place, which having surrendered at discretion, the captain of the moss-troopers—one Waite—and two of his followers, were executed by martial law. This was in the year 1650. Dirleton castle became, after the Restoration, the property of Sir John Nisbet, king's advocate. His male line having become extinct in the person of the late Mr. Nisbet of Dirleton, the property descended to his daughter, the present Mrs. Ferguson of Raith." Its massive structure, and the peculiar and praiseworthy care taken to preserve it from rude encroachment, by the tasteful proprietor, are likely to preserve this noble and graceful relic of feudal ages to many future generations. The whole has been enclosed with a handsome wall, which includes within its circuit not only the whole of the ruins, but also a fine bowling-green and a handsome flower-garden, to all of which access is readily granted to visitors of respectable appearance and deportment. Grose has given a poor view of Dirleton castle. It has had more justice done in the 'Border Antiquities.'

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lady M. Hamilton. Stipend, £336 2s. 4d.; glebe, £21. Unappropriated teinds, £315 19s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £33 fees. The parish church stands in the immediate northern vicinity of the village of Dirleton, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £70 12s. 8½d. There are two private schools, three public libraries, a savings' bank, and a friendly society. The original name of the parish was Golyn, modernized into Gulane; and the ruins of the former parish church still stand in good preservation at the village of Gulane.

The VILLAGE OF DIRLETON stands near the centre of the parish of Dirleton, on the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, 7 miles north of Haddington. It is one of the most beautiful villages in Scotland. The greater number of the houses were rebuilt by Mrs. Ferguson in the cottage ornée style. Each cottage is surrounded with its own plot of flowers and shrubs; and the whole are scattered along two sides of the spacious triangular village green, of which a third side is occupied with the magnificent remains of Dirleton castle, and its fine garden and bowling-green. Population, in 1861, 354. We know not a lovelier scene of its class than is presented by this village,—with its fine green, its noble pile of ivy-clad ruins, and the distant rock-gemmed frith,—especially in a summer eve, or when the light—

"The silver light, which, hallowing tree and bower,
Sheds beauty and deep softness on the whole,"—

is resting upon the fading landscape. The castle might be aptly enough apostrophized in the words of an anonymous poet:—

"The grandeur of the olden time
Mantled thy towers with pride sublime,
Enlivening all who near'd them;
From Hippocras and Sherris sack,
Palmer, or pilgrim, turn'd not back,
Before thy cellars cheer'd them.

Since thine unbroken early day,
How many a race hath passed away;
In charnel-vault to moulder!—
Yet nature round thee breathes an air
Serenely bright and softly fair,
To shame the awed beholder

The past is but a gorgeous dream,
And time glides by us like a stream;
While musing on thy story;
And sorrow prompts a deep alas!
That like a pageant thou shouldst pass
To wreck all human glory!"

DIRRINGTON. See **LONGFORMACUS.**

DIRRY (THE). See **DIRIE (THE).**

DISTINCT-HORN. See **GALSTON.**

DIVACH (THE). See **COLTIE (THE)** and **URQUHART.**

DIVIE (THE), a short picturesque stream of Morayshire. It rises among the hills on the southern border of the parish of Edenkille, and runs north-westward about ten miles, including sinuosities, to the Findhorn. It is joined $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below Edenkille church, by the Dorbach, which has a length of run similar to the Divie's own previous length, or about seven miles. The Divie almost vies with the Findhorn in wildness, variety, and romantic brilliance of scenery; and, when in flood, it becomes at times wonderful and even terrible.

DOCHART, a lake, a river, and a glen, in the parish of Killin, Perthshire. The lake is about 3 miles in length from east to west, and contains a floating islet, 51 feet long and 29 broad. This appears to have been gradually formed—like others of the same kind—by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water-plants. It moves before the wind, and may be pushed about with poles. Cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it are liable to be carried on a voyage round the lake. On another, but stationary island, stand the ruins of a castle, the ancient residence of the Campbells of Loch Awe. It is embowered with wood, and has a very romantic appearance. The river Fillan runs into the west end of the loch. The river Dochart issues from the east end of the loch, and runs about 10 miles east-north-eastward along Glen Dochart, to join the Lochy and fall into Loch Tay at the village of Killin. The glen is romantic; and the river, just above the bridge of Killin, makes picturesque and much-admired falls. See **KILLIN.**

DOCHFUR (LOCH), a sheet of water, 4 miles south-west of Inverness. It is properly not a distinct lake, but only a small terminating wing of Loch Ness, and is sometimes called Little Loch Ness. See **CALEDONIAN CANAL.** A burn, with some fine cascades, called Dochfour burn, falls into the lake. Dochfour house, contiguous to the lake's margin, is an elegant modern mansion in the cottage style. The surrounding scenery is very fine, whether up to the mountains or away to Inverness.

DOCHGARROCH. See **CALEDONIAN CANAL.**

DOGDEN. See **GREENLAW** and **WESTRUTHER.**

DOL-, a prefix in the Celtic names of a few places, signifying a flat field or a meadow, and used in composition, in a descriptive manner,—as **Dol-**ard, modernized into **Dollar**, 'the high flat field.'

DOLL (THE), a glen and rivulet on the south-west of Clova, near the summit range of the Forfarshire Grampians. It is a fine haunt for the botanist.

DOLLAR, a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, in Clackmannanshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Glendevon, Muckhart, Fossaway, Clackmannan, and Tillicoultry. Its length from north to south is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Its general aspect is that of a beautiful plain or valley, having the Ochils for its northern boundary, and a gently rising ground confining it on the south. The river Devon runs through it in a meandering course from east to west. The central part of the parish, in which the town is situated, forms a somewhat large and slightly sloping plain with a southern exposure, and beautifully interspersed with hamlets, farm-houses, and enclosures.

The soil of that portion of the parish which extends from the hills to near the Devon is light and gravelly; on the banks of the river the land is more moist and clayey. The Ochils afford excellent pasture for sheep, and the mutton and wool produced here are of a superior quality. The parish abounds in excellent coal, which is worked in several places and exported in large quantities to considerable distances in Perthshire. Iron also abounds, and veins of copper and lead were formerly wrought in the Ochil hills a little way above the town of Dollar. The ores are said to have been exported to some extent to Holland. Silver has likewise been found in a glen to the west of Castle-Campbell, and pebbles of some value are occasionally picked up on the top of a hill called the White Wisp. There are two excellent stone quarries. The principal landowners are the Globe Insurance Company, Haig of Dollarfield, Murray of Dollarbeg, and three others. The total yearly value of agricultural produce was estimated in 1841 at £15,219 18s. 6d. The assessed property in 1866 was £6,049. A large bleachfield on the banks of the Devon has existed since 1787. There is also a small woollen manufactory connected with the mills of Alva. There are likewise two tile-works, the larger of which, though a few yards beyond the eastern boundary, nevertheless belongs, as to all its workpeople, to Dollar. A chalybeate spring of extraordinary power, or rather a rill collected from rock-drippings, was discovered in 1830 at Vicar's Bridge, during a process of excavation for clay iron-stone. Its water has a brandy colour, keeps unchanged in any climate, and is sold by some druggists in large towns. It is powerfully astringent, cures wounds and bruises, and is taken internally in small quantities. Dr. Thomson of Glasgow found an imperial gallon of it to contain 5·87 grains of muriate of soda, 170·99 of sulphate of soda, 953·18 of the sulphate of alumina, 1753·1 of the dipersulphate of iron, 141·55 of the persulphate of iron, and 58·7 of silica. The greater part of the parish formerly belonged to the Argyle family; but in 1605 the whole property was feued out, with the exception of Castle-Campbell and two neighbouring farms. Two ancient sepulchral tumuli are situated at a short distance from the town of Dollar. One of them, on being opened about fifty years ago, was found to contain two urns filled with human bones. The most interesting remain of antiquity, however, is **CASTLE-CAMPELL**: which see. The parish is traversed by the road from Stirling to Kinross, and enjoys ready access to the Tillicoultry branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. Population in 1831, 1,447; in 1861, 1,776. Houses, 282.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Globe Insurance Company. Stipend, £158 10s. 7d.; glebe, £18. The parish church was built in 1841, and contains upwards of 600 sittings. It is a very beautiful and imposing structure, and stands on a rising-ground in a conspicuous situation, so as to constitute a marked feature in a very brilliant landscape. There is a Free church for Dollar and Muckhart: attendance about 250; sum raised in 1865, £955 16s. 8d. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of now £35, with £12 fees, and £6 14s. other emoluments. Grand educational appliances exist in Macnab's school or Dollar Institution. This is a large, famous, first-class educational establishment, founded in 1819, by a bequest of nearly £100,000 from John Macnab, Esq., a native of the parish, who rose from indigence to wealth, and settled at Mile-end in London. It comprises school-buildings, masters' houses, a library, a botanic garden, a playing-field, and other first-class conveniences. The

main buildings form an elegant Grecian edifice. The branches taught are English, English composition, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, drawing, botany, physics, mathematics, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The teachers are a principal and nine masters. There are likewise connected with the institution girls' and infants' departments.

The TOWN of DOLLAR stands on the road from Stirling to Kinross, on a rising ground in the eastern part of the parish of Dollar, 12 miles north-east of Stirling, and about the same distance north-west of Dunfermline and south-west of Kinross. The scenery around it, particularly along the course of the Devon, and up the acclivities of the nearest Ochils, is interesting, varied, and replete with character. The town comprises the two villages of Old Dollar and New Dollar; and it borrows both some consequence from ancient associations and much picturesqueness from its chief modern buildings. The old village, with the exception of two tenements, was burnt in 1645 by Montrose's Highlanders, on their march to Kilsyth; one of the two excepted tenements being spared on the ground that it was supposed to belong to a neighbouring parish, and the other on the ground that it was supposed to belong to the Dunfermline abbey. The town contains an office of the Clydesdale Bank. Fairs are held on the second Monday of May, the third Thursday of June, the second Monday of August, and the third Monday of October. Population of the town in 1841, 1,131; in 1861, 1,540. Houses, 174.

DOLLAR-LAW, a mountain on the mutual boundary of Drummelzier and Manor parishes in Peeblesshire. It rises 2,840 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view over the Lothians, Berwickshire, and Northumberland.

DOLLAS. See DALLAS.

DOLPHINSTON, a village in the parish of Prestons, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Haddington, 2 miles west of Tranent. Here are several broken walls and gables, evidently of great antiquity, and probably monastic. Population, 63.

DOLPHINTON, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the eastern border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on two of its four sides by Peeblesshire, and on the other two by the parishes of Dunsyre and Walston. It extends three miles in length from east to west, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and contains 2,926 statute acres. It is in a high-lying district, and contains a mountain named Dolphinton-hill, which is computed to rise 1,550 feet above the level of the sea, and which may be considered to form one of the links of the great mountain-chain which binds the island from St. Abb's Head to Ailsa Craig. With the exception of this hill, and of a conical mount named Keir-hill, the parish is all arable, although most of it lies at the elevation of from 700 to 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is generally of a dry friable earth or sandy loam. The parish has a branch railway from the Peebles at Leadburn. Formerly, a weekly market and two annual fairs were held at Dolphinton; but these have long since fallen into desuetude. Certain corn, lint, and waulk mills which once existed in the parish, have likewise passed away; and, altogether, by comparing the present reality with charters still in existence, it would appear that the parish is now a place of much less consequence than it was in the olden time. The principal landowner is Mackenzie of Dolphinton. The real rental is about £2,800. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at

£5,953. Assessed property in 1860, £2,795 odds. Population in 1831, 302; in 1861, 260. Houses, 47.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Douglas. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £27 10s. The church is a very old building; sittings, 140. Schoolmaster's salary, £36, with £12 fees, and some other emoluments. There is a parochial library. Dolphinton is understood to have received its name from the acquirement of the property by Dolfine, the eldest brother of Cospatrick, 1st earl of Dunbar, some time in the reign of Alexander I. How long it remained in the possession of Dolfine's descendants is not known; but it is certain that, at an early period, the manor and patronage of the church became a pertinent of the baronial territory of Bothwell. After remaining for a time in the possession of the house of Douglas, Dolphinton reverted to the Crown. In 1483, James III. presented it to Sir James Ramsay, one of the most accomplished of his favourites. After the assassination of James, Ramsay was denuded of the property, and James IV. conferred it, in 1488, on the master of his household, Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales. In 1492, Hepburn exchanged Dolphinton and other lands, with the Earl of Angus, for certain territories in Liddesdale, including the important castle of Hermitage; but the superiority was still retained by the Hepburns till 1567, when it was forfeited along with the other domains of the ambitious and unprincipled Earl of Bothwell. It afterwards passed into the hands of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, but again reverted to the Crown upon his attainder in 1593. Soon after this the ancestors of the present house of Douglas became proprietors of the manor. During a long series of years subsequently, however, and up till the middle of the 18th century, the most of the parish was owned by a family of the name of Brown, who were succeeded by marriage, in 1755, by Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie. It is worthy of notice that Major Learmont, one of the pious and devoted soldiers of the covenant, possessed the property of Newholm, in the parish of Dolphinton, and was an elder in the congregation. After the battle of Pentland Hills—in which he commanded the horse, and only escaped after feats of the most desperate valour—his property was forfeited; but it was bought back by his relative, the laird of Wishaw, for behoof of his family. Notwithstanding that Learmont was one of those who were "hunted like partridges upon the hills," it was his lot eventually to escape his enemies, and he died peacefully in his 88th year in 1693. His remains rest in Dolphinton churchyard.

DOLPHISTON, a hamlet in the parish of Oxnam, Roxburghshire. It stands near the right bank of the Jed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Jedburgh. Here is an ancient tower, said to have been built by one Dolphus, from whom it took its name. The walls are from 8 to 10 feet thick, built of hewn stone, and so closely cemented with lime that it is found more difficult to obtain stones from it for building than from a quarry. It has been extensive, and divided into small apartments by stone partitions. Several vaulted apertures are in the middle of the walls, large enough for a small bed, and some of them so long as to be used by the tenants for holding their ladders. On a rising ground, a little to the south, there is an area of a chain square, which is said to have been a watch-tower or lighthouse, and seems to imply that Dolphiston tower had been used as a fort or place of refuge.

DON (THE), a river of Aberdeenshire. It forms a sort of twin-stream to the Dee, and is next to that river in Aberdeenshire as regards at once

basin, note, and magnitude, and resembles it also in possessing much volume, and much fine scenery, with very little commercial importance; yet differs essentially from it in some great characters, and even presents some striking contrasts. It rises on the skirts of Ben Aven, 6 miles west of Curgariff, amongst the mountains which bound Aberdeenshire on the south-west, at the head of Strath-Don, and which divide it from the head of Strath-Deveron in Banffshire. Its source is considerably lower than that of the Dee: the altitude is 1,640 feet above sea-level. A great part of its run, though somewhat parallel to the Dee, and at no great distance from it, is through districts much less mountainous, and abounding far more in plains and expanded meadows; so that, instead of the impetuosity and the fitfulness of the Dee, it displays a prevailing current of gentleness, calmness, and regularity. Running eastward in a very sinuous career, through the whole breadth of the county, it flows into the German ocean on the north side of Aberdeen. Its whole length of course is about 62 miles; though, in a direct line from its source to its termination, the distance is only 41 miles.

In its earliest stretches through the parish of Strathdon, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, it is joined on both sides by 7 or 8 burns, separated from each other by considerable hills, and most of them running through deep hollows and glens. The principal are the Eran and the Nochtie. All these burns abound with excellent trout; and salmon is even here very frequently found in the Don, at least towards the lower end of this parish. Turning northward, and dividing for a short distance the parish of Glenbucket from part of Migvie, it receives from the latter the Deskray, and from the former the Bucket. Then again flowing eastward, it passes through the parish of Towie; and winding northward, reinforced by other tributaries, round Gorieshill, it at once becomes remarkably enlarged near Westside; after which it resumes its eastern route, dividing various parishes, particularly Forbes and Alford, from the latter of which, on the south, it derives the waters of the Lochel, the most considerable tributary it has yet received. In passing hitherto through the high parts of the district of Alford, the Don flows through a narrow gullet amongst the western mountains, while its banks are now partly wooded. Perpetually changing its course to the north and even the west, to the east and then through Monymusk parish to the south, the next considerable tributary which there enlarges it is the Ton burn from the south; when immediately it turns to the north again between Kemnay and part of Chapel-Garioch parishes, and arrives at a point a little to the south of the royal burgh of Inverury, where, on its northern bank, stands the building formerly occupied as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties. This point is about 16 miles from the mouth of the river, and its vicinity constitutes, perhaps, the most interesting as well as important part of its whole course. Here, at the Bass, a conical mount of considerable elevation standing in the midst of the confluence, it is joined by its principal tributary, the river Urie, from the district of Strathbogie.

The Don, here very much increased by the water of the Urie, notwithstanding the previous diversion of a large portion of its waters into the Inverury canal, flows southward from the Bass, between the parish and the low lands of Kintore on the south, and the mountainous part of Keithhall with Kinkell on the north. It divides, for a short distance, into two branches, which reunite, enclosing a river-island to the north of the royal burgh of Kintore. Be-

tween Fintray and Dyce it is bordered by mountains on both sides, with valuable plantations on the northern or Fintray side. It then runs southward, still dividing the parishes on its line, to Old Machar parish in the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, whence it turns to the east, by the city or old town, to its confluence with the sea, little more than a mile to the northward of the Dee, where it forms a kind of harbour, into which small craft may enter in safety, but where no trade of any importance can be carried on. "About a century ago," says Mr. Kennedy in his 'Annals of Aberdeen,' "the channel of the Don near the town was altered, and the stream diverted straight into the sea about a mile further northward than its ancient efflux." In a note, he adds, "Probably at some very remote period, Don had continued its former course still further southward down the hollow of the links, till it united with Dee in the harbour, and both together would form one stream into the ocean. Such conjecture is in some measure confirmed by the works of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, there being no such river as Don delineated in their maps, or even mentioned in their tables, while Diva (Dee) and Ituna (Ythan) in the district of the Taixali, are particularly noticed. In the earlier records of the burgh, the river Don is distinguished solely by the name of Aqua Borealis."

As this river runs with considerable rapidity during the last 8 miles of its course, and as the rocks at its mouth confine it to a narrow channel, and give it there a gloomy aspect, the idea of its flowing rapidly through a rugged and mountainous country, where no space is left for forming even a commodious road along its banks, is at first induced; but after passing upwards for about a mile beyond the rocky chasm, where was built the spacious, stately, and attractive Gothic arch, constituting the celebrated Brig o' Balgownie, and up to whose locality alone the Don is navigable even for small craft, the hills recede so far from the river as to form spacious haughs or level valleys on either side, through which it winds in a slow majestic course. Nor is the prospect here uniform, but agreeably diversified. The hills above Inverury approach close to the river, which seems to have forced its way with difficulty through them; but all at once it opens into another spacious plain, from which the hills recede on either hand to a great distance, and then close again; and, after another temporary confinement among rocks and hills and woods, the river once more waters another plain of great extent. Such is the general character of the Don,—nowhere rapid, but in general flowing through level fields so little elevated above its usual surface, that, when violent rain falls, it bursts its bounds at once, and covers a great extent of country, which then appears to be an immense body of water interspersed with islands, houses, trees, and other rural objects. Too often on these occasions it commits extensive and calamitous depredations,—sweeping off whole fields of corn, and leaving nothing behind but want and desolation. The havoc it occasioned in August, 1829, will not be soon forgotten. Yet still its vales are so fertile, and the crops they yield so early and so excellent, that the husbandman is again and again tempted to risk his all on these precarious fields.

"The first great flood on record," wrote the new statist of the parish of Fintray in 1840, "happened in the year 1768, which carried away the greater part of the crop from the haughs and level lands, at the period between reaping and stacking. A similar inundation took place in August, 1799, which carried off considerable quantities of hay, and destroyed in a great measure the grain crop, the whole

of which stood at that time on the ground uncut. A similar, but still higher flood, happened on 4th August, 1829, when the river rose about 14 feet above its ordinary level, and nearly 18 inches higher than any flood of that river in the memory of the oldest person alive, and extending (where the river was not confined by elevated lands or embankments) to from a half to three-fourths of a mile in breadth. This extraordinary flood occasioned very serious losses to many individuals,—and had it not been for strong embankments, which had been erected a few years before, (some of which withstood, while others yielded to the impetuosity of the torrent,) the whole crop on the most valuable lands in the parish must have been completely destroyed. A great part of the haugh-land is now protected by embankment on the lands of Fintray and Wester Fintray, extending to upwards of 6,000 ells in length, and protecting from 200 to 300 Scotch acres of very fine rich land, from the river floods." Similar embankments have been made for the protection of the haugh-lands in most other parts of the river's course.

The Don has some valuable salmon-fishings, though by no means so valuable as those of the Dee. A statement of the actual quantity caught in either river, apart from the produce of the sea in this vicinity, cannot however be given, as the Don fishings are held by individuals who have also other fishings, and are without any particular motive for distinguishing the portion contributed by each. The fishing of a small space of the Don's banks, however, not more than 300 or 400 yards in length, was not long ago rented at £2,000. The coast of Don river is fished by cruives, hang-nets, net and coble, stake-nets, and bag-nets. The average produce of the salmon and grilse fisheries on this river, for seven years previous to 1828, was 299 barrels; but the average for the seven subsequent years rose to 419 barrels. Between the years 1790 and 1800 the yearly average number of salmon and grilse, caught in the Don, amounted to 43,240; while 36,240 was the average number caught in the Dee during the same period. But between 1813 and 1824, while the average number of fish caught in the Don was 40,677, the average of the Dee fishings was 51,862.

DON (LOCH). See MULL.

DONAN, a small island at the head of Loch-Alsh, where that sea-lake forks into Lochs Long and Durich, at the south-west corner of Ross-shire.

DONAN (CASTLE). See CASTLE-DONAN.

DONIBRISTLE. See DALGETY.

DOON (THE), a river which traverses Ayrshire, and, during the whole of its course in that county, forms the boundary-line between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. It is popularly said to originate in Loch Doon; but it really rises in two mountain-streams from which that lake receives its principal surplus waters. One of these streams, called Galloway-lane, wells up among the broad boundary mountain-ridge of Kirkcudbrightshire, within half-a-mile of the remote source of the Galloway Dee; the other, called Eagton-lane, issues from Loch Enoch, at the boundary between Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire; and both pursue a northerly course of about 7 miles, till, at its southern extremity, they fall into Loch Doon. At the northern extremity, whence the united streams now called the Doon emerge, two tunnels, cut out of the solid rock, receive the river, and pour it impetuously down into a deep gorge 300 feet deep, only about 30 feet wide, and a mile in length. For 2 miles from the loch, the river flows due north; and it then bends gradually round, and, for about 7 miles, flows to the north-west. Over all this distance, with the exception of the fine vale of Dalmellington on its northern bank, the grounds which press upon its verge

are, for the most part, heathy or unwooded knolls and hills of uninviting aspect. About 2 miles below Patna it again bends, and, over a distance of 5 miles, flows westward; and then, a little below Cassilis house, it flows northward and to the north of west, till it falls, 3 miles south of Ayr, into the frith of Clyde. But, over its whole course from below Patna to its embouchure, it describes numerous curvatures, sinuously wending round many a sylvan knoll, and rioting at will among the beauties of a dely and undulating landscape. Here its channel is, for the most part, ploughed into a huge furrow from 10 to 200 feet deep, and, at the top, from 30 to 150 yards wide, the sides of which are richly clothed in natural wood and plantation. Such especially is its appearance both above and below the point where the river is spanned by 'the Auld Brig o' Doon,' and flows past 'the haunted kirk of Alloway,' and over all the space which was most familiar to the eye of the Ayrshire bard.

DOON (LOCH), a lake partly in Ayrshire, and partly on the boundary between that county and Kirkcudbrightshire. It discharges its waters by the river Doon, whose 'banks and braes' have been rendered classic by the poetic pen of our Scottish bard; and near the margin of which his countrymen have reared a monument to his memory worthy of one of Scotland's greatest sons. Loch Doon is about 8 miles in length, and from half-a-mile to three quarters in breadth. Its form is nearly that of the letter L; the head of the lake corresponding with the top of the letter, and its lower extremity—where it discharges its waters—with the end of the horizontal line at the bottom. The shores of this lake are wild and solitary, and almost entirely devoted to sheep-pasture. The mountains which enclose it are in many places of considerable height, especially at the top of the lake where they may be said to be lofty, and where their outline is varied and beautiful. These are the Star mountains, on the borders of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and from the base of which on this side, the Doon may be said to take its rise; while the Dee, which flows into the Solway frith, takes its rise on the opposite side.

The level of the waters of this lake has been considerably lowered from what it formerly was by the operations of the proprietors, and a portion of its bed laid dry. This—as in the case of Loch Leven in Kinross-shire—has lessened unquestionably the beauty of the scenery, by the exposure of tracts of barren sand and gravel, formerly covered with water; and—like the operations in Kinross-shire—has afforded no very useful result, so far as the ground on the shores of the lake is concerned. But, unlike those of Loch Leven, the operations on Loch Doon were not for the purpose of receiving ground; they had a more useful object in view, and have been attended with more beneficial results. Along the banks of the river Doon there are some very extensive tracts of meadow-ground, which were, after heavy rains, liable to be overflowed by the accumulated waters from the lake. By perforating a bed of rock over which the lake used to discharge itself, and forming tunnels, the usual level of its waters has been lowered; and, by erecting sluices, the proprietors are enabled to regulate the quantity of water which flows into the river, and thus to prevent the damage to the grounds upon its banks which used formerly to occur. These operations were executed by the Earl of Cassillis, and the late Mr. M'Adam of Craigengillan, the proprietors of the lands on either side of the lake.

On a small island at the head of Loch Doon are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is constructed of large square stones, and appears to have been a

lofty tower of an octangular form. Of the history of this structure, or its origin, we have not been able to obtain any satisfactory account. The island, however, which is nearest to the Carrick side of the lake, now belongs to the Marquis of Ailsa. In the early part of the 13th century, the lands of Straiton—which are bounded by a part of the lake—were held by John de Carrick, a son of Duncan, Earl of Carrick. This baron was engaged, in 1235, in a rebellion of the Galloway-men, and committed injuries on several churches within the diocese of Glasgow, which subsequently cost him a grant of part of his lands, and the patronage of the church of Straiton. But whether he or his successors had any connection with the castle on the island, we have been unable to ascertain. In 1823, several boats or canoes of great antiquity were found sunk in the lake near this island. They were all formed entirely from a single oak-tree hollowed out; and were shaped somewhat like a fishing-cobble. Three of them were raised, and two of them were afterwards sunk for preservation in a pool of water, a short way from the margin of the lake. One measured 20 feet in length, by 3 feet 3 inches broad; another 16½ feet, by 2 feet 16 inches; the third 22 feet, by 3 feet 10 inches. They are supposed to have lain in the water between 800 and 900 years. These having been found near the castle, would lead us to suppose that they had been in some way connected with it; but their construction is certainly to be attributed to an earlier people than those by whom the castle was built.

After leaving the lake, the water of Doon flows for about a mile through a narrow gully or ravine, the scenery of which is very remarkable. A lofty ridge of hills seems here to have been rent asunder to afford an exit to the waters of the lake; and the rocky walls, which enclose this singular hollow, yet exhibit marks on either side of their former proximity. A walk has been constructed along the edge of the river, throughout the whole length of this ravine, by which an easy opportunity is given to strangers of viewing its romantic and picturesque scenery. On either hand, the rocks rise to a great height, almost perpendicular, but rugged and broken, and having their sides and their summits magnificently festooned and ornamented with a great variety of copse and trees. The scenery is all of a close character, but varied and interesting, changing with every turn of the walk; now presenting a rude vista of rock and wood, and again a mural precipice which seems to bar farther progress; while the effect of the whole is heightened by the music of the river rushing along its broken channel, and the winds among the branches of the trees, which, "in the leafy month of June," almost exclude a sight of the sky.

DOON-HILL. See SPOTT.

DOONHOLM. See AYR.

DOONSIDE. See MAYBOLE.

DORARY, an isolated pendicle of Caithness-shire, a piece of hilly ground, encompassed by Sutherlandshire. It belongs to the parish of Thurso, although not within 4 miles of the main body of that parish. It is a part of the bishop's lands, and was a shieling belonging to the bishops of Caithness. The walls of the old chapel, called Gavin's Kirk, or Temple-Gavin, are still standing. The view from the summit is very grand and extensive.

DORBACK (THE). See DIVIE (THE).

DOREHOLM, one of the Shetland islands; constituting part of the parish of Northmaven. It is situated in a spacious bay to the southward; and derives its name from a remarkable arch which passes through its centre, which is so lofty and

capacious as to admit the boatmen to fish under it, and is lighted by an opening at the top.

DORES, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Inverness-shire; bounded on the north-west side by Loch Ness, and on other sides by the parishes of Inverness, Daviot, and Boleskine. Its length is about 20 miles; and its breadth is 3 or 4. A small isolated district is surrounded by Boleskine. The surface of the main body comprises the narrow strip of valley ground along Loch Ness, and the acclivity of mountains rising steeply up to the water-shed of the great glen, together with part of Stratherrick and the small vale of the Farigag. The soil is light. The proportion of arable land is very small, by far the greater part being fit only for sheep-pasture. Besides Loch Ness, which with its environs furnishes a beautiful landscape, there are two or three smaller lakes which abound with trout. The chief mansions are Aldourie, Eregie, and Gortleg. The landowners are Lord Lovat, Lord Salton, and five others. The real rental is about £5,860. Assessed property in 1860, £6,314 odds. At a distance of 3 miles from Loch Ness are the vestiges of a fort called Dun-Richuan, or 'the Castle of the King of the Ocean,' a name which it is supposed to have received at a period when the king of Norway and Denmark was master of the sea. A little to the east of this fort there are several cairns, and one almost equal in size to all the rest. Tradition says that Fingal here engaged in battle Ashi, the son of the king of Norway, and killed him, which gave the name of Drum-Ashi, or 'Ashi's hill,' to the scene where this event happened. About 9 miles distant, there is another fort called Dun-Dardell, which is said to have been one of the many forts in the great valley, extending from the German ocean at Inverness to the Atlantic at Fort-William, that were intended for making signals, by fire, of the enemy's approach, during the times of the Danish and Norwegian incursions. The rocky ground under this fort is particularly grand. The village of Dore stands 8 miles south-west of Inverness, on the south road thence to Fort-Augustus. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,736; in 1861, 1,506. Houses, 304.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor. Stipend, £141 2s. 8d.; glebe, £8 3s. 4d. Unappropriated tithes, £18 17s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with from £12 to £15 fees, and £15 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1828, and contains 500 sittings. There is a preaching-station at Torness in Stratherrick. There is a Free church for Dore and Bona: receipts in 1865, £180 1s. 6d. There are in the parish an Assembly's school, a F. church school, and a Gaelic school. Sir James Macintosh was a native of this parish.

DORES (CASTLE OF). See KETTINS.

DORNAL (LOCH), a small sheet of fresh water, on the mutual boundary of Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, 3½ miles west of the Bridge of Cree.

DORNIE. See BUNDALLOCH.

DORNOCH, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Dornoch, the post-office village of Clashmore, and the fishing-village of Embo, in the south-east corner of Sutherlandshire. "This place," says the Old Statistical Account, "derives its name from the Gaelic words *Dorn-Eich*, which signifies 'a horse's foot or hoof;' concerning which the current tradition is as follows. About the year 1259, the Danes and Norwegians, having made a descent on this coast, were attacked by William, Thane or Earl of Sutherland, a quarter of a mile to the eastward of this town. Here the Danish general was slain, and his army beaten, and forced to retire to their ships which

were not far distant. The Thane greatly signalized himself upon this occasion; and appears, by his personal valour and exertion, to have contributed very much to determine the fate of the day. While he singled out the Danish general, and gallantly fought his way onward, the Thane being by some accident disarmed, seized the leg of a horse which lay on the ground, and with that despatched his adversary. In honour of this exploit, and of the weapon with which it was achieved, this place received the name of *Dorneich*, or Dornoch, as it is now called. This tradition is countenanced by the horse-shoe, which is still retained in the arms of the burgh. In memory of the same event, a stone pillar was erected on the spot, supporting at the top a cross encompassed by a circle, which went under the name of the Earl's cross. Standing on a sandy hillock, it was gradually undermined by the winds; several years ago it tumbled down, and was broken to pieces; at present, only scattered fragments of it remain." This cross has been repaired and re-erected.

The parish extends 9 miles along the frith of Dornoch, and about 15 miles from north-west to south-east. It is bounded on the north by Rogart, and by the Loch of Fleet, which separates it from Golspie; on the south-east and south by the Dornoch frith; and on the west by Criech. But the district of Kainauld and Rhinusaig is isolated from the rest of the parish by the Fleet, and surrounded by the parishes of Golspie and Rogart. The shores are flat and sandy; but the surface gradually rises as it approaches the hilly districts towards the north and west. The soil is sandy, approaching to loam as it recedes from the coast. The small river Evelicks, which rises in Strath-Achvaich, and falls into the frith near the Meikle-ferry, after a course of 9 miles, affords a few salmon and trout. In the hilly district there are three or four small lakes, the largest of which is about a mile in length. There are several quarries of whinstone, and one of excellent freestone near the town of Dornoch. Upon an eminence, rising abruptly from the sea, near the Little Ferry, stand the picturesque ruins of the castle of Skibo, formerly a seat of the noble family of Sutherland. Not far from the Earl's cross, already mentioned, is the spot where an unhappy creature was burned in 1722, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, in transforming her daughter into a pony, and getting her shod by the Devil! This was the last instance of these frantic executions in the north of Scotland; as that, in the south, was at Paisley, in 1697. The castle of Skibo, where the famous Marquis of Montrose was temporarily confined after his capture in Assynt, and which was a residence of the bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, was demolished in last century. The landowners are the Duke of Sutherland, Dempster of Skibo, and two others. The parish is traversed by the great road from Inverness to Wick. Population in 1831, 3,380; in 1861, 2,885. Houses 584. Assessed property in 1843, £3,336 6s. 6d.; in 1860, £5,583.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £266 15s. 4d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with about £6 fees. The parish church is the restored old cathedral of Dornoch, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 1,150; sum raised in 1865, £276 1s. 8d. There are a ladies' seminary, endowed by Lady Glenorchy, a young ladies' school, an Assembly school, and four other schools.

The TOWN OF DORNOCH, a post town, a royal burgh, the political capital of Sutherlandshire, and formerly the episcopal seat or cathedral town of the

bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, and therefore one of the cities of Scotland, stands on the north coast of the Dornoch frith, 1 mile east of the great north road, 6 miles by water north of Tain, 12 miles by water west of Tarbetness, 12 south-south-west of Golspie, and 201 north-north-west of Edinburgh.

"Its streets and houses," says Andersons' Guide to the Highlands, "have a comfortable substantial aspect, as being built of a cheerful yellow freestone, and all supplied with ample garden ground. The town is situated immediately in front of a high gravel terrace on a light sandy soil, amid arid hillocks of sand, piled up by the sea and the winds, and prevented from drifting only by the bent grass which grows upon them. The whole locality is evidently an ancient sea-bottom; and though healthy, the place is exposed to every bitter blast which blows in this cold climate. In approaching Dornoch, the low but old-looking tower of the cathedral and the bishop's turreted castle give it a pleasing and venerable appearance. The streets are remarkably clean, and, unlike what we see in most old towns, they are wide and regularly formed. Although situated at the entrance of the frith which is an arm of the German ocean, Dornoch has, in these latter times at least, been little benefited by its proximity to the sea,—a bar of sand which stretches across the mouth of the frith, called the Geyzen Briggs, rendering the navigation intricate, particularly to vessels of large burden."

The castle or palace of Dornoch, the residence of the bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, was originally a large, massive, sumptuous edifice. In 1570, it was burnt to the ground by a strong body of marauders; and thence till 1813, it stood a ghastly ruin, when it was extensively repaired, and part of it fitted up as the county court-house and gaol. But latterly the whole of it has been removed, excepting its high picturesque western tower; and on the site of the removed parts has been erected a spacious handsome pile, containing court-house, prison, record-room, and county meeting-room.—The cathedral was built in the 13th century, by the bishop Gilbert de Moravia or Moray, the near kinsman of the cotemporaneous founder of the minster of Elgin. It has survived to our own times through many struggles, having been once burnt, about the same time as the castle, often otherwise damaged, and repeatedly restored or repaired; and about 18 years ago, at the cost of £6,000, defrayed by the Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, it was remodelled on a grand scale, intended to preserve all its old beauties and to add some new ones, but unhappily in a taste which has not escaped the censure of architectural critics. It now consists of chancel, nave, transepts, and central tower, with some injudicious new additions in the form of porches and sacristy. The nave is without aisles, but probably it originally had them. "The east window is a triplet, and there is a single lancet in the gable. Each side of the chancel has three lancets. The north transept has a small triplet to the north, and two separate lancets east and west. The south transept is the same. The nave has four lancets on each side, and at the west end one of those intersecting, unfoliated, middle-pointed windows of four (should be five) lights, so common in this part. The tower is short and thick, resting on arches of two first-pointed order, and crowned with a stunted spire." Sixteen Earls of Sutherland are said to lie buried in the south transept. But at the recent restoration of the pile, the whole chancel was formed into a new tomb for the Sutherland family, and the top of it railed in as their pew; and the site of the altar was appropriated to a large full-length statue

of the late Duke by Chantrey, with a great tablet behind recording the lineage and virtues of the Duchess-Countess.

Dornoch is a place of exceedingly little trade. Even the business belonging to it as the county-town occasions scarcely any stir. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of February, on the third Wednesday of March, on the first Wednesday of November, and on the first Wednesday of December; but they are not now of so much consequence as formerly. The town has an office of the Caledonian Bank, offices of four insurance companies, a gas company, a subscription library, and a friendly society. It has also a good hotel, called the Sutherland Arms. Its links form a fine golfing-ground, of similar character to those of St. Andrews and Montrose.

By charter of Charles II., dated July 14th, 1628, Dornoch was erected into a royal burgh, with the ordinary privileges, but with a reservation in favour of the Earl of Sutherland's hereditary rights. The town-clerk reports that "the family of Sutherland have, and especially of late have claimed, as interjected superiors, a right to certain feus within what is termed the royalty of the burgh of Dornoch; but the declarant has no access to know on what written title this right is founded; and it consists with his knowledge that there are various tenements within the burgh which still hold by written titles, in burghage of and under the magistrates as superiors, and infeft by hasp and staple." The burgh is governed by a provost, who is the Duke of Sutherland, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 6 councillors. Along with Tain, Dingwall, Wick, Cromarty, and Kirkwall, it unites in sending a member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency in 1865, was 24. The property of the burgh consists of the links in the neighbourhood, which, for the year 1832-3, were let by public roup for the sum of £2 1s. A right to a salmon-fishing appears also to have been claimed, but never to have been rendered effectual. The rest of the annual income, which altogether amounts to only about £3 15s., is derived from custom and market-dues. Small, however, as the revenue is, no debts are owing, and no taxes or assessment are imposed. A claim is made for a very extensive and apparently undefined royalty, greatly exceeding the parliamentary boundaries; but the territory over which jurisdiction has been exercised is understood to be limited to what may be called the burgh proper. The magistrates appoint the town-officers, but not the gaol-officers. The salaries of the several officers of both classes amount in toto to £75 3s. 4d.; and they are paid out of the common good, as far as it will go; but, it being inadequate, the difference has for many years been made up by the Duke of Sutherland. The burgh has no church or school patronage. There being no privilege attached to burgh-ship, there are no burghesses. Population in 1831, 504; in 1861, 647. Houses, 134.

Dornoch, as already mentioned, was the seat of the bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. The precise time of the erection of the see is not ascertained. Andrew, bishop of Caithness, is witness to a donation by David I. to the monastery of Dunfermline. He was bishop here in 1150, and is probably the first of whom there is any authentic account. In 1222 Gilbert Moray was consecrated bishop here. While yet a young man, and a canon of the church of Moray, he greatly distinguished himself in behalf of the independence of the Scottish church. Attempts had been made to bring the clergy of that church under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. The project was not only patronized by the King of

England, but favoured by the Pope's legate, who held a convention on the subject at Northampton, in presence of the Kings of England and Scotland, in 1176. Moray was one of the inferior clergy, who attended the Scottish bishops cited by the legate on this occasion. After the legate had addressed a speech to the convention, warmly recommending the measure in contemplation, a long silence ensued,—the bishops of Scotland being intimidated by the legate's presence and authority. At length, Moray arose, and asserted the independence of his church, in terms of such manly determination and vigorous eloquence as at once revived the courage of his associates, and extorted the applause of his adversaries; whereupon the legate, apprehending that he had spoken the prevailing sentiments of his country, broke up the assembly. The young orator was, on his return home, universally caressed, and afterwards promoted to the see of Caithness. He died at Scrabster, in Caithness—where the bishops had also a residence—in 1245. A statue of him is still shown in the church here, under the name of St. Gilbert; but it is not entire. The last bishop, Andrew Wood, was translated here from the Isles, in 1680, and remained till the Revolution.

Some writers tell us, that Dornoch was also the seat of one of the monasteries of the Trinity, or Red Friars, otherwise called Mathurines,—from their house at Paris dedicated to St. Mathurine. The great professed object of the institution of this order appears to have been the redemption of Christian captives; to which purpose a third part of their revenue is said to have been destined. "Tertio vero pars," says their constitution, "reservetur ad redemptionem captivorum, qui sunt incarcerationi, pro fide Christi, a Paganis." Of 13 of these monasteries, which are said to have subsisted in Scotland at the Reformation, one was at Dornoch, founded in 1271 by Sir Patrick Moray. Not the smallest vestige of the building, however, can now be traced; the very site of it is unknown at this day. The lands belonging to the ministry of Berwick were given to this place, after that city had fallen into the hands of the English.

About the year 1570, George, Earl of Caithness, who claimed the wardship of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, then a minor, had got the person of the latter into his possession. A tribe of Morays, inhabiting this part of the country, who were firmly attached to the noble family of Sutherland, and beheld the conduct of Caithness with a jealous eye, contrived to get the minor conveyed from Caithness, and put under the protection of the Earl of Huntly. Caithness in revenge invaded this country, by his son John, who invested the town and castle of Dornoch, of which the Morays had possessed themselves. Several skirmishes took place with various success. The Morays, no longer able to maintain the ground they had occupied, retired to the castle. Upon this the master of Caithness burnt the town and cathedral; but the besieged defended themselves in the castle for a month longer. At length, however, they were obliged to capitulate, having undertaken to depart out of Sutherland within two months, and delivered three hostages into the hands of the conquerors. The Morays fulfilled their engagement; yet the hostages were treacherously murdered.

DORNOCH FRITH (THE), the estuary of the river Oikell, separating Sutherlandshire from Ross-shire, and expanding into an arm of the North Sea. It commences at Bonar-Bridge, extends thence 10 miles east-south-eastward, with a maximum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a contraction called the Meikle-ferry, and then suddenly expands, goes off toward the north-

east, and becomes identified with the North Sea, between Tarbetness and Dunrobin castle, at the distance of 13 miles from Meikle-ferry, with a terminating width of about 12 miles. Dornoch, which gives name to it, stands on its north coast, about 3 miles below Meikle-ferry; and Tain, which also sometimes gives name to it, stands on its south coast nearly opposite Dornoch. An expansion, immediately above Meikle-ferry, and below another contraction called Little-ferry, forms an excellent road-stead where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor, and where good harbour accommodation could easily be provided, but which is rendered comparatively valueless by the difficulties of entering it across a bar. The north side of the frith below Meikle-ferry, too, offers some harbourage for small vessels in calm weather; but a formidable bar extends from this coast almost to the south side of the frith, called, from the incessant noise, the Geyzen Briggs. The banks, forming this bar, however, are not so closely connected but that vessels may enter with safety under the direction of a pilot. The shores produce shell-fish, and the banks abound with cod and haddocks; but no vigorous exertion has been made to render these fisheries an object of importance.

DORNOCK, a parish, containing the villages of Dornock and Lowtherton, on the southern border of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Annan. A small part of it, in the form of a pentagon, and containing an area of about a square mile, is detached from the main body, and lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the north, bounded on the west by Annan, and on the other three sides by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The main body, which also is pentagonal, is bounded on the north-east by Kirkpatrick-Fleming; on the east by Gretna; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the west and north-west by Annan. The extreme length of the parish, including both parts, but not the intermediate space, is 4 miles, its extreme breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area 3,880 acres. Nearly the whole surface is cultivated, and well-enclosed. The soil, in general, is loam on brick earth; and, though rather damp in winter, is productive of luxuriant crops. Neither coal nor limestone has been found; but freestone is plentiful. A brook rises in Robgillmoss, a small bog in the northern or detached part, and traverses the main body through nearly its centre. Perennial springs of the purest water abound. Kirtle water washes the north-east boundary, and contains a few trouts, eels, pike, and perch. The coast is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, and is low and sandy. The Solway frith is here 2 miles wide, and fordable during the recess of the tide. Fearful accidents, however, are liable to assail any passenger not intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the path. Great quantities of salmon, grilse, and flounders, are caught, chiefly by means of trap-stake-nets, and sent off to the market of Carlisle. As to antiquities, there are remains of a Roman military road, a druidical temple, and a strong square tower,—the last is on the estate of the Marquis of Annandale. Various and remarkable tomb-stones, one or two of considerable antiquity, are to be seen in the burying-ground. On what was anciently a moor in the parish, a battle is traditionally said to have been fought between the Scotch and English, the former commanded by Sir William Brown of Coalston, and the latter by Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Lord Crosby. The English, it is said, were defeated, and both of their commanders slain, and afterwards interred in Dornock churchyard. Two stones, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 broad, and raised in the middle like a coffin, mark the place of the reported interment. On the sides of these

tombs are cut hieroglyphics, like the broad-leaves of plants, and other antique figures quite unintelligible. A spring-well on the spot where the battle was fought, is still called Sword-well, and probably acquired the name from some swords of the defeated having been found in its vicinity. The real rental of the parish is about £4,630. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £11,450. Assessed property in 1860, £4,728 odds. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Carlisle, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and has a station on the latter. It is skirted also, though not touched, by the Caledonian railway, and has ready access to it at the Kirkpatrick station. The village of Dornock stands on the Dumfries and Carlisle road, 3 miles west of Annan. It is a poor unimportant place. Population of the village about 240. Population of the parish in 1831, 752; in 1861, 856. Houses, 169.

This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £208 3s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, now £40, with £30 other emoluments. The church was built in 1793, and contains 300 sittings. There are two private schools and a small subscription library. The name Dornock, Dornoch, or Durnochd, seems to be of Celtic origin, signifying "the naked water," and referring in this case to the originally bald shore of the Solway, though said in the case of Sutherlandshire to have had another origin.

DORRAL BURN. See DALLAS.

DORRINGTON. See LONGFORMACUS.

DOSK (NEW), the Kincardineshire district of the parish of Edzell. It was formerly a parish by itself, and has still a burying-ground of its own. See EDZELL.

DOUBLE-HILL, a hill in the north-east of the parish of Rescobie, Forfarshire. It rises from the plain about half a mile north of the lake of Rescobie, and has two summits, which are called respectively the hill of Pitseandly and the hill of Turin. The latter summit, which is the eastern one, commands a remarkably brilliant prospect, over most of the eastern half of Forfarshire, together with a great extent of coast.

DOUGLAS (THE), a small river of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It rises on the east side of Cairntable, close to the boundary line with Ayrshire, and runs north-eastward, through the interior of the parish of Douglas, and along the boundary between Carmichael and Lesmahago, to a confluence with the Clyde at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Bonniton Linn. Its length of run, measured as the crow flies, is 13 miles,—10 of which are within the parish of Douglas. It receives on its left bank the tribute of Monks, Pedourin, and Peniel waters, and on its right bank the tribute of Kennox, Glespin, Parkhead, and Craighburn waters. Its basin comprises nearly all Douglas parish, and a considerable part of Carmichael and Lesmahago parishes; and in consequence of being overhung at the sources by a conspicuous portion of the great range of watershed which catches the rain-clouds coming from the south and west, it receives such a quantity of water as to render the volume of the Douglas, at the point of confluence, very nearly equal to the volume of the Clyde. The configuration of the main valley, too, is such as to impart some peculiarity to the climate. "The winds," says the old statistic of the parish of Douglas, "blow mostly from the south-west, which being the direction of the river, and the banks high on each side, what would be accounted a moderate breeze in other places is here often a kind of hurricane." "The district," says

the new statist, "is exposed to high winds, particularly from the south-west and west, which, being confined as in a funnel by the high grounds on each side, sweep down the strath with tremendous violence."

DOUGLAS, a parish, containing the post-town of Douglas and the villages of Rigside and Addington, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the west by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Lesmahago, Carmichael, Wiston, and Crawfordjohn. Its length north-eastward is upwards of 12 miles; its breadth varies from 4 to 7 miles; and its area, according to the New Statistical Account, is about 28,004 Scotch acres,—of which 3,816 are arable, 22,376 are in pasture, 1,492 are under wood, and 320 are flow-moss. "Although this district," says the writer of the New Statistical Account, "cannot vie with the clothed luxuriance of some of our lowland districts, or with the bold and rugged grandeur of our Highland scenery, it presents, along the whole course of the river Douglas," see the preceding article, "an aspect of sweet and unpretending beauty which contrasts most favourably with the bleakness of the country through which it is approached on every side. The river flows through a strath, which widens gradually in its course towards the Clyde. From this strath the ground slopes on each side to a considerable elevation, adorned, especially on the north side, with extensive and beautiful plantations. Around Douglas Castle, there is some fine old wood, chiefly ash and plane trees; and plantations of more recent growth, and of great breadth, extend for several miles above and below. At Douglasmill, where the strath opens into wide and fertile holms, nearly surrounded with finely wooded banks, the scenery is particularly admired. Beyond the strath, on either side, the ground stretches into extensive moors, or swells into hills covered with grass to their summits. On the west it terminates in Cairntable, which, with its dependent range to the south, encloses it as with a chain of mountain ramparts. A great extent of ground has been recently planted by Lord Douglas; and as His Lordship is carrying on these plantations on a large scale, the aspect of the parish will be progressively improving for many years." The parish is rich in minerals. Coal is so abundant that, though extensively worked, it will not be exhausted for centuries. Much of it is sold out of the parish to a considerable distance. Limestone and sandstone are quarried. Ironstone occurs; and there are several pretty strong chalybeate springs. About nine-tenths of the parish belonged formerly to Lord Douglas, and belong now to the Countess of Home. Assessed property in 1860, £12,836. A branch railway to Douglas, from the Caledonian at Cleghorn Road, was opened in 1864. Population in 1831, 2,542; in 1861, 2,490. Houses, 419.

The most notable object in the parish is Douglas castle, the noble seat of the Countess of Home. It was built by the last Duke of Douglas, shortly after the conflagration of the former castle, in 1760. At the time of His Lordship's death only one wing had been completed; but even in this state the building is a stately one, and has a noble appearance. Independently of the intense historical interest which must ever attach to the residence of "the Douglas," there is a melancholy association connected with Douglas castle, as being the scene of "Castle Dangerous," the last novel of Sir Walter Scott, and the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland. The preface to this work was transmitted by Sir Walter from Naples in 1832, and contains the following passage:—"The author, before he had made much progress in this, probably

the last of his novels, undertook a journey to Douglasdale, for the purpose of examining the remains of the famous castle, the kirk of St. Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft, in his account of the early adventures of Good Sir James. But though he was fortunate enough to find a zealous and well-informed cicerone in Mr. Thomas Haddow, and had every assistance from the kindness of Mr. Alexander Finlay, the resident chamberlain of his friend Lord Douglas, the state of his health at the time was so feeble that he found himself incapable of pursuing his researches, as in better days he would have delighted to do, and was obliged to be contented with such a cursory view of scenes, in themselves most interesting, as could be snatched in a single morning, when any bodily exertion was painful. Mr. Haddow was attentive enough to forward subsequently some notes on the points which the author had seemed desirous of investigating; but these did not reach him until, being obliged to prepare matters for a foreign excursion in quest of health and strength, he had been compelled to bring his work, such as it is, to a conclusion. The remains of the old castle of Douglas are inconsiderable. They consist, indeed, of but one ruined tower, standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only a fragment of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to reconstruct the edifice, after its last accidental destruction by fire. His Grace had kept in view the ancient prophecy, that, as often as Douglas castle might be destroyed it should rise again in enlarged dimensions and improved splendour, and projected a pile of building, which, if it had been completed, would have much exceeded any nobleman's residence then existing in Scotland; as, indeed, what has been finished, amounting to about one-eighth of the plan, is sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of a large establishment, and contains some apartments the extent of which are magnificent. The situation is commanding; and though the Duke's successors have allowed the mansion to continue as he left it, great expense has been lavished on the environs, which now present a vast sweep of richly undulated woodland, stretching to the borders of the Cairntable mountains, repeatedly mentioned as the favourite retreat of the great ancestor of the family in the days of his hardships and persecution. There remains at the head of the adjoining *bourg*, the choir of the ancient church of St. Bride, having beneath it the vault which was used, till lately, as the burial-place of this princely race, and only abandoned when their stone and leaden coffins had accumulated, in the course of five or six hundred years, in such a way that it could accommodate no more. Here a silver case, containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of Good Sir James, is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself."

The old church of Douglas was called St. Bride, from being dedicated to St. Bridget or St. Bride. It is a place of great antiquity; and the spire, and aisle which was used as the burying-place of the family of Douglas, are still preserved. The new burying-place is beneath the present church, and contains the coffins of the last Duke and Duchess of Douglas, the late Lord Douglas, and others of his kindred. The monuments in the old kirk of St. Bride's are said to have been wantonly mutilated by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who made the edifice a stable for their horses, and at a still later period by the mischievous propensity of the boys of the place, who for a length of time had free access

to the aisle. Even in their mutilated state some of the monuments are exquisitely beautiful, and Sir Walter Scott says of the tomb of the Good Sir James, that "the monument, in its original state, must have been not inferior in any respect to the best of the same period in Westminster abbey." The parish of Douglas is celebrated also in connexion with the great ecclesiastical struggle of the 17th century. Upon Auchinsnaugh hill, within its bounds, the Covenanters met, on the 26th of July 1712, and engaged in a formal renewal of the solemn league and covenant. In this district, too, the Cameronian regiment—now the 26th of the line—was embodied in defence of the Protestant government of the Prince of Orange. They were mustered on a field near the town of Douglas, in April 1689, under the command of Lord Angus, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Countess Home. Stipend, £306 14s. The glebe is extensive and valuable. Unappropriated tithes, £73 5s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, now £52 10s., with fees. The present parish church, though comparatively modern, is incommensurate. There is a Free church: attendance, 300; receipts in 1865, £143 9s. 4d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 170. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Rigside, with an attendance of about 120. There are two non-parochial schools, both aided by Lord Douglas, the one at Rigside, the other at Tableston, in the upper part of the parish. According to the earliest record, Douglas ecclesiastically belonged to the monks of Kelso; from whom it passed, in the 12th century, into the hands of the Douglas family, who have ever since retained the patronage. The rectory of the parish was established as a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, previous to 1500; and at the Reformation was held by Archibald Douglas, at which time the benefice was valued at £200 yearly. This person was actively concerned in the murder of David Rizzio, and afterwards obtained a pardon for his crime. In 1568 he was appointed a lord of session by the Regent Moray, in the room of Leslie, Bishop of Ross, who was dismissed. There seem to have been, in the Roman Catholic times, several ecclesiastical buildings in different parts of the parish,—particularly at Anderson, Glentaggart, Parishholm, and Chapel-hill.

The noble family of Douglas, "whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown," and which has so closely linked the district of Douglasdale to Scottish story, is said to have been founded by Theobald, a Fleming, who acquired these lands at a very early period. The first great man of the house, however, was "the Good Sir James," who was the friend and companion of Robert the Bruce in his valorous efforts to achieve the independence of Scotland. His own castle of Douglas had been taken and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I.; and he resolved to take it, and at the same time inflict signal chastisement on the intruders. History tells us that a beautiful English maiden, named the Lady Augusta de Berkely, had replied to her numerous suitors that her hand should be given to him who should have the courage and the ability to hold the perilous castle of Douglas for a year and a day; and Sir John de Walton, anxious to win by his valour such a lovely prize, undertook the keeping of the castle by consent of Edward. For several months he discharged his duty with honour and bravery, and the lady now deeming his probation accomplished, and not unwilling perhaps to unite her fortunes to one who had proved himself a true and valiant knight, wrote him

an epistle recalling him. By this time, however, he had received a defiance from Douglas, who declared that despite all his bravery and vigilance, the castle should be his own by Palm Sunday; and De Walton deemed it a point of honour to keep possession till the threatened day should pass over. On the day named Douglas having assembled his followers, assailed the English as they retired from the church, and having overpowered them took the castle. Sir John de Walton was slain in the conflict, and the letter of his lady-love being found in his pocket, afflicted the generous and good Sir James "full sorely." The account of this taking of the Castle of Douglas, given in the History of the Houses of Douglas and Angus, by Godscroft, is somewhat different, and states that Sir James had drawn Sir John de Walton, by an ambuscade, out from the castle into the open country, where he fell on his band, killed their leader, and took the castle.

The stronghold, however, was more than once taken, retaken, burnt, and rebuilt, during the life of the Good Sir James; and the account of one of the most interesting assaults upon it is given as follows, by Godscroft: "The manner of his taking it is said to have been thus—Sir James taking with him only two of his servants, went to Thomas Dickson of whom he was received with tears, after he had revealed himself to him, for the good old man knew him not at first, being in mean and homely apparel. There he kept him secretly in a quiet chamber, and brought unto him such as had been trusty servants to his father, not all at once, but apart by one and one, for fear of discovery. Their advice was, that on Palm Sunday, when the English would come forth to the church, and his partners were conveyed, that then he should give the word, and cry 'the Douglas slogan,' and presently set upon them that should happen to be there, who being despatched the castle might be taken easily. This being concluded, and they come, so soon as the English were entered into the church with palms in their hands, (according to the custom of that day,) little suspecting or fearing any such thing, Sir James, according to their appointment, cried too soon, (a Douglas, a Douglas!) which being heard in the church, (this was St. Bride's church of Douglas,) Thomas Dickson, supposing he had been hard at hand, drew out his sword and ran upon them, having none to second him but another man, so that, oppressed by the number of his enemies, he was beaten down and slain. In the meantime, Sir James being come, the English that were in the chancel kept off the Scots, and having the advantage of the strait and narrow entrie, defended themselves manfully. But Sir James, encouraging his men, not so much by words as by deeds and good example, and having slain the boldest resisters, prevailed at last, and entering the place, slew some twenty-six of their number, and took the rest, about ten or twelve persons, intending by them to get the castle upon composition, or to enter with them when the gates should be opened to let them in; but it needed not, for they of the castle were so secure that there was none left to keep it, save the porter and the cooke, who knowing nothing of what had hapned at the church, which stood a large quarter of a mile from thence, had left the gate wide open, the porter standing without, and the cooke dressing the dinner within. They entered without resistance, and meat being ready, and the cloth laid, they shut the gates and took their refection at good leisure. Now that he had gotten the castle into his hands, considering with himself (as he was a man no lesse advised than valiant) that it was hard for him to keep it, the English being as yet the stronger in that country.

who if they should besiege him, he knew of no relief, he thought it better to carry away such things as be most easily transported, gold, silver, and apparel, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest use and need, and to destroy the rest of the provision, together with the castle itself, than to diminish the number of his followers there where it could do no good. And so he caused carry the meale and meat, and other cornes and grain into the cellar, and laid all together in one heape: then he took the prisoners and slew them, to revenge the death of his trustie and valiant servant, Thomas Dickson, mingling the victuals with their blood, and burying their carkasses in the heap of corne: after that he struck out the heads of the barells, and puncheons, and let the drink runn through all; and then he cast the carkasses of dead horses and other carrion amongst it, throwing the salt above all, so to make all together unuseful to the enemy; and this cellar is called yet the Douglas lairder. Last of all he set the house on fire, and burnt all the timber, and what else the fire could overcome, leaving nothing but the scorched walls behind him."

In 1312-13, Sir James took the castle of Roxburgh, and in the following year commanded the centre of the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn. In 1317, the English were defeated by him, under the Earl of Arundel. In 1319, Sir James, in conjunction with Randolph, Earl of Moray, entered England by the west marches with 1,500 men, routed the English under the Archbishop of York, eluded Edward II., and returned with honour to Scotland. When Robert the Bruce was on his deathbed, in 1329, he sent for his true friend and companion in arms the Good Sir James, and requested him, that so soon as his spirit had departed to Him who gave it, he should proceed with his heart and deposit it with humility and reverence, at the sepulchre of our Lord at Jerusalem. Douglas resolved to carry the request of the dying King into execution; and for this purpose he received a passport from Edward III., dated September 1, 1329. He set sail in the following year with the heart of his honoured master, accompanied by a splendid retinue. Having anchored off Sluys, he was informed that Alphonso XI., the king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in hostilities in Grenada with the Moorish commander Osmyn; and this determined him to pass into Spain, and assist the Christians to combat the Saracens, preparatory to completing his journey to Jerusalem. Douglas and his friends were warmly received by Alphonso, and having encountered the Saracens at Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, on August 25, 1330, they were routed. Douglas eagerly followed in the pursuit, and taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he threw it before him, exclaiming, "Onward, brave heart, that never failed, and Douglas will follow thee or die!" The Saracens rallied, however, and the Good Sir James was slain. His companions found his body upon the field along with the casket, and mournfully conveyed them to Scotland. The heart of the Bruce was deposited at Melrose, although his body was interred in the royal tomb at Dunfermline. The remains of Sir James were buried at Douglas, and a monument erected to him by his brother Archibald. The old poet Barbour, after reciting the circumstances of Sir James' fall in Spain, tells us—

"Qnhen his men lang had mad murnyn,
Thai debowlyt him, and syne
Gert scher him swa, that mycht be tane
The flesch all haly fra the bane,
And the carloune thar in haly place
Erdyt, with rycht gret worship, was.
"The banyis have thair with them tane;
And syne ar to thair schippis gane;

Syne towart Scotland held thair way,
And thar ar cummyn in full gret hy.
And the banyis honorably
In till the kirk off Douglas war
Erdyt, with dull and mekill car.
Schyr Archebald has sone gert syn
Off alabastre, bath fair and tyne,
Or save a tumbse sa richly
As it behowyt to swa worthy."

The family was raised to an earldom in 1357 by David II.; and during this reign and the two which succeeded, the house of Douglas rose to a degree of power scarcely inferior to that of royalty itself; so that, as has been remarked by an old historian, it became a saying that "nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas or a Douglas man." The Earl went abroad with a train of 2,000 men, kept a sort of court, and even created knights. In 1424, Archibald, the 5th Earl, became possessed of the duchy of Touraine in France, for services which he had rendered to Charles VII. the French king. William, the 6th Earl, when only a stripling, succeeded to the family power at a stage when it had attained a most formidable height. Their estates in Galloway—where they possessed the stronghold of Thrieve—and those of Annandale, and Douglas, afforded them a vast amount of revenue, and enabled them to raise an army not inferior to that of their sovereign. It was at this time, however, the policy of Crichton—one of the ablest of those who had the direction of affairs during the minority of James II.—to humble the overgrown power of the nobles; and accordingly Earl William, having been decoyed into the castle of Edinburgh, was subjected to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded Nov. 24, 1440. "This noble youth and his brother and a few other principal friends," says Godscroft, "on their arrival in Edinburgh, went directly to the Castle, being led as it were and drawn by a fatal destiny, and so came in the power of their deadly enemies and feigned friends. At the very instant comes the Governor, as was before appointed betwixt them, to play his part of the tragedy, and both he and the Chancellor might be alike embarked in the action, and bear the envy of so ugly a fact, that the weight thereof might not be on one alone; yet to play out their treacherous parts, they welcome him most courteously, set him to dinner with the King at the same table, feast him royally, entertain him cheerfully, and that for a long time. At last, about the end of dinner, they compass him about with armed men, and cause present a bull's head before him on the board. The bull's head was in those days a token of death, say our histories; but how it hath come in use to be taken and signify, neither do they nor any else tell us; neither is it to be found, that I remember, anywhere in history, save in this one place; neither can we conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unless to exprobrate grossness, according to the French, and our own reproaching dull and gross wits, by calling him calf's-head (*tête de veau*) but not bull's head. The young nobleman, either understanding the sign as an ordinary thing, or astonished with it as an uncouth thing, upon the sight of the bull's head, offering to rise, was laid hold of by their armed men, in the King's presence, at the King's table, which should have been a sanctuary to him. And so without regard of King, or any duty, and without any further process, without order, assize, or jury, without law, no crime objected, he not being convicted at all, a young man of that age, that was not liable to the law in regard of his youth, a nobleman of that place, a worthy young gentleman of such expectation, a guest of that acceptance, one who had reposed upon their credit, who had committed

himself to them, a friend in mind, who looked for friendship, to whom all friendship was promised, against duty, law, friendship, faith, honesty, humanity, hospitality, against nature, against human society, against God's law, against man's law, and the law of nature, is cruelly executed and put to death. David Douglas, his younger brother, was also put to death with him, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld; they were all three beheaded in the back court of the Castle that lieth to the west."

"When Earl Douglas to the Castle came
The courts they were fu' grim to see;
And he liked na the feast as they sat at dine,
The tables were served sae silentlie.

And full twenty feet fro the table he sprang
When the grisly bull's head met his e'e;
But the Crichtouns a' cam' troupin in,
An' he coudna fight an' wadna fle.

O, when the news to Hermitage came,
The Douglasses were brim and wud;
They swore to set Embro' in a breeze,
An' slochen't wi' auld Crichtoun's blood."

The duchy of Touraine now reverted to the French king. After a brief period of depressed fortune, the family rose to a still greater degree of power than ever, in the person of William, the 8th Earl. He was at first a favourite of James II., but having fallen into partial disgrace he went abroad, and his castle of Douglas was demolished during his absence by orders of the King, on account of the insolence of his dependents. Upon the return of the Earl he came under obedience to the King, but this was not meant to be sincere. He attempted to assassinate Crichton the chancellor, and executed John Herries in despite of the King's mandate to the contrary. "By forming a league with the Earl of Crawford and other barons, he united against his sovereign almost one-half of his kingdom. But his credulity led him into the same snare which had been fatal to the former Earl. Relying on the King's promises, who had now attained to the years of manhood, and having obtained a safe-conduct under the great seal, he ventured to meet him in Stirling castle. James urged him to dissolve that dangerous confederacy into which he had entered; the Earl obstinately refused:—'If you will not,' said the enraged monarch, drawing his dagger, 'this shall!' and stabbed him to the heart. An action so unworthy of a king filled the nation with astonishment and with horror. The Earl's vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury; and dragging the safe-conduct, which the King had granted and violated, at a horse's tail, they marched towards Stirling, burnt the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation, however, ensued; on what terms is not known. But the King's jealousy, and the new Earl's power and resentment, prevented it from being of long continuance. Both took the field at the head of their armies, and met near Abercorn. That of the Earl, composed chiefly of borderers, was far superior to the King's, both in number and in valour; and a single battle must in all probability have decided whether the house of Stewart or the house of Douglas was henceforth to possess the throne of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the Earl ordered them to retire to their camp; and Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, the person in whom he placed the greatest confidence, convinced of his want of genius to improve an opportunity, or of his want of courage to seize a crown, deserted him that very night. This example was followed by many; and the Earl, despised or forsaken by all, was soon driven out of the kingdom, and obliged to depend

for his subsistence on the King of England." The overgrown strength of this family was destroyed in the year 1455; and the Earl, after enduring many vicissitudes, retired in his old age to Lindores abbey in Fife, and died there in 1488.

The title of Earl of Douglas, of this the first branch of the family, existed for 98 years, giving an average of 11 years to each possessor. The lands of the family reverted to the Crown; but they were shortly afterwards bestowed on the Earl of Angus, the head of a junior branch of the old family, descended from George Douglas, the only son of William 1st Earl of Douglas by his third wife, Margaret Countess of Angus, who, upon his mother's resignation of her right, received her title. This family assisted in the destruction of the parent-house; and it became a saying, in allusion to the complexion of the two races, that the red Douglas had put down the black. This family produced some men who have occupied a prominent position in Scottish story, such as Archibald, the 5th Earl, who was known by the soubriquet of Bell-the-cat; and Archibald, the 6th Earl, who, marrying Margaret of England, widow of James IV., who fell at Flodden, was the grandfather of the unfortunate Henry Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, and father of James VI. This Archibald, during the minority of his step-son James V., had all the authority of a regent. From the accession of the second Douglas line, after the forfeiture of the first, the possessions of the house were held by the family in uninterrupted succession till the death of the Duke of Douglas in 1761. William, the 11th Earl of Angus, was raised to the marquise of Douglas, in 1633, by Charles I. This nobleman was a Catholic and a royalist, and inclined to hold out his castle against the Covenanters, in favour of the King; but he was surprised by them, and the castle taken. He was one of the best of the family, and kept up to its fullest extent the olden princely Scottish hospitality. The King constituted him his lieutenant on the borders, and he joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth, escaped from the rout at the battle of Philiphaugh, and soon after made terms with the ruling powers. The first Marquis of Douglas was the father of three peers of different titles, viz. Archibald, his eldest son, who succeeded him as second Marquis; William, his eldest son by a second marriage, who became 3d Duke of Hamilton; and George, his second son by the same marriage, who was created Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, the 3d Marquis, succeeded to the peerage in 1700, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. In the rebellion of 1715 he adhered to the ruling family of Hanover, and fought as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriffmuir. He died childless at Queensberry-house, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct. The Marquisate of Douglas devolved, through heirs-male, to the Duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the 1st Marquis; and the title of Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale is now conceded by courtesy to the eldest son of that ducal house. The real and personal estate of the Duke of Douglas was inherited by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, Esq., who was served his nearest lawful heir, September 3, 1761. This gentleman assumed the surname of Douglas, and was created Baron Douglas by George III. in 1796.

DOUGLAS, a small post-town in the parish of Douglas, on the right bank of Douglas Water, 2 miles south-west of Douglas-Mill, and 11 south-south-west of Lanark. It was formerly a busy market-town, a seat of considerable trade, a place of much political importance, and a burgh of barony whose magistrates wielded the power of life and

death over culprits, together with other important prerogatives; but, like many other old towns which basked in the favour of a great feudal chief, it has lost the capacity of following prosperity through the free forms of modern institutions. Its entire appearance is antique and palsied. Its streets are very narrow; some of its houses look as if they still belonged to the dark ages; its inhabitants, with remarkably few exceptions, are all in the grade of weavers, mechanics, or labourers; and its very fairs were, till recently, associated with the grave-yard. A cotton factory was established in 1792; but it continued in operation for only a few years, leaving no other effect than a connexion with Glasgow in handloom-weaving. The place, nevertheless, is replete with interest for its antiquarian associations. It also has offices of the City of Glasgow and the Commercial Banks, and congregational libraries. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of February, on the third Friday of March, on the first Friday after Whitsunday, old style, on the second Wednesday of June, old style, on the second Friday of August, old style, on the third Friday of October, and on the first Friday after Michaelmas. Population in 1841, 1,313; in 1861, 1,426. Houses, 204.

DOUGLAS BURN, a streamlet of Selkirkshire. It rises on the Blackhouse heights, contiguously to the boundary-line with Peebles-shire, and runs about 6 miles south-eastward to the Yarrow, at a point about 2 miles below the foot of St. Mary's Loch. See the article **BLACKHOUSE**.

DOUGLAS BURN, a streamlet of Argyshire. It rises among the mountains between Loch Fyne and Loch Awe, and runs about 7 miles sinuously eastward to Loch Fyne, at a place 3 miles south of Inverary. A remarkable section of rock, about 100 feet high, occurs in its channel, exhibiting alternate strata of limestone and mica-slate.

DOUGLAS BURN, a streamlet of Dumbartonshire. It rises within a mile of the upper part of Loch Long, and flows about 5 miles east-south-eastward, along the boundary between the parish of Arrochar and the parish of Luss, to Loch-Lomond at Lower Inveruglass.

DOUGLASDALE, the parish of Douglas, the basin of the Douglas river, or the whole of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. The name has been employed in each of the three senses, but is not now in common use.

DOUGLAS-MILL, the place of an extinct inn, at the intersection of the Glasgow and Carlisle road with the Edinburgh and Ayr road, in the parish of Douglas, 2 miles north-east of the town of Douglas, Lanarkshire.

DOUGLAS-MOOR, a large district of the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. The name is nearly obsolete.

DOUGLASTOWN, a village in the parish of Kinnelty, Forfarshire. It stands on the Arity, at the western verge of the parish, on the road from Glamis to Forfar, 2½ miles east of Glamis, and 3½ south-west of Forfar. A flax spinning mill, four stories high, and of proportionate length and breadth, was built here in 1792 by Mr. Douglas of Brighton and partners; and the village was erected at the same time, at great expense, chiefly for the accommodation of the workers in the mill. Population, 83.

DOUGLAS WATER. See **DOUGLAS (THE)** and **DOUGLAS BURN**.

DOULOCH, or **Dow-Loch**, a small fresh-water lake, at the foot of Glenshira, formed by an expansion of the Shira rivulet, 2 miles north-east of Inverary, Argyshire. The name signifies "the black lake," and alludes to the sombreness and depth of

the waters. The lake reaches to within a quarter of a mile of Loch Fyne, and lies so slightly above that sea-arm's level as to be occasionally visited with some small portion of sea-water in spring-tides yet presents every appearance of having, for many centuries, been a strictly independent sheet of water. Herrings and other salt-water fish have sometimes been taken in it in the same net with trout and salmon.

DOUNE, a small post-town in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. It stands on the road from Stirling to Callander, and on the left bank of the Teith, at the influx of the Ardoch, about a mile east of Deanston, 8 miles north-west of Stirling, and 8½ south-east of Callander. The surrounding scenery is considerably diversified and very beautiful. The town itself has a pleasant appearance, and contains some objects of architectural interest. It consists principally of one large street, and two smaller ones branching off from this. But on the west side of it, at the bridge which takes over the thoroughfare to Deanston, is a sort of suburb which has been variously called Cotton-Row, Bridge-of-Teith, and New town of Doune. The town consists of well-built houses, most of them slated and of modern erection, and some of them very substantial, neat, and commodious. The parish church is a very handsome edifice, in the Gothic style, with an elegant tower. The United Presbyterian church is a neat modern structure. Here are also two Free churches, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house. Here likewise are a parochial school, a Free school, and a public library. The town has a market-cross. The bridge across the Teith is a strong building of two arches, erected in 1535 by Robert Spittal, tailor to King James IV.

But the principal object of architectural beauty here is the ancient castle of Doune. This is situated contiguous to the town, on a mound apparently artificial, and surrounded by beautiful wooded banks. The Teith flows immediately under its walls, and is joined a little below by the Ardoch. The period of its erection has not been ascertained. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who, along with his two sons, fell beneath the axe of the executioner at Stirling in 1425, during the glorious but iron reign of James I. This account, however, is obviously quite false; for although it was undoubtedly possessed by Albany, it had been for nearly a century before his time the seat of the Earls of Menteith. The custody of Doune castle was granted by James V. to James Stewart, ancestor of the Moray family. It afterwards fell into the full possession of his son, who was created Lord Doune in 1581; and since that period it has continued in the possession of the Earls of Moray. This ancient stronghold is of prodigious size and strength. It forms a square pile, the sides of which are 96 feet in length, the walls being 40 feet high, and 10 in thickness. Considering its immense age, it presents wonderfully few marks of the injuries of time. The tower, which stands at the north-east corner, is massive and lofty, being 80 feet high. The great hall is 63 feet long, and 25 wide. There are several other spacious apartments in that portion of the building which appears to have constituted the family-residence; and the whole of them exhibit striking proofs of former grandeur. From the south-east corner of what seems to have been the dining-room, a narrow stair descends into a subterranean passage which leads into a small dark cell, obviously intended for the purposes of a dungeon. Its roof is vaulted, and contains a small hole,—probably for lowering scanty pittances of food to the unhappy captive. There are other vaults and

prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry, all of them of the same frightful description. The building was formerly covered with stones or slates; but no part of the roof now remains. Doune castle was occupied for the last time as a place of defence in 1745, by the adherents of Prince Charles, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows, and several swivels on the parapets. John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' and Dr. Witherspoon, afterwards distinguished as a presbyterian divine, were confined along with other prisoners taken by the Pretender's forces. Many of our readers will remember the graphic account of their escape, given by Home in his 'History of the Rebellion.' Sir Walter Scott passed some of his younger years in the neighbourhood of Doune castle; and, besides directly introducing it into his story of Waverley, he no doubt drew suggestions and delineations from it into some of his other productions. It is mentioned also in the ballad which relates the death of the "Bonnie Earl o' Moray."

Doune was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of skins, Highland purses, and Highland pistols. But now it is sustained mainly by the cotton-mills of Deanton, and by the general business of miscellaneous handicraft and retail trade. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of February, the second Wednesday of May, the last Wednesday of July, the first Tuesday and Wednesday and fourth Wednesday of November, and the last Wednesday of December. The November fairs are great ones, that on the first Tuesday for sheep, that on the first Wednesday for black cattle, and that on the fourth Wednesday for both sheep and cattle. The town has an office of the Union Bank, an office, of the Royal Bank, a gas company, a free masons' lodge, a free gardeners' lodge, and a curling club; and it has likewise a station on the Callander branch of the Scottish Central railway. About a mile north-west of Doune stands Doune-Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Moray, formerly belonging to the Edmonstones, and then called Cambus-Wallace. Population of the town in 1841, 1,559; in 1861, 1,256.

DOUNIES. See BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

DOUN-REAY. See REAY.

DOURA, a collier village in the parish of Kilwinning, Ayrshire. The coal-works in its vicinity are of great extent, and are connected with the Ardrossan branch of the Glasgow and Ayr railway by a single-line railroad. Population of the village in 1861, 295.

DOVAN (THE). See DEVON.

DOVECOTHALL, a village in the south-east of the parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in the print-fields of the Lavern.

DOVECOTLAND, a village in the East-church parish of Perth, suburban to the city of Perth. Population in 1861, 529.

DOVERAN (THE). See DEVERON.

DOVESLAND, a thickly peopled district of the southern part of the parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.

DOWALLY, a parish, containing a small village of its own name, in the Strath Tay district of Perthshire. It was originally a chapelry of Caputh, but was constituted a separate parish in 1500, and is now united to Dunkeld. It consists of a main body and a detached district. The main body has the outline of a parallelogram, extending 6 miles down the left bank of the Tay, to the Pleyburn, about a mile from the town of Dunkeld, yet is bounded at that end by a small interjected portion of Caputh; and it lies with Kirkmichael on the east, and with Logierait on the north. The detached district is the barony of Dulcapon, situated on the left bank

of the Tummel, three-fourths of a mile in length, and separated from the main body by Logierait. The entire parish is estimated, in the New Statistical Account, to comprise 1,200 acres of arable land, 300 of pasture, 10,200 of woods, and 200 of lakes,—in all, 12,000 acres. The main body consists of a narrow band of low ground along the Tay, and a grand forest-clad range of overhanging heights. Some of the heights, however, are pleasantly pastoral, while others are abundantly stocked with roe deer, and with various kinds of game. The rocky hills of Craigie Barns and Craigiebenean, on the lower boundary, present a very precipitous and picturesque appearance. The King's pass, between Craigie Barns and a large rocky, wooded hill, called the King's Seat, derives its name from the circumstance of its having been the place where the Scottish monarchs placed themselves, in order to direct their shafts with advantage at the flying deer, when driven that way for their amusement; and, according to a story told by William Barclay in his treatise 'Contra Monarchomachos,' a chase of this kind had very nearly prevented the future miseries of the unhappy Mary Stuart. The road, which passes through Dowally to Athole, has been cut with great labour and expense along the bottom of the King's Seat, which overhangs the river so closely, and at such a height, that the timid traveller, who looks over the wall that has been built to support it, is little disposed to linger on his way. A lake of about half a mile in circumference lies on the summit of the hill of Duchray, at an elevation of nearly 1,900 feet above sea-level. Loch-Ordie, a much larger lake, lies at an elevation of about 700 feet. There are also the two lakes of Rotmel, whence issues the Dowally burn, which drives two saw-mills, and runs into the Tay. The village of Dowally stands on this burn, 4½ miles north by west of Dunkeld. Population of the parish in 1861, 971. See DUNKELD.

This parish, notwithstanding its entire union politically and ecclesiastically with Dunkeld, is nearly as distinct in the religious connections of its people, as if it were formally separate. It is a Gaelic district, while Dunkeld is an English one; and it has its own minister, church, and schoolmaster. The minister, indeed, is only the Dunkeld incumbent's assistant, but he resides in Dowally, and officiates both in English and in Gaelic. The former church was built at the time of the separation of the parish from Caputh, and was a long, narrow, inelegant structure. The present church was built in 1818, and contains 220 sittings. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with fees.

DOWALTON (LOCH), a fresh-water lake on the mutual border of the parishes of Kirkmuir, Glassarton, and Sorbie, Wigtonshire. It has its name from the family of M'Dowall, the proprietor of the lands in which it is embosomed; but is also sometimes called Longcastle Loch. On the north, it sends out a stream, which, flowing eastward over a course of 4½ miles, and intersecting the parish of Sorbie, falls into the sea at Garlieston. The lake is about 3 miles in circumference, and from 5 to 20 feet deep. On its western side it has an island of about 30 acres in area, on which are traces of an old building called Longcastle.

DOW-LOCH. See DOULOCH, CLUNIE, and PENFONT.

DOWN-HILL, an eminence, rising 580 feet above sea-level, on the boundary of the parish of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. It is remarkable as the place of the Covenanters' encampment, previous to their defeat by Cromwell; and it sometimes gives to that action the name of the battle of Downhill, to distinguish it from the battle of Dunbar of the 13th century.

DOWN-HILL, an apparently artificial elevation, in the parish of Edenkille, Morayshire. It appears to have been a fortress of great antiquity. It is of a conical shape, round a considerable part of which runs the rapid Divie, in a deep rocky channel; and, where not defended by the river, it is encircled by a deep ditch with a strong rampart, the stones of which bear marks of fusion.

DOWNIE-HILLS, a hilly ridge extending east and west through the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. It consists principally of a beautiful trap, well adapted for either roads or masonry, but terminates on the west in a quarry of excellent sandstone. Good specimens of agate, jasper, and spar are found on it.

DOWNIE-POINT, a bold headland in the parish of Dunnottar, screening the south side of the bay of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

DOWNIES, a fishing harbour at the southern extremity of the parish of Banchory-Devenick, 6 miles north-west of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

DRAFFEN. See **DUNISO**.

DRAGON-HOLE. See **KINNOUL**.

DRAINIE, a parish, containing the post-town of Lossiemouth and the villages of Stotfield and Branderburgh, on the coast of Morayshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Urquhart, St. Andrews Lhanbryd, Spynie, and Duffus. Its length, east and west, is about 4 miles, and its breadth is about 2. The river Lossie traces the eastern boundary, and the site of the quondam loch of Spynie is traversed by the southern boundary. The surface of the parish is low and flat. There are only two small eminences meriting the name of hills. The loch of Spynie, which lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the southern boundary, was drained about the year 1807, at an expense of £10,800. Great profit was anticipated from it in the way of reclaimed rich land; but only small profit was for a long time realized. Much of the soil was found to be impregnated with sulphur and iron, affording nothing better than coarse pasturage, neither wholesome nor nutritious, and said to have the property of converting the colour of black cattle feeding upon it into grey. Some of the reclaimed soil near the margin of the loch, however, was rich fertile clay. The New Statistical Account in 1842 said respecting the whole parish,—“The low drained fields consist of rich loam or marly clay, and bear heavy crops of every kind of grain; the lighter grounds rest upon a substratum of gravel, or upon pure white sand. The quality of the ground is various, and the transition from the very best to the worst so sudden that scarcely twenty acres alike are to be found. About a square mile in the centre is of the very worst description.” The loch of Spynie discharged itself into the Lossie, about a mile from the sea. A canal now runs a little from the north of Spynie castle, on the site of Spynie loch, through Drainie parish to the Lossie, a little above Lossiemouth. Through the low plains, on each side of the Lossie, as it runs from Elgin along the eastern border of this parish to the sea, large embankments of earth have been raised at great expense, in order to prevent a recurrence of the calamitous inundation which happened in 1829. The two small eminences or hills in Drainie abound with white and yellow freestone, which is in great request for building over all this quarter of the country. In the Coultart hill, between Lossiemouth and Stotfield, there are appearances of lead. An unsuccessful attempt to mine the lead was made about 70 years ago; and another attempt, under promising circumstances, was begun in 1853. The hill of Cove-sea consists of one continuous mass of freestone, up-

wards of a mile in length, and forming a bold shore cut and excavated by the surge into curious arches, caves, and pyramids. The scenery here is grand and picturesque. See **COVESEA**. At Lossiemouth, also, a natural cave, about 10 feet square, called St. Gerardine's cave, was adorned with a handsome Gothic door and windows, and a medicinal spring issuing from the rock above the hermitage; but in the course of working the quarries, it has been totally destroyed. The rental of the parish is about £7,600. The assessed property in 1860 was £7,565 odds. The fisheries are of considerable value. Great advantages of communication are enjoyed by the Morayshire railway from Lossiemouth to Elgin, and from the calls of the Leith and Inverness steamers. Population in 1831, 1,296; in 1861, 3,028. Houses, 503.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. It consists of the two ancient parishes of Kinneddar and Ogston, which were united soon after the Restoration, and received the name of Drainie from the erection of a new central church on the estate of Drainie at the annexation. Patron, Gordon Cumming of Altyre. Stipend, £242 7s. 5d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with fees and other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant structure, built in 1823, and containing about 700 sittings. There is a neat chapel subordinate to it in Lossiemouth. There are also in Lossiemouth a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. Receipts at the former in 1865, £228 14s. 9d.; attendance at the latter, 270. There are four non-parochial schools.

DREEL. See **ANSTRUTHER (EASTER)**.

DREGHORN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the southern part of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is an irregular stripe, about 8 miles long, and from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 2 miles broad, stretching from south-west to north-east. On three sides its boundary is marked by streams,—on the east by Garrier burn, which divides it from Kilmaurs,—on the south by Irvine water, which divides it from Dundonald,—and on the west and north-west by Annock water, which divides it from Irvine and Stewarton; and on the north-east the parish is bounded by Fenwick. At the south-west end—which is distant only a mile from the coast—the surface is a dead flat very slightly above sea-level; but it thence rises, in gentle undulations, toward the east and north-east, and both in the interior, and especially along the banks of the Annock, wears a pleasing appearance. In the flat grounds, the soil is sandy and gravelly; but in the other districts, it is a fine deep loam, remarkably fertile. The whole parish, except a few acres of meadowland, is under cultivation, well-enclosed, and judiciously interspersed with wood. Coal is very largely worked. Limestone, ironstone, and sandstone are found. The principal mansions are Annock-Lodge, Piercetown, Warwickhill, and Cunninghamhead. The parish is traversed eastward by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and by the road from Irvine to Kilmarnock, and north-eastward by the road from Irvine, through Stewarton, to Glasgow; and is provided with numerous cross or subordinate roads. The village of Dreghorn is situated in the south-west district of the parish, on the first gentle acclivity above the flat grounds, and commands a fine view of the firth of Clyde, and the coast of Ayrshire. The houses stand in irregular lines, and, being interspersed with trees, and whitewashed, make a fine rural grouping to the eye. The village is 2 miles from Irvine, on the highway between that town and Kilmarnock; and has about 900 inhabitants. Population of the parish in 1831, 888; in 1861,

1,828. Houses, 282. Assessed property in 1843, £10,129 18s. 8d.; in 1860, £18,915.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Dreghorn and Piercetoun, which were united in 1668. The churches of both parishes anciently belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and were served by vicars. In 1603, the patronage of the church of Piercetoun, with the tithes and churchlands, were granted to Hugh, the Earl of Eglinton, whose descendant continues to be the patron of the united parish. Stipend, £259 15s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £738 2s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, now £52 10s. The parish church was built in 1780, but was much injured by a stroke of lightning in December 1854. There is a Free church at Piercetoun; attendance, 200; receipts in 1865, £144 3s. 11½d. There are schools at Dreghorn, Crossroads, and Piercetoun,—the last a Free church school.

DREGHORN, an estate in the parish of Colinton, among the roots of the Pentland hills, about a mile south-east of the village of Colinton, Edinburghshire. The scenery on and around it is beautiful. The mansion, called Dreghorn Castle, was built about 50 years ago, and stands embosomed among wood about 490 feet above sea-level.

DREINICH, a small island in Loch Linnhe, near the island of Lismore.

DREM, a post-office village in the parish of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, contiguous to the North British railway, at the point where that railway sends off the branch to North Berwick, 4 miles north of Haddington, and 17½ east of Edinburgh. Here is a railway station, which serves for Athelstaneford and Aberlady. The barony of Drem, comprising upwards of 500 acres of fine land, belonged in former times to the Knights Templars. The priest's house is still standing; and what was his garden adjoins it, defended by a holly hedge. The chapel, large part of which also remains, appears to have been a small but neat building. On the barony, a little to the south of the village, on a low conical hill with a flat summit, the foundations of the conical houses of a Pictish town, built round the hill side in regular rows, are still discernible, with those of large oblong houses in the centre. The town had been strongly fortified, first by a deep circumvallation, and higher up by three perpendicular ramparts.

DRHUIM (THE), an exquisitely picturesque portion of the strath of the Beaully, with a group of water-falls, on the grounds of Lord Lovat, Inverness-shire. "This," say the Messrs. Anderson, "is the most sweetly Highland and beautiful part of the course of the Beaully. On either hand the mountain acclivities are rather steep and rocky, and the valley between them is not a quarter of a mile broad; but woods of birch and fir encompass the whole scene, especially on the north side; and the edges of the river are fringed all along with rows of oak, weeping birches, and alders. In one part, half up the strath, near the cottage of Teanassie (the burn of which will reward its being explored), the waters plunge through a rocky passage encircling high pyramids of stone, standing up in the midst of the stream, gigantic witnesses of its ceaseless and consuming power. Immediately below, the turmoil ceases, and the quieted element reposes in smooth dark limns; while the rocks at the same time recede and give place to soft daisied banks and sweet patches of corn land." On the southern shore, on a high conical mound rising above a perpendicular sheet of rock, is Dun Fion, a vitrified structure, which was laid

open some years ago for the inspection of the curious by order of Lord Lovat."

DRIMINER. See TULLYNESSLE.

DRIMMIE. See LONGFORGAN.

DRIMMIN, the site of an ancient castle, now occupied by a Roman Catholic chapel, in the north-west corner of the parish of Morvern, near the north end of the Sound of Mull, Argyshire. The spot is conspicuous and commanding.

DRIMMINOR. See CORGARF.

DRIMMITERMON. See DRUMMIETERMON.

DRIMODUNE, a bay, nearly 2 miles wide, receiving the Blackwater, on the south-west side of Arran.

DRIMREE, a locality in the valley of Barbreck, in the parish of Craignish, Argyshire, where tradition reports a sanguinary battle to have been fought between the Scots and the Danes, when the latter were vanquished, and their leader Olaus was slain. A number of rude monuments still exist at the place.

DRIMYEONBEG, a bay of considerable extent, with good holding ground, on the east side of the island of Gigha, Argyshire.

DRINLEAGH, a locality in the parish of Crieche, near Bonar-Bridge, Sutherlandshire, where a battle was fought in the 11th or 12th century with the Danes, who had just made an invasion, and were driven back hence with great slaughter to their ships. A remarkably large number of sepulchral tumuli still exist at the place.

DRIP. See TEITH (THE).

DROCHIL CASTLE. See NEWLANDS.

DROICH'S BURN, a brook flowing from the south-east side of the hill of Caillievar, and running in a deep narrow vale along the boundary between parish of Alford and the parish of Leochel and Cushnie, Aberdeenshire.

DROMORE, a station on the Portpatrick railway, 18¾ miles west-south-west of Castle-Douglas.

DRON, a parish on the south-east border of Perthshire. It is bounded on the south-east by Fifeshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Arngask, Forgandenny, Dunbarnie, and Abernethy. Its post town is the Bridge of Earn. Its northern extremity is about a mile from the river Earn, and 5 miles from the city of Perth. Its length from east to west, including a narrow strip of Dunbarnie which intersects it, is between 3 and 4 miles; and its breadth from north to south is about 3 miles. The river Farg divides it from Fifeshire and Abernethy. The southern district is a portion of the Ochils, generally sheeted with verdure, and adorned with strips or clumps of wood. The district thence till near the northern boundary is a sort of sloping plain, well cultivated and of beautiful appearance. A tract in the extreme north is a ridge of small elevation extending from east to west. The soil of the low grounds is principally clay and loam. About 2,600 acres are in cultivation, about 400 under wood, and about 1,100 in pasture. There are four principal landowners. The assessed property in 1843 was £4,300 8s.; in 1866, £4,438 1s. 2d. The principal residences are Balmanno Castle and Glenearn House,—the former a fine specimen of the old Scottish castellated mansion. The part of the parish isolated within Dunbarnie is called Ecclesiamagirdle. The etymology of this name has defied the ingenuity of antiquaries; but it probably bore some reference to a small chapel which formerly stood in this part of the parish, and of which some ruins, along with a burial-ground, still remain. The only other relic of antiquity in the parish is a remarkable rocking stone on the south descent of the hill opposite the church. This is a large mass of whinstone, of an irregular figure, about 10 feet in length, and 7 in

breadth, and stands in a sloping direction. On gently pressing the higher end with the finger, it acquires a perceptible motion, vibrating in an arch of between one and two inches, and the vibration continues for some time after the pressure is removed. "In that part of the Ochils which fronts the house of Ecclesiamagirdle," says the writer of the *Old Statistical Account*, "a very singular phenomenon took place about 7 years ago. After a long series of rainy weather, the hill, about 100 paces from the summit, burst open with a loud explosion like thunder, which was heard at the distance of two miles across the valley. A violent and rapid torrent, mixed with earth and stone and broken rock, issued from the opening, and rushed down with an impetuosity which swept all before it. The inhabitants of some houses which stood immediately below, alarmed at once with the noise and torrent, which directed its course full towards them, were preparing to flee for their safety, when happily the torrent deviated into a different tract, and after continuing to flow for 10 or 12 hours, it ceased, without having done any material injury, and has remained quiet ever since." The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Edinburgh, and lies within easy distance of both the Scottish Central railway and the Perth fork of the North British railway. Population in 1831, 464; in 1861, 376. Houses, 80.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £166 19s. 6d.; glebe, £9, with £4 10s. per annum in lieu of coals. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £21 fees, and £14 other emoluments. The church was built about the year 1826, and contains 350 sittings. The schoolhouse is a handsome modern building.

DRON. See LONGFORGAN.

DRONACH. See ALMOND (THE) and METHVEN.

DRONGAN, an estate, a collier village, and coal-works in the parish of Stair, Ayrshire.

DRONGS, a stupendous rock near Hillswick in Northmaven. It is cleft in three places nearly to the bottom, and when seen obscurely through a fog, conveys the idea of a huge ship under sail.

DRONLY, a village in the parish of Auchterhouse, Forfarshire. It stands at the place where Dronly and Auchterhouse burns form Dighty water; and it has a station on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 1 mile south-east of Auchterhouse. Dronly burn has a course of about 5 miles to this place, chiefly from west to east; and it drives a yarn washing mill a little above its confluence with the other burn. Population of the village, 103. Houses, 21.

DRIPPING CAVE. See SLAINS.

DRUIDHM (THE). See DRUHM (THE).

DRUIDIBEG (Loch), a lake of considerable size, in the island of South Uist. It is situated a little to the north of Heackle. Its effluence is a copious stream, driving the principal mill on the island. There are in the lake several islets, which are a crowded resort of water-fowl, and were formerly frequented by deer.

DRUIE (THE), a small affluent of the Spey, in the parish of Duthill, Morayshire.

DRUM, or DROM, a Celtic word signifying a knoll, a ridge, or a small hill. It occurs frequently by itself as a name of farms, estates, and other rural places; and is also a prefix in many names of seats of population, or other prominent localities, which were originally designated from some central or remarkable knoll.

DRUM. See KINELLAR, DRUMOAK, LIBERTON, and KILSYTH.

DRUM (LOCH). See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

DRUMACHARGAN, one of the picturesque, copse-clad, conical hills of the parish of Monivaird and Strowan, Perthshire.

DRUMALBIN, the ancient name of the central ranges of the Grampians, which seem to have been erroneously regarded as one continuous backbone of Scotland.

DRUMALBIN, a hill in the parish of Carmichael, Lanarkshire.

DRUMASHI. See DORES.

DRUMBEG. See DRYMEN.

DRUMBLADE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the north-west of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Huntly, Forgue, Inch, and Gartly; and is principally divided from these parishes by rivulets. Its length, from north to south, is from 5 to 6, and its breadth, from east to west, 4 to 5 miles. Its circumference is about 18 miles. Superficial area about 6,400 Scotch acres. Its outline is triangular. Its ancient name was Drumblait, which signifies 'Hills covered with corn.' The surface is composed of small hills and valleys. The soil of the latter is deep loam; and that of the higher ground is thin and gravelly, but fertile. Some of the hills are covered with firs, but most are arable. The valleys produce excellent crops. About 5,000 acres are arable, about 400 under wood, and about 1,000 pastoral or waste. The rental is about £6,730; half of which belongs to the Duke of Richmond, while the rest is distributed among four proprietors. There is abundance of a very fine yellow-brown clay, called clay-marl, and used as a manure: very little sand appears in it. The district possesses large quantities of coarse limestone, freestone—here called paisy-whin—and moor-stone, with some slate. The fuel commonly used is peat, turf, heath, &c. English coal is procured from Banff or Portsoy. The principal residence is Lessendrum. There are three tumuli; at the largest of which, called Meet-hilloch, near Slioch, Bruce encamped, after having defeated Cumyn at Inverury. A small hill above this tumulus is called Robin's height, and had on the top large stones with inscriptions on them. The chief facilities of marketing and communication are through Huntly, which is 4 miles west of the parish church. Population in 1831, 978; in 1861, 926. Houses, 158. Assessed property in 1860, £6,804.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £159 9s. 7d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with about £26 10s. fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1778, and repaired in 1829, and contains about 550 sittings. There is a Free church: and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £125 0s. 10d. There is a parochial library. Two annual fairs were formerly held in the parish; but they have recently fallen into almost total disuse.

DRUMBURN, a hamlet in the parish of New-abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DRUMCARRO. See CAMERON.

DRUMCLOG. See AVONDALE.

DRUMCULTRAN. See KIRKGUNZEON.

DRUMDERG, an abrupt prominent hill in the parish of Loth, Sutherlandshire. At the foot of this hill, in the glen of Loth, in the 16th century, occurred a bloody conflict between the inhabitants of Loth and the men of Strathnaver.

DRUMELLIE (LOCH). See LETHENDY.

DRUMGLOW. See CLEISH.

DRUMGLYE. A village in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire. Population, about 120.

DRUMIN. See INVERAVEN.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a magnificent seat

of the Duke of Buccleuch, in the parish of Durisdeer, Dumfries-shire. It stands on a knoll or rising-ground, on the right bank of the Nith, about 17 miles north-west of Dumfries, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Thornhill; and, for several miles, forms an arresting feature in a rich and remarkably varied landscape, to the eye of a traveller passing along the highway which traverses the picturesque vale of the Nith. The castle is a hollow square, four stories high, surmounted with turrets at the angles, and presents such an array of windows, that the peasantry of the vale fondly report them to be as numerous as the days of the year. From the inner court, staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers. On the architraves of the windows and doors is a profuse adorning of hearts and stars, the arms of the Douglasses. The castle fronts to the north, and has also a noble appearance on the east, combining, on each side, the aspects of strength and beauty,—the lineaments of a fortress and a mansion; and it is every night secured, not only by a thick door of oak, but by a ponderous gate of iron. Though more Gothic than Grecian, and marked with considerable architectural defects, it is a noble and imposing edifice; and suggests ideas of a princely chieftain holding his court among dependents and vassals. This great pile occupied ten years in building, and was finished in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William, first Duke of Queensberry—celebrated in civil history as a statesman, and in the annals of the Covenanters as an abettor of persecution—planned and completed it; and he expended upon it such enormous sums of money, and during the only night of his residing within its walls, was so exasperated by the inaccessibility of medical advice to relieve him from a temporary fit of illness, that he abandoned it in disgust, and afterwards, in the unpolished language of the period, wrote upon the artificers' bills for erecting it,—“The deil pike out his een that looks herein!” A portrait in the gallery—that of William III.—is, in its wounds and defacement, a memorial of the Highlanders having occupied the castle on their march in 1745. Drumlarnrig was the principal residence of the family of Queensberry. But on the death of Charles, the third Duke, in 1777, without male issue, it passed, along with the Queensberry titles, to William, Earl of March; and upon the death of the latter in 1810, it went by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch. During both these periods, and for years afterwards, it was little occupied, greatly neglected and defaced. But the present noble proprietor, after his majority in 1827, adopted it as a residence, and brought the house itself, and the beautiful grounds around it, into a smiling and polished condition. Pennant says: “The beauties of Drumlarnrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds, the walks, for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs, that rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine: one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by short and foaming rapids coloured with a moory taint;—the other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river,

and the fiery red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element.” The Glasgow and South-western railway, a little north of the Carron-Bridge station, traverses a stupendous tunnel on the Drumlarnrig grounds, 4,200 feet in length, running nearly 200 feet under the surface, with an archway measuring 27 feet by 29.

DRUMLEMBRO, a village in the landward part of the parish of Campbeltown, Argyshire. Population, 462. Houses, 82. See **CAMPBELTON**.

DRUMLITHIE, a post-office village in the parish of Glenbervie, Kincardineshire. It stands on the road from Auchinblae to Stonehaven, about a mile east of Bervie Water, 6 miles south-west of Stonehaven, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Laurencekirk. It has a station on the Aberdeen railway. Most of the inhabitants are weavers. Here is an Episcopalian chapel. Population, 332. Houses, 117.

DRUMLOCHAN BURN, a small tributary of the Findhorn, in the parish of Ardclach, Nairnshire.

DRUMMELLIE (LOCH). See **LETHENDY**.

DRUMMELZIER, a parish in Peebles-shire. It contains a village of its own name; but its post-office is at Rahan-Mill, a little beyond its north-west limit. It is bounded on the south-west by Lanarkshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Glenholm, Stobo, Manor, Lyne, and Tweedmuir. Its length south-westward is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 5 miles. It stretches from the mountain-ridge or water-line, which divides Peebles-shire from Lanark, away north-eastward into the centre of the county. Kingle doors burn rises in the heights which divide the two counties, and intersects a limb of the parish over a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There the Tweed, having entered the parish from the south, flows directly across, receiving the waters of this burn on its way; and it thence forms the north-western boundary-line over a distance of 9 miles. On the other hand, the eastern or south-eastern boundary-line is formed by a ridge of heights which separate the local waters of Drummelzier from those of Manor. The body of the parish is thus a slope or acclivity of hills looking down upon the Tweed, and terminating in the vale upon its banks. Its indigenous brooks, 7 in number, all rise toward the east, and run down westward or north-westward to pour their waters into the Tweed. But though a hilly district, and forming a part of the southern high-lands, the parish contains much arable land, and is finely variegated with plantations and cultivated fields. The vale along the river is in general narrow; yet, in some places, it expands into beautiful haughs; and, where the rivulets break down from the heights, it opens into fine cleughs or glens. This vale is the chief scene of culture, and the principal seat of the population. The soil in the haughs is rich alluvial loam; but elsewhere is, in general, sharp and very stony. Limestone and slate are found, but are not worked. Drummelzier castle—formerly a seat of the Tweedie family, and a link in a chain of fortresses, now all in ruin, along the banks of the Tweed—overlooks the river from a beautiful site environed with plantation. There are, in the parish, vestiges of a Roman road, and of two old castles,—one of the latter 6 feet thick in the walls, and held together by a cement as hard as stone, yet so old, that no tradition remains of even the period of its destruction. Upon a spot near the junction of the Powsail rivulet with the Tweed, is a tumulus, reported to be the grave of the famous wizard, Merlin. It is said that Merlin predicted





the union between the two kingdoms, and the prophetic couplet was thought to have been of some use in conciliating the prejudices of the people. It runs nearly as follows:—

"When Tweed and Ponsill meet at Merlin's grave,
Scotland and England one king shall have."

Except a road along the Tweed, Drummelzier is badly provided with facilities of communication. There are five landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £1,414. The assessed property in 1860 was £3,173. The village of Drummelzier stands on the Powsail, a quarter of a mile above its confluence with the Tweed, and 8 miles east-south-east of Biggar. Population, about 80. Population of the parish in 1831, 223; in 1861, 209. Houses, 35.

This parish, formerly a vicarage of the rectory of Stobo, is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Trotter of Bal-lendean. Stipend, £192 5s. 7d.; glebe, £18. School-master's salary, £35, with £11 8s. 1½d. of other emoluments. The present parish consists of the original Drummelzier, and the southern and larger part of the old parish of Dawick. At Kingleddors, in the south-eastern part of Drummelzier, formerly was a chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the early evangelist of Tweedside; and, along with its appurtenances, and the lands of Hopcarshire, it was granted to the monks of Melrose.

DRUMMIETERMON, a long straggling village, to the north of Letham, in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire. It is inhabited chiefly by small farmers, most of whom are also weavers. Population, 117. Houses, 28.

DRUMMOCHY, a village on the seaboard of the parish of Largo, Fifeshire. Population, 156. Houses, 22.

DRUMMOND, a village in the parish of Kiltarn, near the river Skiack, on the post-road from Dingwall to Novar inn. It has two well attended fairs,—one in June, and the other in December. The parish-school is here. Population, 72. Houses, 15.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, the ancient seat of the noble family of Drummond, in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire. That family was always ranked among the most ancient and illustrious names of the Scottish nation, and was distinguished by a long train of worthy ancestors not less remarkable for the noble alliances they made, and the dignities conferred on them, than for personal merit. Sir Malcolm Drummond flourished in the middle of the 12th century. From him descended Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, who made a great figure in the reigns of James III. and IV., and was concerned in most of the public transactions of the time. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Drummond, January 14, 1487. His grandson James, 4th peer, was created Earl of Perth, March 4, 1605. His great nephew, James, 4th Earl, was successively Lord-justice-general and Lord-chancellor of Scotland. On the accession of James II. of England, he was in great favour with that monarch, and attempted to follow him abroad after his abdication, but was taken, and suffered four years' imprisonment. On his liberation he followed his master, who created him Duke of Perth, first lord of the bedchamber, knight of the garter, &c. He died at St. Germain's in May, 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scottish college at Paris. His eldest son James—by Lady Jane Douglas—attached himself firmly to the House of Stuart. He opposed the Union, and was very active in the insurrection of 1715. His son James, called Duke of Perth, imbibed all the principles of

his family, and joined the standard of the young Pretender. At the battle of Preston he acted as lieutenant-general; "and in spite of a very delicate constitution," says Douglas, "he underwent the greatest fatigues, and was the first on every occasion of duty, where his head or his hands could be of use; bold as a lion in the field, but ever merciful in the hour of victory." After the battle of Culloden had extirpated the hopes of the house of Stuart, he embarked for France, but died on the passage, May 13, 1746. Having died before the limited time appointed by parliament for the surrendering, he escaped the attainder; but it fell on his brother and heir John, who was embarked in the same cause, and whose estates and title were forfeited to the Crown. The estate of Drummond Castle, however, descended through a daughter of Lord Perth to the family of Drummond-Burrell, Barons Willoughby d'Eresby in the peerage of England, and Barons Gwydyr in the peerage of Great Britain, who continued to possess the estate. But the earldom of Perth, together with the titles subordinate to it, was restored by act of parliament in 1853 to George Drummond, who was Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussau in France.

Drummond Castle occupies a picturesque site in the western part of Strathearn, about 2 miles south of Crieff. It is interesting at once for its family associations, for the beauty of its grounds and views, and for a visit made to it during two days, one of them a Sabbath, in September 1842, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The oldest part of it, generally called the Old Castle, was built in 1490, destroyed by fire during the rebellion of 1745, partly rebuilt about 1822, and put into good habitable condition in 1842, preparatorily to the royal visit. The modern castle stands a little east of the old, on the same rock, forming two sides of a quadrangle, facing north and west. But it is a patchwork of various dates, comparatively mean in architectural character, and looking more a baronial keep than a noble mansion. A temporary wooden pavilion was erected in the quadrangle to serve as a banquetting hall during the royal visit. Contiguous to the south side of the castle is one of the grandest gardens in Europe. Nearly a mile to the east is a fine sheet of water, studded with swans. A park of two miles in diameter, with many a feature of both natural beauty and artificial decoration, holds the castle and garden nearly in its centre. The massive hill of Torlum, covered with wood to the summit, rises up on the west; the exquisite scenery of Strathearn lies under the eye, and spreads away to the east; and a sublime sweep of the Grampians fills all the view to the north.

DRUMMOSSIE MOOR, a bleak, broad-backed, sandstone ridge, with an elevation of about 800 or 900 feet above sea-level, along the east border of the parishes of Inverness and Dores. The east end of it forms the moor and battle-field of Culloden.

DRUMMUIR, a railway station in Banffshire, between Auchindachy and Dufftown.

DRUMNADROCHIT, a locality, with a post-office and a large excellent inn, at the mouth of Glen-Urquhart, near the north bank of Loch Ness, on the road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire. Fairs for cattle are held here on the Tuesday in October before Beaully, and on the Tuesday of November before Beaully.

DRUMNETERMONT. See **DRUMMIETERMON**.

DRUMOAK, a parish partly in Kincardineshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. Its centre is about 11 miles west-south-west of Aberdeen; and it has a post-office of its own name. It is bounded by the parishes of Echt, Peterculter, Durriss, and Ban-

chory-Ternan. The burns of Gormac and Culter divide it from Echt and Peterculter; and the river Dee divides it from Durris. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its average breadth is about 2. Its surface rises to the height of about 500 feet above sea-level at the summit of the hill of Drum, and falls thence, with gentle undulations, on all sides to the boundaries, except on the east, where there is an abrupt ridge, called Ord hill, about 430 feet in height. The south shoulder of Drum hill commands an extensive magnificent prospect. Drum loch covers a space of 84 acres, and is fringed with wood. The soil of the parish exhibits much variety, but is generally poor. About 4,270 acres are in cultivation, about 12,700 are pastoral or waste, and about 1,650 are under wood. There are four land-owners. The mansions are Drum and Park,—the former a large Elizabethan structure of the 17th century,—and the latter a Grecian edifice of 1822. The tower of Drum, situated adjacent to the house of Drum, on the east side of the hill of Drum, is an oblong pile of three stories, supposed to have been built in the 12th century, when the forest of Drum was a royal chase. There are in the parish two saw-mills, three meal mills, and one carding mill. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £13,864. Assessed property in 1860, £4,075. The parish enjoys ample facilities of communication by the Deeside railway and by the Aberdeen and Braemar turnpike. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 804; in 1861, 996. Houses, 195. Population of the Aberdeenshire section in 1831, 642; in 1861, 761. Houses, 148.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Irvine of Drum. Stipend, £157 14s. 1d.; glebe, £21 16s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £22 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church is a neat Gothic structure, erected in 1836, and containing 630 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools, and a parochial library.

DRUMORE, a post-office village in the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire. It is situated on the east coast of that parish, 5 miles north-north-west of the Mull of Galloway; and has a small harbour and an old castle. Three or four small sloops belong to it, and are engaged almost solely in exporting agricultural produce, and importing coals and lime. Population, 429.

DRUMORE, a small loch in the parish of Kirk-michael, Ayrshire.

DRUMORE. See **PRESTONPANS** and **KIRKCUDBRIGHT**.

DRUMS, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 73. Houses, 15.

DRUMSTURDY-MOOR, a straggling village in the parish of Monifieth, on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, Forfarshire. Rising immediately on the south of it is the far-seeing Laws-hill, on the summit of which is a vitrified fort. Population of the village, 176. Houses, 33.

DRUMVAICH, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. Population, 49. Houses, 12.

DRYBRIDGE, a station on the Kilmarnock and Ayr railway, between Gatehead and Borassie, Ayrshire.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, a superb monastic edifice, now in ruins, in the parish of Merton, Berwickshire. It stands about 4 miles south-east of Melrose, on the left bank of the Tweed, in the most delightful part of the vale of that river, famed as it is for beauty along its whole extent. The abbey, overgrown with ivy, and adorned with flowers, stands amidst the gloom of wood, on a verdant level, above high banks of red earth which confine the course of the river,

whose rapid stream here makes a bold sweep around the park and mains-farm of Dryburgh, in its passage onwards. Mr. George Smith, architect, found the ruins so overgrown with the luxuriant foliage that he had great difficulty in taking accurate measurements of them. "Everywhere you behold the usurpation of nature over art. In one roofless apartment a fine spruce and holly are to be seen flourishing in the rubbish; in others, the walls are completely covered with ivy; and, even on the top of some of the arches, trees have sprung up to a considerable growth, and these, clustering with the aspiring pinnacles, add character to the Gothic pile. These aged trees on the summit of the walls are the surest records we have of the antiquity of its destruction." The structure was originally cruciform, divided in the breadth into three parts by two colonnaded arcades. The cross or transepts and choir have all been short. A part of the north transept which is still standing, called St. Mary's aisle, is a beautiful specimen of early Gothic work. Perhaps the most striking feature in the remains is a fine Norman arch, which was originally the western doorway. Its enrichments are in the style of the 12th century, and little affected by time. The monastery is a complete ruin. Nothing is entire but the chapter-house, St. Modan's chapel, and the adjoining passages. The chapter-house is 47 feet long, 23 broad, and 20 in height. At the east end there are five pointed windows; the western extremity contains a circular-headed centre-window, with a smaller one on either side. The hall is adorned with a row of intersected arches. Mr. Smith concludes his description with the following remarks:—"From a minute inspection of the ruins we are led to believe that there are portions of the work of a much earlier date. The arch was the distinctive feature of all structures of the middle ages, as the column was of those of classic antiquity; and among these ruins we observed no fewer than four distinct styles of arches,—namely, the massive Roman arch with its square sides, the imposing deep-splayed Saxon, the pillared and intersected Norman, and last, the early English pointed arch. These differ not only in design, but in the quality of the materials and in the execution. The chapter-house and abbot's parlour, with the contiguous domestic dwellings of the monks, we consider of much great antiquity than the church." [Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, p. 323.]—These structures were built of a hard pinkish-coloured sandstone, and exhibit a remarkable diversity in their levels. Near the ruins still flourishes a fine tree which there is good reason to suppose was planted seven centuries ago.

The late Earl of Buchan was devotedly attached to this place. At a short distance from the abbey he constructed in 1817 an elegant wire suspension-bridge over the Tweed, 260 feet in length, and 4 feet 7 inches between the rails, which was recently blown down. His Lordship also erected on his grounds here an Ionic temple, with a statue of Apollo in the inside, and a bust of the bard of 'The Seasons' surmounting the dome. He also raised a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, on the summit of a steep and thickly planted hill; which was placed on its pedestal September 22, 1814, the anniversary of the victory at Stirling bridge, in 1297. "It occupies so eminent a situation," says Mr. Chambers, "that Wallace frowning towards England, is visible even from Berwick, a distance of more than 30 miles." The statue is 21½ feet high, and is formed of red sandstone, painted white. It was designed by Mr. John Smith, sculptor, from a supposed authentic portrait, which was purchased in France by the father of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton. The

hero is represented in the ancient Scottish dress and armour, with a shield hanging from his left hand, and leaning lightly on his spear with his right. Upon a tablet below there is an appropriate inscription.

Sir Walter Scott, in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' gives an interesting account of the Nun of Dryburgh,—an unfortunate female wanderer, who took up her abode, about ninety years ago, in a vault amongst the ruins of this abbey, which during the day she never quitted. It was supposed from an account she gave of a spirit who used to arrange her habitation, at night, during her absence in search of food or charity at the residences of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that the vault was haunted; and it is still, on this account, regarded with terror by many among the lower orders. She never could be prevailed upon to relate to her friends the reason why she adopted so singular a course of life. "But it was believed," says Sir Walter, "that it was occasioned by a vow that, during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she would never look upon the sun. Her lover never returned. He fell during the civil war of 1745-6, and she never more beheld the light of day."

The late Earl of Buchan, we are told by Allan Cunningham, waited upon Lady Scott in 1819, when the illustrious author of *Waverley* was brought nigh to the grave by a grievous illness, and begged her to intercede with her husband to do him the honour of being buried in Dryburgh. 'The place,' said the Earl, 'is very beautiful,—just such a place as the poet loves; and as he has a fine taste that way, he is sure of being gratified with my offer.' Scott, it is reported, good-humouredly promised to give Lord Buchan the refusal, since he seemed so solicitous. The peer himself, however, had made his tomb in these ruins before the illustrious bard. The last resting-place of Sir Walter Scott, is a small spot of ground in an area formed by four pillars, in one of the ruined aisles which belonged to his family. The ground originally belonged to the Halyburtons of Merton,—an ancient and respectable baronial family, of which Sir Walter's paternal grandmother was a member, and of which Sir Walter himself was the lineal representative. On a side wall is the following inscription:—"Sub hoc tumulo jacet Joannes Halyburtonus, Barro de Mertoun, vir religione et virtute clarus, qui obiit 17 die Augusti, 1640." Below this there is a coat-of-arms. On the back-wall the latter history of the spot is expressed on a small tablet, as follows:—"Hunc locum sepulture D. Seneschallus, Buchani comes, Gualtero, Thomæ et Roberto Scott, nepotibus Halyburtoni, concessit, 1791;"—that is to say, the Earl of Buchan granted this place of sepulture in 1791, to Walter, Thomas, and Robert Scott, descendants of the Laird of Halyburton. The persons indicated were the father and uncles of Sir Walter Scott. The latter of these uncles, however, and his own lady, were the only members of his family buried there before him. Lady Scott was buried there in 1826, Sir Walter himself in 1832, and their son, Colonel Sir Walter Scott, in 1847. The place looks oppressively sad, intensely sepulchral, and is so small that the body of "the mighty minstrel" required to be placed in a direction north and south, instead of the usual fashion.

"So there, in solemn solitude,
In that sequester'd spot
Lies mingling with its kindred clay
The dust of Walter Scott!
Ah where is now the flashing eye
That kindled up at Flodden field,

That saw, in fancy, onsets fierce
And clashing spear and shield.—

The eager and untiring step,
That urged the search for border lore
To make old Scotland's heroes known
On every peopled shore,—
The wondrous spell that summon'd up
The charging squadrons fierce and fast,
And garnished every cottage wall
With pictures of the past,—

The graphic pen that drew at once,
The traits alike so truly shown
In Bertram's faithful pedagogue
And haughty Marmion,—
The hand that equally could paint,
And give to each proportion fair,
The stern, the wild Meg Merrilies,
And lovely Lady Clare,—

The glowing dreams of bright romance,
That teeming filled his ample brow,
Where is his daring chivalry,
Where are his visions now?
The open hand, the generous heart
That joyed to soothe a neighbour's pains?
Naught, naught, we see, save grass and weeds;
And solemn silence reigns.

The flashing eye is dimm'd for aye;
The stalwart limb is stiff and cold;
No longer pours his trumpet-note
To wake the jousts of old.
The generous heart, the open hand,
The ruddy cheek, the silver hair,
Are mouldering in the silent dust—
All, all is lonely there!"

It has been conjectured, that the name Dryburgh takes its derivation from the Celtic *Darach-bruach*,—"the bank of the grove of oaks." Some vestiges of Pagan worship have been found in the Bass hill,—an eminence in its vicinity,—among which was an instrument used for killing the victims in sacrifice. In the early part of the 6th century a monastery was founded here by St. Modan; but it is supposed that after his death the community was transferred to Melrose. Mr. Morton observes, that it "was probably destroyed by the ferocious Saxon invaders under Ida, the flame-bearer, who landed on the coast of Yorkshire, in 547, and after subduing Northumberland, added this part of Scotland to his dominions by his victory over the Scoto-Britons at Cattraeth." Part of the original monastery is supposed to remain in the sub-structure of the existing ruins. The present structure was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, and Constable of Scotland, about 1150. According to the Chronicle of Melrose, Beatrix de Beauchamp, wife of De Morville, obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation, from David I.; and the cemetery was consecrated on St. Martin's day, 1150, "that no demons might haunt it;" but the community did not come to reside here until the 13th of December, 1152. The monks were Premonstratensians, from Alnwick. Tradition says, that the English, under Edward II., in their retreat in 1322, provoked by the imprudent triumph of the monks in ringing the church-bells at their departure, returned and burnt the abbey in revenge. King Robert the Bruce contributed liberally towards its repair; but it has been doubted whether it ever was fully restored to its original magnificence. Certain flagrant disorders, which occurred here in the 14th century, drew down the severe censure of Pope Gregory XI. upon the inmates. Many of the abbots of Dryburgh were persons of high rank and consequence. James Stewart, who was abbot in 1545, occasionally exchanged the cowl for the helmet. Having united his retainers with those of some neighbouring nobles, they boldly determined on making a raid on the English border, and crossing the Tweed,

burned the village of Horncliffe in Northumberland; but the garrisons of Norham and Berwick attacked and drove them across the border with considerable loss, before they could effect much more damage. In the same year Dryburgh abbey was destined again to be laid in ruins; being plundered and burnt by an English force under the Earl of Hertford. The market-town of Dryburgh had been previously destroyed by the troops of Sir George Bowes. The last head of this house—the lands and revenues of which were annexed to the Crown in 1587—was David Erskine, natural son of Lord Erskine, who is described as “ane exceeding modest, honest, and shamefast man.” The abbey and its demesnes were granted by James VI. of Scotland to Henry Erskine, Lord Cardross, second son of John, Earl of Mar, the Lord-treasurer, and Mary, daughter of Esme Stewart, Duke of Lennox,—the direct ancestor of David Stewart Erskine, Earl of Buchan.

DRYBURN. See INNERWICK.

DRYFE (THE), a river in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It rises at the base of Loch Fell, on the northern point of the parish of Hutton and Corrie; flows due south down the centre of that parish for nearly 6 miles; then bends suddenly round and flows for about a mile eastward; and again debouching, takes permanently a south-western direction, over a distance of 9 miles, through the lower part of Hutton, the eastern wing of Applegarth, and the north-western wing of Dryfesdale, when it falls into the Annan. The stream has thus a total run of about 16 miles. In the early part of its course it flows through a hilly country clothed with verdure and adorned with plantation; but afterwards it traverses a champaign country almost all under a rotation of crops. In fair weather the stream is a mere rivulet, clear and pure in its waters, and stored in its pools with abundance of trout and a few salmon; but in humid weather, it is subject to sudden and impetuous floods, which come furiously down from the uplands, lay waste cultivated fields, sweep away produce and stock, and occasionally plough up, over rich and loamy soil, a new channel for the river. The Dryfe’s impetuosity, or its property of ‘driving’ all before it, is supposed to be alluded to in its name.

DRYFE-SANDS. See DRYFESDALE.

DRYFESDALE, a parish, containing the post-town of Lockerby, in the centre of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. The name is popularly pronounced Drysdale. It is derived from the river Dryfe, and was anciently applied to the entire basin of that stream. The parish is bounded by Applegarth, Hutton, Tundergarth, St. Mungo, Dalton, and Lochmaben. It measures in extreme length, from a bend of the Annan, opposite Dormount, on the south, to the point where it is first touched by Corriellaw burn, on the north-east, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and, in extreme breadth, from a bend of the Annan, opposite Halleaths on the west, to the confluence of Corrie water with Milk water on the east, 5 miles. Its area is upwards of 11,000 acres. The north-eastern division is an assemblage of verdant hills, partly cultivated and partly in pasturage. The highest elevation is White Woollen or White Woon; so called from its having formerly fed with its fine pasturage large flocks of white sheep. Though rising 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and somewhat acclivitous in ascent, it now nearly all luxuriates beneath dresses of grain, and presents to the eye of a lover of scenic beauty connected with agricultural improvement, a picture which will live long in his remembrance; and, in its turn, it commands from its summit a view of other objects so beautiful, so various, so far-spreading before the

eye, stretching away in a panorama of the picturesque, that the tourist will feel attracted to it as a kind of temple of taste. Standing on this hill, a spectator sees spread at his feet the richly-tinted carpeting of the How of Annandale; he looks across upon the brilliant landscape of Lower Nithsdale, backed by the looming hills of Galloway; he admires the serried horizon, though a limited view, toward the north; he sees along the diversified scenery, now frowning and highland, and now smiling and lowland, of Eskdale and the English border; and he looks away over the sandy waste, or the tumultuous and careering waters of the Solway frith, to the Isle of Man and the Irish sea. Many views are more magnificent and thrilling, but few live more soothingly and fondly in the imagination. The other hills of Dryfesdale, for the most part, are, like this chief one, cultivated and under a rotation of crops. The western and southern parts of the parish are in general flat and in a state of high cultivation. Along the banks of the Dryfe and the Annan, are tracts of rich holm-land, the depositions of the streams from time immemorial, consisting of deep loam, easy of culture, and luxuriantly fertile. The other flat grounds are, in general, light and dry, lying on a slaty and ragged rock or gravel; and, when properly cultivated, are abundantly productive. The Annan forms the boundary-line for about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the west and south; the Milk, for about 2 miles on the south-east; and the Corrie, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the east;—and they all diversify and enrich the landscape, and possess considerable attractions to the angler. The Dryfe—which was described in the preceding article—here terminates its course, after traversing the parish over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The depositions which it makes, and the stretch of level land which it occasionally desolates with its floods before entering the Annan, are called Dryfe-sands. This locality is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary contest, on the 7th December, 1593, between the Maxwells and the Johnstones. The former, though much superior in numbers, were routed and pursued; and lost, on the field and in the retreat, about 700 men, including Lord Maxwell, their commander. Many of those who perished or were wounded in the retreat, were cut down in the streets of Lockerby; and hence the phrase, currently used in Annandale to denote a severe wound,—“A Lockerby lick.” On Dryfesands, or the holm of Dryfe, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the old churchyard, are two very aged thorn-trees, called “Maxwell’s Thorns,” with a tumulus at their base, which mark the scene of the slaughterous onset. In 5 localities are vestiges of strong towers; and in 8 places—chiefly eminences—are remains of camps or forts, some square or Roman, and others circular or British. The British camp most in preservation is at Dryfesdale gate, and occupies about 2 acres of ground, and commands an extensive view. The counterpart of this, is a Roman one about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the east, where, about the end of the first century, the army of Julius Agricola, and the forces of Corbredus Galdus, King of the Scots, met in warlike encounter. There are plain traces of the great Roman road which traversed Dryfesdale, and which here branched-off into two great lines. The parish is intersected from north to south by the Caledonian railway, and by the road from Glasgow to London; and it has a station on the former at Lockerby. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £17,550. Assessed property in 1860, £10,881. Population in 1831, 2,283; in 1861, 2,509. Houses, 462.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown.

Stipend, £165 10s. 9d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated tithes, £53 18s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £70, with £37 other emoluments. The parish church, situated in Lockerby, was built in 1757, and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church in Lockerby, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £241 9s. 1d. There is also an United Presbyterian church in Lockerby, with an attendance of about 250. There are two F. church schools. The church of Dryfesdale was anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and belonged, as a mensal church, to the bishop of Glasgow. The upper part of the parish,—then called Little Hutton, to distinguish it from the conterminous parish of Hutton on the north—was a chapelry, having its own place of worship at an extinct hamlet called Little Hutton. There were also 2 other chapels,—one at Becktoun, and the other at Quaas. The former belonged to the Knights Templars, and may still be traced in the vestiges of ancient tombs in what formed its burying-ground. Quaas chapel likewise has left local memorials; and contributed its font to serve as the market-cross of Lockerby. The ancient parochial church of Dryfesdale stood on Kirkhill, on the south-east of the Dryfe. In 1670, both it and part of the cemetery around it, were swept away, and their site converted into a sand-bed, by one of the Dryfe's impetuous inundations. Next year, a new church was built near the former site, on what was thought a more secure spot; yet even this was, in a few years, so menaced by the encroachments of the river, which tore away piece after piece of the cemetery, that, along with its site, it was finally abandoned. These disasters were regarded as the verification of an old saying of Thomas the Rhymer, which a less astute observer of the furiously devastating power of the Dryfe than he might very safely have uttered:—

"Let spades and shools do what they may,
Dryfe will have Drysdale kirk away."

The church of 1670, and even greater part of the cemetery, have now wholly disappeared. A story has long been current in Annandale, exhibiting an instance of the washing away of the bodies of the dead,—that a widower, after mourning for a reasonable time the spouse whom he had interred in Dryfesdale, wedded, on a wet and stormy day, a second helpmate, and crossing the bridge at the head of the bridal party, on their way homeward from the marriage-ceremony, saw the coffin of his deceased wife falling from "the scaur" into the torrent, and gliding toward the spot on which he stood. In what remains of the old cemetery, are two conspicuous tombs or enclosed burying-plots,—one of them that of the Johnstones, with their coat-of-arms sculptured over the entrance. See LOCKERBY.

DRYGRANGE, a locality where there is a bridge across the Tweed, above the influx of the Leader, on the road from St. Boswells to Lauder, on the eastern verge of the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. The view from the bridge is very fine. Closely adjoining is Drygrange house.

DRYHOPE, an old fortalice in the parish of Yarrow, Selkirkshire. It stands on a slight eminence, on the rocky margin of a streamlet, within a few hundred yards of the efflux of the Yarrow from St. Mary's Loch, 15 miles west-south-west of Selkirk. It was one of the strongest towers in the ancient Ettrick forest, second only to Newark; and it commands a finer and more extensive view than any other, along the vale, the hill screens, and the lateral glens of the Yarrow, and over the Loch of the Lowes away to the hills of Moffatdale. It is square, lofty,

and in good preservation, though roofless. It belonged some time to the Earls of Traquair, but it is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. It was the birthplace and home of Mary Scott, "the Flower of Yarrow," famous for her beauty, the subject of some affecting fictitious tales, and the heroine of a tragical combat in which antagonist groups of brothers, the one Scotts and the other Douglasses, were all either killed on the spot or mortally wounded.

DRYMEN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the west of Stirlingshire. Its outline is nearly triangular. Its greatest length from north to south is about 15 miles, and its greatest breadth about 10. It is bounded on the north by Perthshire, from which it is separated at various points, by the waters of Duchray, Kelty, and Forth; on the south by the parish of Killearn and the shire of Dumbarton; on the west by the parish of Buchanan, and by the Catter burn and the Endrick, which separate it from Dumbartonshire; and on the east by the parishes of Kippen, Balfron, and Killearn. The greater portion of it is mountain and moor, and not much is distinguished for fertility. A large hilly tract in the north-west is almost entirely covered with heath, and an immense moss occupies the north-eastern angle. A tract of moorland likewise occupies all the south; but a picturesque portion of Strathendrick, in a beautiful state of cultivation, lies across the centre. The extensive mosses, which bear very unequivocal marks of a ligneous origin, seem to prove that this part of Stirlingshire was formerly almost entirely covered with wood. In 1795 an alder tree in this parish measured 19½ feet round the trunk; and at the present day an ash tree of an immense age in the churchyard measures 17 feet. The greater part of the uncultivated grounds afford pasture to sheep and black cattle. The hills on the west rise to the height of about 1,600 feet above sea-level; but the mosses in the centre, even at the water-shed between the river-system of the Forth and the river-system of the Clyde, do not rise higher than 222 feet. See BALLAT. There is abundance of wood, especially in the vale of the Endrick. The landowners are numerous. The principal residence is Park. The assessed property in 1843 was £10,032; and in 1860, £11,508. There are in the parish three corn mills, and at Gartness a woollen mill. The parish is traversed by the west road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and also is traversed by the Forth and Clyde Junction railway. On the farm of Finnich Tennant is a large sepulchral cairn, in the interior of which several stone-coffins have been found; and near the hill of Gartmore, in the north-east district, is a Roman *castellum* in a fine state of preservation. It measures 50 paces square within the trenches. The noble family of Drummond derive their name from this parish, having, it is said, obtained a grant of lands here so early as the time of Malcolm Canmore, and made Drymen their principal residence for 200 years before the time of David II., when they removed to Perthshire. A tradition exists that John Napier, the inventor of the logarithms, was born at the farm-house of Drumbeg in this parish. Of the truth of this there is some doubt. Part, however, of his patrimonial inheritance lay here, and the house of Gartness on the Endrick was a favourite residence of this illustrious person, and the scene of many of his profound investigations. This parish, like others in the western part of Stirlingshire, was down to a late period subject to the exaction of black-mail by the Macgregors of Glengyle. Sir Walter Scott mentions that on one occasion Rob Roy Macgregor summoned all the heritors and farmers of the surrounding district to meet him at the kirk of Drymen to pay this

tribute. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,690; in 1861, 1,619 Houses, 301.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £272 7s. 4d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £25 fees. The parish church stands near the village, and was built in 1771, and contains about 400 sittings. There is in the village an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1819, and has an attendance of about 100. There are two private schools, a school of industry, a parochial library, and a savings' bank.

The VILLAGE OF DRYMEN stands on the west road from Stirling to Dumbarton, about a mile north of the Endrick, and 5 miles west-south-west of Balfour. It forms a good key-point for visiting some of the fine scenery of the west of Stirlingshire, but is not a seat of any considerable trade. The Duke of Montrose's grounds of Buchanan House adorn its western vicinity. The part of the vale of the Endrick contiguous to it is very fine, and the bridge which there takes the highway across that stream is a handsome structure. The inhabitants of the village, with the exception of the ordinary tradespeople, are chiefly rural labourers. Fairs used to be held here almost every month; but now, in consequence of the increased facilities for obtaining commodities from Glasgow and other large markets, they are reduced to four in the year, chiefly for the hiring of servants. The village has a post-office under Glasgow, and a station on the Forth and Clyde Junction railway. Population in 1861, 411. Houses, 86.

DRYSDALE. See DRYFESDALE.

DUALT. See KILLEARN.

DUART CASTLE, an ancient building, once the castle of the chief of the Macleans, occupying the brink of a high cliff which shoots out from the coast of Mull into the sound opposite Oban. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the ferry of Achnacraig, and consists chiefly of a large square tower, with walls of an immense thickness. Two additional buildings of more recent construction—one of which was occupied by a garrison towards the end of last century—connected by a high wall, form with the tower an oblong square of about 120 by 72 feet.

DUB OF HASS. See DALBEATTIE.

DUBB'S CAULDRON. See WAMPFRAY.

DUBB'S WATER, the short stream which conveys the superfluence of Kilbirnie loch to Lochwinnoch loch, on the mutual border of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.

DUBBIESIDE, or INVERLEVEN, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. It stands at the mouth, and on the right bank of the river Leven, and is connected by a suspension bridge over that river with the town of Leven. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in the manufacture of coarse linen. Here is an United Presbyterian church with an attendance of about 200. Population, 337.

DUBCAPON. See DOWALLY.

DUBFORD, a post-office station subordinate to Banff.

BUBH (LOCH). See SHIRA (THE).

DUBRACH. See DEE (THE).

DUBTON JUNCTION, the station on the Aberdeen railway at which the branch goes off to Montrose.

DUCHALL (THE), the southern head-stream of the Gryfe, rising on Garvock hill, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Innerkip, and flowing eastward about 6 miles, chiefly within the parish of Kilmalcolm, to a confluence with the northern head-stream of the Gryfe, or Gryfe proper. The extensive barony of Duchall, in the parish of Kilmalcolm,

was for many ages the chief property and place of residence of the ancient family of Lyle, Lord Lyle, which became extinct about 1556. Twelve years before that date most part of it was sold by Lord Lyle to John Porterfield of that ilk. The remains of the strong and romantic castle of the barony stand upon the confluence of the Duchall with another rivulet. In 1710 a mansion-house was built about a mile east from this. The present mansion-house was built in 1768. It stands on the right bank of the Gryfe, and is well sheltered with wood.

DUCHALL-LAW. See PAISLEY.

DUCHRAY. See DOWALLY.

DUCHRAY (THE), one of the head-streams of the river Forth. See FORTH (THE).

DUCRAIG, a small rocky island in the frith of Forth, lying west of Rosyth Castle, in the parish of Inverkeithing, but belonging to the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish on the coast of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-town of Portobello, the villages of Joppa, Easter Duddingston and Wester Duddingston, and the hamlets of Duddingston Mill, and Duddingston Salt-Pans. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Inveresk, Liberton, Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, and South Leith. Its outline is very irregular, and might have been nearly a rectangle, but for a triangular elongation on its eastern side, and the attachment of a westward strip to its south-west angle. On the north, from the east base of Arthur's seat to the sea, the parish is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; but on the south, from Salisbury-green on the west to Magdalene-bridge on the shore, it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. In its central part, over half its length, it is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; but in the western strip it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and in the eastern angle diminishes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a point. Nearly the whole of the parish is dressed in the richest garb of cultivation. A fertile soil, well-enclosed fields, a varied surface, the beautiful demesne of the Marquis of Abercorn, and a delightful intermixture of lawn and tillage, of water-scenery, rows of plantation, and fences of shrubbery, render it an attractive environ of the proud metropolis of Scotland. Pow burn and Braid burn enter it on the south-west, and after forming a confluence, diagonally intersect it, and diffuse in their progress many beauties of mimic landscape. The united stream is conducted through the pleasure-grounds of the Marquis of Abercorn in an artificial canal, and afterwards traverses a romantic little dell, and passes on to pay its tiny tribute to the sea. Duddingston loch, spread out at the south-east base of Arthur's seat, and measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, smiles joyously amid the opulent scenery around it, and in winter allures crowds of skaters from the neighbouring city to its glassy bosom. On the north-eastern bank of the lake rises the fine Grecian form of Duddingston-house, surrounded by gardens, plantations, mimic temples, and various adornings indicating united opulence and taste. A little eminence, surmounted by the venerable-looking parish-church, under the south cope of Arthur's seat and overlooking the lake, commands a wide expanse of beautiful and picturesque scenery. Overshadowed by the bold precipices of the neighbouring mountain, and shut out by it from every view of the magnificent and crowded city at its further base, a spectator feels himself sequestered from the busy scenes which he knows to be in his vicinity, or he hears their distant hum dying away on the breeze, and disposing him to enjoy the delights of solitude; and he looks south-east and south over a gorgeous panorama of elegant villas, towering castles, rich valleys, undulating hillocks, groves, ruins, and a

plenteous variety of scenic tints and shading, till his vision is pent up by the Pentlands and Lammermoor, or glides away with the sinking sea into the distant horizon. Many of the scenes and objects within his view—such as Craigmillar castle—crowd his mind with historical recollections; and others—such as the peopled shores and the laden waters of the frith—portray to him the enterprise and refinements of a modern age. Whether in the seclusion and loveliness of its own immediate attractions, or in the exhibition it gives of the wide landscape around it, softened and ruralized by the intervention of the mountain-screen of Arthur's seat hiding Edinburgh from the view, the little eminence of Duddingston is captivating in its attractions, and draws to its soothing retirement many a tasteful or studious citizen of the metropolis to luxuriate in its pleasures. The pedestrian approach to it from the city possesses allurements of its own, to heighten the attractions of the resort; leading by a pleasant path through the Queen's park, and under the basaltic columns of Samson's ribs, overhanging the tunnel of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway.

Though the parish, in its present state, is not excelled in the loveliness and exuberance of cultivation by any district in Scotland, and may compete with the finest spots in the rich champaign of England, it was, so late as 170 years ago, an unreclaimed moor, covered with sand, and variegated only by the rankest and most stunted shrubbery and weeds. About the year 1688, the proprietor of the estate of Prestonfield was Lord-provost of Edinburgh; and, better acquainted than his contemporaries with the fertilizing powers of city manure, he availed himself of ready and thankful permission, to enrich the sterile soil of his property with the accumulations of the yards and streets of the metropolis. So successful was his policy that, arid and worthless as his lands had been, they speedily became the first which were enclosed in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and are still esteemed the best grass pastures about the city, or perhaps anywhere else in Scotland. About the year 1751, the Earl of Abercorn, proprietor of the estate of Duddingston, compensated in vigour what had been lost by delay, in imitating the successful movements on the conterminous property; and having subdivided his estate into commodious farms, and enclosed and beautified it with hedgerows and clumps of plantation, expended £30,000 in rearing the architectural pile, and spreading out the array of water-embellishments and landscape decorations, which preside in its centre. At present very nearly two-thirds of the parochial area is in cultivation; while all the rest is either in pasture, meadow, or fen, or under wood or water. The yearly value of raw produce, exclusive of mines and manufactures, was estimated in 1843, at £10,252. Assessed property in 1843, £21,896 6s. 5d.; in 1860, £26,927.

Coal of excellent quality abounds in the parish, and finds a ready market in the metropolis. The strata of limestone and ironstone which run north-eastward through Edinburghshire, traverse the parish, and dip into the sea near its eastern extremity. Clay of so pure a kind has been found as to be material for stoneware, and for crucibles capable of sustaining without injury a very high degree of heat. On the coast, in the interstices of rocks and stones, have been found curious and rare vegetable petrifications; some of them resembling the finest Marseilles quilting, and others formed of reeds and shrubs known to be indigenous only in tropical countries. Small pieces of chalcedony and porphyry, and large masses of agate, have been picked up on the beach; but may now, it is presumed, be vainly

sought for, after the peering searches of numerous virtuosos of a former generation. Marl of different kinds, of great richness and in much plenty, has been found in Duddingston loch. Indigenous plants of upwards of 400 species, exhibiting a curious and interesting variety, allure the botanist to gratify his taste, and admire the interminable displays of creative skill and beneficence, round the banks of the loch, and along the roots and skirts of Arthur's seat. The Fishwives' causeway, forming the north-east boundary of the parish, and once a part of the great post-road to London, bears mark of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to be a remnant of those regular roads, converging to Holyrood-house, which Mary, of debated memory, patronised as a means of soothing or of benefiting her turbulent subjects. At the mouth of Duddingston burn, have been found, buried in a deep stratum of clay, and from bark to core as black as ebony, the trunks of large oak trees,—remnants, it is supposed, of the King's forest, in which the inmates of the monastery of the Holy Cross had the privilege of nourishing their hogs. The Figgetwhins, formerly a forest, stretching over a considerable territory—sold in 1762 or 1763 for only £1,500—and now in part the opulent and beautiful tract around Portobello, and in part the site of that extensive and smiling suburb of the metropolis, are said to have been a place of shelter and of rendezvous to Sir William Wallace and his copatriots, when they were preparing to attack Berwick. Monteath, the secretary of Cardinal Richelieu of France, David Malcolm, an essayist, a celebrated linguist, and a member of the Antiquarian society about 1739, Pollock, professor of divinity in Aberdeen, and John Thomson, a recent landscape painter of no mean fame, were all ministers of Duddingston. The parish is cut, through its western wing, by the old Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and is intersected from west to east near the shore by the Leith branch of that railway, and by the main trunk of the North British railway. It is traversed also by the great road from Edinburgh to Berwick. Its principal manufactures are glass, earthenware, bricks, hats, ironwork, paper, and chemical preparations, chiefly in and near Portobello. Population in 1831, 3,862; in 1861, 5,159. Houses, 822.

The village of Easter Duddingston stands in the eastern angle of the parish, on a rising ground near the sea, and consists of a few plain cottages inhabited by labourers. Population, in 1831, 171; in 1851, 163. Houses, 39.—Wester Duddingston, situated on the north side of the loch, was once populous, and contained 30 looms; but now, though neat in appearance, and beautiful in situation, surrounded by gardens and plantations, and so attractive as to draw to its villa-like cottages summer-residents from Edinburgh, is very small, and not increasing. At the east end of it a house still stands in which Prince Charles slept on the night before the action at Prestonpans. This village is a station of the Edinburgh county police. Population in 1831, 225; in 1851, 167. Houses, 39.—Duddingston-Mill is a joyous little hamlet, containing the parochial school, and delightfully situated near the centre of the parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Wester Duddingston. Near it is Cauvin's hospital, an edifice resembling a large elegant villa, built in 1833, and maintained, for the board and liberal education of 20 boys, by a munificent bequest of Louis Cauvin, a Duddingston farmer.—Duddingston Salt-pans consist of some straggling houses on the coast to the eastward of Joppa.

The parish of Duddingston is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.

Patron, the Marquis of Abercorn. Stipend, £313 13s. 10d.; glebe, £29. Unappropriated tithes, £53 7s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £12 fees. The parish church is a building of great antiquity, with arches and ornaments of Saxon character. A beautiful semicircular arch divides the choir from the chancel. The church was enlarged and repaired about 25 years ago, and contains between 300 and 400 sittings. There are in Portobello a quoad sacra parochial church, erected in 1810, enlarged in 1815, and containing 1,022 sittings; a Free church, with an attendance of 650, and receipts of £1,002 14s. 3½d. in 1865; an United Presbyterian church, built about 28 years ago, with an attendance of about 330; a Congregational chapel, built in 1835, and containing 300 sittings; an Episcopalian chapel, containing 504 sittings; and a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1826, and containing 200 sittings. There are an endowed school at Easter Duddingston, eleven unendowed schools at Portobello, a parochial library at Wester Duddingston, and various useful institutions at Portobello. In the parish churchyard is an elegant marble obelisk, to the memory of Patrick Haldane, Esq. of Gleneagles. During the reign of William the Lion the monks of Kelso acquired the church and lands of Duddingston; and these being at an inconvenient distance from their abbey, they appointed baron-bailies, and on advantageous terms to tenants let the lands. In 1630, the estate of Prestonfield, now the property of Sir Robert Keith Dick, Bart., was disjoined from the parish of St. Cuthbert.

DUDDINGSTON, Linlithgowshire. See **ABERCORN**.

DUFF-HOUSE, a seat of the Earl of Fife, in the immediate neighbourhood of Banff, surrounded by a noble park, said to be 14 miles in circumference. It is a large quadrangular edifice, of massive proportions, decorated with Corinthian pillars in front, and a handsome balustrade on the top, terminated at each corner by a square turret. Externally it is sprinkled over with vases and statues; internally—to borrow a new-coined expression from a late lively tourist—it is perfectly Louvriized with pictures,—chiefly portraits. There are the two mistresses of Louis XIV., Madame de Montespar, and the Duchess de Valliere, with the grand monarch himself; also Lady Castlemain, and Lady Carlisle, Jane Shore, and Nell Gwyn, with some others equally respectable, and forming “a pretty set” in every sense of that equivocal term; also Queen Elizabeth and her beautiful victim Queen Mary, and the youthful and accomplished Lady Jane Grey; the Duchess of Richmond by Vandyke; Mrs. Abington by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the late Duchess of Gordon, “looking like majesty personified;” Sir Francis Knollys by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the Admirable Crichton; the Chevalier St. George when a boy; Colonel Gardiner; and a whole host beside of beauties, warriors, statesmen, nobles, and authors.

This splendid mansion stands near the middle of an extensive plain, spreading on one side to the edge of the Deveron, which here fills its channel without cutting, and but rarely overflowing, its banks. The wall of the park, upon its north-east side, sweeps along the town of Banff; and the great gate, at the distance of about half-a-mile from the house, opens into the street. The windows of two sides command an approach from another quarter, where the river quits the park, at the distance of half-a-mile from the house. This approach opens straight along a magnificent bridge of seven arches, upon the highway to Aberdeen; the road into the town making an easy sweep to the other hand, and passing by the gate which leads from the end of the bridge to the house. The town of Banff, with the shipping in

its port, and a wide prospect of the ocean, form the verge of the landscape on the one side; upon the other are the winding river, the broad extended green vale, diversified by a variety of trees and shrubs in serpentine stripes, or grouped together in spreading groves; while the distant acclivities, on either side, are enriched to a great extent by cultivated fields and sheltering plantations. Where the river enters the park on the south side, it is contracted to the breadth of a brook between hanging rocks, over which is thrown a private bridge of one stately and elegantly formed arch, having in one of the abutments a chamber which commands a striking and romantic view to either hand. A large enclosure, stocked with a numerous herd of fallow deer, is contained in a recess of the park. On that quarter of the park which divides it from the town of Banff, there is a considerable extent of garden, enclosed by a wall, well covered with fruit trees, and a long range of hot houses.

In the age, it is supposed, of Alexander III., a convent of Carmelite friars had obtained possession of the beautiful and fertile vale in which Duff-House is now placed. A grant by Robert Bruce, dated at Scone, August 1st, 1324, confirms this possession of nearly 500 acres, for procuring bread, wine, and wax, for the exercises of divine worship. The same charter bestows a “chapel of the Virgin Mary near the town of Banff,” the situation, it is believed, of the former church—where they had also several cells—“with the benefice thereto appertaining, for building a chapel and the other houses of their order.” The ruins of this establishment have been entirely removed. In forming the modern arrangement of the grounds about Duff-House, a very large urn of stone, on a suitable pedestal, decorates a hillock in the park, and preserves all the bones which were turned up in the cemetery of these monks. The situation also of their chapel is now occupied by the vaulted sepulchre of the family of Fife, on a green mount overhanging the meadow upon the bank of the river. A plain undecorated fabric rises over the vault, which contains the monuments of the ancestors of the family; and considerable ingenuity has been exerted, and proportional cost expended, in providing for its long duration.

DUFF-KINNEL. See **KINNEL** (THE).

DUFFTOWN, a post-office village in the parish of Mortlach, Banffshire. It stands near Mortlach church, and near the Fiddich rivulet, at the intersection of the road from Craigellachie to Cabrach with the road from Keith to Tomantoul, 11 miles south-west of Keith. It was founded in 1817. It contains a jail on its square, and a small neat Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of April, old style, on the Monday before the first Tuesday of June, on the second Thursday of July, on the third Thursday of August, and on the Saturday before the second Tuesday of October, old style. The village has a station on the Keith and Craigellachie railway, an office of the Aberdeen Bank, and an office of the North of Scotland Bank. The circumjacent district is a rich mineral field, and there are, in particular, extensive limestone works. Population in 1861, 1,249.

DUFFUS, a parish on the coast of Morayshire. It contains the post-towns of Burgh-Head, Hopeman, and New Duffus, the villages of Cummingston, Roseisle, College, and Kaim, and the hamlets of Kirktown, Buthill, Starwood, Old Roseisle, Inskiel, and Unthank. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Drainie, Spynie, and Alves. Its length eastward along the coast is 5 miles, and its average breadth is about 3 miles. Its outline is nearly that of a parallelogram. Except where its

tameness is varied by plantations, and relieved by the hill of Roseisle, a small eminence in its centre, and by an artificial mount on which the ruins of Duffus castle stand, the surface is a continued plain, everywhere arable. Along the coast extends a level tract, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth, which was at one time richly cultivated, but for many years became covered with sand from the western shore. The sand at length ceased to be blown thither, and the land has been almost all restored to its former condition. The soil in the eastern district is a deep rich clay, capable of producing any sort of crop. It resembles the Carse of Gowrie. The western consists of a rich black earth, mixed here and there with sand, but in general so excellent that the crops for quality and increase cannot be surpassed in Scotland. The plain of Duffus, together with the adjoining land, has been called, perhaps more from richness than from situation, "the Heart of Morayshire." The mildness and geniality of the climate are well known, but in so northern a latitude are very surprising. There is little rain; and as there may be said to be no hills, neither are there rivers or brooks. The loch of Spynie, which, when full, extended into Duffus for upwards of a mile, has been drained out of the bounds of this parish altogether; and though the benefits anticipated from the draining of it have not in general been realized, yet, so far as Duffus is concerned, the project has been successful. Duffus castle stood on the north-west shore of this lake. A deep moat surrounded it with a parapet-wall and drawbridge; and from the low-lying marshy state of the ground, it must have been almost encompassed with water. This castle must have been of great antiquity. The walls are formed of rude workmanship, being composed of rough stones run together with lime, the whole forming a mass 5 feet thick. The ruin, as it now appears, surrounded with its clumps of aged trees, and standing in the midst of a pleasant plain, presents at every point of view, a picturesque and interesting appearance. In the distance from the castle is the palace of Spynie, now also dilapidated. Formerly the walls of both these places must even have been washed by the waters of the loch; but now, since these have been drained away, corn-fields and green pastures intervene. The old castle is thought to have formed a place of strength for the protection of the palace. One of its earliest possessors, and perhaps its founder, was Freskinus de Moravia, whose family became conspicuous in Moray in the reign of David I. It is not certain when this castle was dilapidated. The coast of Duffus at the eastern end is rather bold, rocky, and cavernous. There are freestone quarries on the coast; while, inland, there is limestone which is now burnt for manure, &c. At the western end, the land is only elevated about 4 feet above sea-level. At this extremity a small but rather conspicuous promontory runs into the sea, forming the north-eastern extremity of Burgh-head bay. See BURGH-HEAD. Near Kaim, at this end of the parish, stood an obelisk, conjectured to have been that erected near the village of Camus, in commemoration of the victory obtained by Malcolm in Moray, over the Danes, under their memorable leader Camus. There are six principal landowners, and three of them (Sir Archibald Dunbar, Baronet of Northfield, Stuart of Inverugie, and Brander of Roseislehaugh,) are resident. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £21,806. Assessed property in 1860, £12,074 odds. The village of New Duffus stands on the Northfield estate, 5 miles north-west of Elgin. It is remarkably neat, regular, and clean, and has a square enclosed by four paved streets. The villagers were noted for their devotion to the house

of Stuart. Population of the village, 159. Houses, 54. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,308; in 1861, 3,308. Houses, 640.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. Stipend, £232 8s. 10d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £245 15s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church, situated at New Duffus, is an old plain building, repaired in 1782. There is a Free church at Burgh Head: attendance, 720; receipts in 1865, £209 19s. 2½d. There are also at Burgh-Head a royal bounty chapel of the Establishment, and an United Presbyterian church. There is a small Episcopalian chapel near Kaim. There are an Assembly school and six private schools. Duffus gave the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland to a branch of the noble family of Sutherland; but the title has been dormant since the death of Benjamin the fifth lord in 1843.

DUICH (LOCH), an arm of the sea, deflecting south-eastward from the head of Loch Alsh, and extending along the south-west side of the parish of Kintail, in the south-west corner of Ross-shire. Its length is about 5 miles. Its screens consist of mountains, rising right from its edge, sometimes in bold rocky acclivities, and sometimes in gentle undulating ascents, clothed with verdure, and variegated with trees and rocks. Its head is wider than its entrance, and leads to Glen-Leik and Glen-Shiel. One of the mountain-summits overhanging it commands a very extensive sublime prospect.

DUIRINISH, or DUBRINISH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Dunvegan, and the village of Stein, in the south-west of Skye, Inverness-shire. It extends from the Griesbernish branch of Loch Snizort on the north to Loch Bracadale on the south, and is bounded on its landward or east side by the parishes of Snizort and Bracadale. Its length is 19 miles; its breadth is 16 miles; its extent of coastline, measured along the sinuosities, irrespective of islets, is about 80 miles; and its superficial area is about 100 square miles. The ground about the lochs, or arms of the sea—which run far into the country—descends in some places with a quick, and in others with an easy slope towards the shore. The promontories or headlands are usually rocks of immense height, with a great depth of water near them. The coast of the northern district is a constant alternation of vertical cliffs and low shores, very striking when first seen, but becoming tiresome by its repetition. The shores and islets of Loch Follart, or Dunvegan Loch, borrowing some effect from Dunvegan castle, and woven into curious continuity by the intervening waters, form a grandly picturesque landscape. The coast from Dunvegan Head to Loch Bracadale consists principally of cliffs, very various in height and slope, but many of them lofty and almost vertical, and nearly all of such composition as to present a remarkable striped appearance. Some isolated pyramidal masses of rock, similar to the "stacks" of Caithness and Shetland, stand off the coast, and figure wildly in the water,—particularly three, called Macleod's Maidens, about 200 feet high, near Idrigil point. The northern district of the parish consists of the peninsula of Vaternish, and constitutes the quoad sacra parish of Halen. The rest of the interior may be considered as divided into three districts,—Glendale, extending westwards from Skinnieden, near the head of Dunvegan loch; Kilmuir, being the district in which the parish-church is situated, including the country between Dunvegan loch and Loch Bay, extending southward; and Arnizort, extending to the eastward of Kilmuir, and to the boundaries of

Snizort and Bracadale. The only considerable mountains are two in the west, called Hallivails, lesser and greater. The moors are, in most places, deep and wet. The soil of the arable lands is partly a light black loam, and partly of a reddish gravelly appearance; but, though mostly thin and stony, is on the whole fertile. About 1,900 acres are at present in cultivation; about 3,000 more were formerly cultivated, but are now in pasture; and about 40,000 have always lain waste. Macleod of Macleod possesses about half of the parish; and eight other landowners share the rest. The mansions are Dunvegan castle, Vaternish, Orbst, and Grieshernish. See DUNVEGAN. The assessed property in 1843 was £4,998 11s.; in 1860, £6,172. The principal antiquities are fifteen Danish forts, several tumuli, several subterranean hiding-places, and the walls and souvenirs of Dunvegan castle. There are about 35 miles of turnpike road. Population in 1831, 4,765; in 1861, 4,775. Houses, 955.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Macleod of Macleod. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £22 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £46, with £5 fees. The parish church was built in 1832, and contains nearly 600 sittings. There is a government church in Vaternish. There is a Free church for Duirinish, with an attendance of 1,400: receipts in 1865, £169 5s. 2½d. There are in this parish five Assembly's schools, three Gaelic Society's schools, and two other schools. An annual fair for black cattle is held at Fairy-Bridge, 3 miles from Dunvegan.

DUIRINISH, or DUIRNISH, an islet in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe, Argyleshire. It contains a dwelling-house and some pasture, and is connected with the mainland by a stone bulwark.

DUIRNESS. See DURNES.

DUKE'S BOWLING-GREEN. See ARGYLE'S BOWLING-GREEN.

DULCAPON. See DOWALLY.

DULL, an extensive parish in Perthshire. It contains the village of Dull, the post-office village of Amulree, and part of the post town of Aberfeldy. It extends not less than 30 miles from north to south, but is so intersected by other parishes as to have a breadth varying from 12 miles to nothing. Its area is about 210 square miles. It is bounded by Blair-Athole, Moulin, Logierait, Little Dunkeld, Fowlis-Wester, Crieff, Monzie, Kenmore, Weem, and Fortingall. It comprises five distinct districts, —the district of Appin, in which the parish-church stands; the district of Grandtully, a peninsulated portion in the south-east; the district of Amulree, which is situated south from the rest of the parish, and is completely isolated from it; the district of Foss in the north-west; and the district of Fincastle in the north-east. "The general aspect of the parish," says the New Statistical Account, "is varied and uneven. A series of hills, forming part of the Grampian range, runs through its whole length and breadth from south-west to north-east, diminishing in height as they approach their eastern termination. Between these hills lie the valleys or straths of Glenquach, Appin, Foss, and Fincastle, each strath having its own respective river, and its sides interspersed with cultivated and in many places wooded braes, waving downwards in rich luxuriance to the plain below, or intersected by occasional deep and romantic ravines." The scenery comprehends every variety from the sublimely beautiful to the softly bland. Appin is by far the finest of the vales, and is continued down the Tay into Grandtully. "The division of the Appin," says the Old Statistical Account, "is flat. Part of the soil is thick, but by much the greater part is

thin and gravelly. It seems that the river Tay had occasionally altered its bed, and consequently carried away the earth and left much sand and gravel. The grain is of an excellent quality; and, in general, the harvest is as early as it is in Mid-Lothian." The top of the rock of Dull, immediately behind the manse, commands one of the most exquisite landscapes in the Highlands. The northern hill-screen of Appin, dividing it from Foss, culminates on the summit of Farragon, at an altitude of 2,535 feet above sea-level, and commands thence an extensive view among the Grampians. The still loftier SCHICHALLION, [see that article,] is on the western boundary. There are either within the parish or on its boundaries no fewer than twenty-one lakes, —the chief of which are Loch Tummel on the north-western boundary, Loch Fraochy in Glenquach, and Loch Ceannard in Grandtully. The river Tay enters the parish two miles below Kenmore, and runs along it for ten miles; the Lyon forms the boundary-line with part of Weem; the Quach traverses the Amulree district into Little Dunkeld; the Tummel, throughout most of its grandly romantic course, flows partly along the northern boundary and partly across the interior; and the Garry runs across two wings of the parish, one of them a little below the pass of Kiliiecrankie. On these streams or on their tributaries, either while bounding Dull or within it, occur some of the most picturesque water-falls in Scotland, particularly those of Keltie, Camserny, Tummel, and Moness. The parochial area, according to the New Statistical Account, comprises 8,500 imperial acres under cultivation or occasionally in tillage, 9,000 in pasture, 1,000 in meadow, 3,000 under wood, 108,900 of moor and hill, and 4,000 of water and roads. The principal landowners are Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., and the Marquis of Breadalbane; and there are at least twelve others. The real rental is about £15,640. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £60,913 3s. 4d. Assessed property in 1866, £16,754 9s. 3d. The principal mansions are Grandtully, Foss, Cluny, Moness, and Derculich. There are at Camserny a carpet manufactory, at Aberfeldy a dye-mill, and in other places a saw-mill and a wheel-wright mill. Limestone is worked at Tomphobuil; and a bluish building stone is quarried at the Aird of Appin. The principal antiquities are a Druidical circle at Croftmoraig, and several standing-stones, moats, barrows, and Pictish forts in various places. The village of Dull stands in the vale of Appin, 19 miles from Dunkeld, 26 from Crieff, and 34 from Perth. In the centre of it, in an old, large, round, stone socket, stands an ancient, tall, weather-worn market-cross, which belonged to a monastic edifice now quite extinct. The monastery was of a peculiar character, called an abthanery, only two other specimens of which existed in Scotland; and it conferred on the village a right of sanctuary similar to that of Holyrood. Population of the village, 145. Houses, 44. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,590; in 1861, 2,945. Houses, 591. The decrease of population has arisen from the enlargement of farms and from emigration.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £257 18s. 10d., with manse and glebe. Unappropriated teinds, £70 18s. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £50, with £14 fees and £7 other emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Dull, and is a building of unknown date, thoroughly repaired in 1840, and containing about 600 sittings. The district of Foss forms a quoad sacra parish, and has its own parish church. The

district of Fincastle is annexed quoad sacra to the parish of Tenandry. There are chapels of the Royal Bounty at Amulree and Grandtully. There is a Free church at Aberfeldy, with an attendance of 400: receipts in 1865, £294 11s. 1d. There is also a Free church at Tummel-Bridge, on the western verge of the parish: receipts in 1865, £79 5s. 5d. There is a Free church preaching-station at Amulree, whose receipts in 1865 were £15 12s. 8½d. There are at Aberfeldy an Independent chapel, with an attendance of 180, and a Baptist chapel with an attendance of 80. There are in the parish four Society's schools, five other non-parochial schools, two public libraries, three friendly societies, and a savings' bank. Fairs are held at Aberfeldy, Amulree, Coshieville, Tummel-Bridge, and Kirkton of Foss. See the articles ABERFELDY, AMULREE, FOSS, GRANDTULLY, and TENANDRY.

DULLARG. See PARTON.

DULLATER. See KILSYTH.

DULNAN (THE), a river of Inverness-shire and Morayshire. It rises on the south side of the upper part of the Monadleigh mountains, and runs about 25 miles north-eastward, through eastern Badenoch and the Duthil district of Morayshire, to a confluence with the Spey at Bellentomb of Inverallan. It has generally a small volume, yet is very rapid; and when swollen with rains or with melted snows, it often does much damage to the corn-lands on its banks.

DULNAN-BRIDGE, a post-office hamlet in the parish of Duthil, Morayshire. The bridge across the Dulnan here is a substantial one built in 1791.

DULSIE-BRIDGE, a romantic bridge spanning a narrow chasm through which the Findhorn rushes, in an arch of 46 feet, with a smaller subsidiary one, at a point of the river 12 miles from Freeburn, and 2 from Furness inn, Nairnshire. It is on the line of the old military road from Fort-George through Strathspey and Braemar. The scenery at the bridge is most wildly picturesque, with softening features from wood. See ARDCLACH.

DUM-, a prefix in many names of Latin and Celtic origin. See DUN-.

DUMBARNIE. See DUNBARNIE.

DUMBARTON, a parish containing a royal burgh of its own name, in Dumbartonshire. It is bounded over a brief distance on the south-west by the Clyde, over 2½ miles on the north-east by Stirlingshire, and everywhere else by the parishes of Cardross, Bonhill, and West Kilpatrick. Its length north-eastward is between 7 and 8 miles; its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles; and its area is about 8,155 English acres. The river Leven, down to its influx into the Clyde, traces the boundary with Cardross. Dumbarton Castle rock—which we shall afterwards describe in connexion with the town—forms a grandly picturesque object, near the point of the peninsula between the rivers. The land, for some distance round it, and away behind the town, is low and flat, presenting all the characters of recent alluvium. The tract immediately contiguous to the rock, indeed, is so low as to be entirely covered by some of the spring tides of winter. But the surface somewhat inland rises into the commencing rough acclivities of the Lennox hills, and towards the north-east becomes wildly moorish. The soil of the parish varies from deep to shallow, from clay to gravel, from fertile loam to barren rock; but in general throughout the low tracts is more or less good. Limestone abounds at Murroch glen, between 2 and 3 miles from the town; and sandstone is found on the moors; and an excellent white sandstone is quarried at Dalreoch, near the burgh, but within Cardross. The real rental of the parish is about

£17,500. Several printfields are situated on the Leven, and various kinds of manufactures are carried on at the town. The parish is traversed by the Dumbartonshire railway. Population in 1831, 3,623; in 1861, 6,304. Houses, 463. Assessed property in 1843, £10,810 7s. 5d.; in 1860, £25,699.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Town-council of Dumbarton. Stipend, £233 6s. 2d., with a manse. The parish church was built in 1810, and contains 1,265 sittings. There is a Free church in the town, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £1,482 9s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1826, and contains 489 sittings. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, a Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are a burgh school with two masters, a Free church school, an Educational Society's school, and several other schools. A gateway, called College Bow, belonging to an ancient edifice on the site of a Culdee cell, was removed at the forming of the railway to a site in front of the burgh school. The name Dumbarton used to be written Dunbarton and Dunbriton, and is of disputed origin. Dunbarton, according to Chalmers, signifies 'the town of the Castle' on the summit; but the more common orthography at an early period seems to have been Dunbriton, which would signify 'the fort or castle of the Britons.' Both names are correctly descriptive, the one of the physical features, the other of the historical character of the place. In writing Dumbarton, we have given way to the prevailing though probably incorrect orthography.

DUMBARTON, a post-town, a market-town, a seaport, a royal burgh, and the capital of Dumbartonshire, stands on the left bank of the Leven, about a mile above its influx to the Clyde, 3½ miles south of Alexandria, 5½ by water east-north-east of Port-Glasgow, 8 south-east by east of Helensburgh, and 14½ north-west by west of Glasgow. Its principal street, called High-street, forms a kind of semicircle, nearly concentric with the course of the river, and situated at a short distance from the water edge. This street is intersected by the Cross-vennel and various other smaller streets. A suburb, called Bridgend, stands on the right bank of the river, within the parish of Cardross, opposite the upper part of the town, and is connected with it by a good stone bridge of five arches, built about the middle of last century. Another suburb, of recent origin, called Dennyston, is also there. The parish church, with a tolerably good steeple, stands on the opposite outskirts toward the east. The burgh hall was built in 1865, at a cost of about £7,000, and is an edifice in the French Gothic style, with a frontage of 133 feet, and a central tower 145 feet high. The town altogether has an irregular alignment and a plain appearance, displaying some features of taste, indeed, but very far from showy; and, in consequence of standing on a low dead level, it neither forms nor commands any picturesque view. Even the castle on the one hand or the screens of the vale of Leven on the other, do not blend with the town into any good landscape. And the town itself, seen from the Clyde or from any of the southern approaches, looks only a huddled mass of squatting houses, chequered in front by the timbers of ship-yards, and overtopped in the middle by the tall chimnies and the church-steeple. The Dumbartonshire railway has added somewhat to its features, but much more to its bustle.

Very extensive glassworks were long in operation in Dumbarton, having three brick cones which made a prominent figure in the town's appearance. These works were a chief means of the town's trade, and sometimes employed so many as 300 workmen, be-

sides giving indirect employment in a commercial way; but they underwent great fluctuations; and after the abolition of the duty on glass, they finally declined, and were eventually abandoned. The premises were then sold; and where the cones once stood there is now a ship-building yard, fronted by an excellent street of dwelling-houses. In the time of the glassworks shipbuilding became considerable, and was carried on in two building-yards; the vessels built being entirely of wood. But about the year 1845, the trade of iron ship-building was introduced by the Messrs. Denny; and this has so extended that there are five building-yards, giving employment to at least 2,000 men; and some of the largest and most splendid of the British transit and mercantile navy have been sent out from Dumbarton. The growth of this branch of trade has created others. There are now two engine-works, two foundries, and a forge of very great extent. These works give employment to more than 500 operatives. There is also a most active rope-work. Some trade likewise is carried on in tanning and brick-making. Nor is the town of small importance as a general depot of retail traffic, and of miscellaneous supply to the populous tracts of Cardross and the vale of Leven. The river is navigable to the quay by large vessels only near high water of the highest tides. Steam-vessels of small draught, suited to the capacities of the Leven, formerly did large business, making several trips for general connexion with the Clyde every day. The railway, however, has curtailed that business, and is now a chief vehicle of traffic,—particularly for the shoals of tourists who are daily in transit to visit the scenery of Loch Lomond. Steam-boats still ply to Glasgow and Greenock. The town has two large inns, offices of the Commercial Bank and the Union Bank, sixteen insurance offices, a gas-light company, water-works, a mechanics' institution, a combination poor-house, an agricultural society, and a horticultural society. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and six fairs in the year. Two weekly newspapers are published, the *Dumbarton Herald* on Thursday, and the *Lennox Herald* on Saturday.

In 1222 Dumbarton was erected by Alexander II. into a free royal burgh with extensive privileges. Additional charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, all of which were confirmed by James VI. in 1609, and ratified by parliament in 1612. The governing charter grants or confirms to the burgh considerable property in land and extensive fishings in the Leven and Clyde. It gives the town right to a free port, in the same manner as Edinburgh has in Leith; and conveys a right to levy customs and dues on all ships navigating the Clyde between the mouth of the Kelvin water, 3 miles below Glasgow, and the head of Loch Long. This right appears to have been very valuable. According to a statement published by a committee of the burgesses of Dumbarton, in 1829, although the space affected by it excluded Glasgow, it comprehended Greenock, and the ground on which the town and harbour of Port-Glasgow were subsequently formed. Every vessel, whether foreign or native, coming within these limits, was bound to go to, pay duties at, and take clearances from Dumbarton; and no merchants could carry their effects to any other harbour—either then existing or to be afterwards made within these limits—in defraud or evasion of the lucrative right thus vested in Dumbarton. The right also gave rise to a claim styled the “offers dues,” which was levied without opposition from all foreign vessels coming into Clyde. A contract entered into between Glasgow and Dumbarton, in 1700, describes this as “obliging strangers to make the first offer of the goods

and merchandise imported by them into the Clyde, to the burghs of Glasgow and Dumbarton, at such expense and rate as the strangers, offerers, shall not have the power or liberty to undersell the same to others.” But as these privileges were claimed by Glasgow as well as by Dumbarton, perpetual disputes respecting them occurred between the two burghs during the 17th century. These were finally terminated in 1700 by a contract, in which the town-council of Dumbarton sold to the town-council and community of Glasgow the dues payable to the burgh of Dumbarton by all ships coming into the Clyde, of which the freemen of Dumbarton were not owners, and also their share of the “offers dues,”—the town of Glasgow paid to Dumbarton the sum of 4,500 merks, about £260 sterling,—and the burghs agreed that the vessels belonging to the burgesses, inhabitants of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow, should not pay duties in the harbour of Dumbarton, and that, on the other hand, the vessels of Dumbarton burgesses should be exempted from duties in the harbours of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow. This contract was ratified by the convention of burghs and the Scottish parliament, in 1701. But the navigation having afterwards, by various acts of parliament, been put under the management of trustees, the rights thus transferred to Glasgow became vested in this parliamentary trust. These trustees made an attempt, in 1825, to abrogate the right of exemption from river-dues belonging to Dumbarton—an exemption which had then become of considerable value, owing to the high rates levied by the trustees, and the improvement in the navigation of the river. They were, however, defeated in parliament, and the rights of Dumbarton formally recognised, under a slight modification intended merely to guard against frauds. A similar attempt was again made in 1830, but a committee of appeal threw the bill out, as in breach of a solemn bargain between the parties. The trustees proposed in committee to give a sum of £16,000 to Dumbarton as the price of its exemption, besides saving the rights, for their own lives, of persons then burgesses of Dumbarton.

The burgh of Dumbarton is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. The magistrates exercise the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction belonging to royal burghs. The town-clerk acts as their assessor. The burgh-courts are held weekly. The magistrates have cognizance of certain trifling cases familiarly known in the burgh by the name of “Causeway complaints.” There is also a dean-of-guild court, which exercises the usual jurisdiction of such courts, such as lining marches, judging of the sufficiency of buildings, and checking weights and measures. The magistrates and council appoint the town clerk, collector of town's revenues, collector of assessed taxes, master of public works, gaoler, town-officer, and town-drummer. The magistrates alone appoint the burgh-fiscal. The old corporations were six in number,—guildry, hammermen, shoemakers, tailors, coopers, and weavers. The town has a small police-establishment, but is not watched. The cleansing and lighting of the streets, and supplying water, are under the direction of the magistrates. Before the passing of the municipal reform act, the abuses arising from the mismanagement of the burgh funds were very considerable. The debt of the town amounted to £19,108 10s. 1½d. The total property of the burgh was stated, in 1832, at £17,910; but this was suspected to be an over-estimate, as, in 1819, it had been valued at only £10,658. This property consisted principally of the town's moor, the wauk-mill lands, the broad meadow, the Leven and Clyde fishings, and the harbour. The moor consists of about 4,000 acres, upon



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which all the burgesses had the free right of pasturage. But it became the subject of a most expensive lawsuit which lasted about half-a-century, terminating only about 14 years ago; and it was afterwards sold, and is now the property of H. S. Crum, Esq. of Strathleven. The revenue from the fishings is about £150 a-year, and that from the harbour dues nearly £805. The total revenue in 1865 was £1,391. Dumbarton formerly joined with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. It now joins with Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. Municipal constituency in 1865, 309; parliamentary constituency, 309. Population in 1841, 3,754; in 1861, 6,096. Houses, 430.

Dumbarton was anciently called Alclud or Alcluth, that is, 'the Rock upon the Clyde;' and under this appellation it was, in the time of the Venerable Bede, the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyde. Before that time, however, the site was occupied as a Roman naval station, under the name of Theodosia; and it appears not improbable that the rock was occupied by a Roman fort, and that the wall of Antoninus terminated at this point. Dumbarton was at a much later period the chief town of the Earldom of Lennox. About the beginning of the 13th century, it was resigned by Earl Maldwyn into the hands of Alexander II., who, as we have already seen, erected it into a royal burgh. The town seems to have shared much less than might have been expected in the political convulsions which shook the kingdom, or in the strifes of war which frequently burst upon its own castle; yet it was several times severely injured by fire during the castle's sieges. Both James IV. and James V. used it as a naval station; and the former monarch made several of his expeditions from it to Tarbert in Kintyre, to the Western islands, and elsewhere. From Dumbarton also, without doubt, the small Scottish navy sailed—under the wretched conduct of the Earl of Arran—against England, shortly before the battle of Flodden. The town also makes a great figure in record for injuries done to it by floods. "Anno MCCCXXXIII., writes Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, "on martens day in winter began ye great frost yat lestit quhill Sancte Juliane ye virgines day the XVI day of februar and yan it lowst mervaluslie on yat sanctis day and syne freshit againe sa fast yat commoun passagis wes our ye watter of Levin fra ye toun of Dumbartane to Cardross and yat was never seen nor heard befor." So frequent and damaging were the floods about the beginning of the 17th century that the magistrates then felt obliged to apply to parliament for national pecuniary means to construct works against them. A commission was appointed to inquire what amount of means would be necessary; and they reported that "na less nor the sowne of threttie thousand poundis Scottis money was abill to beir out and furneis the necessar charges and expenses in pforming these warkis that are liable to saif the said burgh from utter destructione." A grant of twenty-five thousand merks Scots was accordingly made for the purpose by the parliament; and, this proving insufficient, a farther sum of twelve thousand merks was afterwards granted by King James.—Dumbarton, for a brief period, gave the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Douglas, who were created Earl of Dumbarton and Baron Douglas of Ettrick in the year 1675; but this peerage became extinct at the death of George, the second Earl.

DUMBARTON CASTLE stands near the extremity of the peninsula between the Clyde and the Leven.

The rock appears to the eye to overhang both rivers, murally and stupendously, for some distance above the point of their confluence. It measures about 260 feet in elevation, and about a mile in circumference. It figures prominently, as well as very picturesquely, in most of the thousand good views of the brilliant scenery of the upper lagoon of the frith of Clyde. It is an erupted trappean mass, of the same character as Ailsa Craig, the Bass, Stirling Castle rock, Abbey-craig, and many other single, sharp-featured, romantic heights which start abruptly from the seas and plains of Scotland. It rises sheer up from the circumjacent low flat marshy tract, and stands completely isolated from any other elevations. Its material is basalt, tending to the prismatic form, slightly columnar, and in some parts magnetic; and is all the more curious for protruding through beds of red sandstone, nearly a mile distant from any other erupted matter. The rock has a bifurcated or double-peaked form, being cleft toward the summit by a narrow deep chasm. The western peak is a little higher than the other, but not so broad, and is sometimes called Wallace's Seat. Ossian, speaking of "Balclutha," which signifies "the home-town of the Clyde," and which he is supposed to have used as a poetic name of Dumbarton Castle, says, "The thistle shakes there its lovely head;" and, curiously enough, the true Scottish thistle, though really a rare plant in Scotland, still grows wild on Dumbarton rock.

The entrance to the castle, in old times and up to a period within the memory of some persons still living, was by a footpath, through a series of gates, up a gradual acclivity or talus of debris on the north side. The gates ought now to have been interesting antiquities within the castle; but they were loutishly sold for old iron, and are now, or lately were, in the possession of private parties in Port-Glasgow. The present entrance is on the south side, and is defended by a rampart. "From the gateway here a long broad flight of steps conducts to the governor's house,—a wretched mass of masonry, in no keeping with the features of the rock and surrounding scenery. From the governor's house a stair ascends to the point where the rock is parted into its two heads. Here are the barracks for the garrison, the state prison, the Duke of York's battery, the armoury, and the water-tank. From this point a steep stair conducts to the summit of the western peak, on which the flag-staff is erected. Here are seen the relics of a small circular building which some antiquaries conjecture to have been a Roman pharos or light-house." The whole place as a fortress, however, is far more romantic than strong. The barracks contain accommodation for only about 150 men; the armoury contains only about 1,500 stand of arms; and though sixteen guns are mounted variously at the governor's house, at the cleft, and on the eastern summit, they serve at best for raking the channel of the Clyde, and could do little or nothing to resist a siege; for ever since the invention of gunpowder artillery, Dumbarton Castle has been commandable by Dumbuck.

The view from the western summit of the rock is panoramic and gorgeous. To the north are seen the town of Dumbarton, the vale of Leven, and the waters of Loch Lomond, grandly backed by the massive Benlomond and his attendant mountains. To the east appears the rich long valley of the fluviatile Clyde, marked in the middle by the smoke of Glasgow and the stalks of St. Rollox, and shading off in the far distance into the misty forms in the vicinity of Tinto. To the south and south-west expands the lagoon of the Clyde, dotted over all its

broad bosom with ships and steamers, and screened along the farther side by the fine hills of Renfrewshire, with the towns of Port-Glasgow and Greenock at their base. And in the west and north-west, beyond the limits of the lagoon, are first the sylvan promontory of Roseneath, backed by the russet hills of Cowal, and next the tortuous sky-line of the Duke of Argyle's Bowling-Green, faced and flanked by the flowing forms of the Row and Luss hills. This brilliant panorama was seen, from its best point of view on the castle, on a day of August, 1847, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who were then on their way to Ardverikie, but made a detour hither for the purpose of seeing Dumbarton Castle and the Clyde; and the part of the panorama within the limits of the lagoon, and its immediate shores, was then greatly enhanced in picturesque effect by the accessories of their visit. "The animated spectacle which the river presented on that occasion, from Bowling Bay to the Cloch—of which twenty-five steamers and many other vessels on the water, and large masses of people on every prominent point, far and near, formed the most prominent feature—gave to the beautiful and sublime array of nature the additional interest of a living picture of a kind never or rarely equalled."

Dumbarton rock, as we have already mentioned, was, in all probability, occupied as a stronghold in the time of the Romans; and, at all events, was chosen for the site of a fortress by the aboriginal inhabitants of Scotland, shortly after those invaders had evacuated the country. It is particularly mentioned by Bede, at the beginning of the 8th century, as one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the Britons. Hoveden refers to it as having been reduced by famine by Egbert, King of Northumberland, in 756; but Chalmers is disposed to doubt the accuracy of this statement. Its importance as a fortress has all along been considered so great that, from the time of Bede to the present hour, it has been retained by the Crown as one of the royal castles. When Maldwyn obtained the Earldom of Lennox from Alexander II., the castle of Dumbarton, with a portion of the land in its neighbourhood, was specially excepted from the grant. Along with the other royal fortresses of Scotland, it was delivered up to Edward I. during the competition between Bruce and Baliol for the Crown; and was afterwards made over to Baliol in 1292, when the dispute was settled in his favour. In 1296, it again fell into the hands of the English, and Alexander de Ledes was appointed governor of it by Edward. From 1305 to 1309, it was held for the same monarch by Sir John Menteith, the betrayer of Wallace. After the fatal battle of Halidon hill, in 1333, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld secured it for the King. Towards the end of the same century, it was held first by Sir Robert Erskine, and afterwards by Sir Robert Danielston. After the death of the latter, in 1399, Walter Danielston, parson of Kincardine O'Neil, forcibly took possession of it, and held it till 1402, when he surrendered it to the Crown. In 1425, James Stewart, son of the Regent Albany, assaulted and burnt the town of Dumbarton, and murdered Sir John Stewart, the King's uncle, who held the castle with 32 men. Dumbarton was besieged in 1481 by the fleet of Edward IV., and was bravely and successfully defended by Andrew Wood of Largs. In 1489, the Earl of Lennox, keeper of the castle, having engaged in an insurrection against the government of James IV., Dumbarton was besieged—though without success—by the Earl of Argyle. Shortly after, however, the King himself appeared before the castle, and compelled the sons of Lennox, who then held it, to surrender, after a

siege of six weeks. In 1514, the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn, during a tempestuous night, broke open the lower gate of the castle; and, having thus obtained access, turned out the governor, Lord Erskine. Lennox appears to have retained possession till 1516, when he was compelled to deliver it up to Allan Stewart. Shortly after the battle of Pinkie, Queen Mary, then a child, took up her residence in the castle of Dumbarton; and, on leaving it two years afterwards, she embarked here for France. Queen Mary again visited the castle, in 1563, when on a progress into Argyle; and during the troubles which followed on her dethronement, this fortress was held for her by Lord Fleming. But on a night in May, 1571, during the regency of the Earl of Lennox, it was captured by a feat of gallantry so remarkable as to be well worthy of detailed notice.

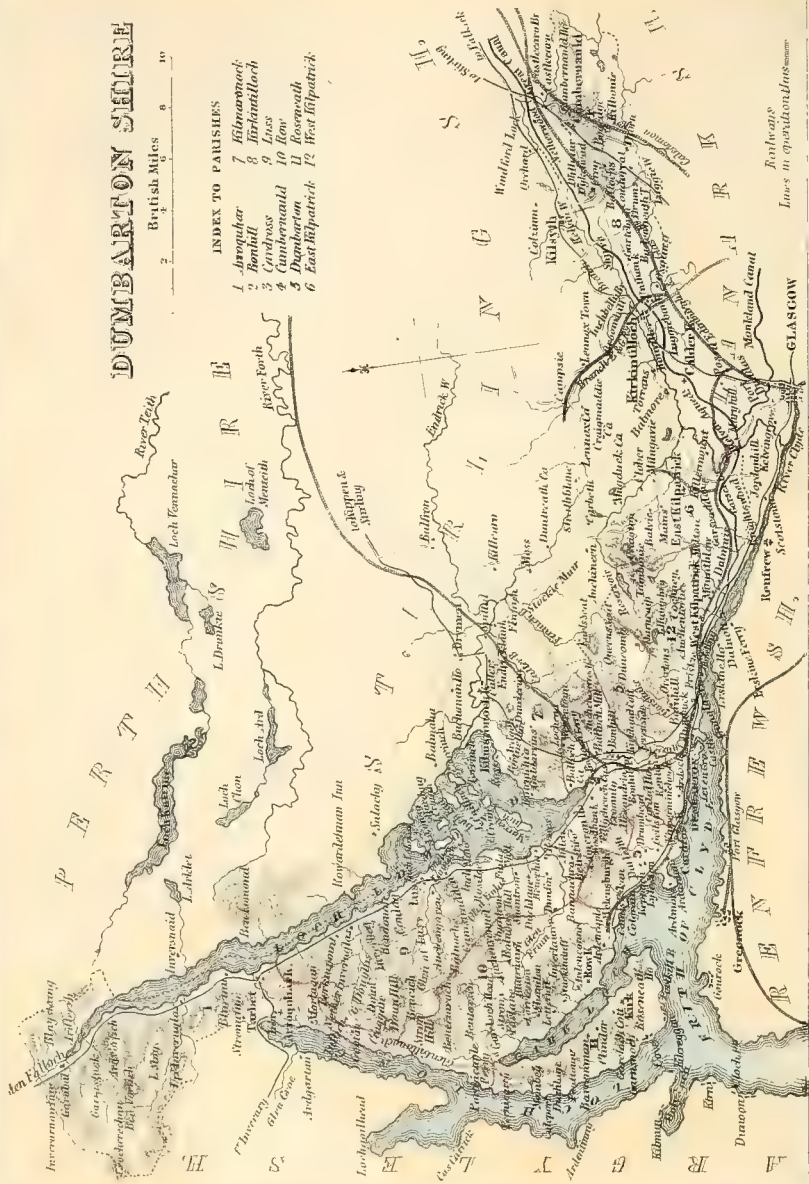
"Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, to whom the attack was intrusted," says Tytler, "had been long attached to the house of Lennox. He was the same person whose evidence was so important regarding the death of Darnley, and who afterwards accused Lethington of participation in the murder, since which time he appears to have followed the profession of arms. In the enterprise he was assisted by Cunningham, commonly called the Laird of Drumwhassel, one of the bravest and most skilful officers of his time, and he had been fortunate in securing the assistance of a man named Robertson, who, having once been warden in the castle, knew every step upon the rock familiarly, and for a bribe consented to betray it. With this man, Crawford and his company marched from Glasgow after sunset. He had sent before him a few light horse, who prevented intelligence by stopping all passengers, and arrived about midnight at Dumbuck, within a mile of the castle, where he was joined by Drumwhassel and Captain Hume, with a hundred men. Here he explained to the soldiers the hazardous service on which they were to be employed, provided them with ropes and scaling ladders, and advancing with silence and celerity, reached the rock, the summit of which was fortunately involved in a heavy fog, whilst the bottom was clear. But, on the first attempt, all was likely to be lost. The ladders lost their hold while the soldiers were upon them; and had the garrison been on the alert, the noise must inevitably have betrayed them. They listened, however, and all was still. Again their ladders were fixed, and their steel hooks this time catching firmly in the crevices, they gained a small jutting-out ledge, where an ash tree had struck its roots, which assisted them as they fixed the ropes to its branches, and thus speedily towed up both the ladders and the rest of their companions. They were still, however, far from their object. They had reached but the middle of the rock, day was breaking, and when, for the second time, they placed their ladders, an extraordinary impediment occurred. One of the soldiers in ascending was seized with a fit, in which he convulsively grasped the steps so firmly, that no one could either pass him, or unloose his hold. But Crawford's presence of mind suggested a ready expedient; he tied him to the ladder, turned it, and easily ascended with the rest of his men. They were now at the bottom of the wall, where the footing was narrow and precarious; but once more fixing their ladders in the copingstone, Alexander Ramsay, Crawford's ensign, with two other soldiers, stole up, and though instantly discovered on the summit by the sentinel who gave the alarm, leapt down and slew him, sustaining the attack of three of the guard till he was joined by Crawford and his soldiers. Their weight and struggles to

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surmount it, now brought down the old wall and afforded an open breach, through which they rushed in, shouting, 'a Darnley, a Darnley!' Crawford's watchword, given evidently from affection to his unfortunate master, the late King. The garrison were panic-struck, and did not attempt resistance. Fleming, the governor, from long familiarity with the place, managed to escape down the face of an almost perpendicular cleft or gully in the rock, and passing through a postern which opened upon the Clyde, threw himself into a fishing-boat, and passed over to Argyllshire. In this exploit the assailants did not lose a man, and of the garrison only four soldiers were slain. In the castle were taken prisoners, Hamilton the Bishop of St. Andrews, who was found with his mail shirt and steel cap on, Verac, the French ambassador, Fleming of Boghall, and John Hall, an English gentleman, who had fled to Scotland after Dacre's rebellion. Lady Fleming, the wife of the governor, was also taken, and treated by the Regent with great courtesy, permitted to go free, and to carry off with her her plate and furniture. But Hamilton, the primate, was instantly brought to trial for the murder of the King, and the late Regent, condemned, hanged, and quartered without delay."

At the commencement of the civil war of Charles the First's time, Dumbarton Castle was in the possession of the royalists; but in 1639, it was captured by the patriots, and after some time recaptured by the royalists; and in 1640 it passed again into the hands of the patriots. An order was, soon afterward, issued by the parliament to destroy its fortifications; but this does not seem to have been obeyed. In 1652, the castle went into the possession of Oliver Cromwell; and at the union of the kingdoms, it was appointed to be one of the Scottish forts which should be always, in all time coming, kept in repair. Some other points in its history will be found noted in the article LENNOX.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, a county partly maritime, but chiefly inland, in the west of Scotland. It comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body is bounded on the west by Loch Long and Argyllshire; on the north by Perthshire; on the east by Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire; and on the south by the frith of Clyde and the river Clyde, which divide it from Renfrewshire. Its length, from Kelvin river on the south-east, to Alderman rivulet in Arrochar on the north, is about 36 miles; its breadth varies from 2 to 13 miles. Its general outline is that of a crescent; the convex line being determined by the eastern coast of Loch Long, and the northern coast of the frith of Clyde, from the junction of Loch Long, up to within a few miles of Glasgow. The greatest breadth is between the south-west point of the peninsula of Roseneath, and the centre of the broadest part of Loch Lomond. The detached district comprises the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, commences 4 miles east of the nearest part of the main body, is bounded on the north and east by Stirlingshire, on the south and west by Lanarkshire, and extends in the direction of east by north, with a maximum length of 13½ miles and a maximum breadth of about 4 miles. The main body comprehends about 228 square miles, and the detached district about 32½ square miles.

All the northern district of the county, lying partly around the head of Loch Lomond, and partly between that superbest of lakes and Loch Long, is entirely highland, intersected only by profound glens, and displaying, in rich rapid succession, all the most characteristic features of grand, romantic, beautiful, upland scenery. Benvoirlich, in the extreme north of that district, soars aloft to the height of 3,300

feet; and Finnart, at the extreme south-west of it, rises up from the edge of Loch Long to the height of 2,500 feet. The central part of the main body, from Finnart and the middle of Loch Lomond to the screens of the frith of Clyde, but including the peninsula of Roseneath, is a transition region between the highland and the lowland, exquisitely blending many a feature of sternness and of savageness with features profusely many and profusely fine of the most laughing loveliness. On the east side of this district, in particular, "the lofty hills are strikingly contrasted with the wide expanse of the beautifully spread and the pellucid waves of the queen of lakes, the far-famed yet scarcely sufficiently admired Loch Lomond; and savage grandeur, in all the towering superiority of uncultivated nature, is seen side by side with the very emblem of peace and tranquillity, an alpine lake which the winds reach only by stealth." The south-eastern district, comprising the sea-board of the Clyde, the vale of Leven, and the tract eastward of that vale to the extremity of the county's main body, is pervadingly lowland and luscious, almost sweet to excess with gentle contour and tasteful ornamentation; yet even this is diversified—to some extent, broadly occupied—with characters of abruptness and boldness, such as in the shoulders of Cardross hills, in the mass of Dumbarton rock, in the brows of Dumbuck, and of the basaltic ranges beyond it, and in the capricious, escarped, romantic acclivities of the Kilpatrick hills, which fling double brilliance on the scenes below by the force of contrast. The detached district is all lowland, and tamely so, yet extends so near the roots of the Campsie fells, as to borrow from them effects of scenery similar to those which the tracts along the fluviatile Clyde borrow from the Kilpatrick hills. "No region in Great Britain can boast of finer scenery than the county of Dumbarton; and certainly none is more variegated, or more frequently visited or admired by strangers."

About 20,000 acres of Dumbartonshire are occupied by fresh-water lakes and by streams. Loch Lomond, though belonging in a great degree to Stirlingshire, belongs in a greater to Dumbartonshire. Eight or nine other fresh-water lakes belong to Dumbartonshire, but are all small. The most remarkable of them is Loch Sloy in Arrochar, from which the Clan Macfarlane took their slogan or war-cry. The rivulets Falloch, Inverglas, Douglas, Luss, Finlas, and Fruin, together with some brooks and torrents, exhibiting numbers of fine cascades, drain most of the highland portions of Dumbartonshire into Loch Lomond. The river Leven draws off the superfluity of that "queen of lakes," along the vale of Leven, to the Clyde. The Endrick traces the boundary about 5 miles with Stirlingshire into Loch Lomond. The Clyde, in its fluviatile character, or before expanding into frith, bounds only the parish of West Kilpatrick, and even there is swept deeply by the tides, and swarms with the vast commercial traffic of Glasgow. The Allander, a tributary of the Kelvin, drains most of East Kilpatrick; and the Kelvin itself drains most of the detached district of the county, but is there very far from picturesque, little else than a large ditch. Some tiny head-streams of the Carron, belonging to the river-system of the Forth, drain the eastern part of the detached district. Many beautiful streamlets, either affluents of the rivers we have named, or pursuing independent courses to Loch Long, the Gare Loch, and the frith of Clyde, trickle over the face of the county; and "springs of wholesome water gush out in liberal profusion for the use of man and beast."

The climate of Dumbartonshire is exceedingly diversified. Some parts of the county, such as the vale of Leven and the sea-board of the Clyde, are comparatively genial; while other parts, such as the pastoral lands of Arrochar and the tableaux of the Kilpatrick hills, are comparatively severe. Even small tracts, only a few miles distant from one another, are strongly affected, and made greatly to differ in regard to heat, to moisture, and even to the force and direction of short winds, by the configuration of the surface. Nowhere in Scotland do heights and hollows act more powerfully as controllers of climate, the former in the way of attracting or sheltering, or the latter in the way of ventilating or warming. Even in places so near and like one another as Kerpoch, Camus-Eskan, Ardincaple, and Bellretiro, the aggregates of rain-fall in one year, as ascertained by gauges all of one construction, were respectively 43.15, 45.5, 50.57, and 52.5. On the whole, however, the climate is good. There is more moisture, indeed, than in many other parts of Scotland; but the excess is not so much in the quantity that falls as in the length of time it takes to fall; and whatever disadvantage arises from a corresponding excess of cloudiness, seems to be well counterbalanced by a grand prevalence of "the zephyr," the genial west wind, which blows during no less a time than about nine months in the year. East winds, it is true, are much complained of in spring; but, in even their bitterest moods, these cannot be so bad here as in the eastern counties, and are seldom accompanied, at least in any serious degree, by "haars."

The rocks of Dumbartonshire range in character from the metamorphic to those of the coal measures. The oldest are in the north, and the newest in the south and south-east. Mica-slate forms the greater part of the highest and most striking uplands of the north. It is always stratified, often laminated, and generally comprises much mica, much quartz, and very little felspar. Its quartz is sometimes so extremely abundant as to render the rock more properly quartzose than micaceous. The mica-slate likewise passes occasionally into talc-slate; and between Tarbet and Luss both the mica-slate and the talc-slate are intersected by beds of greenstone and of felspar porphyry. Clay-slate also abounds in the north; and is worked as a roofing-slate in well-known quarries at Luss and Camstradden. It is generally incumbent on the mica-slate, and abounds with iron pyrites, and is often traversed by veins of quartz. A slate occurs in the same region so mixed with lime that it may be called a limestone slate. Trappean rocks of various lithological character, besides forming dikes and masses among other rocks, constitute Dumbarton castle, Dumbuck hill, and the Kilpatrick hills. Greywacke commences a little south of Camstradden quarry, and forms a large part of the parishes of Row and Cardross. This greywacke is chiefly amorphous, seldom slaty, and often, like the mica-slate, contains a profusion of quartz. A bluish-black limestone likewise is frequently associated with the greywacke. Old red sandstone extends from the lower part of Lochlomond, through the western part of Bonhill, and through Cardross and Row, to the south-west of Roseneath. A yellow sandstone of quite different lithological character from the old red sandstone, easily chiseled, but hardening by exposure, occurs on some parts of the seaboard of the Clyde, and extends fitfully and at intervals to Netherton Garscube in East Kilpatrick. Limestone, coal, shale, and small beds of ironstone lie above the sandstones, in the eastern wing of the main body of the county, and throughout the detached district; but, though of some value for their "calm limestone" and for cer-

tain coal-seams, they aggregately yield a very poor produce compared to that of other Scottish regions of the coal formation.

The surface of Dumbartonshire has been agriculturally estimated to comprise 6,050 English acres of deep black loam, 30,970 of clay on a subsoil of till, 25,220 of gravel or gravelly loam, 3,750 of green hill pasture, 99,400 of mountains and moors, 720 of bogs, and 930 of islands in Loch Lomond. The estates, with a few exceptions, are not large; and even the farms, in some places, do not comprise an area of more than 20 or 30 acres. The very largest estate yields a rental of only about £4,500. The number of landowners, exclusive of feuars and portioners in towns, is about 150. The rivalry of proprietors in the lowland districts, together with vicinity to Glasgow, facility of communication, and great increase of general trade, has powerfully stimulated agricultural improvement. A great deal has been done, and is still doing, to enhance the value of land. Draining has been practised extensively and to much advantage; and attention has been given to the proper management of fences. For a long period the operation of ploughing was performed, according to ancient Highland usage, with four horses abreast; the driver marching in front of his team, with a long stick in his hand, attached to which were the halters of each horse. This method, which required the close attendance of two persons, was superseded in time by the use of three horses, and afterwards by the use of only two. Lime is in general use; and large quantities of it are imported from the north of Ireland and the island of Arran, independently of what is manufactured in the county. There is also a large demand for common manure from Glasgow, Greenock, and other adjacent towns. Sea-weed, as a manure, is in small repute. Marl can be obtained, though not in great quantities, but is scarcely ever used. Oats are raised in greater quantities than any other species of grain. Wheat has, of late years, much increased; barley, however, has proportionally decreased. Pease are little sown; but the culture of beans is becoming more general, and in stiff clayey soils they are found to be an excellent preparative for wheat. Potatoes are cultivated in great quantities; their quality is excellent; and in Glasgow and the surrounding towns they always find a ready market. Copswood is at once highly ornamental, and a considerable branch of revenue; and no small degree of care is taken in its management. The land on which it is produced is unfit either for cultivation or pasture; so that the gain derivable from the wood may be considered, after the deduction of labour, as almost altogether gratuitous. A great extension which took place some time ago in sheep-farming was accompanied by the practice of moor-burning; so that the upland division of the county—which could once boast of little else than heath and moor—is now covered with verdure, and has, on the whole, a widely different aspect from what it presented at the close of last century.

The native horses are very inferior; and with very few exceptions are scarcely ever used in field-labour. The farmers generally supply themselves, at the Lanarkshire markets, with the celebrated breed of Clydesdale. Most of the black cattle in the upland districts are of the Highland breeds; while those in the lowlands are, in general, either crosses between these breeds and the Ayrshire one, or, on dairy farms, or for dairy purposes, pure Ayrshire. The sheep on the hill pastures are generally the black-faced, and those in the low grounds generally the Cheviot, with some pets of English origin. Swine are kept by almost every farmer, mostly for domestic use. On Inchmurrin and Inchlonaig, two islands of Loch Lo-

mond, there are extensive herds of fallow-deer. Red deer—once plentiful in the mountainous districts of the county—have long since been extirpated, and but very few roes remain among the rugged and woody spots on the banks of Loch Lomond and Loch Long. Bees once abounded on the moors, but have been almost extirpated thence by the burnings of the heath.

Dumbartonshire now possesses excellent means of land-communication. Of this, in former times, there was a great deficiency. Previous to the year 1790, the only turnpike road was that from Dumbarton to Glasgow, while the country roads were also few, and of the very worst description. The improvements in roads and bridges have proved of the utmost advantage to the county's agriculture and local commerce. The Forth and Clyde canal, begun in 1768, and finished in 1790, has also been of great service. The steam navigation on the Clyde, besides steadily stimulating trade over no small part of the county's lowlands, has vastly raised the value of property, together with creating all the wealth of watering-places, throughout most of the shores of the Clyde-lagoon, the Gare Loch, and Loch Long. And the recent opening of the Dumbartonshire railway has powerfully followed the steam-navigation to the town of Dumbarton in producing similar effects, though on a smaller scale, through the vale of Leven, and even up the shores of Loch Lomond. The Forth and Clyde railway, now in progress of construction, will no doubt also contribute its quota of benefits. The improvement of the navigation of the Clyde even produced the incidental advantage of adding to the productive area of the county about 600 acres of rich land; the spaces behind the stone walls which were formed for confining the tidal current having rapidly become filled with such fine mud and silt as soon became available first for meadow and next for the plough. Most of the low tracts of Dumbartonshire, even such as have not the aid of indigenous coal, have followed Glasgow in the race of manufacturing industry. The banks of the Leven, in particular, are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works, giving employment to thousands. Among the various manufactures of the county, the printing of cottons is still the most important. Next to this is cotton-spinning. There are several paper-mills, a large iron-work, two or three chemical works, two or three distilleries, and several ship-building yards at Dumbarton and Bowling. The salmon-fisheries are at present worth about £800 per annum. The herring-fishery produces about £4,000.

The only royal burgh in Dumbartonshire is Dumbarton. The towns are Kirkintilloch, Alexandria, Helensburgh, Duntocher, Renton, and Bonhill. The villages are Bowling-Bay, Dalmuir, Dumbuck, Old Kilpatrick, Little Mill, Milton, Fairley, Hardgate, Cardross, Garelochhead, Roseneath, Kilcreggan, Luss, Dalvaunt, Jameston, Mill of Halden, Dalsholm, New Kilpatrick, Knightswood, Netherton-Quarry, Cumbernauld, and Condorat. Some of the principal mansions are Roseneath Castle and Ardincaple House, the Duke of Argyll; Cumbernauld House, Lord Elphinstone; Rosdhu, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.; Garscube House, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.; Tilliechewan Castle; Bonhill Castle; Camus-Eskan; and Shandon Castle. The parishes are Dumbarton, Cardross, Row, Roseneath, Arrochar, Luss, Bonhill, Kilmarnock, West Kilpatrick, Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, and part of East Kilpatrick.

The county of Dumbarton was for some time identical with the ancient district of Lennox; and its political history will be related in our article LENNOX. The sheriff-court for the county, and the com-

missary court are held at Dumbarton every Friday during session. The sheriff's ordinary small-debt court is held at Dumbarton every second Thursday during session, and occasionally during vacation. Sheriff's small-debt circuit courts are held at Kirkintilloch on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £33,327 Scots; and the annual value of real property as assessed in 1843 was £147,079 10s. 11d. The assessment for prisons and rogue-money in 1865-6 was 1½d. per pound each. Dumbartonshire returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1865 was 1,567. The weights of this county, previous to the equalization act, were avoirdupois for English goods and groceries, Dutch for meal, and tron of 23 ounces avoirdupois for butter, cheese, butcher-meat, fish, and home flax. The Dumbarton pint is 2·9 cubic inches less than the standard pint. For wheat, pease, and beans, the firloft contained 2562·75 cubic inches, and is 1 firloft, 3 pints, 1 chopin, 3½ cubic inches of the old standard measure. For oats, barley, and malt, the firloft contained 3,417 cubic inches, which is 1 firloft 2 pints, 4·668 cubic inches standard measure, or 6·597 per cent. above the Linlithgow measure. The water peck of potatoes is nearly 42 lbs. The chaldor of lime is 64 bushels; of lime-shells, 32 bushels. The rood of land is 6 yards square; the score of sheep sometimes 21; and the stone of wool sometimes 17 lbs.

The population of Dumbartonshire in 1801 was 20,710; in 1811, 24,189; in 1821, 27,317; in 1831, 33,211; in 1841, 44,296; in 1861, 52,034. Inhabited houses in 1861, 5,893; uninhabited, 359; building, 69. The number of males in 1851 was 22,400; of females, 22,703. The number of persons committed, or bailed for criminal offences in 1851 was 139; the number brought to trial was 115; and the number convicted was 92. The number of persons on the poor roll in 1864 was 1,541,—casual, 824,—insane or fatuous, 38,—orphans or deserted children, 140. The amount raised for the poor in 1849 from assessment was £7,011 8s. 4d.; and from other sources £725 17s. 11½d. The places of worship in Dumbartonshire are 19 of the Established church, 15 of the Free church, 14 of the United Presbyterian church, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Original Secession, 3 Episcopalian, 3 Independent, 2 Baptist, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, 1 Evangelical Union, 3 Roman Catholic, and 1 Mormonite. The total number of sittings in 51 of these 66 places of worship is 26,527. The appliances of education in 1851 comprised 46 public day schools, attended by 1,747 males and 1,451 females,—29 private day schools, attended by 878 males, and 702 females,—2 evening schools for adults, attended by 33 males and 33 females,—59 Sabbath schools attended by 2,277 males and 2,689 females,—and 6 literary institutions, of various character, in the parishes of Dumbarton, Bonhill, Cumbernauld, Kirkintilloch, and West Kilpatrick.

Dumbartonshire was full of the strifes of the olden times, between the Caledonians and the Romans, between the Scots and the Picts, between the Cumbrians and the Saxons, between highland clan and highland clan, between the caterans and the lowlanders, and between parties after parties in the several civil wars of the kingdom. Some of the salient points in its history are touched in our account of Dumbarton Castle, and in our article on Lennox. One of its chief antiquities is a large part of the wall of Antoninus, which runs through all the east wing of its main body, and along all the north verge of its detached district. Various Roman remains exist in

the vicinity of the course of the wall, particularly at Duntocher and in Cumbernauld. Dumbarton castle has some vestiges of the Roman period, and stands much associated with the Cumbrians or Strathclyde Britons. Several tumuli and old rude forts in various places, particularly in the highland districts, are memorials of the Caledonians, the Picts, and the Danes. A locality in Cardross is intimately associated with the name of Robert the Bruce. Numerous old castles, some scarcely traceable, some existing as ruins, and some incorporated with modern buildings, as at Faslane, at Kirkintilloch, at Balloch, at Dunglass, and at Ardincaple, are relics of the several periods of the baronial times. Some memorials exist also, particularly in Glenfruin, of sanguinary conflicts among the clans.

DUMBARTONSHIRE RAILWAY, a double line of railway from the Clyde, at Frisky, about half a mile below Bowling Bay, to the foot of Loch Lomond at Balloch. Its termini are constructed with a view to the utmost possible facility of connexion at the one end with the steam navigation of the Clyde, and at the other with the steam navigation of Loch Lomond. The line runs almost straight west-north-westward from Frisky to Dumbarton, and then deflects to the north up the right bank of the Leven. Its total length is 8½ miles. Its stations, in addition to the termini, are Dumbarton, Dalreoch, Renton, and Alexandria. Steamers on the Clyde and on Loch Lomond ply regularly in connexion with its trains. This railway was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1850. The original project comprised branches to the total length of 35 miles, and bore the name of the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire railway. But the portion which we have described is the only part executed or not discarded; and this has not yet yielded any dividend; and, in consequence of its lying isolated from other railways, for the purpose mainly of connecting the Clyde up the Leven with Loch Lomond, it has often been popularly designated the Loch Lomond railway and the Vale of Leven railway. An accountant's report on its affairs in February, 1853, says:—"Cost of line, paid, and liabilities to this date, £244,975, besides liabilities to Helensburgh Harbour Company, holds land, &c., producing an yearly income of £100,—estimated value, £5,540." The completion of the Forth and Clyde railway will, it is expected, materially improve the affairs of the Dumbartonshire railway.

DUMBENNAN. See **HUNTLY**.

DUMBRAKE. See **UDNY**.

DUMBROCH, a lake of 10 acres in extent, and a large bleachfield, in the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire.

DUMBUCK, a village and a hill in the west corner of the parish of West Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. The village is a cheerful place, near the Clyde, with 20 houses, and a population of 126. The hill is a black basaltic mass, stooping precipitously to the plain at the western extremity of the Kilpatrick hill range, and overawing Dumbarton castle.

DUMBUILS, a low, craggy, precipitous elliptical hill, about a mile south-east of the village of Forgendenny, in the parish of Forgendenny, Perthshire. It has some remains of an ancient fortification, and commands a brilliant view of lower Strathearn and the frith of Tay.

DUMCRIEFF. See **MOFFAT**.

DUMFRIES, a parish on the south-west border of Dumfries-shire. It contains the royal burgh of Dumfries, the villages of Georgeton, Gaston, Locharbriggs, and Lochthorn, and part of the village of Kelton. It is bounded on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Holywood, Kirkmahoe, Tinwald, Torthorwald, and

Caerlaverock. Its length southward is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. The river Nith traces all the boundary with Holywood and Kirkcudbrightshire; and Lochar water traces all the boundary with Tinwald and Torthorwald. About 8 miles north-north-west of the burgh a range of hills is cloven by the Nith, and they thence diverge and sweep down, in a well-wooded and picturesque amphitheatre, toward the Solway frith, terminating, on the east side, in the heights of Mousewald, and, on the west, in the towering summit of Criffel, and enclosing, in their progress, a beautiful and nearly level plain, of almost a regular oval figure. The centre of this plain, at the place where it is broadest, and where the two lines of hill are from 6 to 8 miles asunder, constitutes the parish of Dumfries. Its surface, for the most part, is a perfect level. But it rises in a brief but beautiful acclivity, from the edge of the Nith a little to the northward of the burgh, undulates along the arena occupied by the streets, and then rises into a low ridge of hills, which intersect the southern division of the parish, stretching away at half-a-mile's distance from the river toward Caerlaverock. On their north-west face, where they look down upon the Nith, these hills are sloping, and wear the gentlest forms of beauty; but on the north-east they break down in abrupt declivities, and have a bold front and commanding outline. In one place, about 1½ mile from the burgh, they present a precipitous front, and rise to a considerable height in two perpendicular rocks, known as the 'Maiden Bower crags,' one of which has near its summit a remarkable cavity, said to have been the scene of Druidical rites for the testing of virginity. About two miles to the north-east of the burgh, is also a picturesque height, called Clumpton, which, at an early period, was, most probably, a mountain-grove and a haunt of the Druids, and, in a later age, was used as a beacon-post for commanding the considerable expanse of country which it overlooks. A beautiful eminence, called Corbelly hill, though not in the parish, but rising from the opposite bank of the Nith in the suburb of Maxwelltown, bears aloft an observatory, and mingles with the grouping of heights and groves on the Dumfries side, to form, if not a brilliant, at least a fascinating landscape.

Along the whole western border, the Nith sweeps gracefully under wooded and richly variegated banks; and along the eastern border, the sluggish and almost stagnant Lochar flows listlessly on through the brown wastes of Lochar moss. All the eastern section or stripe of the parish forms part of this remarkable morass [see **LOCHAR MOSS**]; but is, to a considerable extent, reclaimed, and, in some spots, even smiles in beauty. The north and north-western sections are a reddish earth upon a freestone bottom; and the south-western is a strong clay, and, in the flat lands, a clay upon gravel. Plantations of oak, elm, and other trees, are of frequent occurrence. Around the town, in every direction, are enclosures surrounded with trees, gardens, and nursery grounds, neat lawns and pleasant mansions, which impress a stranger with ideas of refined and opulent comfort. Several small lakes, particularly the Black and the Sand lochs, enrich the scenery of the parish, and, when paved with ice, are trodden by numerous groups of curlers. In Lochar moss is Ferguson's well, a mineral spring strongly impregnated with steel; and on the farm of Fountainbleau is a powerful chalybeate spring, which is numerously visited by invalids, and held in much repute for its medicinal properties. There are several quarries of red sandstone. There are also considerable salmon fisheries. The New Statistical Account estimates the

parochial area to comprise 7,930 acres in cultivation, 1,350 which have never been cultivated, principally in Lochar moss, 1,300 capable of being cultivated with a profit, 74 under full grown or natural wood, and 244 under plantation. The number of landowners is large. The real rental of the landward districts is about £8,810. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £22,286. Assessed property in 1843, exclusive of the burgh, £10,282 10s. 0d.

Antiquities within the limits of the burgh will occur to be noticed in the next article; but a few exist in other parts of the parish. A short way south of the town, on a romantic spot called Castledykes, overlooking a beautiful bend of the Nith, stood formerly the fortified residence of the Comyns. Near Castledykes is a field called Kingholm, which either may have received its present name from Bruce, in connexion with his having slaughtered Comyn, or may have originally been called Comyn's-holm, contracted gradually into Kingholm. At the opposite end of the town, and upon the banks of the river, is another field still called Nunholm, which lies adjacent to the site of a nunnery formerly established at Lincluden. Toward the south end of the parish is an eminence called Trohoughton, which has been noticed by Pennant as a Roman station. In the eastern part of the parish, an antique, supposed to be a Roman sandal, was, many years ago, found; and in the Nith, nearly opposite the town-mills, was found, about 65 years ago, a small gold coin, thinner than a sixpence, but as broad as a half-crown, bearing, round the impression of a Roman head, the inscription 'Augustus.' Dr. Wight, professor of divinity in Glasgow, Dr. Ebenezer Gilchrist, and Mr. Andrew Crossbie, advocate, were natives of Dumfries; and the Rev. William Veitch—of whose life Dr. McCre has given an account—was, for some time after the Revolution, its minister. Population of the parish, including the burgh, in 1831, 11,606; in 1861, 13,523. Houses, 1,681.

This parish is the seat of both a presbytery and a synod. At the Reformation it was bereft of several chapels which formerly belonged to it, and of endowments connected with particular altars, and left in possession of only its principal church, dedicated to St. Michael. In 1658, a second minister was appointed; and in 1727 a second church, called the New church, was built. In 1745, the old church of St. Michael was pulled down, and the existing structure erected. The patron of both this church and the New is the Crown. In 1838 a third church was built, called St. Mary's, which has now the legal status of a quoad sacra parish, with the patronage vested in the male heads of families. All the places of worship in the parish, both established and dissenting, are situated in the burgh. Sittings in St. Michael's 1,250; in the New church 1,185; in St. Mary's 1,034. Stipend of the minister of St. Michael's £332 1s. 11d., with a glebe of about £25 annual value; of the minister of the New church £231 13s. 4d. There is a Free church with 984 sittings, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £507 2s. 2½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches, —one of them in Loreburn street, built in 1829, at the cost of upwards of £900,—another in Buccleuch street, built in 1809, at the cost of £1,350,—and the third in Queensberry street, formerly Relief, with 812 sittings. There are a Reformed Presbyterian church, with 650 sittings, an Episcopalian chapel, with 300 sittings, an Independent chapel, with 374 sittings, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with 305 sittings, a Roman Catholic chapel, with 800 sittings, and a Baptist place of worship, with an attendance of about 40. Four endowed schools, under the patronage of

the magistrates, town-council, and ministers, are united under the name of the Dumfries Academy. The branches taught are Greek, Latin, French, English, mathematics, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, drawing, and geography. The French and the drawing classes, however, are not endowed. Several schools, of a charity character, for poor children or for adults, are supported or aided by subscription; and there are at least thirty day schools conducted on private adventure,—most for the ordinary branches of education, and some for the higher and most polite branches.

DUMFRIES, a post and market town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, the county-town of Dumfries-shire, the seat of a circuit-court, and of a presbytery and a synod, and the metropolis of the south-west quarter of Scotland, is a place of elegance, importance, and great antiquity. It is situated in N. lat. 55° 2' 45", and W. long. from Greenwich 3° 36", on a slight undulating elevation on the east bank of the Nith, about 9 miles above the entrance of that river into the Solway frith, 8 south-west of Lochmaben, 14½ south-south-east of Thornhill, 15½ north-west of Annan, 30 west-south-west of Langholm, 33 north-west of Carlisle, 60 south-east of Ayr, 71 south by west of Edinburgh, and respectively 72 and 92, the former by road and the latter by railway, south-west by south of Glasgow.

The environs of the town, as may be inferred from the description we have given of the parish, are very beautiful. They have enough of both near hill and distant mountain to be perfectly relieved from the monotonous flatness which encompasses most of the best towns of England, and at the same time abound in mansions, lawns, gardens, nursery-grounds, wooded enclosures, and all the other ornamentation of luscious lowland scenery. The town itself, as to at once relative position, social character, marketing influence, immediate situation, and architectural structure, is one of the most interesting in Scotland. It is a minor capital, ruling in the south with nearly as much sway as Edinburgh rules the east. It is a place of snugness, of opulence, of taste, and of pretension, as the residence and resort of genteel families, who form a comparatively large proportion of its population, and give a very perceptible tone to its manners. It has sometimes been called by its admirers "the queen of the south," and was skittishly designated by Burns "Maggie by the banks o' Nith, a dame wi' pride enuech." Its power, in trade and commerce and political control, is singularly commanding, in the midst of a great rich agricultural county, with scarcely a rival, or at least without any competitor which can for a moment be compared with it, between Ayr and Carlisle, or between the Irish sea and the Lowther mountains. And even as a town, though other influential towns were not remote, it is notable, both for its beautiful alignment in good street order along the river, and for a certain, curious, pleasing picturesqueness in the style and collocation of its houses. Built of a dark-coloured freestone, it in some spots has the sombre aspect of a town of brick; but many of its edifices being gauzed in a white paint, and others so decorated with the brush as to resemble structures of Portland stone, it presents a tout-ensemble of variegated tints and of mingled gaiety and sadness.

The suburb of Maxwelltown, extending along the Kirkcudbrightshire bank of the Nith, directly opposite, and nearly of the same length, looks to the eye to be part of Dumfries, and contributes to it some striking features, but will fall to be described in our article MAXWELLTOWN. The thoroughfare along the Dumfries bank of the river has the terraced form

leaving the view of the stream and of Maxwelltown fully open; and large part of this thoroughfare even expands into spacious widths, used variously for business and for promenading, and popularly called Sands. Two bridges connect Maxwelltown and Dumfries; but only the upper one is available for carriages; and this commands a good view of all the river-ward features of the suburb and the burgh, stretching partly to the north, but chiefly to the south. Buccleuch-street commences at the Dumfries end of this bridge, and goes up on a line with it, pleasant and airy in aspect, and containing the county buildings, and two neat places of worship. A street goes off from the middle of the south side of Buccleuch-street at the jail, and intersects the lower part of the town in a line parallel to the river. Another street goes off from the top of the north side of Buccleuch-street, and stands connected with a neat small new town, a suite of regular, retired, aristocratic thoroughfares, bearing some resemblance to various pleasant nooks in the new town of Edinburgh. An irregular wide thoroughfare winds from the top of the south side of Buccleuch-street round to a spacious area, a sort of Place, at the commencement of the High-street. A narrow but romantic old street strikes off from the west side of this area, and goes parallel to Buccleuch-street away to the Nith. Another street of a similar character strikes off from the opposite side of the area, and curves round northward to "the town-head," at a part of the Nith above a graceful bend which it makes before approaching the upper bridge. The north side of the Place, as we have called it, is occupied chiefly by the New church. The High-street, commencing grandly here, sweeps away southward parallel to the Nith. This street is nearly a mile in length; but, like a brook in a romantic glen, it deviates so from the straight line as, while disclosing part of its beauties, to allure a spectator onward to behold more; and it is of very unequal width, averaging probably about 60 feet, but expanding at three points into at least 100. At several places in its progress it sends off branch-streets at right angles toward the Nith; about half-way along it is joined from the south-east, at an angle of 50 or 60 degrees, by English-street, the spacious thoroughfare to Lochmaben and Annan; and all along the east it is winged by lanes and clusters of buildings which, together with the streets lying between it and the Nith, make the average breadth of the town $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. All the streets are well-paved, clean, and lighted up at night with gas; some of the smaller ones are remarkably elegant; and the great thoroughfares present an array of large and brilliant shops which may almost bear comparison with those of the proud metropolis. The Nith adds much both to the beauty and salubrity of the town, approaching it under an acclivity richly covered with wood,—breaking over a caul built diagonally across it for the supplying of a cluster of grain mills with water,—alternately leaping along in a shallow current, and swelling backward upon the caul by the pressure of the flowing tide—and both above and below the town, diffusing verdure and beauty over banks which are rich in promenading retreats for the citizens.

The upper bridge, or new bridge, is an excellent stone structure, erected in 1794, more substantial than elegant, yet not destitute of beauty. The old bridge, a short distance down, was built in the 13th century. This was originally a structure of 13 arches, and was esteemed the best bridge in Great Britain next to that of London; but it now consists of only 6 arches, and is mounted by a rapid ascent on the Dumfries side to what was formerly its centre, and affords accommodation only to foot-passengers. On the south side of Buccleuch-street are the county

jail and bridewell, the latter originally used as the court-house, and both built in 1807. They are surrounded by a high wall, bridewell in front and the jail in the rear; but are heavy-looking buildings, and inconvenient places of confinement. Directly opposite, on the north side of Buccleuch-street, and communicating with the jail by a vaulted subterranean passage, is the county court-house. This was originally the spacious chapel, or "tabernacle," erected by the Haldanes during the briefly triumphant march of their missionary operations in Scotland; and, after having for years stood unoccupied, it was converted into a court-room and other judiciary offices, and architecturally renovated and adorned, so as to combine interior commodiousness with exterior elegance of appearance. In the middle of the High-street, cleaving it, for a brief space, into two narrow thoroughfares, is a cluster of buildings surmounted by the Mid steeple, and including the chambers in which the meetings of the town-council are held. The Mid steeple is interesting both on account of the fine prominent figure it makes in every landscape view of the burgh, and because it was an architectural work of the famous Inigo Jones.

Opposite it, in the eastern thoroughfare, is the Trades hall, erected in 1804, for the meetings of the seven incorporated trades. Overshadowed by the Mid steeple is a sudden expansion of the High-street called Queensberry square, the centre of traffic for the south-west of Scotland, and, in common with all the adjacent thoroughfares, the theatre of dense crowds of actors on the day of the weekly market; and in this square a Doric column of handsome architecture, erected in 1780 by the gentlemen of the county, in memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry, rears aloft its fine pinnacle, and superintends the busy scenes around. In George-street, the assembly-rooms, of comparatively modern erection, display much beauty of architectural design. At the town-head, on the elevated bank of the Nith, before it sweeps round toward the new bridge, stands, in a spacious area, and commanding a fascinating view, the High school or academy. This institution has for fifty years been celebrated as a place of liberal education. The buildings are elegant, the classrooms capacious, and the masters well qualified for their duties. The Crichton Royal institution was originally designed to be an university, but is a large and handsome asylum provided by the bequest of upwards of £100,000 by the late Dr. Crichton of Friars carse. At the south-east extremity of the town, is the Dumfries and Galloway Royal infirmary, founded in 1776, and maintained chiefly by legacies, private contributions, parochial allowances, and annual grants from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. It is commodiously fitted up in the interior, yet has a somewhat gloomy exterior. This institution is the only one of its class in the south of Scotland, and has been of incalculable benefit to the surrounding district. The poor's hospital, erected in 1733, by the bequest of two relations of the name of Muirhead, supports, as inmates, poor orphans and aged paupers of both sexes, and affords pensions to upwards of forty widows at their own homes; and it is maintained partly by its own funds, and partly by subscriptions and donations. A tenement in a humble street, formerly called Millbrae hole, but now called Burns street, was the death-place of the poet Burns, and was occupied by his widowed "Bonnie Jean" from the time of his death in 1796 to that of her own in 1834. It is a house of two storeys; and having been offered for sale in 1850, was then purchased by the poet's son, Lieut.-Col. William Nicol Burns. The Commercial inn, on the south side of the High-street,

is an object of curiosity, from its having been, in his retreat from England, in December 1745, the headquarters of Prince Charles Stuart. The theatre of Dumfries, though small, is of handsome structure, with a projecting portico, and possesses interest as the scene of the earliest efforts of Edmund Keane. The Glasgow and South-western railway is carried across the Nith by a viaduct about a mile above Dumfries; and it has added some noticeable features to the north-eastern outskirts of the burgh by its station there and its various works.

Of the ecclesiastical edifices of Dumfries, by far the most interesting is the old parish-church, situated at the south-east end of the town, and dedicated to St. Michael. The present edifice was built in 1745, and is surmounted by a lofty and handsome spire. The cemetery around it is famous for the vast multitude and singular variety of its monuments,—its splendid mausoleums rising like mimic temples over the ashes of the gifted and the wealthy,—its forest of obelisks, columns, and elevated urns, robed in white painting, and appearing in the dim moonlight like an assembly of spectres,—and its crowds of simple head-stones rearing their humble forms over the remains of the worthy but unknown to fame. Exclusive of such as were in a ruinous condition, the monuments, even about thirty years ago, according to a calculation then made by Mr. M'Diarmid, could not have been reared at a much less expense than £100,000. There were 120 monuments of the first class of architecture; considerably upwards of 700 tomb-stones on pillars, and in good repair; about 220 head-stones or erect slabs; and about 1,000 other monumental structures or stones which were more or less dilapidated. Among the monuments is one erected over the ashes of three witnesses to the truth, who were martyred during the persecutions of the Stuarts. But the structure which, more than any other, attracts the gaze of strangers, is a splendid mausoleum over the mortal remains of the poet Burns. The body of the bard was originally interred in the northern corner of the cemetery, and honoured with only a plain monumental stone erected by his widow. But a subscription, sanctioned by a contribution of fifty guineas from George IV., having been raised to express admiration of the poet's genius, his body, or as much of it as could be collected, was, on the 19th of September, 1815, exhumed from its obscure resting-place, and transferred to an arched vault in the present mausoleum. This beautiful edifice,

"The homage of earth's proudest isle,
To that bard-peasant given,"—

was constructed according to a design furnished by Thomas F. Hunt, Esq. of London, at a cost of £1,450; and it contains, in the interior, a fine emblematic marble structure, designed by Peter Turnerelli, which represents the genius of Scotland investing Burns, in his rustic dress and employment, with her poetic mantle. The New church—as it is still called—looks conspicuous within the burgh, from its blocking up the north end of the High-street, and is a fine edifice surmounted by a spire. It was built partly of materials from the dilapidated old castle of Dumfries, on the site of which it stands; and was first opened for public worship in 1727. The quoad sacra parish church of St. Mary's looks down English-road, and is a conspicuous and arresting object to strangers entering the town from the south-east. It was built according to a design furnished by John Henderson, Esq. of Edinburgh; and is a beautiful light Gothic structure, with an ornamental spire supported by flying buttresses. The Episcopalian chapel, and the Buccleuch-street

United Presbyterian meeting-house, are both neat and agreeable edifices, and contribute, with the county buildings, to present an attractive picture to a traveller entering the town from the north. The Free church, the Roman Catholic, the Independent, and the Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, are likewise good structures; and the second has a steeple erected in 1859.

Dumfries is rich in its religious, educational, literary, and social institutions. It has Bible and missionary societies, both general and congregational, for aiding the diffusion of Christianity; a Liberian society for assisting the free negroes on the African coast; a Samaritan society for watching over the well-being of the poor; a friendly society for the support of widows; an association for resisting the encroachments of infidelity; a public dispensary; a savings' bank; the numerous schools and charities already noticed; an astronomical association; a horticultural society; a mechanics' institution; an annual exhibition of works of art; four public reading-rooms; a public library, established in 1792; a society library, established at an earlier period; two other public libraries, and three circulating libraries; and four weekly newspapers, the *Courier*, the *Herald*, the *Standard*, and the *Bulletin*,—the first published on Tuesday, the second on Friday, the third on Wednesday, and the fourth on Saturday. Dumfries has altogether an intellectual and polished tone, which invests it with an importance far paramount to the bulkiness of its population. It has also, in a considerable degree, a character—an evangelical moralist would say, not an enviable one—for gaiety and fashionable dissipation. Besides its successful demand for select and celebrated actors in its theatre, it has a regatta club, a share in the meetings of the royal Caledonian hunt, and annual races in autumn on the crowded racing-ground of Tinwald downs. It was, till very recently, remarkable likewise for its frequent public processions, and its periodical shooting, in the field called Kingholm, for 'the siller gun,'—a bauble presented to the town by James VI., when returning from his visit to Scotland, as an expression of his satisfaction with the loyalty of the burghers.

The navigation of the Nith has at a great expense been materially improved. A rock which stood across the bed of the river, visible at low water, and preventing large vessels from passing Glencaple, has been cut away; other obstructions in the river's channel have been removed; the lighthouse at Southernness and the landing-places at the mouth of the river have been improved; and embankments have been thrown up, and various devices practised to counteract the devastating effect of the deep and impetuous tide which rushes up from the Solway; so that many vessels which were formerly obliged to unload at Glencaple or Kelton, can approach close to the burgh. Quays also are provided against whatever emergencies may occur, or for the accommodation of vessels of larger size, at brief intervals along the river. Besides those at the town and at Glencaple and Kelton, there is one, called the new quay, at the bend of the Nith near Castledyke; so that there are altogether 4 quays within a distance of 5 miles. Most of these improvements were effected previous to 1834, under an act of parliament passed in 1811, and at an expense of £18,930; leaving in 1834 a debt of £5,909, which was to be liquidated at the rate of £250 a-year. The harbour dues yielded from 1828 to 1832 an average yearly revenue of £1,083 5s. The customs duties in 1840–44 averaged £8,576 yearly; in 1845–9 averaged £11,540 yearly; and in 1864 amounted to £6,524. The port till recently extended from Sarkfoot to Glenluce, but it now extends only

from Sarkfoot to Kirkandrews burn. The tonnage belonging to it in 1840—1844 averaged 8,292; in 1845—1849 averaged 9,642; and in 1860 amounted to 15,286. The British shipping in foreign trade with it in 1840—1844 averaged 7,123 tons; and in 1845—1849 averaged 5,842. The foreign shipping in foreign trade with it was nothing in six of the years 1840—1849, and varied from 92 to 1,618 tons in the rest of these years. The shipping employed in its coasting trade in the years 1840—1844 averaged 186,362 tons a-year; and in the years 1845—1849 it averaged 193,767. Its commerce in 1860 was nearly all in British vessels, and comprised a tonnage of 2,712 inward in the foreign trade, 253 outward in the foreign trade, 42,869 inward in the coasting trade, and 29,461 outward in the coasting trade. The principal imports are timber, slate, iron, coal, wine, hemp, and tallow; and the principal exports wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, freestone, and live stock.

Dumfries, however, figures more as a mart than as a port. Its markets have long been famous for the transfer of stock from Scottish to English dealers, and for their bulky unfluctuating importance. On every Saturday is a market of little value; and on every Wednesday is a great market, more resembling an annual fair than a matter of hebdomadal occurrence. On the Sands the cattle-dealers dispose weekly of an immense number of cattle and pigs; and, from the end of December to the beginning of May, they there dispose of many thousand carcasses of pork, usually selling upwards of 700 in one day, and sometimes, in a few hours, pocketing £4,000 or £5,000. There are also great annual fairs at Whitsunday and Martinmas for black cattle, and, in October and February, for horses. But the chief market is an annual fair in September, when about 6,000 head of cattle are exposed for sale. During the droving season too, a vast number of transactions are effected privately throughout the surrounding country; no fewer than 20,000 head of cattle which had not been exposed in market, having been known, in a period of ten days, to pass the toll on the thoroughfare to England. So many pass through Dumfries, that the custom levied at the bridge has frequently amounted to £700 a-year. At each of the horse fairs about 500 horses are disposed of; and at that in February an immense number of hare-skins are sold, probably not fewer than 30,000 or 35,000. Manufactures are considerable in hats, which employ 600 workmen; in hosiery, principally of lambs' wool, which engage nearly 300 stocking-frames; and in shoes and clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, which employ upwards of 300 individuals. There are also several breweries, several tanneries, and an extensive basket-making establishment. The Glasgow and South-western railway has served, in various ways, both to stimulate trade and to modify it; the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas railway, with its extension to Portpatrick, has also had marked effects; and the Dumfries and Lockerby, going into junction with the Caledonian, will be valuable. Coaches meanwhile run to the Caledonian railway stations at Lockerby and Beattock. The town has branch offices of no fewer than seven banks,—the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen, the Commercial, the National, the Union, the Clydesdale, and the Royal. The principal inns are the Commercial, the King's Arms, the George, the Globe, the Swan, and the Crown.

Dumfries is a very ancient royal burgh. But many of its public records having been lost or destroyed at troublous epochs, particularly in the years 1715 and 1745, a new royal charter was in recent times given to it, confirming all its former rights, pri-

ileges, and corporate immunities. This new grant also conferred on the town a right of guildry, which it did not previously possess. The municipal government is vested in a provost, 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 19 merchant-councillors, constituted according to the Reform Act; and the town is divided into four wards, who elect the council and the commissioners of police. The report of the convention of royal burghs in 1709 stated the sett of Dumfries, or the constitution of its council, to be what it still is under the act of municipal reform. The 7 incorporated trades of the town are hammermen, squaremen, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, skinner, and butchers; and these formerly wielded a paramount influence in the council. A large part of the heritable property formerly belonging to the burgh has been sold during the present century. The sales were occasioned by debts and by extensive improvements, and all are stated to have been made by "public roup for full value." The property thus disposed of, amounted in value to £15,305 1s. 7d. The present real property consists principally of mills and granaries, which, in 1833, yielded a rental of £357 19s. 8d. sterling, but comprises also some shops and houses in the suburbs, with small portions of land attached to them, yielding a rental of about £180,—and likewise certain feu-duties, which yield annually about £115. The burgh, from time immemorial, has possessed a right to levy tolls and customs for cattle and various descriptions of commodities passing across the river Nith. In 1681 this right was confirmed by an act of the Scottish parliament; and it was then declared that the burgh should possess, in all time coming, a right to levy customs from "Portraictford exclusive downwards to the mouth of the water of Nith," for the purpose of upholding the bridge of Dumfries. The amount of the dues leviable is not defined under the act; but they were fixed by a minute of council in 1772. The burgh has also the right to levy within its own limits various small customs, which yield an annual aggregate of about £590. Total corporation revenue in 1838—9, £1,596 6s. 11d.; in 1864—5 about £1,594. The income for police purposes is a separate account, mainly raised by assessment, yet materially aided by the sale of manure, and by police fines. Assessed property of the burgh in 1861, £30,028. Dumfries unites with Annan, Lochmaben, Sanguhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to parliament; and its parliamentary boundaries include Maxwelltown. Municipal constituency in 1865, 587; parliamentary constituency, 705. Being the metropolis of an important county, Dumfries has a large number of resident lawyers; and, in addition to its quarter sessions, it has twice a-year the circuit justiciary court for the southern districts of Scotland, and the sheriff and small debt courts. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 10,069; in 1861, 12,313. Houses, 1,451. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 14,023. Houses, 1,684.

The name of the burgh in the ancient way of spelling it, was *Dunfres*, and is supposed to have been derived from the Gaelic *Dun* and *phreas*, signifying 'a mound covered with copsewood,' or 'a hill-fort among shrubs.' It most probably referred to the castle or strong fortress which long stood at the north end of the High-street; and as the original of that fortress may have been very rude, as the site of it could not have been an eminence of larger size than a mound, and as the soil of the site must have been of a very light kind, not likely to rear any tree-plants to a greater height than that of mere copsewood, the name may be regarded as having, on its first application, and perhaps for several generations, been truly descriptive. The ancient arms of the

burgh was a chevron and three fleurs de lis; but that used for many years past is a figure of St. Michael, winged, trampling on a serpent, and bearing a pastoral staff. The motto is "Alorburn," a word which, during many centuries of warfare when the burgh was constantly exposed to danger, was used as a war-cry to assemble the townsmen. The side toward the English border being that whence danger usually approached, a place of rendezvous was appointed to the east, on an area intersected by a rill called the Lowerburn or Lorburn; and when the townsmen were summoned to the gathering, the cry was raised, "All at the Lowerburn,"—a phrase which was rapidly elided into the word "Alorburn." A street in the vicinity of the original course of Lowerburn still bears the name of Lorburn-street.

Dumfries was probably in existence, as a village or incipient town, so early as the eighth century. It appears to have originally grown up around the fortress of the copse-covered mound, or may have been first identified with that fortress, and next nursed by it into a young town. The place became of great military consequence in the 12th century, especially in the times of Wallace and Bruce, and was often then and thenceforth a subject of contention between the Scotch and English. So early as the reign of William I., who died in 1214, the town was of such importance as to be the seat of the judges of Galloway; and it probably received its first charter either immediately after the accession of that monarch, or during the preceding reign, that of Malcolm IV. From several remains of antiquity, it appears to have been then, not only a place of much military consequence, but a centre of very considerable traffic. So great a public work as the old bridge could have been thought of only in connection with a town and thoroughfare quite as important to Scotland, in the middle ages, as modern Dumfries is to the country at present; and this erection was constructed before the middle of the 13th century, by the Lady Devorgilla, third daughter of Allen, Earl of Galloway, and mother of King John Baliol. The same lady founded at Dumfries a monastery of Grey Friars. This edifice stood on a mound at the margin of the Nith, and though long since untraceable, continues to give name to Friars Vennel, one of the considerable streets of the town. In 1305, Robert Bruce had, in the chapel of this monastery, an angry altercation with the Red Comyn, a relation of its foundress. Hesitating about asserting his title to the crown, and irritated by opposition from Comyn, he poniarded the latter before the altar, and, rushing out to his friends who waited at the gate, hurriedly expressed a doubt that he had slain him. "You doubt!" cried one of his friends; "I mak siccar;" and he immediately ran to the wounded rival of his master and despatched him. Bruce, by this event, was committed to open warfare; and, unfurling his standard against the opponents of his claims, he led them on to Bannockburn, and there trod over their bodies to the throne. After the assassination of Comyn, the frequenters of the Greyfriars' chapel deserted it, and began to resort to the chapel of St. Michael, which stood on the site of the present St. Michael's church. Edward I. of England, in the course of his inroads into Scotland, occasionally halted at Dumfries; and here he ignominiously put to death the brave patriot and brother-in-law of Robert Bruce, Christopher Seton. The scene of Seton's execution was a mound or slight eminence at the entrance of the town on the east, then and previously the gallows-hill or common place of public execution, but now known as Kirsty's (Christopher's) mount. Christian Bruce, the widow of Seton, erected on the spot a chapel to his memory; and

her brother, King Robert, granted, in 1324, a hundred shillings yearly out of the barony of Caerlaverock, for the support of a chaplain who should offer masses for the soul of the deceased. All vestiges of the building, which was called St. Christopher's chapel, have disappeared.

Dumfries castle was seized and garrisoned by Edward I., after he had dethroned John Baliol; but was retaken by Bruce after he had slain Comyn; and before 1312, it was once more seized by the English, and was again, in that year, retaken by Bruce. In 1307, Edward II. marched upon Dumfries, and received the homage of several Scottish nobles. In 1396, the burgh obtained some important immunities from Robert III.; in 1485, it received from James III. a charter, confirming its privileges and possessions; and in 1469, it obtained from the Crown all the houses, gardens, revenues, and other possessions, which had been the property of the Grey Friars. During the troubles which so long harassed and devastated the borders, Dumfries was frequently, in spite of the brave resistance of its citizens, plundered and burned. In 1536, one such disaster was signally retaliated by Lord Maxwell, who made an incursion into England, and reduced Penrith to ashes; and about the same period, either that nobleman, or some member of his family, built a strong castle for the defence of the town. In 1565, this castle was surrendered to Queen Mary, when, at the head of a portion of her troops, she visited the town to reduce and castigate some of her disaffected nobility. In April, 1570, Lord Scroop, acting under the Earl of Essex, made a devastating inroad upon Dumfries-shire; and in spite of a brave resistance on the part of the townsmen of the burgh, who marched under the leading of Lord Maxwell to oppose him, he took and plundered the recently erected castle, and set fire to the town. The citizens, harassed by frequent and heavy calamity from invasion and rapine, felt aroused to attempt the rearing of some strong rampart for their protection. In 1583, they erected a strong building called the New Work, which served the several purposes of a fortress, of a retreat for the people, and of a repository for their goods when they were beaten back by invaders. No vestiges, however, either of this erection or of the old castle, or of the castle built by the Maxwell family, can now be traced. About the time, too, when the New Work was erected, or possibly at an earlier period, a rude fortification or extended rampart, called the Warder's Dike, was thrown up on the south-east side of the town, between the Nith and Lochar moss.

Dumfries was visited in 1617 by James VI., when he was on his return to England; and it then received from him 'the siller gun,' to be shot for every seventh year by the incorporated trades. During the reign of Charles I. it shared largely in the disasters which overspread the country; and it shared still more largely in those of the dark reign of Charles II. On the 20th of November, 1706, 200 Cameronians entered the burgh, published a manifesto against the impending union of the two kingdoms, and burnt the articles of union at the cross. The Covenanters were indignant that the articles of union made no recognition of their solemn league and covenant, but on the other hand, recognised the constitution of the church of England, which they had sworn to overthrow and exterminate; yet, notwithstanding the intemperance and tumultuousness of their well-meant proceedings, they happily did not succeed in precipitating the town into any serious disaster. During the insurrection of 1715, when Viscount Kenmure encamped on the heights of Tinwald, and menaced the burgh with his army, the war-cry of

'Alorburn' arose for the last time in the streets of Dumfries; and so loud was its sound, and startling its reverberations, that the Viscount, without attempting to execute his menaces, broke up his camp, and marched away to Annan. During the insurrection of 1745, a part of the citizens cut off at Lockerby a detachment of the Highlanders' baggage, and, in consequence, drew upon their town a severer treatment from the Pretender than was inflicted on any other burgh of its size. Prince Charles, on his return from England, let loose his mountaineers to live at free quarters in Dumfries; and he levied the excise of the town, and demanded of the citizens a contribution of 1,000 pairs of shoes, and £2,000 sterling. An alarm having reached him that the Duke of Cumberland had expelled his partisans from Carlisle, and was marching rapidly on Dumfries, he hastily broke away northward, accepting for the present £1,100 of his required exaction, and carrying with him Provost Crosby, and Mr. Riddell of Glenriddell, as hostages for the payment of the remainder. The town suffered considerably from the plunderings of his troops; and is supposed to have sustained, by his visit, damage to the amount of £4,000 sterling. The King—to whom, in opposition to the Stuarts, the town was steadfastly attached—afterwards granted, from the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho, the sum of £2,800, to compensate in part for the losses of the citizens, and express his approbation of their loyalty. Since 1746, the burgh has plenteously participated in the blessings of peace and increasing enlightenment, and though moving more slowly than some other towns in the race of aggrandizement, has been excelled by none in the gracefulness of its progress, and the steadiness and substantial character of its improvement.

Dumfries gives the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage, to the ancient family of Crichton of Sanquhar. In 1633, William, 7th Lord Crichton, was created Earl of Dumfries, enjoying, at the same time, the titles of Viscount of Ayr, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock, and other honorary distinctions. In 1696, the earldom, owing to a want of male heirs, passed to a female branch of the Crichton family, who married a member of the family of Dalrymple, and son of the 1st Earl of Stair. William Dalrymple, her eldest son, and 4th Earl of Dumfries, afterwards succeeded to the Stair peerage. On his death the earldoms were again separated,—that of Dumfries passing to his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Feugh. This last Earl's heir or inheritrix was a daughter, who married John Stuart, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute. By a royal licence the Bute family, the present proprietors of the earldom, have assumed the name of Crichton.

DUMFRIES HOUSE. See CUMNOCK (OLD).

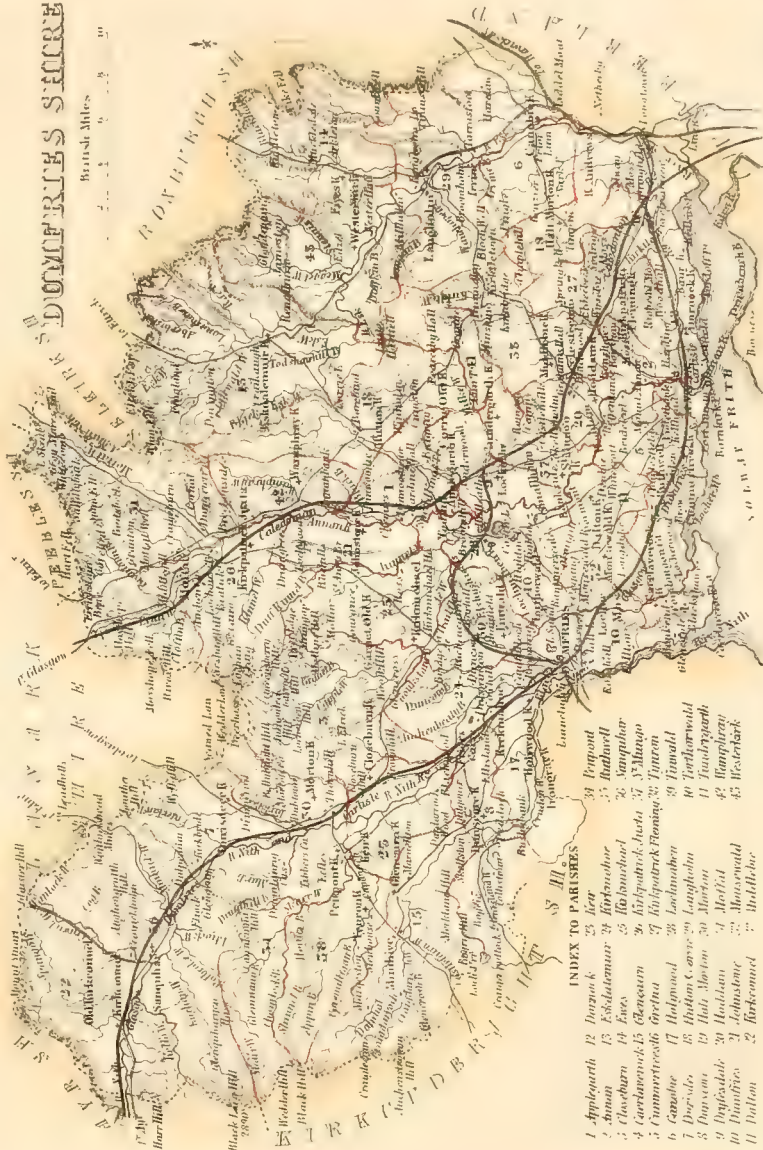
DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a large, important, and beautiful county in the south of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the east by Cumberland; on the south by the Solway frith; on the south-west by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire; and on the north-west by Ayrshire. In latitude it extends from 55° 2', to 55° 31'; and in longitude from 2° 39', to 3° 53', west from London. Its figure is irregularly ellipsoidal: the greater diameter from the mountain of Corsoncone on the border of Ayrshire, to Liddel mount on the border of Roxburghshire, in a direction nearly south-east by east, measures about 50 miles; and the lesser diameter, from Loch Craig on the confines of Peebles-shire, to the Solway frith at Caerlaverock-castle, in a direction west of south, measures about 32 miles. Its ellipsoidal

form, besides undulating in every part of the circumference, is indented to the depth of 10 miles by the southern point of Lanarkshire, to the depth of 5 miles by Ettrick Head in Selkirkshire, and to the depth of 3 miles by the point of Kirkcudbrightshire which forms the parish of Terregles. Its circumference, drawing the line across the waters at the mouth of the estuaries of Nith and Annan, is about 174 miles, extending round a mountain-line of 120 miles, a champaign line on the east of 18, a line of sea-shore from the Sark to the Nith of 21, and a champaign line along the Nith and the Cluden on the south-west of 15. The surface of the county, as recently ascertained by the Ordnance survey, comprises 1,098 square miles. Dr. Singer's measurements, which were derived, at a large cost to the landholders, from the labours of a ten years' survey, and published in his General View of the Agriculture of Dumfries-shire, and which were long generally accepted as very near the truth, gave only 1,006 square miles; while other measurements, on which reliance was sometimes placed, gave so much as 1,228 and even 1,800 square miles. For several miles on the south-west, the county is divided from Kirkcudbrightshire by Cairn water. From the point where that stream ceases to touch it, all the way round its western, northern, north-eastern, and eastern border, it is—with the deduction of Liddesdale, or the parish of Castleton, which, though sloping toward the south, is included in Roxburghshire—marked off by the highest elevations of the mountain-range which breaks away westward from Cumberland and traverses the south of Scotland. Falling in now with Liddel-water, the boundary-line follows that stream till its confluence with the Esk; it thence, for about a mile, follows the united rivers, and then, for upwards of 3 miles, breaks due westward, through an open country, till it strikes the Sark; and following that stream to the sea, it afterwards runs along the margin of the Solway frith and the estuary of the Nith. The county is thus, with some unimportant exceptions, shut in by natural geographical limits.

All the northern part of Dumfries-shire is very mountainous, not only the summits of the water-dividing line which bounds it, but the elevations of the spurs which that range sends down toward its lowlands, rising, in many instances, to a great height above the level of the sea. Along the boundary from west to east are Black Larg, 2,890 feet above sea-level; Lowther, 3,130; Queensberry, 2,259; Hartfell, 2,635, the highest mountain in the south of Scotland; Whitecoomb, nearly of equal altitude; Ettrick-Pen, 2,220; Wisp-hill, 1,836; and Tinnishill, 1,846. Radiating from the boundary mountain range are spurs, which, in some instances, run far down the county, decreasing, in their progress, into hills, but which, in most instances, are short, and allow the multitudinous head-waters, or mountain-rivulets of the border, to find confluences with one or other of three rivers which traverse the lowlands of the county. Of the interior mountains, the most remarkable are Cairnkinna and Glenquhargen in Penpont, the former 2,080, and the latter 1,000 feet above sea-level; Langholm-hill, between the Esk and the Tarras, 1,204; and Brunswark-hill in the parish of Hoddam, 740. Almost all the mountains, whether on the boundary or in the interior, have an inconsiderable basis, a rapid acclivity, and summits, in some instances, round-backed or flattened, in others conical, and in a few tabular or flat. The peaked and towering summits, or summits of rugged and craggy outline, so common in the Highland counties, are here unknown. Yet the Dumfries alps are scarcely less grand or picturesque,

DONFERRES SIORE

British Miles
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and at intervals but a degree less savage, than those of Argyle or Perth; and they abound in sylvan ravines and fairy nooks and retreats of scenic beauty to which the Highland alps are strangers. The central or midland part of the county is exquisitely diversified in scenery, and exhibits an attractive blending of hill and valley,—the elevations possessing every variety of character, and often rising to considerable altitude, and the lower grounds consisting of slope, undulation, moorland, dell, and holm; so that a tourist traversing the district, no matter in what direction, is continually stimulated by novelty of view, and rapidly surveys the most heterogeneous classes of attraction in landscape. Down to the southern line of the midland district, the county, after ceasing near the boundary to be sectioned off into fragments by mountain-spurs, is divided into three great valleys or basins, traversed by the rivers Nith, Annan, and Esk. But that part of the county which lies south of a line drawn from Whinnyrig by Ecclefechan, Craigshaws, Solway bank, and Broomholm to Moorburnhead, is comparatively low and flat, being only occasionally marked by low hills, either round-backed or obtusely conical. At this line, the basins of the Annan and the Esk cease to be valleys, and are spread out or flattened into plains. The valley of the Nith, too, for 10 miles before it touches the Solway, is in all respects a plain, with the exception of a short range of low hills in the parish of Dumfries, a few unimportant isolated eminences, and an amphitheatre of beautiful but not high hills, one side of which divides the plain from the basin of the Annan, while the other trends away into Galloway. A portion of this plain of the Nith is the dead level of Lochar moss. Dumfries-shire, sloping down from the alpine heights of its encircling boundary, and subsiding eventually into a plain, is Lombardy in miniature,—differing from its beautiful Italian type, chiefly in having a larger proportion of upland compared to its champaign country.

From the configuration of the county, no streams might be expected to flow into it from adjacent districts, and none to flow out except to the sea. The original waters of the Nith, however, as well as one or two of the unimportant and remote tributaries of that river, pass into the county through gorges or openings on the west. All other waters, which any where traverse it, well up within its own limits, and expend all their resources in enriching its own soil. The Nith, from the very point of entering it, and the Annan and the Esk, from a short distance south of their source, begin to draw toward them nearly all the other streams, so as to form the county into three great valleys or basins. All these three rivers pursue a course to the eastward of south, the Nith on the west, the Annan in the middle, and the Esk on the east; and, with the exception of some small curvings, they flow parallel to one another, at an average distance of about 12 miles, imposing upon their own and their tributaries' basins the names respectively of Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The streams which flow into them, though very numerous, are, for the most part, of short course, of small body of water, and remarkable only for the beauty or picturesqueness of the ravines or dells through which they pass. The chief of those which enter the Nith are, from the west, the Kello, the Euchar, the Scour, the Cairn, and the Cluden; and, from the east, the Crawick, the Minnick, the Enterkin, the Carron, the Cample, and the Duncow. The chief which enter the Annan are, from the west, the Evan, and the Aa; and, from the east, the Moffat, the Wamphray, the Dryfe, and the Milk. The chief which enter the Esk are, on the west, the Black

Esk; and, on the east, the Stennis, the Ewis, the Tarras, and the Liddel. In addition to these streams—which are all described in separate articles in our work—and multitudinous smaller ones, but independent of the three great rivers of the county, four rivulets, each 10 miles or more in length, flow southward, and fall into the Solway,—the Lochar and the Pow in the space between the Nith and the Annan, and the Kirtle and the Sark in the space between the Annan and the Esk. Several of the upland and tributary streams, like the parent rivers to whose embrace they run, form, for a brief way, considerable basins of their own, and impose upon them their names. Ancient documents, and even the rustic natives of the present day, talk frequently of Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, Ewisdale, and 'the lads of Ae.'—Dumfries-shire possesses very few lakes, and these of but small extent. The most remarkable are those in the vicinity of Lochmaben, nine in number, the largest fully 3 miles in circumference. Loch Skene, too, at the source of Moffat water, is notable in connection with its furnishing the stream which forms the magnificent cataract called the 'Grey Mare's Tail.' Salmon, herlings, parr or samlet, and sea-trout, are found in the larger rivers; and pike, perch, trout, and eels in the smaller. Fish in great abundance, and, in one instance, of a strictly peculiar species, are found also in the lakes. In the Nith and the Annan, fishing for salmon, grilse, and whitling or herling, commences on the 10th of March, and closes on the 25th of September; but as to the period both of commencing and of closing, is generally considered to be a month too early. The fisheries of all the rivers are greatly injured by the killing of salmon in the spawning season, and by the use of stake-nets in the Solway.—Springs of the purest water exist in great numbers in the gravel beds and fissured rocks of the mountain district of Dumfries-shire. Of mineral waters in the county, the chalybeate are most frequent, and are always discovered by the oxide of iron which they deposit round their bed. The most celebrated are a chalybeate near Annan; another at the Brow, in the parish of Ruthwell; a sulphur-spring at Closeburn-house; a chalybeate in a ravine of Hartfell mountain; and particularly the two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate, near the village of Moffat.

Most of Dumfries-shire basks, with a southern exposure, under the genial rays of the meridian sun. The high mountain-range which, over so considerable a distance, environs it, softens the acerbity of blasts from the north-west, north, and north-east. Its southern or perfectly lowland division, is warmed by the vicinity of the Solway, and hardly ever, in any spot or in any intensity of frost, retains snow for a week. Most of the rain which falls in the county is accompanied with mild winds from the south or west, and differs widely from the chilling distillations which annoy the eastern coasts of the kingdom. Snow, though capping the alpine summits on the boundary, does not remain very long on even the mountain faces of Dumfries-shire. Moisture, however, is somewhat abundant, coming more freely from the Atlantic than, on the eastern coast, it does from the German ocean. Rains prevail most towards the beginning of August and the end of September, and are then well-known under the names of the Lammas and the equinoctial floods; and they also, not infrequently, fall long and heavily during the months of winter. The prevailing winds blow, in summer and autumn, from the west and the south; and, in spring and winter, from the east and the north. The heat often rises, in summer, above 70° Fahrenheit, and has been known to raise

the thermometer to 92° in the shade; but in the average of the year, it is believed to be about 45°. The climate, as regards salubrity, is in general thought good.

Hares, in many districts, are very abundant. Rabbits also are found; but they are few in number, and have not any regular warren. Foxes have here retreats, whence they occasionally sally to plunder the poultry-yard; and they afford considerable employment to hounds, and sport to huntsmen. The red deer and the capercaillie, which formerly were met with in Dumfries-shire, are now extinct. Two or three forest-deer were not long ago discovered at Raehills, and have been protected and propagated; but they are believed to have strayed from the hills of Lanarkshire. At a former period, indeed, the forest-deer, though for a time extinct, was very abundant; and it is frequently found inhumed in the morasses. Pheasants, grouse, black game, partridges, and other game birds, and also the woodcock, the curlew, the plover, the snipe, and the lapwing, are very plentiful.

A brown or reddish coloured sandstone, dipping generally toward the Solway, and supposed to be a continuation of the red marl formation of Cumberland, stretches athwart the southern part of Dumfries-shire; and proceeding northward, merges in a reddish-coloured limestone, succeeded first by blue limestone and coarse white sandstone, and next by mandelstone rock and primitive formations containing metallic ores. Near Dumfries and Lochmaben the sandstone is red; near Langholm and Sanquhar, it is grey; and at Cove, near Kirtle water, it is of light colour and solid texture, affording a fine material for pillars. The sandstone, where it crops out, is frequently incohesive, and is called tillband; but by being followed in its dip, it is usually found sufficiently compact to be used for ridge-stones. In each of the three great divisions of the county, limestone is worked in large quantities for sale. In Annandale the quarries are most numerous, but are each greatly inferior to the quarry of Closeburn in Nithsdale. At Kelhead the lime rock, which is of the first quality, is from 12 to 24 feet thick, and is said to yield 95 parts out of 100 of carbonate of lime. Ironstone has been found in spheroidal masses, associated with limestone, and exists also in detached masses in wet bogs; but it has not hitherto been worked. Marble has been worked at Springkell, Kelhead, and other places, and employed for some useful and ornamental purposes. Veins of slate are found in Evandale and the parish of Moffat; but, in the former case, are too schistous, and in the latter too inconveniently situated, to be of practical value. Coal, though supposed, in continuation of the coal-field of Cumberland, to stretch at a great depth under the red strata of the shores and valleys of Nithsdale and Annandale, and though seemingly, in some parts, forced up near the surface, and often laboriously searched for by boring, is found in a workable state only in the parishes of Sanquhar and Canobie, at the extremities of the county. The coal of Sanquhar is probably connected with the coal-field of Ayrshire; that of Canobie affords a supply of about 25,000 tons per annum; yet Dumfries-shire is, for the most part, obliged to supply itself with coal from Cumberland, or to find a succedaneum for it in the produce of Lochar moss and other bogs. Extensive lead-mines, the most productive in Britain, are worked at Wanlockhead, on the north-east boundary of the parish of Sanquhar. The galena or ore yields from 74 to 80 per cent., is contained in veins of from a few inches to 15 feet thick, and, during a period of 50 years, yielded 47,420 tons. Silver is extracted from this ore in the proportion of from 6 to 12 ounces in the ton. Lead ore has been found also, but not worked

in the parishes of Penpont, Johnstone, St. Mungo, and Langholm. Gold occurs in the mountains around Wanlockhead, either in veins of quartz, or in the sand washed down by the rivulets. In the reign of James V., 300 men are said to have been employed there during several summers, and to have collected gold to the value of £100,000 sterling; and either they or subsequent searchers have left monuments of their diligence, in the artificial mounds of sand which overlook the gold-bearing streams. The largest piece of gold ever found at Wanlockhead, is in the British museum, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces. Not many years ago, two pieces were picked up which weighed respectively 60 and 90 grains. An antimony mine, the only one in Scotland, was discovered in 1760 at Glendinning, in the parish of Westkirk; and, from 1793 till 1798, produced 100 tons of the regulus of antimony, worth £8,400 sterling. The ore is a sulphuret, and yields about 50 per cent., and forms a vein seldom exceeding 20 inches in thickness, and combining blende, calcareous spar, and quartz. Copper-ore is said to have been found, but not in considerable quantity, in the toadstone in the parish of Middlebie. Manganese occurs in small quantities in nests or heaps. Gypsum is found in thin veins. Loose blocks of sienite are found all over the low part of the county. Greenstone, greywacke, and greywacke slate, compose the rocks of many of the hills. Floetz-trap is found, generally in the shape of mountain-caps, on the summits of the mountains. Basaltic or whinstone rocks occur in various localities, and exhibit some fine specimens in the mountains near Moffat.

The soil, in the lower parts of Dumfries-shire, is in general light, and underlaid with rock, gravel, or sand. In some places, where it has a subsoil retentive of water, it is cold, and occasions rankness of vegetation. In Nithsdale and Annandale it is for the most part dry; but in Eskdale it is in general wet. A gravelly or sandy soil prevails on the ridges or knolls of the valleys and even of the bogs. Moor soil abounds in the mountain-districts, and wherever there is white-stone land; but when its subsoil is dry, it is capable of gradual transmutation into loam. A loamy soil, rich in vegetable mould, covers considerable tracts in the lower southern district, and is interspersed with other soils on the gentle slopes of the midland district. Alluvial soils—called in other parts of Scotland haugh-land, but here called holm-land—abound along the margins of the streams; and in general are shallow and poor in the upland dells, and deep and rich in the lowlands. Clay, as a soil, seldom occurs, except as mixed with other substances; but, as a subsoil, is extensively found, either white, blue, or red, under the green sward of ridges, and beneath soft bogs. Peat-moss exists, in great fields, both on the hills and in the vales; and, wherever drainage can be practised, is such as may be converted into soil. Sleaf, or the saline and muddy deposition of the waters of the Solway, spreads extensively out from the estuary of the Lochar, and is not only productive in itself, but affords an effective top-dressing for the adjacent peat-moss.

Estates are held either of the Crown, or of a subject superior, who may or may not have property in the county; and, in either case, they may be laid under entail for an unlimited period, and in favour of heirs yet unborn. Kindly tenures, or possessions of land as the king's kindly tenants, subject to the annual payment of a small fixed sum to an officer of royal appointment, exist in the vicinity of the castle of Lochmaben, and present an anomaly any resemblance to which in Scotland is found only in Orkney. Feu-holding, which involves perpetuity of right and

full power of alienation, but is subject to an annual payment quite or nearly equal to the fair rent of the soil, is confined chiefly to the burghs. Burgage-holding extends over considerable tracts of land around Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. Long leases of small portions or plots of land—provincially but inaccurately called *feus*—are everywhere common; and, being granted with a view to building, embody in a degree the idea of property. Farms of arable land are generally let on leases of 15, 19, or 21 years; and those of sheep-pasture, on leases of 9 or 13. A stipulation is made, in most instances, that not more than one-third of the arable land shall, at one period, be under white crops; and, in other instances, that the four-field or six-field course of husbandry shall be practised. But leases are of various forms, and not very rigidly observed in their conditions. Pasture-farms are usually entered at Whitsunday, and arable-farms in autumn after the removal of the crop. Rents are paid, one-half at Whitsunday, and the other at Martinmas. Sheep-farms vary in size from 300 to 3,000 acres, and pay, on the average, about 4s. per acre of rent. Arable farms vary from 50 to 600 acres, a large proportion of them being from 100 to 150; and they pay from £1 to £5 per acre,—the average for good land being about £3 10s. Some farms—though only an inconsiderable proportion, and chiefly in the midland district—are both pastoral and arable, and are regarded as particularly convenient and remunerating.

The agricultural capacities of Dumfries-shire were long under-estimated and neglected, and did not begin to be fairly developed till the year 1760. Charles, Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1778, greatly improved his property in Nithsdale and Annandale,—the largest property in the county. The Earl of Hopetoun laid the basis of extensive prosperity in the pastoral uplands of Annandale; and by abolishing thirlage to his mills, and giving advantageous leases to the farmers, spread a new and rich carpeting over the lowlands of his property. The Duke of Buccleuch, grandfather to the present Duke, succeeded, by skill and liberality, and by bearing the chief expense of the great road leading from England along the Esk, in diffusing agricultural energy over his extensive possessions in Eskdale. Sir John Heron Maxwell and Mr. Pulteney Malcolm introduced new and effective methods of husbandry into considerable districts on the southern plain. J. J. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Esq., drew excited and profitable attention to improvements in the breed of cattle, and set a high example to landlords in a liberal treatment of his tenants. Menteath of Closeburn, however, on an estate of 10 miles by 8, achieved improvements which have provoked the emulation and aroused the energies of the whole county. By drainage, by the free but judicious use of lime, by irrigation, and by a wise and handsome treatment of servants, he converted mimic wildernesses into gardens, and raised the value of some land from 5 shillings to £4 10s., and £5.

Crops are cultivated of various kinds, and in various orders of rotation. In the uplands, and recently reclaimed grounds, wheat is not an object of attention. Farmers, in the best districts, differ considerably in their modes of culture; some skillfully endeavouring to suit a permanent course of cropping and of management to the peculiarities of the soil; and others labouring, by ingenious or experimental changes in the genera of the crops, and in the order of their rotation, to extract from the soil, its maximum of productiveness, without, at the same time, doing damage to its energies. A rotation of frequent occurrence is, first, oats,—next, potatoes or turnips,

the latter fed off by sheep,—next, wheat or barley, sown with grass-seeds,—next, hay,—and finally, for three years, pasture. Both for home-consumption and for exportation, oats and potatoes are more plentifully cultivated than any other crop. The culture both of potatoes and of turnips—particularly the latter—very greatly increased in the second and third decades of the present century, and was found to be a valuable improvement. Potatoes are in much request for the fattening of pigs and cattle. On ground of difficult access, and generally on upland farms, bone-dust is advantageously used in enriching the soil; and in fact, so far back as fifteen or twenty years ago, this manure, throughout entire districts, came into general use, and was an object of considerable mercantile or productive speculation. Other special manures, together with all the recent feasible appliances of improvement, have also been very largely tried. Implements of husbandry, and all the appliances of the farm-yard, are the same as those in other agricultural counties. The Dumfries-shire farmers, however, even twenty years ago, had very generally thrown away the sickle, in the reaping of their crops, and adopted in its stead a small scythe. Most of the farm-houses, including all of recent erection, are built of stone and lime, roofed over with slate, and are commodious and well-arranged. Plantations and pleasure-grounds abound in the lower parts of the county, and are everywhere remarkable for their beauty and opulence.

The mountainous division of Dumfries-shire is employed in pasturage; and is stocked, partly with black cattle, but principally with sheep. The cattle of Eskdale are, in general, larger than any others in the county. All farmers, however, who purchase cattle for breeding, endeavour to introduce the beautiful and much-valued form of the true Galloway cattle. Their prevailing colour is black, and their weight from 32 to 55 stone. The Ayrshire breed, however, is in general favour for the dairy. The mountain-flocks of sheep consist either of Cheviots, or of black faces with short wool. But most of the sheep of the lowland tracts are of mixed breed,—the Cheviots having been crossed with the Leicester sheep, the South Downs, and the Negretto and Paular breeds of Spain. A peculiarity in the store-farming of Dumfries-shire, is its rearing an enormous number of pigs. In the year 1770 not more than £500 value was received in the produce of pork; but so far back as 1812 it had risen to about £50,000 a year; and since then, it has very greatly increased. The pork is excellently cured, and sent off in bacon to most of the leading markets of England. Poultry of all sorts, and bees, are objects of inferior attention.

Dumfries-shire, though conducting an extensive export trade in oxen, sheep, pigs, corn, wool, and skins, is not strictly a commercial, much less a manufacturing county. Its sea-ports are the scenes of a sea-ward traffic exceedingly small in proportion to its intrinsic importance and productive capacities: See articles ANNAN and DUMFRIES. Woollen and linen manufactures, though frequently tried in the county, have but recently been naturalized, and are still very limitedly successful. At Sanquhar, and the vicinity, ginghams, Thibets, and tartans are woven. At Dumfries and at Annan, coarse ginghams are largely manufactured, chiefly for the Carlisle market. Wages, however, have greatly declined. The average amount of a weaver's work, per week, will not exceed one cut, or 60 yards of coarse gingham, for which he only receives 6s. 6d., with 1s. extra, if approved, making 7s. 6d. But out of this he has to make payments which leave him

not above 5s. 3d. clear, on 6 days' work of 11 hours per day. Females employed in hand-sewing muslin collars, and seaming stockings, earn about 2s. per week; and in winding, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. About 50 years ago, weavers in this county might have made 35s. per week; though in fact—such were their habits of dissipation—they seldom made above 10s. Such energies as in other localities would be directed to manufacturing and mercantile enterprise, are here almost all employed in subordination to the direct and accessory pursuits of agriculture. Yet great improvements, from a concurrence of agencies, and a co-operation of favourable influences, have taken place, since the commencement of the present century, upon the condition and habits of the population. Smiling cottages, neater and cleaner than anywhere else in Scotland,—moorlands, richly cultivated to the base, and even up the acclivities, of mountains,—a soil, arrayed in the gayest dress, and laden with luxuriance,—roads, churches, school-houses, fences, rural clothing and popular manners, convenient, beautiful or refined in character,—all attest the high though tranquil prosperity which Dumfries-shire has attained.

The county is intersected in every direction with excellent roads. The two Carlisle and Glasgow turnpikes traverse it from Sarkbridge respectively through Annan, Dumfries, Thornhill, and Sanquhar,—and through Ecclefechan, Lockerby, Dinwoodie-Green, and Beattock; the Dumfries and Edinburgh turnpike, northward by way of Moffat; the Carlisle and Edinburgh turnpike, along the vales of the Esk and the Ewes; and the Dumfries and Ayr turnpike, north-westward through Dunscore and Glencairn. Cross-roads wend along every valley, or stretch outward on the straight line, from village to village; and, in general, they have been much improved, and are kept in good repair. Safe and easy communications have been opened also through several parts of the alpine districts. The main trunk of the Caledonian railway traverses the county, down the valley of the Annan, and on toward the Sark above the head of the Solway frith; the Glasgow and Southwestern railway traverses the county down the valley of the Nith to Dumfries, and thence east-south-eastward to a junction with the Caledonian in the vicinity of Gretna; the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas railway defects from this at Dumfries, and makes a curve within the county before entering Galloway; and the Dumfries and Lockerby railway, which was authorized in 1860, and to be completed within four years, will go from Dumfries eastward by way of Lochmaben, into junction with the Caledonian at Lockerby.

Besides the fairs and cattle-markets of the town of Dumfries, there are fairs for lambs, at Langholm, 26th July; and at Lockerby, 16th August and 16th October, excepting when the date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, and then on the Tuesday following;—for sheep, at Langholm, 18th September; for tups, sheep, lambs, and wool, at Sanquhar, 17th July, if Friday, and if not, on Friday following;—for tups, at Moffat, in the latter end of June; at Annan, in May and October; at Moffat, in March and October; and at Lockerby, in April. There are also fairs of a general kind or for hiring purposes at Lochmaben, Thornhill, Ecclefechan, Minnithive, Penpont, and some of the places already named, the dates of which will be found noted in our articles on the several towns.

The royal burghs in Dumfries-shire are Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. The burghs of barony are Moffat, Lockerby, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill, and Minnithive. The other principal villages are Springfield, Glencaple, Torth-

orwald, Roucan, Collin, Penpont, Kirkconnel, Kirtle-bridge, Waterbeck, Dornoch, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, Clarencefield, Hightae, Mousewald, Closeburn, Holywood, Kelton, Locharbriggs, Amisfield, Dalzwinton, Carron-bridge, and Crawick-mill. There are numerous hamlets. Some of the principal mansions are Drumlanrig-Castle and Langholm-Lodge, the Duke of Buccleuch; Kinmount, Glenstewart-House, and Tinwald-House, the Marquis of Queensberry; Comlongan-Castle, the Earl of Mansfield; Rachills, J. J. H. Johnstone of Annandale; Springkell, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart.; Jardinehall, Sir Wm. Jardine, Bart.; Colstoun-Park, Sir Richard Brown, Bart.; Rockhall, Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart.; Westerhall, Sir F. J. W. Johnstone, Bart.; Amisfield, Charteris, Esq.; Closeburn-Hall, Douglas Baird, Esq.; Terregles-House, W. C. Maxwell of Nithsdale; Mossknow, William Graham, Esq.; Halleaths, Andrew Johnstone, Esq.; Mount Annan, Lieut.-Col. J. Dirom; Dalzwinton, J. M. Leny, Esq.; Maxwelltown; Craigdarroch, Drumcraiff; Murraythwaite; Barjarg-Tower; Blackwood-House; Hoddam-Castle; and Broomholm.

Dumfries-shire originally comprehended, in addition to its own ample territory, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and, in the reign of William I., was placed under a sheriff. But, during a considerable period, its sheriffs had only a nominal authority beyond the limits of Nithsdale. From the reign of David I. till that of Robert Bruce, both Annandale and Eskdale were under independent baronial jurisdiction,—the latter on the part of various proprietors, and the former on the part of Robert Bruce's ancestors. The county consisted then strictly of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewartry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale; and was partitioned off very nearly, according to the water-lines of the three principal rivers by which it is traversed. Bruce, on receiving the Scottish crown, made great alterations in the civil polity of his kingdom, and paved the way for hereditary sheriffships and local jurisdictions. By an act passed 20th of George II., Dumfries-shire assumed the status and the jurisdiction which it has since maintained. The county town is Dumfries. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court, are held there every Tuesday and Friday during session; the sheriff small debt court every Friday during session, and on the same days that ordinary courts are held in vacations; and the justice of peace small debt court every Monday. The courts under the sheriff small debt act are held at Annan, Langholm, Lockerby, Moffat, Thornhill, and Sanquhar. The valued rental in 1674 was £158,502 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £295,621; as assessed in 1861, £350,636. The assessment in 1861 for respectively rogue-money and prisons was $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny per £1. The average yearly number of crimes committed was 71 in 1836–40, 96 in 1841–45, 209 in 1846–50, 141 in 1851–55, and 99 in 1856–60. The number of prisoners in Dumfries jail during the year July 1859–June 1860, was 320; and the average duration of their confinement was 21 days. The number of registered poor in 1863–64 was 2,165, and of casual poor, 3,289; and the amount expended for the former was £12,964, and for the latter, £939. The county returns a member to parliament. Constituency in 1865, 2,144. Population in 1801, 54,597; in 1811, 62,960; in 1821, 70,878; in 1831, 73,770; in 1841, 72,830; in 1861, 75,878. Males in 1861, 35,674; females, 40,204. Inhabited houses in 1861, 13,192; uninhabited, 373; building, 91.

Till the epoch of the Reformation, Dumfries-shire formed part of the extensive diocese of Glasgow, and

was divided into the two deaneries of Nithsdale and Annandale. The synod of Dumfries not only embraces the whole county, but extends its jurisdiction considerably into coterminous districts; and consists of five presbyteries, Dumfries, Lochmaben, Annan, Penpont, and Langholm. The presbytery of Annan has 9 parishes, and that of Penpont 9, all within the county; the presbytery of Langholm, 7, one of which is in Roxburghshire; the presbytery of Lochmaben, 13, small parts of two of which are in Lanarkshire; and the presbytery of Dumfries, 19, ten of which are in Kirkcudbrightshire. The total number of parishes in Dumfries-shire is thus 46. The number of places of worship in it, in 1851, was 49 belonging to the Established church, 21 belonging to the Free church, 20 belonging to the United Presbyterians, 6 belonging to the Reformed Presbyterians, 2 belonging to the Episcopalians, 2 belonging to the Independents, 2 belonging to the Baptists, 2 belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 belonging to the Evangelical Union, and 2 belonging to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 30 of the Established places of worship was 17,905; in 18 of the Free church places of worship, 9,320; in the 20 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 10,431; in 3 of the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,215; in the 2 Episcopalian chapels, 440; in the 2 Independent chapels, 614; in one of the Baptist chapels, 100; in the 2 Methodist chapels, 405; and in the 2 Roman Catholic chapels, 1,100. The number of attendants at the morning service of the Census Sabbath in 1851, at 27 of the Established places of worship, was 5,974; at 20 of the Free church places of worship, 4,898; at the 20 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 4,660; at 3 of the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,028; at the 2 Episcopalian chapels, 212; at the 2 Independent chapels, 277; at the 2 Baptist chapels, 66; at one of the Methodist chapels, 63; at the Evangelical Union chapel, 100; and at the 2 Roman Catholic chapels, 1,047. There were, in 1851, in Dumfries-shire, 108 public day schools, attended by 5,073 males and 3,373 females,—68 private day schools, attended by 1,349 males and 1,554 females,—7 evening schools for adults, attended by 114 males and 96 females,—and 111 Sabbath schools, attended by 4,423 males and 4,502 females.

Dumfries-shire, in common with a large part of Galloway, was, at the period of the Roman invasion, A.D. 80, inhabited by the tribe called the Selgovæ. The Romans included it in what they termed the province of Valentia. After they withdrew, it remained for a season in a state of independence; but subsequently was overrun by Ida and the Angles; and, during two centuries, formed a part of the new kingdom which they founded. Vast multitudes of immigrants poured into it, in the meantime, from among the Cruithne of Ireland and the Scoto-Irish of Kintyre, and raised up with the natives the mongrel breed of Picts. This hardy, though heterogeneous race, burst the yoke of foreign domination, and restored the district to a condition of rude independence. Edgar, after his accession in 1097, abolished the system of local governments, and established the Anglo-Norman dynasty, dividing Scotland into lordships. At his death, Dumfries-shire, in common with Cambria, in which it had become included, passed, by his bequest, to his youngest brother, David. Having become the adopted home of many opulent Anglo-Norman barons, whom David invited hither as settlers, Cambria was now partitioned into extensive baronies, and enjoyed the luxury of an apparently fair administration of justice. Nithsdale was possessed by a powerful chief, called Donegal, of Celtic ancestry, whose descendants as-

sumed the name of Edgar; Eskdale was subdivided among Asenals, Sonlises, Rosseddals, and others, who figured briefly and obscurely in their country's annals; and Annandale was possessed by Robert de Bruce, a chief of skill and valour, whose descendants afterwards wore the Scottish crown. The Bruces had many lands and castles in the county; but during the 12th and 13th centuries, resided chiefly in the castle of Lochmaben. Lesser proprietors in Annandale held of the Bruces as retainers, such as the Kirkpatricks of Kirkpatrick, the Johnstones of Johnstone, the Carlyles of Torthorwald, and the Carnocs of Traillflat and Drumgrey. But, independently of any of the great barons, the ancestors of the present house of Maxwell held the castle and lands of Caerlaverock; and, in the same way, Sir John Comyn held lands which, including the estate of Duncow, stretched round Dumfries to the southeast till they touched the Nith at Castledykes. In 1264, Alexander III. advanced to Dumfries with a large army, and thence despatched John Comyn and Alexander Stewart to the isle of Man to subjugate it to Scotland. In the wars of Bruce and Baliol, Dumfries-shire was placed between two fires; or, to use a different figure, it nursed at its breasts both of the competitors for royalty; and from the nature of its position, bearing aloft the Bruce in its right arm and the Comyn in its left, it was peculiarly exposed to suffering. Located as the baronial possessions of Bruce were in Annandale, and those of Baliol in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire was necessarily the scene, if not of the most decisive, at least of the earliest and the most harassing struggles of the belligerents. Bruce, after the victory of Bannockburn had put him into undisputed possession of the kingdom, gave the Comyns' manor of Duncow to Robert Boyd, and their manor of Dalswinton to Walter Stewart; he bestowed on Sir Thomas Randolph his own lordship of Annandale and castle of Lochmaben, and created him Earl of Moray; and he conferred on Sir James Douglas, in addition to the gift of all Douglasdale, the greater part of Eskdale and other extensive possessions in Dumfries-shire.

In the troubles and warfare which occurred under David II., between the Bruccians and the Baliols, this county was again the chief seat of strife and disaster. Nor did it suffer less in degree, while it suffered longer in duration under the proceedings of the rebellious Douglasses, who, after being introduced to it by Robert Bruce, grew, by various ramifications of descent and acquisition, to be its most potent barons. On the attainder of this family in 1455, their authority and possessions reverted to the Crown, and were in part bestowed on the Earl of March. In 1484, the county was invaded by the exiled Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany; and thence, during a century and a half, it appears never to have enjoyed a few years of continuous repose. So late as 1607, the private forces of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton were led out to battle on its soil, and were with difficulty prevented from tracking it with blood. During, in fact, the entire period from its assuming an organized form till the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, Dumfries-shire, from being situated on the border, was peculiarly exposed to hostile incursions and predatory warfare. Some of its children distinguished themselves by deeds of patriotic bravery; and others, for many generations, subsisted entirely on spoil and pillage. Under James VI., the county sat down in quietude, and began to wear a dress of social comeliness; but again, during the reign of the Charleses, was agitated with broils and insurrections. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745—especially in the latter—it

was the scene of numerous disasters,—disquiet and consternation spreading here, more perhaps than in any other district of Scotland, among the middle and lower classes of the population. Of the aristocrats, a large proportion were imbued with the spirit, and a considerable number shared the ruin, of Jacobitism. The Maxwells, in particular, were utterly destroyed by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715; and, at the eras of both rebellions, several other families of note became, as to their possessions and influence, extinct. In more recent times, the Douglasses of Queensberry, and the Johnstones of Annandale, have merged into other families. At present, the noble house of Buccleuch is by far the ascendant family of the county, and possesses property, ecclesiastical patronage, and other appurtenances of rank and social grandeur, almost too great to be employed, except in very judicious hands, benignly for the well-being of the community.

A line of Roman road, proceeding northward, anciently entered Dumfries-shire across the Liddel, and wended along the east side of the Esk to Castle O'er and Raeburnfoot in Eskdalemuir. Another and more important line entered the county across the Sark at Borrowslacks, advanced to the westward of Brunswark-hill, crossed the river Milk at the Drove ford, between Scroggs and the bridge, proceeded by Lockerby and Torwood-moor, across the Dryfe a little way above its confluence with the Annan, and here divided into two branches, the one stretching northward through Annandale, and the other westward into Nithsdale. Of these two branches, the former, or the main line, wended along the east side of the Annan, passed Dinwoodie green and Girthhead, crossed the Wamphray water, and northward at Burnfoot crossed the Annan to the Roman intrenchments at Tassie's holm; it then crossed the Evan, advanced by the farm of Dyke, ascended the ridge of Loch-house, and passed on to the top of Erickstane-brae, advancing to Newton in Lanarkshire. The second or westward line of the main road, proceeded from the point of its divergence in Dryfesdale across the Annan, by Amisfield house, Duncow, and Dalswinton, advanced up the east side of the Nith by Thornhill, crossed Carron water, turned then away northward, entered and traversed the defile called the Wellpath, in the mountains above Durrisdeer, and there passed into the basin or vale of the Powtrail in Lanarkshire, afterwards to rejoin at Crawford castle, the line which had traversed Annandale. Some inferior side-branches struck off from these central lines. One diverged from the westward branch, through Kirkmichael, to what is now the glebe of that parish, and where there seems to have been a Roman station; and another turned off to the west from the Nithsdale road, crossed the Nith, and passed through Tynron by Scaur water. The most remarkable stations connected with the roads, are those of Brunswark, Castle O'er, and Raeburnfoot, together with Agricola's camp on Torwood-moor near Lockerby. In many places are Roman encampments, circular and square fortifications, cairns or barrows, vestiges of towers, and moats or artificial mounds, which are supposed to have been the seats of popular judicial assemblies. The most remarkable towers are at Amisfield, Lag, Achincass, Robgill, and Lochwood; and the largest and most beautiful moat is at Rockhall, near Lochmaben. Remains or vestiges of druidical temples exist in the parishes of Greta, Eskdalemuir, Holywood, Wamphray, and Moffat. A remarkable antiquity, supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the cross of Markland, found in the churchyard of Ruthwell. The principal ancient castles, are those of Caerlaverock, Torthorwald, Closeburn, Morton,

and Sanquhar, in Nithsdale; Achincass, Hoddam, Comlongan, and Lochwood, in Annandale; and Wauchope and Langholm, in Eskdale. In various places, are vestiges of ancient monasteries. Throughout the country, vast quantities of ancient coins, medals, and pieces of armour have been found.

DUMGLOW. See CLEISH.

DUMGOIAC. See DUNBLANE.

DUMGREE, a quondam parish in the upper part of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. The greater part of it was annexed to Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and the rest to Johnstone. The church-yard of it, unenclosed, may still be seen within Kirkpatrick-Juxta.

DUMMITORMONT. See DRUMMITORMON.

DUN, any mound, isolated hill, or small hill-ridge, fitted either naturally or artificially to serve for military defence. The name is both Celtic and Latin,—*dun* in the former case, *dunum* in the latter; and was used in the early times of Scotland to designate either a naturally strong eminence, a fortified hill, or any kind of isolated fortress or castle. The name still occurs in Scottish topography,—sometimes by itself, as in the case of the parish of Dun,—oftener in apposition, as in the instances, Dun of Boreland, Dun of Finty, and many others,—and still oftener in prefix, as in the case of threescore places, or more, which are prominent enough to require full description in our ordinary alphabetical order. The prefix, for the sake of euphony, is sometimes, as in the case of Dumbarton and Dumfries, changed into Dum. The combination of it with its affixes has reference sometimes to persons, as in Dunnichen, 'the hill of Nechtan,' who was a Pictish chieftain,—Dunblane, 'the hill of St. Blain,' who was a Culdee missionary; sometimes to events, as in Dundee, 'the hill of God,' alluding probably to Druidical worship,—Dunipace, either Celtically 'the hill of death,' or Latinically 'the hill of peace,' alluding probably to a great sanguinary conflict, or to a treaty of pacification which followed it; and sometimes to topographical features, as in Dumfries, Dun-phreas, 'the hill-fort of shrubs,'—Dunfermline, Dun-fiar-line, 'the hill-fort upon the crooked pool.'—The name Drum, which also is used both by itself and as a prefix, is a Celtic one near akin to Dun, and signifying a ridge or a small isolated hill, but without any reference to fortification.

DUN, a parish in the north-east of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Montrose. It is bounded on the north by Strickathrow and Logiepert; on the east by the parish of Montrose, and Montrose basin; on the south by the river South Esk, which divides it from Marytown and Farnell; and on the west by Brechin. It is of nearly a square figure, with points running off at two of its angles; and measures in extreme length and breadth about 4 miles, and in superficial area about 12 square miles. Along the banks of the South Esk and the shore of Montrose basin the surface is low, flat, protected by embankments, and of a clayey fertile loam. A little northward, and up to the centre of the parish, the surface gently and gradually rises, carpeted with a fine productive soil of blackish mould. From the centre to the northern boundary the surface ceases to rise, and, excepting a considerable tract which is covered with plantation, is, in general, wet and miry. Two brooks of local origin flow eastward respectively to the Esk and the basin. A third is collected into an artificial lake on the west, called Dun's dish, covering about 40 acres, and used to drive a mill. The bed of Montrose basin along the base of the parish, has a black, slimy, and very dreary appearance at low water; and is then frequented by considerable numbers of athletic females, from the neighbouring fishing-village of Ferryden,

searching for bait. Over the South Esk is a finely ornamented bridge of 3 arches, built in 1787. The river abounds with salmon, sea-trout, a fish called the finneck, which appears only during August and September, and several other trouts of passage. Dun, at the Reformation, was the property of a gentleman of the name of Erskine, who figures in a manner most patriotic and religious in the history of the period. The parish is traversed, at its greatest breadth, by the highway between Montrose and Brechin, and is abundantly intersected by minor roads. It is traversed also by the Aberdeen railway, and has a station on it at Bridge of Dun. —The landowners are Erskine of Dun, Cruickshank of Langley Park, Carnegie of Craigo, and Sir James Campbell of Strickathrow. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £10,392 10s. Assessed property in 1865, £9,528 19s. 2d. Population in 1831, 514; in 1861, 765. Houses, 130.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Erskine of Dun. Stipend, £159 3s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £19 19s. other emoluments. The parish church was built about 20 years ago. The former church is said to have been a chapel of the Dun family, whose mansion was built very near the church-yard. There are within the parish a private school and a small parochial library. Two fairs were formerly held, in May and June, on Dun's Moor; but in 1832 they were removed to a part of the Dun estate within Logiepert.

DUNAGOIL BAY, a small bay on the west side of the island of Bute, 1½ mile north-north-west of Garroch Head. Contiguous to it, on a bold rock 50 feet high, is a vitrified fort.

DUN-AIDH. See OA.

DUNAN, a bold promontory, in the parish of Lochbroom, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

DUNAVERTY, an ancient stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, in the parish of Southend, Argyleshire. Scarcely a vestige of it now remains. It stood on a peninsulated pyramidal hill, one face of which falls sheer down to the sea, at a part of the extremity of Kintyre, which is considered to be the nearest to the Irish coast. A fosse across the neck of the peninsula, and two or three concentric walls round the face of the ascent, combined with the great natural advantages of the site to give the fortalice uncommon strength. The earliest of the Lords of the Isles resided here; and Angus Og gave entertainment in it to the fugitive Bruce. In 1647 it sustained a severe siege by General Leslie with a body of 3,000 men. The garrison consisted of about 300 Irish and Highlanders, under the command of a brother of Sir Alexander McDonald. They were "put to the sword every mother's son, except one young man," says Sir James Turner. Adjacent to the peninsula, near the shore, is a village with about 100 inhabitants.

DUNBAR, a parish in the east of Haddingtonshire. It comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body lies along the coast, and contains the town of Dunbar, and the villages of East Barns, West Barns, and Belhaven. It is bounded on the north by the German ocean, and on other sides by the parishes of Whitekirk, Prestonkirk, Stenton, Spott, and Innerwick. Its greatest length, east-south-eastward, is nearly 8 miles, and its greatest breadth is upwards of 3½ miles; but its area is only about 11½ square miles. The western part of the coast, including Tynningham and Belhaven bays, presents a fine clean sandy beach; on approaching Dunbar from the west, the coast be-

comes bold and rocky; to the eastward of Dunbar, it presents a series of low rocky ledges, generally of red sandstone formation, and dipping gently to the south-east. As we advance towards the east, however, these rocks assume a more vertical slope, and here and there shoot up in sharp peaks. The surface of the interior presents a pleasing diversity of hill and dale, rising gradually toward the Lammermoor hills, and commanding an extensive prospect of ocean and seaboard from St. Abb's Head to the Bass Rock and the hills of Fife. The highest ground is Brunthill, which forms the extreme south-east point of this part of the parish, and rises to an altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level. A little to the north of it, on the march with Spott, is Doon hill or Down hill, which is about 120 feet lower. The only streams are the water of Beil or Belton and the water of Spott or Broxburn, two rivulets more remarkable for the beautiful scenery through which they glide, than for their volume of water or length of course. The soil is partly a rich loam, partly clay, and partly a light mould well-adapted for the production of grain and green crops of every description. Both the old and the new Statistical reporters claim for this district the high pre-eminence of being the most fertile tract of the most fertile district of Scotland. The detached district of the parish commences 1½ mile from the nearest part of the main body, and about 5 miles south-south-west of the burgh. It is surrounded by Whittingham, Stenton, Spott, and Innerwick, and measures about 7 square miles in area. It is quite a moor-land district, lying upon the Lammermoors, and having its waters flowing to the south-east, and drained by the Berwickshire Whitadder. The rocks of the main body of the parish exhibit most interesting phases of both the secondary formations and the erupted masses; and those of the detached district partake of the Cambrian character of the Southern Highlands. Coal occurs, but not of sufficient thickness to be worked. Red sandstone, more or less compact, is abundant. Grey limestone of excellent quality has long been quarried. There are upwards of thirty considerable landowners. Two of the chief are the Duke of Roxburghe and Sir John Warrender of Lochend; and others are the proprietors of Belton, East Barns, Heatherwick, Barnyhill, Links, and Ninewar. The valued rent is £16,953 Scots. The real rent in 1823 was £23,405. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £59,350. Assessed property in 1843, £27,700 14s. 6d. There is good fishing of white-fish, herrings, and lobsters. A flax mill was tried at West Barns, and a cotton factory at Belhaven; but both proved failures. The principal manufactures, and also the principal antiquities, are at the town. The ancient villages of Belton, Heatherwick, and Pinkerton, with their respective chapels, have long since disappeared. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh and London road and by the North British railway. Population in 1831, 4,735; in 1861, 4,944. Houses, 658.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburghe. Stipend, £382 9s. 5d. Unappropriated teinds, £40 2s. 2d. The principal schools in the parish are the two burgh-schools, the grammar and the mathematical school. The master of the first has a salary of £42; of the second, £36. There are 2 parochial schools, which are located respectively in West Barns and East Barns; the salary of the first master being £35; and that of the other, £25, as fixed under the Act of 1861. There are also in the parish an infant school and several adventure schools. The parish church is a splendid Gothic edifice, built in 1821, and capable of contain-

ing 1,800 hearers. There is a Free church; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £377 19s. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the one with 700 sittings, the other with 500. Stipend of the minister of the former, £150 with a manse; of the minister of the latter, £100 with a manse. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Morrisonians, and Methodists,—the last with an attendance of about 260.—The parish of Dunbar belonged originally to the bishopric of Lindisfarne; but at the decline of the kingdom of Northumbria, it was ceded, with the rest of Lothian, to the King of Scotland, and annexed to the bishopric of St. Andrews. The church is noticed in the 'Taxatio' of Lothian in 1176, wherein, with the chapel of Whittingham, it is assessed in 180 merks. It was not a collegiate church originally, but was converted into a collegiate form in 1342, by Patrick, 10th Earl of Dunbar, for a dean, an archpriest, and 18 canons. For their support were assigned, together with the revenues of the church at Dunbar, those of the chapels of Whittingham, Spott, Stenton, Penshiel, and Heatherwick; and in addition to these, were annexed the chapels of Linton in East Lothian, and Dunse and Chirnside in Berwickshire; the founder reserving to himself and his heirs the patronage of the whole. In 1492, the chapels of Dunbar, Pinkerton, Spott, Belton, Pitcox, Linton, Dunse, and Chirnside, were appointed as prebends to the collegiate church. Soon after this arrangement, the chapels of Spott, Stenton, and Heatherwick, were converted into parish-churches, yet still remained dependent as prebends of the college. On the forfeiture of the earldom of March in 1434-5, the patronage of the church fell to the Crown. During the reign of James III., it was enjoyed with the earldom of Dunbar, by the Duke of Albany. It again reverted to the King, on the forfeiture of his traitorous brother, in 1483, and now belongs to the Duke of Roxburghe, as principal heritor of the parish. The church of Dunbar ceased to be collegiate at the Reformation in 1560. A monastery of Red or Trinity friars was founded at Dunbar, in 1218, by the sixth Earl of Dunbar. Part of the building is still standing in the Friars'croft. A monastery of Carmelites or White friars was founded here, in 1263, by the seventh Earl. No vestige of this building now remains. A Maison Dieu stood at the head of the High street.

The TOWN of DUNBAR stands on the coast of the parish of Dunbar, and on the road from Edinburgh to London, 3 miles east-south-east of the mouth of Tynningham bay or the estuary of the Tyne, 11 east by north of Haddington, 28 east of Edinburgh, and 30 north-west of Berwick. It is a royal burgh, a sea-port, a market-town, a centre of considerable traffic, and a place of much antiquarian interest. Its site is pleasant, and its environs abound in beauty. It chiefly consists of one spacious street called the High-street, of which Dunbar-house, the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, forms the northern termination. Parallel to this street, and between it and the shore, run two smaller streets; while the harbour projects a little into the bay, on the south-east; and the bold rocks which are crowned by the ruins of its far-famed castle rise directly north of Dunbar-house, and within 300 yards of it. The houses are mostly modern. The most ancient part of the town is in the vicinity of the harbour and the castle. The High-street is a wide airy thoroughfare, containing several large buildings; and the town altogether has an agreeable prosperous appearance.

The route of the North British railway through the parish and past the town, is replete with interest. On the left of it, just after it enters the

parish, is Ninewar. On the right, a little farther on, in a beautiful winding glen, embosomed among stately trees, is Belton House. Passing from an embankment into a slight cutting, a little above Beltonford, the line crosses the Biel. To the right of it, as it approaches this point, but within the parish of Stenton, is an artificial lake of two miles in length, similar in scenery to some of the finest stretches of the Rhine, and freely accessible to the public. Contiguous to the Biel, at Bristly Brae, the line crosses the turnpike road on a viaduct of iron beams; and then it emerges from an embankment into a cutting, which is spanned by two bridges carrying across public roads. On the left now, at the head of Belhaven bay, is the pretty village of Belhaven, with elegant villas. Here, on crossing a road which comes up from Belhaven, the line reaches its bottom level, 112 feet below the level of the Edinburgh terminus. It then passes through the Friars'croft, and arrives at the Dunbar station, on the site of the minister's glebe, immediately in rear of the parish church. This station, being nearly midway between Edinburgh and Berwick, is the principal stoppage on the line. It is a tasteful structure, in the Elizabethan style; and contains, not only the usual accommodations for passengers and traffic, but also a depot for carriages, and an engine-shed and workshops. On and around the very spot occupied by the station stood the camp of Cromwell, at the most critical moment of his inroad into Scotland; and in the vicinity, both in the town and in the country, are the scenes of several great military events, which figure prominently in the history of the kingdom, and must form the topic of some of our subsequent paragraphs. Contiguous to the station is Lochend House, an elegant mansion in the Anglo-Gothic style; and a little to the south, but within the parish of Spott, are the neat modern mansion of Bowerhouses, and the witch-doom hill of Spott-lozn, where poor women were burned alive, so late as the year 1705, for the imputed crime of witchcraft. About a mile east of the town, at crossing Broxburn, the line passes Broxburn Park, a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, "a modern mansion sheltered from every wind, surrounded with hills and dales, woods and waters, and everything to render it a most desirable retreat." The line then deflects to a permanent direction of south-east, and passes away toward Innerwick amid a continued variety of embankments and cuttings, viaducts and bridges, woods and fields, pleasant close-views and fine far-away prospects.

The parish church of Dunbar belongs fully as much to the environs of the town as to the town itself. It stands on the south-east outskirts, on a site 65 feet above the level of the sea. It is a large elegant structure, in the Gothic style, with a magnificent tower 108 feet high. It was built after a design by Gillespie Graham, at the cost of about £6,000, one-fifth of which was contributed by the burgh, and the rest by the heritors according to their respective valuations. The material of the edifice is a red stone from a quarry near Bowerhouses. The church, with its tower, is seen over a great extent of country, and serves as a landmark to mariners. The summit of the tower commands a brilliant view of the ocean and of part of five counties, comprising a large expanse of the screens of the Forth. The former church occupied the same site as the present, and was taken down expressly to give place to this. It was a venerable fabric in the form of a cross, measuring 123 feet in length, but only from 20 to 25 feet broad. The transept or cross aisle measured 83 feet. The west end, beyond the transept, was probably the ancient

chapel of Dunbar. The entry lay through a Saxon arch,—

"On ponderous columns, short and low,
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk,
To emulate in stone;"

while the east end, including the south aisle of the transept, was a species of the Norman or Gothic style. In 1779, the old church underwent a thorough repair. It was ceiled in the roof, new floored, part of the long body cut off by a partition, and regularly seated; but nevertheless, it continued to be crazy and inconvenient, and it was used for the last time in March, 1819. Immediately behind the pulpit of the present church stands a superb monument, erected to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, 3d son of Alexander Home of Manderston. This nobleman was in great favour with James VI., and held successively the offices of high-treasurer of Scotland, and chancellor of the exchequer in England; and, while in the latter capacity, he was created a peer of his native land. It was on him that 'the British Solomon' chiefly depended for the restoration of prelacy in Scotland; and at the parliament held at Perth in 1606, he had the skill to carry through the act for the restoration of the estate of bishops. His death took place suddenly at Whitehall, on the 29th January 1611, when he was about to solemnize his daughter's marriage with Lord Walden in a magnificent manner. A writer in the 'Biographia Scotiana, or Scots Worthies,' imputes the circumstance to the judgment of heaven, while Sir John Scott, in his political epitome of slander, ascribes it to some poisoned sugar tablets which were given him by Secretary Cecil for expelling the cold. "His body," says Crawford, "being embalmed, and put into a coffin of lead, was sent down to Scotland, and with great solemnity interred in the collegiate church of Dunbar, where his executors erected a very noble and magnificent monument of various coloured marble, with a statue as large as life." The monument is 12 feet broad at the base, and 26 feet in height. Above the pedestal, Lord Dunbar is represented, kneeling on a cushion, in the attitude of prayer, with a Bible open before him. He is clad in armour, which is seen under his knight's robes, and on his left arm is the badge of the order of the garter. Two knights in armour stand on each side as supporters. Above the knights in armour are two female figures,—the one representing Justice, and the other Wisdom. Betwixt these figures, and immediately above the cupola, Fame sounds her trumpet; while, on the opposite side, Peace, with her olive wand, sheds a laurel wreath on his lordship. Immediately beneath the monument is the vault, wherein the body is deposited in a leaden coffin.

Dunbar castle is an object of great interest. It is believed to have been founded at a very early period of the Christian era; it was eventually the work of different ages, making successive additions to its strength; it had the fame, for a long time, previous to the invention of gunpowder, of being impregnable; it was one of the grandest fortresses of the border counties, exerting a material influence on the national history; and though dismantled and demolished by order of Parliament in 1567, it still survives in sufficient vestiges to be an imposing antiquity. Grose has given two views of it, and Sir Walter Scott has particularly described it in his *Provincial Antiquities*. The following account of it is abridged from Miller's *History of Dunbar*:—The castle is founded upon a reef of trap rocks, which project into the sea, and, in many places,

rise like bastions thrown up by nature to guard these stern remains of feudal grandeur against the power of the waves, which yet force their way through rugged caverns and fissures in the stone, and, with a thundering noise, wash its dark foundations. These rocks are in some places composed of red basaltic greenstone, and in others of tufa; and in some places masses of indurated sandstone appear entangled in the trap rock. The body of the buildings measures about 165 feet from east to west; and in some places, 207 from north to south. The south battery—which Grose supposes to have been the citadel or keep—is situated on a detached perpendicular rock, accessible only on one side, 72 feet high, and is connected to the main part of the castle by a passage of masonry measuring 69 feet. The interior of the citadel measures 54 feet by 60, within the walls. Its shape is octagonal. Five of the gun-ports remain, which are called 'the arrow-holes.' They measure 4 feet at the mouth, and only 16 inches at the other end. The buildings are arched and extend 8 feet from the outer walls, and look into an open court, whence they derive their light. About the middle of the fortress part of a wall remains, through which there is a gateway surmounted with armorial bearings. This gate seems to have led to the principal apartments. In the centre are the arms of George, 11th Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in 1369; and who, besides the earldom of Dunbar and March, inherited the lordship of Annandale and the Isle of Man from his heroic mother. The towers had communication with the sea, and dip low in many places. North-east from the front of the castle is a large natural cavern of black stone, supposed to have formed part of the dungeon, which, Pennant observes, "the assistance of a little art had rendered a secure but infernal prison." But as it has a communication with a rocky inlet from the sea on the west, it is more likely that it is the dark postern through which Sir Alexander Ramsay and his brave followers entered with a supply of provisions to the besieged in 1338. It was a place also well suited for securing the boats belonging to the garrison. The castle is built with a red stone similar to what is found in the quarries of the neighbourhood. Part of the foundation of a fort, which was begun in 1559, for the purpose of accommodating a French garrison, may be traced, extending 136 feet in front of the castle. This building was, however, interrupted in its progress, and demolished. In the north-west part of the ruins is an apartment of about 12 feet square, and nearly inaccessible, which tradition denominates the apartment of Queen Mary.

Dunbar-house, now used as a militia barracks, is situated within the old castle park, and exhibits to the High-street a large couchant sphynx with wings extended, and to the sea a very handsome front, comprising a circular portico and two extensive wings. Had it been placed contiguous to the castle, it would have been one of the most picturesque residences in the kingdom.—The town-house of Dunbar is an old edifice.—The assembly-rooms are a good pile of building, erected in 1822 by subscription, but in a bad situation.—The burgh school rooms are modern.—The corn-exchange was projected in 1854, and opened in Oct. 1855.—The old harbour comprises a series of improvements and extensions, from the time of Cromwell till the year 1820; yet is small, and does not admit vessels of above 300 tons burden. The new harbour, called Victoria harbour, is adjacent to the old, has an area of 2½ acres, and is entered by a cut of 70 feet in width, through the ledge of rock on which the castle

stands. It was founded in 1844, in anticipation of the opening of the North British railway; and was completed at the cost of £15,762,—of which £11,262 were contributed by the Fishery Board, and the rest by the burgh. But even this harbour, for even small craft, requires some material improvement.—A harbour of refuge also has long been talked of at Dunbar, and has at last been resolved upon by the Lords of the Treasury. The chief considerations for it are the position of the town near the entrance of the frith of Forth, the extreme perilousness of the coast over a great extent to the south, the contiguity of the track of the numerous shipping along that coast, and the existence of many rocks and rocky islets, in the offing of the town, which might form the abutments of a breakwater.

"In the earlier periods of the history of Scotland," say the Parliamentary Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "the collection of the customs or duties upon merchandise due to the Crown was generally intrusted to the royal burghs, who enjoyed the exclusive privilege of foreign trade. Through the distance of Haddington from the English border, the collection of the King's customs seems to have been neglected in the Merse during the reign of David II., and an opportunity afforded to the English when in possession of Berwick and Roxburgh, to purchase and carry off from that district wool, hides, and other merchandise, without paying custom. To remedy the evil, that monarch, by a charter dated the 40th year of his reign, granted to the Earl of March the right of having a free burgh at Dunbar, and free burgesses dwelling in the same, who should have the privilege of buying and selling skins, wool, hides, and other merchandise, together with a free port at Belhaven, and all the liberties and advantages which belonged to a free burgh and harbour. The burgesses of Dunbar were also appointed collectors of the King's customs within the bounds of the burgh and harbour; and the boundary of the burgh was declared to be the same as the earldom of March. It was further declared by this charter that the burgesses of Haddington should have the privilege of trading within the burgh of Dunbar; but that they should pay the customs due upon the articles of their trade there to the collector of Dunbar; and that the burgesses of Dunbar should have the privilege of trading within the bounds of the burgh of Haddington, but should pay the customs due upon the trade there to the collector of Haddington. We have not ascertained when Dunbar was first erected into a royal burgh. In the year 1469 a commissioner from Dunbar first appears in the rolls of parliament; but the liability of the burgh to general taxations, in consequence of its admission to the privileges of trade under the charter above referred to, had probably entitled them to be represented in parliament at a much earlier period. By a charter of confirmation and *de novo damus*, granted to the town by James VI., dated 23d October, 1618, it is declared 'that the ancient old bounds of the said burgh have been, now are, and in all time coming shall be the hail earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar; as also the bounds of the baronies of Coldingham, Mordingtown, Buncle, Langtown, Innerwick, and Stenton; together with all and sundry tolls, customs, impositions, anchorages, or other duties, casualties, liberties, rents, commodities, privileges, and just pertinents whatsoever due, used, and wont, as well by sea as by land, and in the peaceable possession of which they have been for these sundry years bypast, and at present are.' No part of these lands, however, appear to be conveyed to the burgh, and the boundary

here described must be that of their exclusive privilege to trade."

In 1577, Dunbar was the rendezvous of the Dutch as well as of the Scottish fishery. Tucker, in his Report, of November, 1656, says: "The town of Dunbarre, or village rather, is a fisher town, famous for the herring-fishing, who are caught thereabout, and brought thither, and afterwards made, cured, and barrelled up either for merchandise, or sold and vended to the country-people, who come thither farre and neare at that season, which is frome about the middle of August to the latter end of September, and buy great quantities of fish, which they carry away, and either spend them presently, or else salt and lay up for the winter provision of their families.' The trade here is little except salt, which is brought hither and laid up, and after sold for the fishing; the people of these parts, which are not fishermen, employing themselves in tillage and in affairs of husbandry." In 1661 Ray observes in his Itinerary: "There is a great confluence of people at Dunbar to the herring-fishery; and they told us, sometimes to the number of 20,000 persons." In 1710, a custom-house was established here, which has jurisdiction from Berwick bounds to Gulane point. In 1752, a whale-fishery company was established at Dunbar, which, not succeeding, was dissolved in 1804. In 1792, there were 16 vessels belonging to the port, of a total burthen of 1,505 tons, and 2 Greenland ships of 675 tons. In 1830, there were 6 vessels belonging to Dunbar engaged in the wood and grain trade with the Baltic, and 39 in the coasting-trade. The number of registered vessels belonging to this port, in 1839, was 30, of aggregately 1,495 tons; and in 1851, it was 11, of aggregately 658 tons. A decrease in the population of the town between 1841 and 1851, is ascribed to the decline of the shipping trade, occasioned by the opening of the North British railway.

The trade of Dunbar has been fluctuating and various. Ship-building, the manufacture of sail-cloth and cordage, and the curing of herrings both by salt and smoke, afford employment to a considerable number of hands. There are also a soap-work, an iron-foundry, a steam-engine manufactory, several breweries, and a distillery. Dunbar was famous in the old times for its malt; and it still continues to be so. A weekly corn-market is held on Tuesday; and fairs, chiefly for hiring single farm and domestic servants, are held immediately after Whitsunday and Martinmas. The stoppage of the East Lothian bank in 1822, proved a heavy discouragement to trade in this quarter; but the engagements of the company were all honourably liquidated. The first printing-press in the county of East Lothian was set up at Dunbar by Mr. G. Miller, in 1795; and we believe that the Dunbar press has the high merit of having been the first in Scotland, from which issued a cheap periodical miscellany, in which the instruction and entertainment of the lower classes was professedly the principal object aimed at. The principal inns in Dunbar are the St. George, the Railway, and the Blackbull. The town has branch offices of the Commercial Bank, the British Linen Company's Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank. It has also a reading room, a mechanics' institution, two public libraries, an itinerating library, a gas-light company, a clothing society, and a sailors' society. A small debt circuit court is held on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

The municipal council of Dunbar consists of 20 members, including a provost, 3 bailies, and a treasurer. Prior to the 3^d and 4th William IV., the ma-

gistrates and old council, out of a leet of 8 made by themselves, chose 4 new councillors; the old and new council chose the 5 magistrates out of leets made by themselves; and then the old and new magistrates put off such 4 of the old councillors as they thought proper. There was no provision for any change in the council, except the 4 annually put off; so a majority of the council continued without election, and there was no restriction upon re-election. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty, which is ill defined. There is no dean-of-guild. The magistrates and council have the appointment of the town-clerk, chamberlain, superintendent of police, procurator-fiscal, burgh-schoolmasters, clerk to the corn-market, and burgh-officers. They have no other patronage. There are no incorporated crafts possessing exclusive privileges. The property of the burgh consists of the town's common, upon which the burgesses have a right of pasturage, and from which no revenue is derived; of lands, mills, and houses, fishing, sea-ware, teinds of fish, church-seat rents, and stone-quarries. The computed value of this property, including £5,000 for the common, is £14,500. The debt due by the town at Michaelmas, 1832, was £8,376 4s. 4d. The total revenue, of every kind, from all sources, in 1832, was £1,293 14s. 6d.; but £119 19s. 4½d. of this was not properly burgh revenue. The total expenditure in 1832 was £1,385 2s. 6½d.; but £132 3s. 7d. of this was in a very slight degree on account of the common property. The revenue in 1864-5, was £1,291. Dunbar unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh in sending a member to parliament. The boundaries of the parliamentary burgh include Belhaven. Municipal constituency in 1866, 148; parliamentary constituency, 154. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 3,013; in 1861, 3,796. Houses, 475. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,516. Houses, 422.

The history of the town and castle of Dunbar is intimately connected with that of the ancient noble family of Dunbar. Cospatrik, the founder of that family, was the son of Maldred, the son of Crinan by Alghatha, daughter and heiress of Uthred, prince of Northumberland. After the conquest of England by William the Norman in 1066, Cospatrik and Merleswain, with other nobles of the north of England, fled to Scotland, carrying with them Edgar Atheling, the heir of the Saxon line, and his mother Alghatha, with his sisters Margaret and Christina. Malcolm Canmore, who married the Princess Margaret, bestowed on Cospatrik the manor of Dunbar and many fair lands in the Merse and Lothian. Cospatrik having signalized himself in an expedition against a formidable banditti which infested the south-east borders of Scotland, was created Earl of the Merse, or March; and the lands of Cockburnspath were bestowed on him by the singular tenure of clearing East Lothian and the Merse of robbers.

Patrick, 5th Earl of Dunbar, received from William I., in 1184, Ada, one of his natural daughters, in marriage. About the end of the 12th century, he held the offices of justiciary of Lothian and keeper of Berwick. In 1214, to retaliate the inroads made by Alexander into England, Henry III. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and took the town and castle of Berwick. His next attempt was on the fortress of Dunbar; but finding it impregnable, he laid waste the country to the walls of Haddington, and returned homewards.—Patrick, 6th Earl of Dunbar, succeeded his father at the age of 46. In 1242, at a royal tournament held at Haddington, the young Earl of Athol overthrew Walter, the chief of the family of the Bissets. To revenge this affront, the lodgings of the Earl were set on fire the same

night, and Athol, with several of his friends, was either slain or burnt to death. The King endeavoured in vain to bring the perpetrators of this atrocious assault to trial; but the combination of the Cumyns and other nobles against the Bissets was so strong that the latter were obliged to abandon their country. On this occasion, the Earl of Dunbar—whom Lord Hailes calls the most powerful baron of the southern districts—put himself at the head of the nobles who demanded retribution.

Patrick, 7th Earl of Dunbar, during the turbulent minority of Alexander III., was one of the chiefs of the English faction. Thomas Lermont of Ersildoun, commonly called the Rhymer, visited Dunbar in 1285, and foretold to the Earl the sudden death of Alexander III., who was killed by a fall from his horse on the sands of Kinghorn. We are circumstantially informed by Bower—who was born at Haddington 100 years after—that, on the night preceding the King's death, Thomas, having arrived at the castle of Dunbar, was interrogated by the Earl, in the jocular manner he was wont to assume with the prophet, if to-morrow should produce any remarkable event; to which the bard replied, in the mystical language of prophecy: "Alas for to-morrow, a day of calamity and misery! Before the 12th hour, shall be heard a blast so vehement that it shall exceed those of every former period,—a blast which shall strike the nations with amazement,—shall humble what is proud, and what is fierce shall level with the ground! The sorest wind and tempest that ever was heard of in Scotland!" After this prediction, which was left to be fulfilled either by accident or the weather, Thomas retired. Next day, the Earl and his companions having continued in watch till the ninth hour, without discovering any unusual appearance in the elements, began to doubt the present powers of the soothsayer, to whom "the sunset of life had given mystical lore," and having ordered him into their presence, upbraided him as an impostor, and hastened to enjoy their wonted repast. But his lordship had scarcely placed himself at table, and the shadow of the dial fallen on the hour of noon, when an express, covered with foam, appeared at the castle-gate, demanding an audience. On being interrogated, he exclaimed: "I do indeed bring news, but of a lamentable kind, to be deplored by the whole realm of Scotland! Alas, our renowned King has ended his fair life at Kinghorn!" "This," cried the prophet, gathering himself up in the spirit of conscientious veracity, "this is the scathful wind and dreadful tempest which shall blow such a calamity and trouble to the whole state of the whole realm of Scotland!"

Patrick, 8th Earl of Dunbar and March—surnamed Black Beard—succeeded to the honours and possessions of his father in 1289. He appeared at the parliament at Brigham in 1289, where he is called Comes de Marchia, being the first of the Earls of Dunbar designated by that title. When, in 1296, Edward, with a powerful army entered Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar, with the Bruces and their adherents, took part against their country; but Dunbar's heroic Countess got possession of the castle of Dunbar, and delivered it to the leaders of the Scottish army. Edward despatched the Earl of Warrenne with 12,000 men to lay siege to Dunbar, which was defended by the flower of the Scottish nobility. The Scots, sensible of the importance of this fortress, which, if taken, laid their country open to the enemy, hastened with their main army of 40,000 men, under the command of the Earls of Buchan, Lennox, and Mar, to its relief. Warrenne, undaunted by the superior numbers of the Scots, left part of his army to blockade the castle, while he

advanced to meet them. The English had to descend into a valley—probably Oswaldea, a glen near Spott—before they could reach the Scots; and as they descended, the Scots observing or imagining they saw some confusion in their ranks, set up a loud shout of exultation, and causing their horns to be sounded, rushed down from their well-chosen position. But when Warrene emerged from the glen, and advanced undismayed against their formidable front, the undisciplined troops, after a very brief resistance, fled before him, and were pursued with great slaughter as far as Selkirk forest. Next day, Edward, with the main body of the English army, reached Dunbar, and compelled the garrison to surrender. When the heroic Wallace first undertook to deliver his country from her abject bondage, the Earl of Dunbar refused to attend a meeting of the estates at St. Johnston:

"Lightly he leuch, in scorn as it had been,
And said he had sic message seldom seen,
That Wallace now as governor sall ryng,
Here is gret faute of a gude prince or king
That king of Kyll I can nocht understand,
Of him I held never a fur of land;
That Bachiller Trowis, for fortoun schawis her quhell,
Tharwith to lest, it sall nocht lang be weil:
Bot to you lords, and ye will understand,
I make you wyss, I aw to mak na band,
Als fre, I am in this region to ryng
Lord of mine awne, as ever was prince or king;
In Ingland als gret part of land I haif,
Ma rent thairfor thair will no man me craif,
What will you mair, I warn you I am free,
For your summounds ye get na mair of me."

The patriot-hero, with 200 men, went in pursuit of the haughty baron. Wallace was joined by Robert Lauder at Musselburgh, and afterwards by Crystal of Seton. They were met at Linton by Squire Lyle, who informed them that the Earl had made his gathering at Cockburnspath, and was on his march to Dunbar. Lauder upon this would have pressed forward; but Wallace is represented by the old 'Makhar,' already quoted, as calmly replying to the remonstrances of his comrade,

"We may at laysar ride,
With yone power he thinkis bargane to bide:
And of a thing ye sall weil understand
A hardier lord is nocht into Scotland;
Micht he be made trew stedfast till a king,
Be wit and force he can do meikill thing;
Bot wilfully he likis to tyne himself."

Wallace encountered Patrick in a field near Innerwick, where the latter had assembled 900 of his vassals, and with half that number compelled the Earl, after a terrible conflict, to retreat to Cockburnspath, while he fell back on Dunbar; but finding the castle without provisions, and the garrison waded away with their lord, he gave it in charge to Crystal of Seton. In the meantime, the Earl of Dunbar had gone to Northumberland to solicit the aid of the Bishop of Durham; but his ostensible reason, says 'The Minstrel,' was "to bring the Bruce free till his land." Vessels were immediately sent from the Northumbrian Tyne to blockade Dunbar, and cut off supplies, while the Earl, with 20,000 men, hastened to retake his fortress. In the interim the champion of Scotland had repaired to the west in quest of succour, and returning by Yester, was joined by Hay and a chosen body of cavalry. With 5,000 men he marched to the support of Seton, while the Bishop of Durham, who had remained at Norham with Bruce, came to the assistance of Dunbar, and riding through Lammermoor, threw himself into an ambush near Spottmoor. By this unexpected movement, Wallace was completely hemmed in, when Seton fortunately came to his relief. The two armies closed in mortal strife. The Scots pushed on so furiously against the Southrons, that they were just about to fly, but Patrick was

"Sa cruel of intent,
That all his host tuk of him hardiment;
Throuch his awne hand he put mouny to pain."

The desperate valour of the Wallaces, the Ramsays, and the Grahams, was of little avail against the superior force of the English; so that when the ambushade of Bishop Beck appeared, they were on the point of retiring. Dunbar singled out Wallace amidst the throng, and

"Hereat the plait with his scharp groundyn claiif
Throuch all the stuff, and woundit him sum deill."

The hero returning the blow with sevenfold vengeance, clove down Maitland, who had thrown himself betwixt the two adversaries. Wallace's horse was killed beneath him, and he was now on foot dealing destruction to his enemies, when

"Erie Patrick than, that had gret craft in war,
With spears ordand guid Wallace doun to bear."

But 200 resolute warriors rescued their champion, and the war-worn armies were glad to retire. The same night Wallace traversed Lammermoor in quest of the retreating host, while Bishop Beck, Earl Patrick, and Bruce, fled to Norham. On his return, the champion, still mindful of the odium attached to his name by the Earl of Dunbar,—

"Passit, with mony awfull men,
On Patrickis land, and waistit wonder fast,
Tuk out guids, and places doun thair cast;
His steeds, sevin, that Mete Hamys was call'd,
Wallace gert break the burly biggings bauld,
Baith in the Merse, and als in Lothiane,
Except Dunbar, standand he leavit nane."

Edward II. of England, after seeing his army annihilated at Bannockburn, fled with a body of horse towards Berwick; but Sir James Douglas, with 80 chosen horsemen, so pressed on the royal fugitive, that he was glad to shelter himself in the castle of Dunbar. Here he was received by Patrick, 9th Earl, 'full gently,' after which, by means of a fishing-boat, he coasted along the shore till he reached the towers of Bambrough. "This was honourable," observes a distinguished writer, "because Patrick must have had in his thoughts at that time the making his peace with his native monarch, and could not be ignorant how easily and advantageously he might have done so, by detaining in custody the person of the King of England." After this, the Earl of Dunbar made peace with his cousin Robert I., and was present at Ayr on the 26th April, 1315, when the succession to the Crown of Scotland was settled on Bruce. After the defeat at Hallidon-hill, however, and before Edward left Berwick, he received the fealty of the Earl of Dunbar with several others of the nobility; and the castle of Dunbar, which had been dismantled and razed to the ground on the approach of the English, was now rebuilt at the Earl's own expense, for the purpose of maintaining an English garrison.

In January, 1337, the castle of Dunbar was again in the entire possession of its own master, and at the service of the Crown of Scotland; and then the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel advanced at the head of a large English army to take it. At this important crisis the Earl of Dunbar was in the North; so that the defence of his stronghold devolved upon his Countess, a lady who, from the darkness of her complexion, was commonly called Black Agnes. She was daughter to the celebrated Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. During the siege, Agnes performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander. When the battering engines of the English hurled stones or leaden balls against the battlements, she, in scorn, ordered one of her maids to wipe off with a clean white handkerchief the marks of the stroke; and when the Earl of Sal

isbury, with vast labour, brought his sow close to the walls, the Countess exclaimed:

"Beware, Montagow,
For farrow shall thy sow!"

Whereupon a large fragment of the rock was hurled from the battlements, and crushed the sow to pieces, with all the poor little pigs—as Major calls them—who were lurking under it. The following is Wyn-ton's rhyming account of this memorable siege:—

Schyre William Montagow, that sua
Had tane the siege, in hy gret ma
A mckil and richt stalwart engine,
And up smertly gert dress it; syne
They warpit at the wall great stanes
Baith hard and heavy for the nanyis.
But that nane merrying to them made,
And alsua when they castyne had,
With a towel, a damiselle
Arrayed jollily and well,
Wippit the wall, that they might see
To gere them mair annoyed be;
There at the siege well lang they lay,
But there little vantage got they;
For when they bykkyne wald, or assail,
They tint the maist of their travaille.
And as they bykeryd there a' day,
Of a great shot I shall you say,
For that they had of it ferly,
It here to you rehearse will I.
William of Spens percit a Blasowne,
And thro' three faulds of Awbyrchowne,
And the Actowne through the third ply
And the arrow in the bodie,
While of that dynt there dead he lay;
And then the Montagow gan say;
"This is one of my Lady's pinnis,
Her amouris thus, till my heart rinnis."
While that the siege was there on this wise
Men sayis their fell sair juperdyis.
For Lawrence of Prestoun, that then
Haldin one of the wichtest men,
That was in all Scotland that tide,
A rout of Inglismen saw ride,
That seemed gude men and worthy,
And were arrayed richt richly;
He, with als few folk, as they were,
On them assembled he there;
But at the assembling, he was there
Intil the mouth stricken with a spear,
While it up in the harnys ran;
Till a dike he withdrew him than,
And died; for nae mair live he might.
His men his death perceived noucht;
And with their faes faucht stoutly,
While they them vanquish'd utterly.
Thus was this guid man brought till end,
That was richt greatly to commend.
Of gret wirschipe and gret bownte
His saul be aye in safte.

Sir William als of Galstown
Of Keith, that was of gude renown,
Met Richard Talbot by the way
And set him to sa hard assay,
That to a kirk he gert him gae,
And close there defence to ma;
But he assailed there sae fast,
That him be-hov'd treat at the last,
And twa thousand pound to pay,
And left hostage and went his way.

The Montagow was yet lyand,
Sieging Dunbare with stalwart hand;
And twa gallies of Genoa had he,
For till assiege it by the sea.
And as he thus assieging lay,
He was set intil hard assay;
For he had purchased him covyn
Of one of them, that were therein,
That he should leave open the yete,
And certain term till him then set
To come; but they therein haily
Were warnit of it privily.
He came, and the yete open fand,
And wald have gane in foot steppand;
But John of Cowpland, that was then
But a richt poor simple man,
Shut him off back, and in is gane,
The porcellis came down on aue;
And spured Montagow, thereout
They cryed with a sturdy shout,
"A Montagow for ever mair!"
Then with the folk that he had there,
He turned to his Herbery,
And let him japyt fully.

Syne Alexander, the Ramsay,
That trowed and thought, that they
That were assieged in Dunbar,
At great distress or mischief were;
That in an evening frae the Bass,
With a few folk, that with him was,
Toward Dunbar, intil a boat,
He held all privily his gate;
And by the gallyes all slyly
He gat with his company;
The lady, and all, that were there,
Of his coming well comfort were,
He issued in the morning in hy,
And with the wachis sturdily,
Made aue apart and stout melle.
And but tytsel entered he.
While Montagow was there lyand,
The King Edward of England
Purchased him help and alyvns.
For he wald amowe were in France;
And for the Montagow he sendis;
For he couth nae thing till end
For cowntyn him, for that time he
Was moist of his counsel privie
When he had heard the king's bidding
He removed, but mair dwelling,
When he, I trow, had lying there
A quarter of a year and mair.
Of this assiege in their theyng
The English oysid to make karping
"I vow to God, she makes gret sterc
The Scottish wenche ploddere,
Come I aire, come I late,
I fand Annot at the yate."

Amongst the nobles who fell in the field of Durham, in 1346, was Thomas, Earl of Moray, brother to the heroic Countess of Dunbar. As he had no male issue, Agnes became sole possessor of his vast estates; and her husband assumed the additional title of Earl of Moray. Besides the earldom of Moray, the Earl of Dunbar and his Countess obtained the Isle of Man, the lordship of Annandale, the baronies of Morton and Tibbers in Nithsdale, of Morthingtoun and Longformacus, and the manor of Dunse in Berwickshire; with Mochrum in Galloway, Cumnock in Ayrshire, and Blantyre in Clydesdale.

George, the 10th Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1369. From the vast possessions he inherited, he became one of the most powerful nobles of Southern Scotland, and the rival of the Douglasses. His daughter, Elizabeth, was betrothed to David, son and heir to Robert III., and on the faith of the prince, who had given a bond to perform the espousals, the earl had advanced a considerable portion of his daughter's matrimonial settlement; but Archibald, Earl of Douglas—surnamed the Grim—jealous of the advantages which this marriage promised to bestow on a family whose pre-eminence in the state already rivalled his own, protested against the alliance, and by his intrigues at court, through the influence of the Duke of Albany, had the contract between the Duke of Rothesay and Lady Elizabeth Dunbar cancelled, and his own daughter substituted in her place. Stung by this gross insult, Earl George retired into England, where Henry IV. granted him a pension of £400 during the continuance of the war with Scotland, on condition that he provided 12 men-at-arms, and 20 archers with horses, to serve against Robert. In 1398, in conjunction with Hotspur and Lord Talbot, March entered Scotland and fearfully devastated the lands, which he could no longer call his own, as far as Hailes castle on the Tyne. After the battle of Halidon in 1402, Henry addressed congratulatory letters to the Earl of Dunbar, the Percies, and others. At last, through the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a reconciliation with the Douglasses was effected in 1408; Douglas consenting to Dunbar's restoration, on condition that he obtained the castle of Lochmaben, and the lordship of Annandale, in lieu of the castle

of Dunbar and earldom of March, which he then possessed.

George, 11th Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father, at the mature age of 50. In 1435, he and his son Patrick visited England. The motive of this visit to the English court is not known; but the slumbering jealousies of James I.—who had already struck a blow at the power of the barons—were easily awakened; and he formed the bold plan of seizing the estates and fortresses of a family which for ages had been the most powerful and opulent on the Scottish borders. The Earl of Dunbar was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, while the Earl of Angus, Chancellor Crichton, and Adam Hepburn of Hailes, were despatched with letters to the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, who immediately surrendered it to the King's authority. In a parliament assembled at Perth, on the 10th January, 1434-5, George was accused of holding his earldom and estates, which had been forfeited by his father's tergiversation. "In vain did he plead," says Robert Douglas, "that his father had been pardoned and restored by Albany;" it was answered, "that a forfeiture incurred for treason could not be pardoned by a regent;" and the parliament, in compliance with this reasoning, having heard Sir George Dunbar, on his part, adjudged, "that, in consequence of the attainder of George de Dunbar, formerly Earl of March and Lord of Dunbar, every right both of property and possession in all and each of those estates in the earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar, and all other lands which he held of our said lord the King, with all and each of their appurtenances, did and does exclusively belong and appertain to our lord the King."

Thus the earldom and estates of Dunbar were vested in the Crown. The lordship of Dunbar was bestowed by James II. on his 2d son, Alexander, Duke of Albany, then in his infancy. "Against this measure," says Mr. Tytler, "which in a moment reduced one of the most powerful subjects in the realm to the condition of a landless dependent upon the charity of the Crown, it does not appear that the Earl, or his friends, dared to offer any remonstrance or resistance. They probably knew it would be ineffectual, and might bring upon them still more fatal consequences; and James proceeded to complete his plan for the security of the kingdom, by taking possession of the forfeited estate, and delivering the keeping of the castle of Dunbar, which he had seized in the preceding year, to Sir Walter Halliburton of Dirleton. He then, to soften in some degree the severity of his conduct, conferred upon March the title of Earl of Buchan, and assigned to him, out of the revenues of that northern principality, an annual pension of four hundred marks. That noble person, however, full of resentment for the cruelty with which he had been treated, disdained to assume a title which he regarded as only a mark of his degradation, and almost immediately after the judgment bade adieu to his country, and, in company with his eldest son, retired to England. Although this extraordinary proceeding appears not to have occasioned any open symptoms of dissatisfaction at the moment, it is impossible to conceive that it should not have roused the jealousy and alarmed the minds of the great body of the feudal nobility. It cannot perhaps be pronounced strictly unjust; yet there was a harshness, it may almost be said, a tyranny, in the manner in which such princely estates were torn from the family, after they had been possessed for twenty-six years, without challenge or remonstrance."

In 1484, the castle of Dunbar was in the hands of

the English. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the King of Scotland in 1502, the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the young Queen; but the castle of Dunbar is expressly mentioned as being reserved by the King to himself. In 1515, Dunbar was garrisoned with French soldiers. In December 1527, when James V. laid siege to the neighbouring castle of Tantallon, then the stronghold of Douglas, he "gart send to the castle of Dunbar," says Lindsay of Pitscottie, "to Captain Morrice, to borrow some artillery, and laid great pledges for the same; because the castle was then in the Duke of Albany's hand, and the artillery thereof his own."

The English, in the inroad under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544, after their return from the siege of Leith, and after burning Haddington, encamped the second night—26th May—near Dunbar. "The same day," says Patten, "we burnt a fine town of the Earl of Bothwell's, called Haddington, with a great nunnery and a house of friars. The next night after, we encamped besides Dunbar; and there the Scots gave a small alarm to our camp. But our watches were in such readiness that they had no vantage there, but were fain to recoil without doing of any harm. That night they looked for us to have burnt the town of Dunbar, which we deferred till the morning at the dislodging of our camp, which we executed by V. C. of our hakbutters, being backed with V. C. horsemen. And by reason we took them in the morning, who having watched all night for our coming, and perceiving our army to dislodge and depart, thought themselves safe of us, were newly gone to their beds; and in their first sleeps closed in with fire, men, women, and children, were suffocated and burnt. That morning being very misty and foggy, we had perfect knowledge by our espials, that the Scots had assembled a great power at a trait called the Pease."

In 1547, the Duke of Somerset invaded Scotland with an army of 14,000 men; and having crossed the pass of Pease, with "puffing and payne," as Patten says, demolished the castles of Dunglass, Innerwick, and Thornton. "This done, about noon, we marched on, passing soon after within the gunshot of Dunbar, a town standing longwise upon the sea-side, whereat is a castle—which the Scots count very strong—that sent us divers shots as we passed, but all in vain: their horsemen showed themselves in their fields beside us, towards whom Bartevil with his viii. [c.] men, all hakbutters on horseback—whom he had right well appointed—and John de Ryband, with divers others, did make; but no hurt on either side, saving that a man of Bartevil's slew one of them with his piece, the skirmish was soon ended. We went a iii. mile farther, and having travelled that day a x mile, we camped nigh Tantallon, and had at night a blind alarm. Here had we first advertisement certain, that the Scots were assembled in camp at the place where we found them. Marching this morning at ii. mile, we came to a fair river called Lyn, (Tyne,) running all straight eastward toward the sea; over this river is there a stone bridge that they name Linton bridge, of a town thereby on our right hand, and eastward as we went, that stands upon the same river. Our horsemen and carriages passed through the water—for it was not very deep—our footmen over the bridge. The passage was very strait for an army, and therefore the longer in setting over. Beyond this bridge about a mile westward—for so methought as then we turned—upon the same river on the southside, stands a proper house, and of some

strength, belike, they call it Hayles castle, and pertineth to the Earl of Bothwell, but kept as then by the governor's appointment, who held the Earl in prison."—After the defeat at Pinkie in 1548, Dunbar was burnt by the German mercenaries under the Earl of Shrewsbury, on his return to England from the attack on Haddington.

On the assassination of Rizzio, Mary left Edinburgh, at midnight, in company with Darnley, and proceeded to the palace of Seton, whence she pursued her journey to the safer retreat of the castle of Dunbar. Having thus seduced the King to abandon his party, the Queen's next step was to avenge the murder of her favourite. A proclamation was accordingly issued from Dunbar, on the 16th March, 1565, calling on the inhabitants of the sheriffdom of Edinburgh in the constabulary of Haddington, Linlithgow, Stirling, Lanark, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Berwick, Lauder, &c., to meet her at Haddington, on Sunday the 17th current, with eight days' provisions. Sir James Melville, one of the gentlemen of her chamber at Haddington, says that she complained bitterly of Darnley's conduct in the late assassination; and from that day forward never met him with a smile. "On the 19th of April, in parliament, the Queen taking regard and consideration of the great and manifold good service done and performed, not only to her Highness's honour, weill, and estimation, but also to the commonweill of her realm and lieges thereof, by James, Earl Bothwell, and that, through his great service foresaid, he not only frequently put his person in peril and danger of his life, but also super-expended himself, alienated and mortgaged his livings, lands, and heritage, in exorbitant sums, whereof he is not hastily able to recover the same, and that he, his friends and kinsmen, for the most part, dwell next adjacent to her Highness's castle of Dunbar, and that he is most habile to have the captaincy and keeping thereof, and that it is necessarily required that the same should be well entertained, maintained, and furnished, which cannot be done without some yearly rent, and profit given to him for that effect, and also for reward of his said service: therefore, her Majesty infetted him and his heirs-male in the office of the captaincy keeping of the castle of Dunbar, and also in the crown lands of Easter and Wester Barns, the lands of Newtonleyes, Waldane, Rig, and Fluris, Myreside, with the links and coning-yairs, (warrens,) &c., the mill, called Brand's-smyth, West Barnes mill, with their lands, and £10 of annual rent from the lands of Lochend, with all the lands, privileges, and fees belonging to the government of the castle, lying in the constabulary of Haddington, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding of her Highness and her successors."

On the 21st April, Mary went to Stirling, to visit her son; and on her return on the 24th, Bothwell, with an armed party of 800 men, met her at Cramond bridge, and taking her horse by the bridle, he conveyed her "full gently" to the castle of Dunbar. The Earl of Huntly, Secretary Maitland, and Sir James Melville, were taken captives with the Queen, while the rest of her servants were allowed to depart. Sir James Melville informs us, that next day, when in Dunbar, he obtained permission to go home. "There," continues he, "the Earl of Bothwell boasted he would marry the Queen who would or would not; yea, whether she would herself or not." Captain Blackater, who had taken him, alleged, that it was with the King's own consent. Crawford justly observes: "The friendly love was so highly contrasted betwixt this great princess and her enormous subject, that there was no end thereof, so that she suffered patiently to be led where the

lover list, and neither made obstacle, impediment, clamour, or resistance, as in such accident used to be, which she might have done by her princely authority." "They had scarcely remained ten days in the castle of Dunbar," says Buchanan, "with no great distance between the Queen's chamber and Bothwell's, when they thought it expedient to return to the castle of Edinburgh."

The nuptials of Mary and Bothwell, which were celebrated on the 15th of May, 1567, excited the indignation both of the nation and of foreign courts; and a confederacy of nobles met at Stirling, levied troops, and prepared to march against the murderer of their King. The regicide fled with Mary to Borthwick castle, and when Lord Home environed the castle, effected his escape, while the Queen, disguised as a page, followed him to Dunbar. In a few days after the Queen's arrival at Dunbar, 4,000 men had flocked to her standard. Confiding in her numbers, Mary left Dunbar with Bothwell on the 14th June, with 200 hakbutters, the flower of her forces, and some field-pieces from the castle; and lodged the first night at Seton. This news having reached the associated lords, they left Edinburgh early next morning, (Sunday,) and met the Queen's forces at Carberry-hill, near Musselburgh. Here Bothwell a second time threw the gauntlet down to his accusers; but after the challenge had been for the second time accepted, he refused to fight. The confederates "conquered ere a sword was drawn;" and the poor Queen surrendered herself to the laird of Grange, whilst the guilty Bothwell retraced his steps to Dunbar. On the 26th of June, the lords of council ordained "letters to be directed in the Queen's name, to heralds, &c. to pass and charge the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, to surrender the same to the executor of the said letters in six hours; because the Earl of Bothwell was reset and received within the said castle." Bothwell, afraid that he might be environed in Dunbar, fled by sea to Orkney.

On the 21st September, 1567, four companies of soldiers, under Captains Cunyngham, Murray, Melville, and Halliburton, were sent to take Dunbar, which surrendered to the Regent on the 1st of October. On the meeting of parliament, December 1567, the castle of Dunbar, which had been so often the asylum of the unfortunate and the guilty, was ordered to be destroyed. In act 35. parl. 1. James VI. we find the following item: "Forasmekle as thair hes bene of befor divers large and sumptuous expensis maid be our soverane lordis predecessouris and himself, in keeping, fortifying, and reparation of the castell of Dunbar and forth of Inchekeith, quhilkis ar baith unprofitabill to the realme and not abill to defend the enemeis thairof, in cais the samin were assaultit: and now seeing that the said castell and forth ar baith becomin sa ruinous, that the samin sall allutterlie decay, except thair be sic expensis maid thairupon as is unhabill to be perfermit without greit inconveniencis; and alswa havand consideration of ane act of parliament maid in unquhile our soverane lordis grandschiris tyme, King James the Feird, of maist worthie memorie, ordinand the said castell of Dunbar to be demolischit and cassin downe, as in the act maid thairupon at mair lenth is contenit, quhilk act as zit is not abrogat. Therefore our soverane lord, with advise and consent of my lord regent, and the estatis of this present parliament, hes ordainit, and ordainis, That the castell of Dunbar and forth of Inchekeith be demolischit and cassin down utterlie to the ground, and distroyit in sic wyse that na foundment thairof be occasioun to big thairupon in tyme cumming." In 1581, among several grants excepted by James

VI. from the general revocation of his deeds of gift made through importunity, mention is made of the "forthe of Dunbar granted to William Boncle, burgess of Dunbar." This, probably, referred to the site of the fortress, and perhaps some ground adjacent.

In 1650, Cromwell, at the head of 16,000 men, entered Scotland; and, after some marching and countermarching, engaged the Scottish army under General Leslie, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. Leslie's position on Down-hill was admirable, and his force was nearly double that of his opponent; but rashly quitting his position, and descending into the plain, they exposed themselves to a fatal charge from Cromwell's van-brigade, which threw them into confusion, and decided the fortune of the day in a brief space. There is extant a letter from Cromwell himself to Lenthal, the speaker, giving a very fair though enthusiastic account of this memorable engagement. He says: "We having tried what we could to engage the enemy 3 or 4 miles west of Edinburgh; that proving ineffectual, and our victual failing, we marched towards our ships for a recruit of our wants. The enemy did not at all trouble us in our rear, but marched the direct way towards Elinburgh, and partly in the night and morning, slips through his whole army, and quarters himself in a posture easie to interpose between us and our victual; but the Lord made him lose the opportunity; and the morning proving exceedingly wet and dark, we recovered, by that time it was light, into a ground where they could not hinder us from our victual; which was a high act of the Lord's providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the enemy marched into the ground we were last upon; having no mind either to strive or to interpose between us and our victual, or to fight; being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the sickness of our army would render their work more easie by the gaining of time; whereupon we marched to Muscuburgh to victual and to ship away our sick men, where we sent aboard near 500 sick and wounded soldiers: and upon serious consideration, finding our weakness so to increase, and the enemy lying upon his advantages, at a general council it was thought fit to march to Dunbar, and there to fortifie the town, which, we thought, if any thing would provoke them to engage; as also, the having a garrison there, would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men; would be a place for a good magazin, (which we exceedingly wanted), being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the being of the whole army lay upon it; all the coasts from Leith to Berwick not having one good harbour; as also to lie more conveniently to receive our recruits of horse and foot from Berwick.

"Having these considerations, upon Saturday, the 30th of August, we marched from Muscuburgh to Heddington, where, by that time, we had got the van-brigade of our horse, and our foot and train, into their quarters; the enemy was marched with that exceeding expedition, that they fell upon the rear-forlorn of our horse, and put it in some disorder; and indeed had liked to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole army, had not the Lord, by his providence, put a cloud over the moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those horse to the rest of the army, which accordingly was done without any loss, save of three or four of our afore-mentioned forlorn, wherein the enemy—as we believe—received more loss. The army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the enemy attempted our quarters on the west end

of Heddington, but—through the goodness of God—we repulsed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the south side of Heddington; we not judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof, but rather drew back to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit; and having waited about the space of four or five hours, to see if he would come to us, and not finding any inclination of the enemy so to do, we resolved to go, according to our first intendment, to Dunbar. By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some bodies of the enemies horse draw out of their quarters; and by that time our carriages were gotten near Dunbar, their whole army was upon their march after us; and, indeed, our drawing back in this manner, with the addition of three new regiments added to them, did much heighten their confidence, if not presumption and arrogance. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the hills, laboring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick; and having, in this posture, a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the country, which he effected, by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Copper-speth, [Cockburnspath] where ten men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way: and truly this was an exigent to us; wherewith the enemy reproached us with that condition the parliament's army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the king in Cornwall.

"By some reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their business, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poor interest of England, believing that their army and their king would have marched to London without any interruption; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner we took the night before the fight, that their king was very suddenly to come amongst them with those English they allowed to be about him; but in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them. The enemy lying in the posture before-mentioned, having those advantages we lay very near him, being sensible of our disadvantage, having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord himself, to our weak faith, wherein, I believe, not a few amongst us shared, that, because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the mount, and in the mount the Lord would be seen, and that he would finde out a way of deliverance and salvation for us; and indeed we had our consolations and our hopes. Upon Monday evening, the enemy, whose numbers were very great, as we heard, about 6,000 horse, and 16,000 foot, at least, ours drawn down, as to sound men, to about 7,500 foot, and 3,500 horse; the enemy drew down to their right wing about two-thirds of their left wing of horse, to the right wing shogging also their foot and train much to the right, causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. We could not well imagine, but that the enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves into a more exact position of interposition. Major-general and myself coming to the Earl of Roxburgh's house, [Broxmouth] and observing this posture, I told him, I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the enemy; to which he immediately replied, that he had thought to have said the same thing to me: so that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant. We called for Colonel Monk, and showed him the thing; and coming to our

quarter at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred; we resolved, therefore, to put our business into this posture, that six regiments of horse, and three regiments and a half of foot should march in the van; and that the major-general, the lieutenant-general of the horse, and the commissary-general, and Colonel Monk to command the brigade of foot, should lead on the business; and that Colonel Pride's brigade, Colonel Overton's brigade, and the remaining two regiments of horse, should bring up the caannon and rere; the time of falling on to be by break of day; but, through some delays, it proved not to be so till six o'clock in the morning.

"The enemies word was 'The Covenant,' which it had been for divers days; ours, 'The Lord of Hosts.' The major-general, lieutenant-general Fleetwood, and commissary-general Whaley, and Colonel Twisletons, gave the onset; the enemy being in very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their caannon and foot against our horse. Before our foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at swords point between our horse and theirs. Our first foot, after they had discharged their duty, being over-powered with the enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered; but my own regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Goff, and my major White, did come seasonably in; and at the push of pike, did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there, meely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give; which proved a great amazement to the residue of their foot. This being the first action between the foot, the horse in the meantime, did, with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the bodies of the enemies horse and their foot, who were, after the first repulse, given, made, by the Lord of Hosts, as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe, I may speak it without partiality, both your chief commanders, and others, in their several places, and soldiers also, were acted with as much courage as ever hath been seen in any action since this war. I know they look on to be named; and therefore I forbear particulars. The best of the enemies horse and foot being broken through and through in less than an hour's dispute, their whole army being put into confusion, it became a total rout; our men having the chase and execution of them near eight miles. We believe, that upon the place and near about it, were about three thousand slain. Prisoners taken of their officers, you have this enclosed list; of private soldiers, near 10,000. The whole baggage and train taken; wherein was good store of match, powder, and bullet; all their artillery, great and small, thirty guns. We are confident they have left behind them not less than fifteen thousand arms. I have already brought into me near two hundred colours, which I herewith send you. What officers of quality of theirs are killed, we yet cannot learn; but yet surely divers are, and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonel Lumsdel, the Lord Liberton, and others; and that, which is no small addition, I do not believe we have lost 20 men; not one commissioned officer slain that I hear of, save one coronet, and Major Rooksby, since dead of his wounds; and not many mortally wounded. Colonel Whaley only cut in the hand-wrist, and his horse twice shot and killed under him, but he well, recovered another horse, and went on in the chase. Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and his people this war."

The subsequent history of Dunbar presents nothing very memorable. It partook of the alarm and

confusion consequent on the approach of the Highland army in 1745. In 1779, Paul Jones's squadron hovered a brief space in front of the town; and, in 1781, Captain Fall, another maritime adventurer, threatened a descent, but sheered off on perceiving preparations making for giving him a warm reception.—George Home of Manderstone, noticed in our account of the parish church of Dunbar, was created Earl of Dunbar in 1605, six years before his death. A viscountcy of Dunbar was created in 1620 in the family of Constable, and became dormant in 1721 at the death of the fourth Viscount. A dean of Dunbar, in the 15th century, became bishop of Moray; another dean of Dunbar, in the 16th century, became a senator of the College of Justice; and a rector of Dunbar, in the 17th century, became successively bishop of the Isles and bishop of Caithness. Dr. Carfrae, who became minister of Dunbar in 1795, was famous for his eloquence. A family of the name of Fall, who became during the last century the most extensive merchants in Scotland, were long the chief magistrates of Dunbar, and behaved as public benefactors, yet have not left a descendant in the town, nor even a tombstone. Mr. Polk, the recent president of the United States of America, is said to have been the lineal descendant of Mr. Pollock, who was provost of Dunbar in 1745-6, and who died in 1752.

DUNBARNIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Bridge-of-Earn, and the village of Kintillo, in the south-east of Perthshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Perth, Rhynd, Abernethy, Dron, Forgandenny, and Forteviot. Its length eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is also 4 miles; but its average breadth is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is intersected by the gently flowing Earn; and its scenery is of very uncommon beauty. The "softly swelling" Ochil hills approach its southern border, and appear almost to enclose it. The west is occupied by gentle rising grounds, adorned with plantations, avenues, and hedgerows. On the north is the beautiful hill of Moncrieff, the view from which, Pennant called "the glory of Scotland," and the description of which in 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' cannot fail to be in the recollection of many of our readers. The soil of the parish consists principally of clay, till, and loam, and has been cultivated with great success. There are several mineral springs; and those of Pitcaithly are in great repute and much frequented. Whinstone and sandstone are extensively quarried. The principal landowners are Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., Craigie of Dunbarnie, Grant of Kilgraston, and Stoddart of Ballendrick. The real rental about 1842 was nearly £7,000. The yearly value of agricultural produce was estimated in 1842 at £15,935. Assessed property in 1866, £8,236 11s. 10d. The high road from Perth to Edinburgh, and the Perth fork of the North British railway, traverse the parish; and the latter has a station at Bridge-of-Earn. Population in 1831, 1,162; in 1861, 1,035. Houses, 201.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Stirling and Perth. Patron, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. Stipend, £178 17s. 7d.; glebe, £13 8s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with from £20 to £25 fees, and about £8 other emoluments. The parish church stands in the immediate vicinity of the Bridge-of-Earn. It was built in 1787, and contains 650 sittings. The ancient parish church stood a mile farther west, near the mansion of Dunbarnie. There were anciently also a chapel at Moncrieff, and a church at Kirkpottie, both appendages of the church at Dunbarnie. The former of these still continues to be the burying place of Moncrieffe; the latter has been long in ruins. There

is a Free church in the parish; receipts in 1865, £215 13s. 6½d. There are also a Free church school and a public library.

DUNBARROW, a detached district of the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire. It comprises a hill which rises about 700 feet above the level of the sea, and bears on its summit the foundation vestiges of an ancient fort.

DUNBARTON. See **DUMBARTON**.

DUNBEATH, a post-office village, and several other objects of interest, in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. The village stands on the road from Inverness to Thurso, 7½ miles north-north-east of Berriedale, and 20 south-west of Wick. It is an ancient place, and was once the kirktown of a parish, which is now incorporated with Latheron. Here are an inn and a parochial school. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday of July and the first Tuesday of November, both old style. Population of the village, 40. Dunbeath water rises in two head-streams on the western border of Latheron, and runs about 7 miles south-eastward, to the head of a small bay, called Dunbeath bay, in the vicinity of the village. The bay is an excellent fishing station. The "bluff old castle" of Dunbeath, on a narrow neck of land, impending on one side over the sea, and on the other over a deep chasm into which the tide flows, was taken and garrisoned by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1650. There is also an estate of Dunbeath.

DUNBLANE, a parish, containing the post-town of Dunblane, and the villages of Kinbuck, Balhaddie, Buttergask, Greenloaning, and Rottearn, in the south of Perthshire. It is bounded by Comrie, Muthil, Blackford, Logie, Lecropt, and Kilmadock. Its length, east and west, is about 9 miles; and its breadth is about 6 miles. It comprehends the principal part of Strathallan, with a skirting of the Ochil hills on the east, and a skirting of the braes of Doune on the west; and being at the same time nearly equidistant from the German and the Atlantic oceans, and from the Moray and the Solway friths, with strong near shelter on most sides by the Ochils and the Grampians, it enjoys a singularly mild climate, free alike from the acerbity of the eastern winds and the humidity of the western clouds. The Allan flows first along the north-eastern boundary, and then direct through the interior. Its course below the town lies through a deep and finely wooded glen, and is in many places overhung by considerable precipices. Its channel is rocky, and the stream rapid and turbulent, but beautifully clear. The walk along the eastern bank, from the Bridge-of-Allan to Dunblane, is delightfully sequestered, winding, with alternate ascent and descent, through a thickly-wooded dell, full of sweet glimpses. That part of the parish which lies east of the Allan forms the western terminating declivity of the Ochil range. The part toward the north-west rises to a considerable height, forming the commencement of a dark heathy ridge which runs in a north-westerly direction, and makes a conspicuous object in the scenery. The part to the north of the town is in general bleak and dreary; and that toward the east and the north-west, is composed of heaths, moors, and swamps. The hills afford good pasture to sheep and black cattle. The arable land lies all on the red sandstone formation, and varies in its soil from gravel to a reddish clay. There are nearly twenty landowners; the chief of whom are Stirling of Kippendavie, Stirling of Keir, Sir James Campbell, Bart., and the Earl of Kinnoul. Value of assessed property in 1843, £14,300; in 1866, £19,075 12s. 7d. There are three manufacturing establishments at respectively the town of Dunblane, the mill of Keir,

and the village of Kinbuck. The principal mansions are Kippendavie-house, Keir-house, and Kilbride-castle,—the first and second of which are modern, and the third ancient. Sheriffmuir, the scene of the battle in 1715 between the Earl of Mar and the Marquis of Argyle, commences a little to the north-east of the town, and extends, with a moorish surface, to the eastern border. See **SHERIFFMUIR**. The road from Stirling to Crieff and the Scottish Central railway pass up the centre of the parish; and the latter has stations at Dunblane, Kinbuck, and Greenloaning. Population in 1831, 3,228; in 1861, 2,528. Houses, 407.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £274 18s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £331 16s. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with other emoluments; that of assistant, £49. The parish church is the chancel of the cathedral, containing about 500 sittings. There is a Free church in the town: attendance, 320; sum raised in 1865, £243 9s. 11d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one in the town, with an attendance of 360, the other at Greenloaning, with an attendance of 110. There is also an elegant new Episcopalian chapel. There are Free church, Episcopal, and infant schools in the town, and a General Assembly's school at Kinbuck.

The **TOWN OF DUNBLANE** stands on the river Allan, and on the road from Stirling to Crieff, 2 miles north of Bridge of Allan, 3 miles east of Doune, 5 north of Stirling, and 28 south-west by south of Perth. Having formerly been the seat of a bishopric, it sometimes lays claim to the designation of city; but it is very far from presenting an urban appearance, in either extent or aspect, and must be content to rank as a mere village or small town, of not the highest character. Richard Franck, who travelled in Scotland about the year 1658, calls it "dirty Dunblane," and says, "Let us pass by it, and not cumber our discourse with so inconsiderable a corporation." The town has no doubt improved much since that traveller's day, yet not more than other towns of its class; so that, as compared to these, it still deserves in some degree his alliterative reproach. The principal street is narrow and inconvenient; and many of the houses are old and mean. The town's situation, however, is pleasant, a great part of it being built on the sloping banks of the Allan, and close by the side of the river; while the venerable cathedral, with its high square tower, and its long line of arched windows, relieves at least, if not redeems, the paltriness and poverty which surround it. Most of the town stands on the left or eastern bank of the river; and only a few houses stand on the opposite side, arranged into a straggling street. The road from Stirling, coming up from the Bridge of Allan, enters the town at the railway station, and crosses the river by a bridge of a single arch, which was formerly narrow, and was originally built about the beginning of the 15th century by Finlay Dermock, bishop of Dunblane, but was recently renovated and widened. The principal street of the town runs in a direction nearly parallel to the stream, and ascends from the bridge towards the cathedral.

The cathedral is said—though apparently with little evidence—to have been founded by David I., in 1142. It is certain, however, that it was restored or rather rebuilt by Clemens, Bishop of Dunblane, about 1240. The greater part of it has been unroofed, and is otherwise in a ruinous state; but the chancel, which is still used as the parish-church, is tolerably entire. The eastern window, and a few of the entrances have been partially renewed, and

this part of the building is kept in a good state of repair. Some of the choristers' seats, and those of the bishop and dean, all of them of oak quaintly carved, still remain; and two ancient sarcophagi, and the monument of a warrior and his lady, are preserved in this part of the building. There are also here three blue marble grave-stones which cover the bones of Lady Margaret Drummond, mistress of James IV., and her sisters Euphemia and Sybilla, who were poisoned at Drummond-castle in 1502. In the nave, most of the prebendal stalls are entire; and the entrance and the fine west window have suffered little injury; but the roof has fallen in, and the building is otherwise much decayed. In 1840 workmen were employed in securing it against further dilapidation. New mortar has been carefully applied to all the interstices, and cramp-irons have been introduced where necessary. The length of the cathedral is 216 feet, its breadth 56, and the height of the wall to the battlements 50 feet. The tower is placed along-side the building. Its height to the top of the little wooden spire, is 128 feet. The Bishop's palace stood to the south of the cathedral, on the edge of the declivity toward the river, and a few vestiges of its lower apartments and retaining wall may yet be traced. The United Presbyterian church and the Free church are very handsome structures, the former built in 1835; and the latter in 1854.

Dunblane is a burgh-of-barony. It is situated within the barony of Cromlix, the superior of which, Lord Kinnoull, formerly named a bailie who had a court-house within the town. The court-house is now occupied by the sheriff-substitute of this district of Perthshire, who resides and holds his court at Dunblane. Both the sheriff-court and the commissary-court are held here every Wednesday during session. A new gaol was built in 1842, on the site of an old mansion known as Strathallan-house or castle. The town has no charter nor constitution of any kind, nor any property or common good. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs, principally for cattle, are held on the first Wednesday of March, old style, on the Tuesday after the 26th of May, on the 10th of August, old style, and the first Tuesday of November, old style. The town was lighted with gas in 1841. Here are a branch of the Union bank of Scotland, five insurance offices, a public library, a public reading-room, and a curling club. The library was originally the property of Bishop Leighton, and was bequeathed by him for the use of the clergy of the diocese of Dunblane. It consisted at first of about 1,400 volumes; but has been materially enlarged. A small building was erected for it in the main street, near the cathedral, with a marble tablet in front, bearing the Bishop's arms and the inscription "*Bibliotheca Leightoniana*;" and this building now contains also the public reading-room. The chief inn of the town is the Dunblane hotel. A branch railway goes from the Dunblane station of the Scottish Central to Doune and Callander. Population of the town in 1841, 1,911; in 1861, 1,709. Houses, 295.

At a spot about 2 miles north of the town, and within the barony of Cromlix, are two important mineral wells. These were casually discovered in 1814; and they promised for a time to become very famous. The stronger of the two was found by Dr. Murray to contain, in a pint of its water, 24 grains of muriate of soda, 18 of muriate of lime, 3.5 of sulphate of lime, .5 of carbonate of lime, and .17 oxide of iron. The other is precisely similar in composition, but only a little weaker. The waters are simply a mild saline aperient, akin in character to those of Airthrey and Pitcaithly; but,

though they had been worthless in themselves, they would have deserved notice as an attraction to a very salubrious climate. Many strangers, for some years, were drawn to them; a lodge was erected close to the town, for affording a convenient supply of the waters; and zealous efforts were made by some of the inhabitants to fit up their houses as summer lodgings. But the rivalry of the Bridge-of-Allan, in an equally good climate, with more pleasant environs, and with a stronger similar water of the wells of Airthrey, has been triumphant.

Dunblane is supposed to have been originally a cell of the Culdees. The period of its erection into a see has not been ascertained; but the first bishop is said to have been appointed by David I. The see comprehended portions of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Maurice, who was appointed bishop by Robert Bruce in 1319, had, while abbot of Inchaffray, distinguished himself on the field of Bannockburn. At a later period the see was held by a man eminent in a far other field, Robert Leighton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. This gentle and heavenly minded man of genius was bishop of Dunblane from 1662 to 1670, when he was raised to the dignity of Archbishop. He was long remembered in Dunblane by the name of "the Good bishop;" and a retired, shady path near the river, which he used to frequent, is to this day fondly pointed out as "the Bishop's walk."—Dunblane gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of England, to the noble family of D'Arcy-Osborne, Dukes of Leeds,—created Viscount Dunblane in 1673 and Duke of Leeds in 1694.

DUNBOG, a parish in the north of Fifeshire. Its post town is Newburgh, 4 miles west-north-west of the church. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Flisk, Abdie, and Monimail. Its greatest length is about 4 miles, and its greatest breadth about 1½ mile; but its area comprises only 1,820 acres of arable land, 270 of hill pasture or waste ground, and about 30 of woodland,—altogether about 2,120 acres. Only the tip of a tongue of the parish touches the Tay. The main body consists of part of two ridges of hill, of an extreme altitude of about 500 feet above sea-level, and part of the intervening valley. The northern ridge is a continuation of Norman's law, is cultivated to the summit, and commands a superb view of the basin and screens of the Tay, of lower Strathearn, and of the frontier Grampians. The southern ridge is bleak, and comprises all the barren land. The Earl of Zetland is the principal landowner; and there are two others. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £11,707. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £2,994 5s. 11d.; in 1866, £3,639 10s. 8d. Population in 1831, 197; in 1861, 207. Houses, 46.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £225 18s. 2d.; glebe, £8 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £138 18s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary is £52 10s., with about £15 fees. The church was built in 1803, and contains 240 sittings. There was formerly a village of Dunbog, which had a weekly market, but is now quite extinct. There was also a preceptory of the monks of Balmarino, the site of which came afterwards to be occupied by the mansion of Dunbog, which is still standing, and belongs to the Earl of Zetland. To the south-east of this is the ruin of the castle of Collairnie, which for five centuries was the seat of a family of the name of Barclay.

DUN-BRIDGE. See DUN.

DUNBUCK. See DUMBICK.

DUNCAN. See DEERNES and ST. ANDREWS.

DUNCANSBY, a township, a bay, a promontory, and two natural pillars, in the parish of Canisbay,

Caithness-shire. See CANISBAY. The promontory, or "head," is situated in north latitude $58^{\circ} 38'$, and west longitude $3^{\circ} 2'$, and forms the north-east extremity of the mainland of Scotland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of John o' Groat's house. The coast contiguous to it is exceedingly bold, and presents a wild and varied magnificence of scenic character. The head itself has a circular shape, and measures about 2 miles in circumference. It is covered with green sward to the very brink of the surrounding rock, with an intermixture of short heath. Towards the sea—which encompasses two-thirds of it—the head is one continued precipice; and, during the season of incubation, is frequented by innumerable flocks of sea-fowls. Near the top of the rock, and on that side which faces the Orkneys, is a vast cavern called by the neighbouring inhabitants, the Glupe. On the highest part of the head are the remains of an ancient watch-tower. The prospect hence is exceedingly grand, comprehending a vast and varied extent of intermixed land and sea. The Pentland frith, in all its amplitude, spreads away from the spectator's feet. The Orkney islands appear dispersed athwart the waters in just the groupings and the distances which give them the picturesque possible effect. Much of the German ocean, and more of the Moray frith, with many bold parts of their seaboard, in the hills of Morayshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire, are clearly under view.—The two natural pillars of Duncansby are stupendous pyramidal masses of naked sandstone, popularly called the stacks of Duncansby. They rear their fantastic summits a great way into the air, and appear to a stranger approaching them like huge pinnacles of some old Gothic pile. The township of Duncansby has a population of about 300.

DUNCOMB. See KILPATRICK (WEST).

DUNCOW, a post-office village in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the Duncow burn, and on the road from Tinwald to Auld-girth-Brig, 5 miles north of Dumfries. Duncow burn rises in the south of Closeburn, traverses Kirkmahoe from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and, a little below Kirkmahoe village, falls into the Nith. The course of this stream is about 7 miles. At the village of Duncow is a round hill or doon, whence it derives its name, and which formerly gave name to the barony of the Comyns, the opponents of Robert Bruce. In this village James V. left his attendants before he paid his angry visit to Sir John Charteris of Anisfield. Till recently a large stone marked the site of the cottage in which the King slept. The village has a school and a parochial library. Population, 121. Houses, 25.

DUNCRAGGAN. See VENACHOIR (LOCH).

DUNCRIVIE, a village in the part of the parish of Arngask, which belongs to Kinross-shire. Population, 106. Houses, 25.

DUNCRUIB, the estate and residence of Lord Rollo, in the parish of Dunning, Perthshire. Lord Rollo is a lateral descendant of Rollo the Dane, and of Rollo first Duke of Normandy, through branches who came to England with William the Conqueror, and to Scotland in the reign of David I. The estate of Duncrui was a grant to the family of Rollo, in 1380, by David Earl of Strathearn, with the consent of King Robert his father. In 1512, it was erected into a free barony; and in 1651, its then proprietor, Sir Andrew Rollo, was raised by Charles II. to the dignity of Baron Rollo of Duncrui.

DUNCRUIN. See KILMARONOCK.

DUNDAFF. See NINIAN'S (ST.).

DUNDAFF LINN. See CLYDE (THE).

DUNDALAV, a rude fortress on the summit of a

hill, in the farm of Dalchully in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The hill is conical, and has an elevation of about 600 feet above the contiguous ground. The ascent is uncommonly steep and rocky, precluding all access except on the south side, where a narrow path seems to have been cleared for a road. The top is a beautiful horizontal plot of ground, commanding a very extensive prospect of the valley in all directions. Around this green there has been built a very strong wall of flat stones or flags, without mortar of any kind, whose thickness is 18 feet, and circumference 1,500; the height 8 feet perpendicular where it is most entire. Upon the north-east side there has been a turret, or citadel, constructed with the same materials, whose wall is also circular, and contains a reservoir for holding water. The wall of the citadel seems to have been extremely massy, from the quantity of stones that have fallen from it, which is much greater than from any other part of the building. The labour of collecting and carrying up-hill such an immense heap of stones as these buildings required, must have been great beyond conception, when we reflect, that very likely it was performed by mere bodily strength, without the aid of any mechanical powers. On both sides of this hill there are two other rocky eminences, but much inferior in size and altitude, which might, however, have been the cause of the name given to the principal one, *Dun-da-lav*, that is, 'the Two-handed hill.' At the distance of a few miles down the valley of Badenoch, there is another fortress, similar to this one, at Dalchully, but not so entire, which probably communicated with Craigellachie, still farther down. See DUNDORNADIL.

DUNDARDIL. See DORES.

DUNDARGUE. See ABERDOUR.

DUNDAS. See DALMENY.

DUNDEE, a parish on the southern border of Forfarshire. It comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body lies along the frith of Tay, and contains the greater part of the town of Dundee. It is bounded on the north by Liff, Mains, and Murroes; on the east by Monifieth; and on the west by Liff. It is of an elongated form, stretching from east to west, broadest at the east end, and narrowest at the middle; and it measures diagonally, from Ninewells on the south-west to Gaigie on the north-east, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and has an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$. The detached district commences about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of the north-east part of the main body, is bounded on the west by Tealing and on all other sides by Murroes, and has nearly the figure of a square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The whole parish is computed to comprise about 3,812 acres of cultivated land, 135 of waste land, and 254 of land under wood. The surface of the main body rises with an easy ascent from the Tay. Behind the burgh it swells somewhat suddenly up, and forms the conspicuous hill called Dundee-law, whose summit is 525 feet above the level of the Tay; and toward the west it again swells considerably and forms the lesser elevation of Balgay-hill. The appearance of the whole slope toward the Tay, as seen from the river or the opposite shore, is beautiful. Balgay-hill, in addition to its own fine form, possesses the attraction of a sylvan dress; and Dundee-law is cultivated up its whole ascent, till it shoots into a round, green, and unusually pleasing summit. The soil, to the west of the town, is thin and dry; in the north-west of the parish, and behind Dundee-law, is poor, upon a bottom of till; and, in the eastern division, in general, good, being partly alluvial and partly mixed with clay. A part of the eastern division is intersected by the Dichty and the Fithie, which form a confluence just before leaving it. The united

streams form the southern boundary of the parish for about 600 yards. Tods-burn and Wallace-burn will be afterwards noticed. The Tay, along the parish, varies in width from 1 mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$; and is marred by shifting sand banks, upwards of a mile in length, parallel with the channel of the river. On the lands of Balgay are large rocks of porphyry; and the greater part of the parish is incumbent on rocks of igneous origin. The detached district abounds with excellent freestone. At one quarry this is extensively wrought; and pavement and slate are also raised in small quantity. The town is supplied with building-stone chiefly from Lochee and the vicinity, and by railway from the parishes of Strathmartine and Auchterhouse. The supply of pavement, for local use and for exportation, is chiefly from the immediate neighbourhood of the Sidlaw ridge. In recent times the true sandstone of the carboniferous group has been brought from Fifeshire, and used in some of the principal buildings; but in the sulphureous atmosphere of Dundee, it soon acquires a bloated and unseemly appearance. The yearly value of the agricultural produce was estimated in 1832 at £29,912; but it is now somewhat less. The landowners are numerous; but the principal estates are Craigue, Claypots, Duntroon, Drumgeith, Baldovie, Pitkerro, Dudhope, Clepington, and Blackness. The parish is traversed by railways, east, west, and north, diverging from Dundee, and also enjoys great facilities of communication by road and water. On the summit of Dundee-law are vestiges of a fortification, traditionally ascribed to Edward I. According to tradition, a Pictish force having encamped on Tothel-brow in the parish of Strathmartine, the Scottish army, under Alpine, occupied the law, rushed to battle on the intervening plain, and having been defeated, suffered the mortification of seeing their king captured and beheaded. This event occurred in 834. The view from the top of Dundee-law is panoramic, extensive, and splendidly picturesque. "East and south the prospect is bounded by the reach of the visual organs alone. The mouth of the Tay, the bay and towers of St. Andrews, the German ocean to the horizon, and the greater part of Fifeshire, are spread out as in a map. Turning to the opposite point of the compass, the dark ridges of the Sidlaw hills, with a broad valley intervening, and the more distant peaks of the Grampians, meet the eye. The neighbourhood of Dundee affords no scene at all to be compared to the glories of sunset witnessed from the top of the law." Assessed rental of the parish in 1865, £169,743 7s. Population in 1831, 45,355; in 1861, 68,986. Houses, 3,771.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The original parish church was dedicated to St. Clement, the tutelar saint of the town, and stood on the site of the present town-house. But the parish church at the Reformation was a structure dedicated to St. Mary, connected with the great tower in the centre of the town, and forming the choir or eastern part of a quasicathedral edifice erected there. Another portion of the same edifice soon came into use as a conjoint parish church; the former then taking the name of the Old or East church, and the latter the name of the New or South church. In the latter part of the 18th century, a third portion came into use, first as a chapel of ease, and next as another conjoint parish church, under the name of the Cross or North church; and at the same time, a new structure was built in the form of an addition to the previous edifice, as still another conjoint parish church, under the name of the Steeple or West church. From 1609 the East and the South churches had been

jointly served by three ministers; but in 1823, a large place of worship which had been erected in 1800 in North Tay street by the Independents, was purchased for the uses of the Establishment, to be constituted a fifth conjoint parish church, under the name of St. David's church, and to be maintained, as to its ministry, by transferring to it one of the three incumbencies of the East and South churches.

Thus, in the parish of Dundee, are there five parish churches and five parochial incumbencies. The patron of the whole is the town-council. The stipend of the first minister is about £320, with a glebe worth about £27 10s., and a manse; and the stipend of each of the other ministers is £300. The four churches, East, South, North, and West, remained in agglomeration all around the great tower till the 3d of January, 1841, when a great fire gutted the South and the North, and nearly reduced the East to ruin. The South and the East have since been rebuilt; and the Gaelic church in South Tay-street has been put by purchase in lieu of the North. In ecclesiastical record, the Old or East church is known as St. Mary's, the New or South as St. Paul's, the Cross or North as St. John's, and the Steeple or West as St. Clement's. A notice of the original buildings, together with the sequents of the fire in them, must be reserved for its more appropriate place in our account of the public edifices of the town. There are also in the parish three chapels of ease,—St. Andrews, erected in 1774; Chapelshade, constituted in 1791; and Wallacetown, built in 1853. The appointment of the ministers of St. Andrews and Chapelshade is vested in the male communicants; and the stipend of each is about £200. In 1851, there were within the parliamentary burgh of Dundee 11 places of worship belonging to the Establishment,—8 of which contained a total of 8,884 sittings; and the attendance at the whole on the afternoon of the Census day amounted to 6,334.

The Free churches in the parish, together with the amount raised by each in 1864-5, are—St. Paul's, £1,638 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; St. John's, £985 11s. 8d.; St. David's, £585 9s. 8d.; St. Andrew's, £1,045 19s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; St. Peter's, £779 16s.; Dudhope, £445 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Wallacetown, £257 3s. 8d.; Chapelshade, £717 19s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Hilltown, £737 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Willison, £578 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Gaelic, £331 12s. 1d.; Chalmers', £171 13s.; Wellgate, £279 14s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and St. Enoch's, newly formed. In 1851, there were, within the parliamentary burgh, 11 Free churches, containing a total of 11,518 sittings, and attended in the afternoon of the Census day by 7,452 persons. The United Presbyterian churches in the parish are now two in Bell-street, and five in School-wynd, Tay-square, Butterburn, Temple-lane, and Cowgate; and containing altogether 5,364 sittings. In 1851, there were, within the parliamentary burgh, 9 United Presbyterian churches, containing a total of 6,818 sittings, and attended on the afternoon of the Census day by 4,614 persons. The Independent chapels in the parish, in connexion with the Congregational Union, are five, situated in Constitution-road, Princes-street, Lindsay-street, Castle-street, and Pannure-street. In 1851, five Independent chapels then within the burgh, not all the same as the above, contained a total of 3,494 sittings, and were attended on the afternoon of the Census day by 1,742 persons. The other places of worship at present in the parish are a Reformed Presbyterian, an Original Secession; two Evangelical Union; three Episcopalians, St. Paul's, St. Mary Magdalene's, and St. Salvador's; an old Scottish Independent, in Euclid-street; a Glassite, in King-street; two Baptist; a Wesleyan Methodist; a Primitive Methodist; a Quakers'; a Christian Church; a Disciples'; a Christian Union-

ist; two Roman Catholic, in Nethergate and Hill-town; and a Mormonite or Latter-Day Saints. But in the Census returns of 1851 for the parliamentary burgh, several of these do not appear, several others appear, and several have different designations; so that the list, together with sittings and attendance, stands as follows:—1 Original Secession, 320 sittings, 205 attendants; 2 Episcopalian, 900 sittings, 350 attendants; 3 Baptist, 430 sittings, 205 attendants; 1 Wesleyan Methodist, 550 sittings, 342 attendants; 1 Independent Methodist, 600 sittings, 150 attendants; 2 Evangelical Union, 700 sittings, 280 attendants; 3 Isolated Congregations, 440 sittings, 230 attendants; 2 Roman Catholic, 1,900 sittings, 1,000 attendants; and 1 Latter-Day Saints', 90 attendants.

The principal educational institution of Dundee is the High School. This comprises English school, grammar school, and academy. These were united, at the erection of the present seminary buildings, 32 years ago, at the head of Reform-street. The academy was previously the most considerable of the three. It was founded about the year 1792, and was aided by a legacy of £6,000 by Mr. Webster of London, which became available in 1800; and it had 25 small bursaries for mathematical pupils. The conjoint seminaries are superintended by a board of twenty directors,—half of whom are from the town-council and half from subscribers; and are conducted by seven male teachers and two female teachers. The principal branches taught are mathematics, physical science, geography, classics, modern languages, drawing, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, music, and needle-work. The other schools of Dundee are numerous, various, and aggregately good. Some are of high mark for polite education; many of ordinary range for the common branches; and a few of special adaptation, for the children of certain classes or conditions of the community. In 1832, the total number of all kinds in the parish was 80, which were computed to be attended by 3,700 children; and since that time, both the number of the schools and the attendance on them have no doubt increased correspondingly with the increase of the population. About 27 years ago, schools for the first time, then 5 in number, were established in connexion with the Dundee factories; and in 1845, the Factory Report pronounced these schools "excellent."

DUNDEE, a market town, an extensive sea-port, a great seat of manufacture, a royal burgh, the third town of Scotland in point of population, and the rival of the first in proportionate rapidity of increase, chiefly in the parish of Dundee, but partly also in the parish of Liff and Benzie, on the southern border of Forfarshire. It stands in north latitude 56° 27' 33" and west longitude 3° 2' 55", on the north side of the estuary of the Tay, 4 miles west of Broughty Ferry, 14 south by west of Forfar, 17 south-west by south of Arbroath, 22 east-north-east of Perth, and 42 by way of Cupar-Fife north by east of Edinburgh. It occupies chiefly a stripe of ground along the base of an acclivity, and seems pent up by Dundee-law and Balgay-hill as if they were a pursuing foe, urging it into the sea; but though it has at both ends crept along the Tay and sought to escape the pressure from behind, it has also begun to tread, in spacious streets, upon the lower acclivities in its rear.

Till recently the royalty was confined within narrow limits. From the south side of Balgay-hill a rill called Tod's-burn flows eastward, and, having been joined by another on the west side of the law, pursues a south-east course, till, after intersecting the modern town nearly in the middle, it

falls into the Tay. None of the united stream now appears above ground. Another rill, called Wallace-burn, rises on the north of the law, runs first eastward and next southward, and then falls into the Tay $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of the mouth of the former. Between these rills, on low flat ground along the shore, stood ancient Dundee; consisting of only two principal streets,—the Seagate next the Tay, and the Cowgate on a somewhat parallel line to the north. West from the mouth of the first stream, rocks of from 50 to 90 feet above the level of the Tay swell up from the low grounds; and these, before being assailed by the levelling operations of modern improvement, were of considerably greater elevation, and must have formed a fine feature of the burghal landscape. On these rocks, at the point where they were highest, stood for centuries the ancient castle of Dundee. This important stronghold probably resembled, in its architectural features, the fortified edifices of the 11th century; but has long since disappeared.

The modern town of Dundee has bounded far beyond the limits of the ancient burgh. In one great line of street—somewhat sinuous, but over most of the distance not much off the straight line—it stretches from west to east, near and along the shore, under the names of Perth-road, Nethergate, High-street, Seagate, and the Crofts, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. In another great line, first north-west, next north, and again north-west, it stretches from the shore, through Castle-street, Murraygate, Wellgate, and Bonnet-hill, upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and even there straggles onward through the incipient appearances of farther extension. A third line of street,—commencing on the east at the same point as Perth-road, but diverging from it till it is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant, and called over this space Hawkhill; then, under the name of Overgate, converging toward it, till both merge into the High-street; then at the latter street diverging northward through that part of the second line which consists of Murraygate, and at the end of that street debouching away eastward, under the name of the Cowgate, nearly parallel to Seagate,—extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. But while thus covering an extensive area, Dundee possesses little regularity of plan. Excepting the numerous new but in general short streets, on the north, and most of the brief communications between the two great lines along the low ground, not even the trivial grace of straightness of street-line is displayed. Most of the old streets, too, are of irregular and varying width; and many of the alleys are inconveniently and orientally narrow. Yet the town makes up by a dash of the picturesque, by its displays of opulence, and by the romance of its crowded quays, as also in a degree by the magnitude and the whirl of its numerous factories, for what it wants in the neat forms and elegant attractions of simple beauty. Its exterior, also, its general grouping, and its richness of situation in the core of a brilliant landscape, eminently render it, as seen from the Fife side of the Tay, or from Broughty Ferry-road, the justly lauded "Bonny Dundee" of song, and *Ail-lee*, "the pleasant" or "the beautiful" of Highland predilection. In a military point of view it is accessible on all sides, and is entirely commanded by the neighbouring heights, so as to be quite indefensible; but as regards commerce, comfort, and beauty, it is enriched by its singularly advantageous position on the Tay, and sheltered and adorned by the eminences among which it is cradled.

The most bustling and important part of the town is the High-street, called also the market-place, and the Cross. This is an oblong square or

rectangle, 360 feet long, and 100 feet broad, wearing much of that opulent and commercially great and dignified appearance which characterises the Trongate or Argyle-street of Glasgow, or even the less crowded parts of the great thoroughfares of London. The houses are of freestone, four stories high, rich and gaudy in their shops, and generally regular and modern in their structure, though in two or three instances, surmounted on the front by the gable-end construction. On the south side, projecting several feet from the line of the other buildings, stands the Town hall. This is a fine Roman structure, erected in 1734, with materials which soon became unsightly, but was restored in 1853-4 to its original appearance. Beneath, it lies open in piazzas; and above, it towers up in a spire of about 140 feet in height. At each end of the High-street, is a building which closes up the wide and stirring area of the rectangle, but allows, on both sides, sufficient space for thoroughfares into the adjoining streets. That which occupies the east end, is the Trades' Hall, dividing the commencement of the Seagate from that of Murraygate. It is a neat though plain building, adorned in the front with Ionic pillars, and surmounted by an elegant cupola. The Seagate, one of the streets of the ancient town, and formerly the abode of the Guthries, the Afflecks, the Brightons, the Burnsides, and other principal families, is a long, sinuous, and very narrow street, extending away to Wallace burn. The line of street is then continued to the eastward, through the Crofts and Carolina port, till it merges in the road to Broughty-Ferry. South of the Seagate are the gas works, whale-fishing yards, and East foundry. Murraygate, opening on the northern end of the Trades' hall, is narrow and incommodious at its entrance, but soon expands in width, and assumes a pleasing appearance of well-built and somewhat regular lines of houses. In this street are banking-houses and several other public offices. At Wellgate-port, the eastern termination of Murraygate, the street forks into two,—the Cowgate, which runs eastward, and the Wellgate, which runs northward, forming a straight line with Bonnet hill. The Cowgate, more remarkable for business than any of the other thoroughfares, and virtually the exchange of the town, has some handsome buildings, most of which are devoted to commerce, and is adorned at its east end with a venerable archway, originally one of the town gates, where the reformer Wishart preached during the prevalence of the plague in 1544, the archway or gate serving to keep the infected and the uninfected in separate crowds. From the Cowgate, Queen's-street, St. Roque's-lane, and the Sugar-house wynd, lead off to the Seagate. King-street subdivides and contracts the Cowgate, and breaks off at an acute angle from its north side, running north-eastward to Wallace burn, and there merges in the great north road, by way of Arbroath and Montrose, to Aberdeen. The Wellgate rises gently from the Murraygate, and, on market-days, is a scene of bustling and tumultuous business. At the head of the Wellgate is the Lady well, whence the street has its name, and which draws ample supplies of excellent water from various springs on the high grounds. From this point Buckle-maker wynd—formerly the seat of a craft whence it derived its name, but which is now extinct—goes off at right angles and extends to Wallace burn. An extensive rising ground lying northward of this wynd, and called Forebank, is adorned with numerous elegant villas and gardens. On a line with Wellgate, and mounting up the ascent, is the Hilltown or Bonnet-Hill—where a number of bonnet-makers were for-

merly located—which stretches away over the acclivity on to the lands of Clepington; but it has a motley and grotesque appearance, and, though the seat of very extensive manufactures, consists generally of ill-built houses, confusedly interspersed with cloth factories. Maxwelltown, a suburb of recent origin, occupies grounds between Hilltown and Hillbank villa, northward of Forebank; and Hillbank, a new suburb, is rapidly forming on the villa grounds. Opposite to Buckle-maker wynd, Dudhope wynd, which forms the northern boundary of the Chapel-shade, breaks off to the west, and runs along nearly half-a-mile, terminating at the barracks.

From the High-street, to which we now return, Castle-street goes off at right angles with the commencement of the Seagate, and leads down to the harbour. This street contains several fine buildings; and is the site of the theatre and the Royal bank. At the south east corner of Castle-street stands the exchange coffee-room,—a commodious and beautiful building, having a spacious opening to the west, and erected by a body of subscribers at an expense of £9,000. Its western front, on the basement story, has Doric pillars, boldly relieved by deep recesses of the doors and windows; and, on the second story, is in a style of the Ionic order, more ornate than what usually occurs. The reading-room is 73 feet by 38, and is 30 feet in height. From the south-west corner of the High-street, and parallel with Castle-street, Crichton-street leads down to the green-market, and on to Earl Grey's dock. Opposite to the town-hall, and in a direction the reverse of Castle and Crichton streets, is a splendid modern street, called Reform-street, combining uniformity with elegance, and rivaling, in the beauty of its buildings, some of the admired parts of the Scottish metropolis. The splendour of this street is greatly enhanced by the magnificent appearance of the High School which closes it up on the north, and looks down along its area. This edifice is in the Doric style of architecture; and its portico or central part is copied from the exquisite model of the Parthenon of Athens. A double-columned gateway, closed in by an iron-palisadoed wall which encircles a pleasant shrubbery, leads to the principal entrance. The building contains a room 42 feet by 40 for classes studying the higher departments of science, another of the same dimensions fitted up as a museum, one 37 feet by 30 for the junior classes, as well as a large provision of other apartments; and it was erected at an expense of about £10,000.

At the west end of the High-street, closing up the area, is an ancient building long called the Luckenbooths, on the corner of which is still a turret indicative of its former character. This venerable pile was the adopted residence of General Monk, when he entered Dundee and consigned it to the pillage of his soldiery; and it was the birthplace of the celebrated Anne Scott, daughter of the Earl of Buccleuch, and afterwards Duchess of Monmouth, whose parents had sought a refuge in the town from the effects of Cromwell's usurpation. It was also, in 1715, the adopted home of the Pretender, during the period of his stay in Dundee. The lower part of the building was originally divided into arched sections; but is now modernized. An edifice connected with the Luckenbooths, and originally called the tolbooth, is also very ancient, and had before it, in old times, the Tron in which the public weights were kept. In its vicinity is an alley once called Old Tolbooth lane. Within St. Margaret's close, at the High-street, were formerly a royal residence and a mint. The palace, after ceasing to be a home or a possession of royalty, was inhabited by the Earls of Angus, by the Scrymgeours of Dudhope,

and afterwards by John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Robert III. was the first sovereign who struck coin in the mint. An alley leading from the High-street is still called Mint-close.

Passing out of the High-street, on the north side of the Luckenbooths, the Overgate runs away westward for upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the West-port, and there forks into lines of street called Hawkhill and Scouringburn, which pass on to the limits of the town. The Overgate was originally called Argylegate, from the connexion it had with the family of Argyle; and opposite the Windmill brae, is still a house to which tradition points as that family's quondam property. As the street proceeds, it sends off several branch-streets to the north which run up toward the base of the Law. This district, though containing many good houses, exhibits utter recklessness of architectural taste or uniformity, and is the site of large portion of the great manufactories. But South Tay-street, the principal communication with the lower part of the town, is elegant and possesses a beautiful square. The streets, or rather alleys, parallel with it, breaking off on the south side of Overgate and Hawkhill—Tally-street, Thornter-row, School-wynd, Long-wynd, and Small's-wynd—are, excepting School-wynd, narrow and gloomy communications. From the Overgate and Scouringburn to Ward-road, Lindsay-street, leading to the new jail and bridewell, Barrack-street and other openings break off northward, and present good lines of new and pleasingly constructed buildings. The barracks occupy a commanding eminence at the foot of the Law, and enclose the remains of Dudhope castle, formerly the residence of the constables of Dundee; and they are remarkable for healthful situation; but for several years prior to 1866, they were altogether untenanted.

Returning again to the High-street, we find a wide opening from its western end, on the south side of the Luckenbooths. Most of this opening is closed up, at the distance of a few yards, by the Union hall, formerly an Episcopalian chapel, which has its lower story fitted up and occupied as shops. On the south side of this building, leading out from High-street, and forming a main line of communication with Perth and Glasgow, opens the Nethergate, which stretches away, through the direct continuation of Perth-road, into the Cause of Gowrie, and, through a forking continuation seaward, into the delightful promenade of Magdalene-green. The Nethergate is a well-built and somewhat spacious street of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length; and leaves behind the bustle and confusion of the business parts of the town, and puts on appearances of architectural neatness and modern improvement. As it advances westward, it becomes the site of the elegant or the flaunting homes of the elite of the town; and, along with its branch-streets, has quite as aristocratic an air as comports with its propinquity to manufacture and commercial stir. The houses, instead of forming continuous lines, now stand apart, environed with lawn and flower-plots; and eventually they announce their inmates to be parties who know quite as well to luxuriate in the results which affluence produces, as to ply the arts by which it is obtained. To render the Nethergate somewhat straight, and achieve a considerable degree of order and neatness in the collocation of modern buildings, many edifices of antique character and historical interest, shared a common demolition with the gaunt and ungainly houses which at one time jostled one another along the line. Among others, a short way after the debouch of the street from the cross, stood Whitehall, the residence, at various periods, of the kings of Scotland, the scene of frequent conventions of estates and burghs, and

the meeting-place of several general assemblies of the Church of Scotland. A memorial of the building still exists in the name of an alley, called Whitehall close, which leads down to the shore; in a sculpture of the royal arms of Charles I. over the entrance to this alley, with the inscription in decayed letters, "God save the King, C. R. 1660;" and in the insertion of some sculptured stones which belonged to it in several of the buildings which stand on or near its site. All that remains of it is a portion of the west wall. On the lintel of a door, leading to three low vaults, which communicate with one another, and are hemmed in by an outer wall of great strength, is inscribed, "Tendit acerrima virtus." Opposite this lintel is a niche with several ornamental figures; two of which, though much decayed, appear to have been statues. Whitehall was the home of Charles immediately before his ill-fated expedition to Worcester; and it seems to have been strictly a court-residence, surrounded by numerous houses belonging to the nobility. A little to the westward of Whitehall close stood one of the most ancient and spacious mansions in Dundee, the town-residence of the powerful Earls of Crawford, said to have been built in the 13th century, and along with its grounds, stretching downward from the Nethergate quite to the river. About eighty years ago, vestiges of the mansion were still in existence, having the word "Lindsay" embossed in a sort of battlement. The lords of Crawford resided here in feudal splendour; and, in the beginning of the 15th century, Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale, commonly called Bell-the-Cat, visited the mansion, and was married within its walls, amid a pomp and magnificence of ceremony which were remarkable even in those days of excessive pageantry, to Maud Lindsay, daughter of the contemporaneous Earl of Crawford.

Passing off from the Nethergate near the site of the mansion of the Crawfords, Union-street leads down to the shore. This is a spacious and beautiful thoroughfare, traced along the sites of many unseemly and frail houses which formerly disfigured and menaced the locality. From its west side branches Yeaman shore, having in its southern line of buildings a plain and indifferently situated public edifice, the Trinity house. Merging from Union-street on the south we find ourselves near the western point of the quays and docks of Dundee. Hence to the Trades' lane, Dock-street, consisting of new and elegant erections, runs parallel to the Tay, and forms a fine background to its series of docks, with their marine forest of masts. Going off from an open area at the foot of Castle-street is Exchange-street, running nearly parallel with Dock-street; and crossing the further end of this at right angles, and coming down to Dock-street, from the Seagate near the High-street, is Commercial-street. Both of these are new thoroughfares, and in keeping with the neatness and taste of the modern improvement-spirit of the town. In Green-market square, foot of Crichton-street, is the old custom-house, one of the most antiquated buildings in Dundee. The lower part was formerly arched, and seems also to have been surrounded with a kind of piazza, now converted into shops and cellars. At the top it originally terminated in fine circular turrets; in each story it has circular turreted rooms, as well as other apartments bearing vestiges of ancient comfort and magnificence; and altogether it appears to have been one of those baronial residences which, in feudal times, abounded in the town, and which either have bequeathed their names to streets or left some scanty physical memorials to stimulate the curiosity of the antiquarian. The old Fish-market beside this edifice

was superseded by a clean area, well supplied with water, and placed under suitable regulations, between the end of Castle-street and the Green-market; and that Fish-market also was proposed, about the end of 1865, to be superseded by a new one on some other site. A conspicuous object in this vicinity is the Victoria or Royal Arch. This was erected to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Dundee in September, 1844. It comprises a great central arch and two side arches, surmounted by two central turrets and two side turrets. It is in the Anglo-Saxon style, with profuse ornamentation, and displays considerable originality. The architect was Mr. J. T. Rothead of Glasgow. The breadth of the structure is 82 feet; the height of the central turrets from the ground 84 feet; the height of the side turrets from the ground 54 feet; the height of the central arch 32 feet; the width of that arch 21 feet. Two Russian guns, taken at the Crimean war, stand in the open space before the Arch.

At the extreme west of the harbour, and nearly opposite Union-street, is Craig-pier, constructed with low-water extensions, for the special use of large steam vessels, plying at brief intervals on the Ferry to a similar pier on the Fife coast, two miles across. From this pier on the west, to Carolina-port on the east, stretch the proud and opulent series of docks which are at once the boast of Dundee, the chief means of its wealth, and the best evidence of its enterprise and taste. Previous to 1815—when commissioners were appointed by act of parliament to extend and improve the harbour—the only accommodations for shipping were a small pier and a few ill-constructed erections which could not be reached by vessels of any considerable draught of water. But between 1815 and 1830, a wet-dock, with a graving-dock attached to it, was constructed,—the tide-harbour deepened and extended,—sea-walls and additional quays built,—and various other improvements made, at the munificent cost of £162,800. The wet-dock, then constructed, and called William the Fourth's, covers an area of nearly 8 acres, and has its adjoining graving-dock in corresponding proportion. After 1830 a large part of the tide-harbour was converted into another wet-dock, called Earl Grey's dock; and still further improvements have been effected by the opening, in July, 1865, of two spacious wet-docks to the eastward; the nearest, Victoria dock, of 14 acres in extent; the other, Camperdown dock, of upwards of 7 acres. By these additions the accommodation for shipping has been nearly doubled. A remarkable feature is the gate or caisson of Camperdown dock, which is on a new and peculiar principle, and works with great ease and facility. All these improvements are considerably within the range of high-water mark, leaving an important space of ground skirting along the town to be occupied as the site of buildings, and the area of a continuation of Dock-street; and parts of the improvements are also within low-water mark, leaving, even there, between the new wet-docks and the sea, a space to be occupied by warehouses and building-yards. The great outer sea-wall is extended considerably to the eastward, and does great credit to Mr. Ower, the engineer, for the skill and science he has displayed. A stupendous crane has been erected on the quay of Earl Grey's dock, by which eight men easily lift a weight of 30 tons. The cost of the harbour improvements up to April, 1845, was about £550,000; and, with all incidental expenses, it amounted up to May, 1865, to no less than £1,259,549 17s. 5d. And now the harbour of Dundee is one of the finest, safest, and most convenient in Britain. One valuable advantage is

that, like the harbours of Liverpool and Greenock, it is situated almost all within the line of low-water mark, and offers commodious ingress in very reduced states of the tide. The estuary of the Tay, where it washes the town, is about 2 miles broad, and is pent up by banks which, in general, have a sufficiently rapid declination to leave little of the beach bare at low water. Shoals or sandbanks, however, are in it; and, during some years prior to 1866, they increased, both in number and in extent,—inasmuch that their effect on the navigation came to be a serious question, and engaged the attention of eminent engineers; though till then, by the appliances of lighthouses, beacons, and accurate charts, they had been rendered comparatively harmless.

Several public buildings and places of interest require more detailed mention than could be made of them in a general sketch of the town; and others—including all the ecclesiastical edifices—remain yet to be noticed. The Trades'-hall, already mentioned, was built in 1776, on the site of the old flesh-market; was originally fitted up with separate apartments for the nine incorporated trades; and contains a hall, 50 feet long, 30 broad, and 25 high, now occupied as a branch office of the Clydesdale bank. The town-hall, also already mentioned, contains the council chamber, and the guild-hall; and has, in its tower, an illuminated clock and a pleasant peal of bells. The royal exchange, at the north end of Panmure-street, is an elegant structure in the Flemish style of the 15th century, common in Brussels and in the other large towns of the Low Countries; was built in 1853-6, after a design by David Bryce of Edinburgh, at a cost of upwards of £12,000; shows a side frontage of two stories, surmounted by a range of dormer windows, with traceried heads and crocketed gables; contains a lofty ornate hall, 77 feet long and 34 feet wide; and has a tower which was intended to be 120 feet high, with a stone crown, but could not be finished in consequence of the ground beneath it beginning to give way, and was terminated at only one stage above the main building, in a carved parapet and flat roof. The public hall and corn exchange, now generally known as the Kinnaird hall, in Bank-street, is an edifice in the Anglo-Italian style, erected in 1856-8, after a design by Charles Edward of Dundee; and contains a hall 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 40 high, capable of accommodating from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. The Watt institution building, in Constitution-road, is a neat Grecian structure of 1838; passed, after a time, from its original use; and was transformed first into the Sheriff court-house, and afterwards into a church. The institution itself, after being dormant for several years, has somewhat revived; and the library, museum, &c., have been transferred to more central but less convenient premises in Lindsay-street. The county prison and police buildings were erected in 1836; and greatly extended in 1844. They stand, in a good situation, at the south-west corner of the town's gardens. They were constructed from designs by Mr. Angus, at a cost of £26,000. They comprise jail, bridewell, and police-office; and are well-adapted to their purposes, and highly creditable to the burgh. The court-house, for sheriff and circuit-courts, stands on the central front of the jail; is a handsome and spacious edifice, with portico surmounted by the royal arms in bold relief; and was opened, as a circuit-court for Forfarshire, in April 1865.

The new infirmary was founded in July 1852, and finished in October 1854. It stands in a conspicuous situation, amid open ground, on the heights of Dudhope, with a clear exposure to the south. It is a magnificent building in the Tudor style of archi-

ture, unsurpassed by any edifice of its class in the kingdom, and a great ornament to Dundee. It was constructed after designs by Messrs. Coe and Goodwin of London, and cost upwards of £12,000. It has a frontage of 349 feet in length, with two wings running back each 100 feet, and a projection backward from the centre. Its internal arrangement is on the corridor system, very airy and eminently convenient. Its wards contain beds for 280 patients; and its corridors will serve, in all ordinary times, as promenades for convalescents, and may be fitted up, in time of emergency, with additional beds. The old infirmary stood in King-street, on an elevated site sloping to the south, well detached from other buildings, and was erected in 1798. It is now occupied as a female lodging-house.—The lunatic asylum was opened for patients in 1820, and is a well-arranged edifice, and well-conducted institution; situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of the town, upon an inclined plane considerably higher than the vale of the burgh, commanding a fine view of the Tay and the country along its shores, and encircled with spacious airing-grounds and delightful garden-walks.—At the part of the Nethergate, opposite the foot of Tay-street, stood till lately the dilapidated remains of the hospital. The date of its foundation is unknown. On the 15th of April, 1567, Queen Mary granted to the magistrates, council, and community of Dundee, for behoof of the ministry and hospital, all lands, &c., which had belonged to any chaplainries, altars, or prebendaries, within the liberty of the town, with the lands which belonged to the Dominican and Franciscan friars, and the Grey sisters, which were incorporated into one estate, to be called the foundation of the ministry and hospital of Dundee. This charter was confirmed by James VI., in 1601. The property of the hospital, though under charge, nominally, of an hospital master, is, in fact, under the administration of the magistrates of Dundee. The funds are now applied to the aid of the infirm poor, and to supplement the stipends of the Established ministers.—The Howff or old burying-ground, in Barrack-street, was formed about the year 1564, in what had been the garden of the Grey Friars; and possesses much interest, both in general arrangement and in monuments; but, by order of the Queen in council, was closed as a place of sepulture in 1858.—The new burying-ground on the west side of Constitution-road, was opened in 1836; and is tastefully laid out in mounds and walks, with a Jussieuian arrangement of plants. The western cemetery, on the north side of the Perth road, was opened in 1845; comprises six acres, beautifully laid out in compartments and promenades; has a very grand gateway; and contains a monument to the poet Thom, who died in Dundee in 1848. The Eastern necropolis, on the north side of the Arbroath road, about 2 miles from High-street, was opened in 1862; is laid out in serpentine walks, with great taste and beauty; and has an admirably designed entrance gateway.

The new custom-house, at the east end of Dock-street, was erected in 1843. It is a large fine structure, with a portico, in the Roman-Ionic style, and cost £8,000. It contains also the excise-office, and accommodation for the meetings and offices of the harbour trustees.—The new post-office at the top of Reform-street is plain but substantial, and cost above £3,000.—The new terminus of the Scottish North-eastern railway, near the custom-house, is a handsome building, with semicircular front, after designs by Charles Ower. The Caledonian new railway station, in South Union-street, although handsome and spacious, was found, so early as 1865, to be already insufficient for the vastly increased traffic.—The

theatre, in Castle-street, was once elegant, became dingy and desolate, but has been considerably improved. The Thistle-hall, in Union-street, is a handsome Freemasons' lodge often used for public meetings. The industrial schools, in Ward-street, are a handsome structure in the early English style, erected in 1856. The Morgan hospital for the maintenance and education of 100 boys, springs from a bequest which, after being long litigated, was set free in 1858. The building for it was finished in 1866; occupies a commanding site at the corner of the old Forfar road, near the north entrance to the Baxter Park; and cost about £18,000. The total endowment of the hospital amounts to £73,000.

Two grand new objects, the Baxter Park and the Albert Institute, require particular notice. The Baxter Park lies to the north-east of the town, about a mile from High-street; comprises upwards of 30 acres; is beautifully laid out in flower-gardens, promenades, rockeries, &c.; and has, in the centre, a stately terrace adorned with a handsome and substantial pavilion in the Roman style of architecture. It was all planned by the late eminent landscape-gardener, Sir Joseph Paxton; it was gifted, as a place of recreation, to the inhabitants of Dundee, for all time coming, by Sir David Baxter and his sisters Misses Eleanor and Mary Anne Baxter; and it cost nearly £40,000, besides £10,000 funded by the donors for its perpetual maintenance. To express their appreciation of this magnificent gift, the public subscribed £1,000 for a fine marble statue of Sir David by Mr. Steell; and this stands in the centre of the pavilion. The park was opened, in the presence of Earl Russell, the Earl of Dalhousie, and many other distinguished visitors, on 9th September, 1863, which was observed as a general holiday; the number of persons present at the opening was estimated at 60,000; and the procession at it was the most imposing that had ever been witnessed in Dundee. The park is open daily without restriction; and, besides being a favourite place of resort for the inhabitants, it attracts large numbers of strangers.—The Albert Institute is situated in the meadows near the top of Reform-street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Post-office, the High School, and the Royal Exchange. It was founded as a memorial to the late Prince Consort; and was designed to contain a library, a picture gallery, a museum, and a reading-room. It was in the course of erection at the beginning of 1866,—in the Gothic style, after designs by Mr. Gilbert Scott; and it promised to be a most imposing structure. The ground was purchased from the Town Council for £8,000; the erection itself was computed to cost about £15,000; and the capital was about £25,000, raised partly by subscription and partly by shares.

The most prominent architectural object in Dundee is the cathedral-like group of edifices which suffered so great a devastation by fire in January 1841. This has for ages been popularly called the churches and the tower; and it is pre-eminently conspicuous at once as most visibly connecting the town with antiquity, as bulking most largely among its public edifices, and as constituting the most distinctive feature in its burghal landscape. Whether seen in full front or through a vista within any part of the town, the tower looms largely in the view, looking the impersonation of Time casting its gloom upon the evanescent scenes around. Or seen from any point or distance in the environs or in the circumjacent country, whether from the east or from the west or from the south, the tower lifts its gaunt length high above the undulating surface of a sea of roofs, and suggests thoughts of many generations who have fluttered away their ephemeral life, and

passed to their long home, beneath its shadow. The churches are situated west of the Luckenbooths, between the Overgate and the Nethergate. A chapel, it is supposed, originally occupied that part of their site on which now stands the East church, and was founded by Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon. Around this as a nucleus, other portions of the structure were raised to complete the form of a cathedral; and the whole must, for a considerable period, have been a church in the fields, the town having its boundary at the west end of the High-street. The edifice came to be irregularly cruciform, and comprised the four sections, called the West or Steeple church, the South or New church, the North or Cross church, and the East or Old church. The choir was 95 feet long, 54 high, and 29 broad; and had two aisles, each $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. The cross part had no aisles; and was 174 feet long, and 44 broad. The roofs of the four sections were originally of one height, and presented an uniform appearance of architectural beauty. But the West or Steeple church having been destroyed by the English before the national union, a new one was erected in 1789, of such niggard and inharmonious proportions as utterly to mar the symmetry of the interesting pile. In fact, so many additions and vast alterations were made, in the course of ages, that, with the exception of the tower, probably no part whatever of the original structure remained. The tower stands at the extreme west of the churches, and is most advantageously seen, with its elegant gable windows, from the Nethergate. Its height is 156 feet. The top is accessible to visitors, and commands a magnificent bird's-eye view of the town and harbour, together with a splendid panoramic prospect of the environs. The East church, in its restored state, was opened in 1844, and the South church in 1847. They were reconstructed after designs by Messrs. Burn and Bryce of Edinburgh, at the cost of £11,135. The entire pile retains the crucid form of the original structures; and the style of the new churches is a laudable variety of the Gothic.

All the other ancient ecclesiastical edifices of Dundee—which were numerous, well-endowed, and quite in keeping with the spirit of ostentatious display and prodigal expenditure which characterized the Roman-Catholic ages—have disappeared. The oldest, St. Paul's, was situated between Murraygate and Seagate. St. Clements occupied the site of the present Town-hall. A mile-and-a-half west of the town, a burying-ground, still in use, marks the site of the church of Logie,—a mensal or table-furnishing church of the Bishop of Brechin. On a rocky rising ground, north of the High-street, stood the chapel of St. Salvator, probably an appendage of the royal palace situated in the adjoining close of St. Margaret, or Mant close. Outside of the Cowgate-port, between the Den-bridge and the east end of the Seagate, stood the chapel of St. Roque; commemorated in the name of a lane, which runs from King-street to the Seagate, and is called St. Roque's-lane. On a rock, a little eastward from Carolina-point, stood the chapel of Kilcraig, meaning, in the language of the Culdees, the church upon the rock, but afterwards called by the Roman Catholics the church of the Holy Rood. This chapel is commemorated in the name of Rood-yard,—a burial ground still used in the locality. At the foot of Hilltown, stood the chapel of Our Lady, commemorated in the name of the adjoining Lady Well. On a rock at the western part of the harbour, originally called Nicholas rock, and afterwards Chapel-craig, stood the chapel of St. Nicholas. On the east side of Coutie's-wynd, still stands a vestige of the base-

ment part of the wall of the chapel of St. Mary. A large cluster of houses called Pleasance, near the western approach to the barracks, probably indicates the site of a forgotten chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Placentia. There appear to have been four or five other chapels. There were also three friaries and two nunneries; and one of the latter, that of St. Clare, still remains on the north side of the Overgate, a quaint and venerable pile, long since deprived of all its conventual features.

In modern ecclesiastical edifices, both as to number and architectural beauty, Dundee will bear comparison, if Edinburgh and Glasgow be excepted, with any town in Scotland. St. Andrew's church, built in 1772, occupies a slightly rising ground on the north side of the Cowgate; and is much and justly admired for its uniform and simple elegance. An exquisitely formed spire rises from its west end, to the height of 139 feet, and contains a set of fine music-bells. St. David's church, in North Tay-street, though a plain edifice, is spacious and of pleasing aspect. Free St. Peter's, in Hawkhill, is a substantial structure, built in 1836, and has at the east end a neat spire, the bells of which are rung by water-power. Free St. Paul's, in the Nethergate, built in 1852, from designs by Mr. Charles Wilson of Glasgow, at the cost of about £5,000, is a handsome cruciform Gothic structure, with a spire 155 feet high. The other Free churches, particularly Dudhope church built in 1840, St. David's in 1843, St. John's and St. Andrew's in 1844, and Chalmers' in 1853, are all more or less interesting. One of the Bell-street United Presbyterian churches is both a spacious and a splendid edifice. Several other of the United Presbyterian churches, also, are large and substantial fabrics. Ward chapel, belonging to the Independents, built in 1833, is a splendid erection in the Gothic style, finely situated, and of an imposing appearance. Pannure-street Independent chapel, erected in 1855, after designs by Mr. Bryce of Edinburgh, is a picturesque building, with a boldly traced circular window and two octagonal towers. Castle-street, Prince's-street, and Lindsay-street Independent chapels also are interesting. St. Paul's Episcopal church, on the Castle-hill, at the top of Seagate, is a magnificent edifice, after designs by G. G. Scott of London, and was completed in 1855, at a cost of £13,000. Its style is decorated Gothic. Its form is crucid, with nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel. A tower of two stages rises at its west end, with surmounting spire to the height of 220 feet; and an octagonal apse terminates the chancel. St. Mary Magdalene's Episcopal church, in Blinshall-street, is a recently erected edifice, of smaller size and about one-fifth of the cost, but in similar style. St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, in Nethergate, built in 1836, is an elegant Gothic structure, very similar to Ward chapel. St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, at Forebank, Hilltown, built in 1851, is a still grander and very spacious structure in the Anglo-Saxon style, capable of accommodating about 3,000 persons. Among recent ecclesiastical erections may be mentioned also St. Salvador's Episcopal in Hilltown, Wellgate mission Free church in Chapelshade, the United Presbyterian mission church at Butterburn, and St. Clement's Established mission church in Peep o' Day lane; and among churches designed or contemplated, at the end of 1865, may be specified the Catholic Apostolic in Constitution-road, the Wesleyan Methodist in Ward-street, Free St. Paul's mission church in the Overgate, and Free St. Enoch's in the Nethergate.

Dundee is rich in charitable, literary, and public institutions. Besides the royal infirmary, the royal

lunatic asylum, the ancient hospital fund, and the Morgan hospital, it has a medical and surgical dispensary and vaccine institution,—a royal orphan institution,—an indigent sick society,—a clothing society,—an eye institution,—18 endowments for various philanthropic purposes,—the charitable funds of the guildry, the nine trades, the seamen fraternity, and numerous voluntary associations,—a seaman's friend society,—a society for the relief of indigent females,—two new poors' houses, the largest containing an infirmary for sick paupers, erected by the generosity of a private citizen,—a home for the reclamation of women,—a convalescent institution,—a humane society,—a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals,—a national security savings' bank,—a florists' and horticultural society,—the Watt institution,—a working men's association,—a right-of-way association,—a phrenological society,—a Highland society,—a philharmonic society,—a choral society,—several public libraries,—and numerous religious and school societies, general and congregational, for promoting almost every variety of enlightening and Christianizing effort at home and abroad.—The banks in Dundee are,—the Dundee banking company, established in 1763, but now amalgamated with the Royal bank,—the Eastern bank, established in 1838, now amalgamated with the Clydesdale, located in Trade's hall,—and branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, in Reform-street,—of the British Linen company, in Murray-gate,—of the National bank of Scotland, in Reform-street,—of the Royal bank of Scotland, in Murray-gate,—and of the Commercial bank of Scotland, the Union bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow bank, all in Reform-street.

The principal inns are the Royal Hotel in Nether-gate, the British in Castle-street, the Albion in Tally-street, the Crown in Green-market, the Dundee Arms in Crichton-street, the Star in Seagate, the Prince of Wales in Castle-street, Hood's in the Vault, Lamb's Temperance in Reform-street, Mather's Temperance in Murraygate, and Birrell's Temperance in Union-street. Dundee has six newspapers,—the Dundee Daily Advertiser and the Dundee Courier and Argus, published daily,—the Dundee Advertiser on Tuesday and Friday,—the Northern Warder, on Tuesday and Friday,—the Dundee Weekly News on Saturday, and the Dundee, Perth, Forfar, and Fife People's Journal, on Saturday; and the last has a circulation of 100,000.

Dundee is remarkable for failure, perseverance, and eventual success in attempts at manufacture. Coarse woollens, under the name of 'plaiding,' dyed in Holland, and exported throughout Europe,—bonnets, so extensively manufactured as to employ a large proportion of the population,—coloured sewing thread, made by seven different companies, maintaining 66 twisting-mills, and employing 1,340 spinners,—the tanning of leather, in at least 9 tanyards, and to the annual value of £14,200,—glass, in two factories, one for window and the other for bottle-glass,—the spinning of cotton undertaken, and, for a time, spiritedly conducted by 7 different companies,—the refining of sugar, which was carried on in a large building in the Seagate;—these, and the making of buckles and other minor manufactures, all flourished for a season, and, in the end, went utterly to ruin; bequeathing, in some instances, their names to streets, and in others the vestiges of their factory walls to the inspection of the commercial antiquary, as memorials of the instability of trade. The making of soap, the brewing of ale, and the manufacture of cordage, are ancient; and the first, after being long extinct, has again revived, the second has also taken a recent start, while the third is in an increas-

ingly prosperous condition. Other successful manufactures are the making of 'Dundee kid gloves,' known over the whole country, chiefly on account of the superior manner in which they are sewed, and made of a fine leather principally imported from England,—the manufacture of confectionery, and the famous 'Dundee marmalade,'—the making of candles,—the working of iron,—the construction of machinery,—the making of hand-cards, and cards for cotton, wool, silk, and tow,—the building of ships, together with the constructing of iron-steamers,—and above all, the manufacture of flax yarns and linen and jute fabrics.

"As an encouragement to the linen trade in its infancy," says Dawson's Abridged Statistical History of Scotland in 1853, "a bounty was given by Government on all linen exported, and a heavy duty laid on its importation. In the face of this procedure, the trade of Dundee increased to a prodigious extent, and is still on the increase. Its fabrics consist of Osnaburghs, sheeting, duck, and coarse linens generally; besides which linen yarn, cotton-bagging, jute carpetings, canvas and cordage are goods extensively manufactured. In 1745, only 74 tons of flax were imported, without any hemp; the shipments of linen, during the same year, being estimated at about 1,000,000 yards; no mention being made either of sail-cloth or bagging. In 1791, the imports of flax amounted to 2,444 tons; and those of hemp to 299 tons; the exports that year being 7,842,000 yards linen, 280,000 yards sail-cloth, and 65,000 yards bagging. From this period the trade began to extend itself gradually, though not rapidly." Previously to the peace of 1815, no great quantity of machinery was employed in spinning; but about this period, in consequence partly and principally of the extensive improvement and introduction of machinery, and partly of the greater regularity with which supplies of the raw material were obtained, the trade began rapidly to increase; and the progress of it since has been astonishing. The quantity of flax imported in 1814 was about 3,000 tons; in 1830, 15,000 tons; in 1843, 32,000 tons; in 1857, including tow and codilla, 37,267 tons, together with 995 of hemp, and about 25,000 of jute; in 1863, of flax, codilla and hemp, 28,988 tons, and of jute, 46,983, total 75,971 tons, value about 2½ millions. In 1807 the number of flax-spinning mills in Dundee was only 4; in 1822, 17; in 1851, (including power-loom factories) 43, with a horsepower of 2,000; while in May, 1864, the number had risen to 61, containing 160 steam-engines with an aggregate horse-power of 4,621, moving 170,552 spindles and 6,709 power-loom, and giving employment to 36,020 hands. Since then the factories in the town and neighbourhood have increased and extended; and, at the end of 1865, the number of persons engaged, adding those employed at hand-loom, &c., was nearly 50,000, whose weekly wages amounted to about £20,000. (See Warden's admirable work on 'the Linen Trade'.)

"The quantity of yarn now spun here," says Mr. Warden, "may be about 500,000 spindles weekly, or 25,000,000 per annum. Value, £3,750,000; and the total annual value of the yarns and linens produced in Dundee may be about £5,000,000, of which about one-half is consumed in the United Kingdom, and the other half exported. The exports are chiefly to the Mediterranean, Australia, the American continent, and the West Indies. In 1863 there were forwarded from Dundee, by sea, 5,583 pieces osnaburghs, 112,251 sheetings, 12,772 bagging, 121,356 canvas, 13,948 dowlas, 132,369 sacking, 37,355 sundries, 5,130 tons yarns; and by rail, 44,712 tons yarns and linens." "We believe," says Mr. McCulloch, "that

the shipments of linen from Dundee alone are quite as great as those from all Ireland. While the manufacture has been slowly progressive in Ireland, it has increased at Dundee even more rapidly than the cotton manufacture has increased at Manchester."

Had space permitted, we would have given some description of the factories of Dundee, several of which are no less remarkable for their splendid architecture than for their colossal proportions. The most extensive, as well as the most imposing, are those of Messrs. Baxter, Brothers, & Co., (employing 4,000 hands,) in the Dens; A. and D. Edward & Co., (employing 2,500 hands,) in Scouringburn; Gilroy, Brothers, & Co., (employing 2,500 hands,) in Lochee-road; J. and A. D. Crimond, (employing 1,600 hands,) at Bowbridge; W. R. Morrison & Co., (employing 1,700 hands,) at Wallace fens; Thomson, Shepherd, & Briggs, (employing 2,000 hands,) at the Magdalen Green; and Cox, Brothers, & Co., (employing 3,200 hands,) at Lochee. Among all these fine works, perhaps the spinning-mill of Messrs. Gilroy bears the palm both for extent and artistic beauty.

In 1731, the port of Dundee, even including its creeks of Perth, Broughty-Ferry, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and St. Andrews, had only 70 vessels of aggregately 2,300 tons burden; and even in 1792, it had no more than 116 vessels, of aggregately 8,550 tons. But in 1829, it had 225 vessels, of aggregately 27,150 tons; in 1840, it had 324 vessels, of aggregately 51,135 tons; in 1860, it had 225 vessels, of aggregately 42,381 tons; and in 1865, it had 212 vessels, registering 45,955 tons. The average yearly foreign trade of the port, in British shipping, in the years 1840—1844, was 79,586 tons,—in the years 1845—1849, 93,219 tons; in foreign shipping, in the years 1840—1844, 19,642 tons,—in the years 1845—1849, 22,585 tons; and the average yearly coasting trade, in the years 1840—1844, was 215,635 tons,—in the years 1845—1849, 274,224 tons. The foreign trade, in 1852, inward in British vessels was 40,290 tons,—in foreign vessels, 22,959 tons; outward in British vessels, 30,440 tons,—in foreign vessels, 14,366 tons; and the coasting trade, in 1852, inward was 152,288 tons,—outward, 66,168 tons. The foreign trade, in 1860, inward in British vessels was 45,037 tons,—in foreign vessels, 33,878 tons; outward in British vessels, 34,281 tons,—in foreign vessels, 25,599 tons; and the coasting trade, inward in British vessels, was 180,122 tons,—in foreign vessels, 143 tons; outward in British vessels, 72,741 tons,—in foreign vessels, 118 tons. In the year ending 31st May, 1865, the foreign trade inward was 414 vessels, 86,140 tons; and the coasting trade inward 2,563 vessels, 235,853 tons. The customs, in 1840—4, averaged yearly £46,294; in 1845—9, £57,271; in 1855, were £57,615; in 1860, £59,747; and in 1865, £76,860.

The principal articles of import are flax, hemp, timber, iron, tar, lime, coals, refined sugar, ashes, tallow, whale-blubber, and agricultural produce; and the principal articles of export, besides the different kinds of linen and jute fabric, are linen yarn, machinery and mill-work, iron and steel, confectionery, fish, coals, spirits, agricultural produce, and miscellaneous manufactured goods. A trade to Australia sprang suddenly up in the end of 1852, occasioned the despatch of 32 cargoed vessels of aggregately about 10,000 tons in the course of 1853, and is now not exceeded by the Australian trade of any port of the empire excepting Liverpool. There are several companies connected with the shipping of the port,—such as the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company; the Dundee and Newcastle Steam Shipping Company; the Tay and Tyne

Shipping Company; the Arctic Shipping Company; and the Tay Whale-fishing Company. The D. P. and L. Shipping Company have regular steamers, twice a-week to London, once a-week to Hull, once a-fortnight to Rotterdam and to Dunkirk, and occasionally to Hamburg. The Arctic fishing-vessels are large and powerful screw-steamers, 9 in number, which make most successful voyages almost every season, while the old-fashioned sailing-vessels belonging to other ports on the east coast too often return clean. A steamer plies every hour during the day from Dundee to Newport; and in the summer months there are frequent trips by the river to Newburgh and Perth. Dundee has constant communication by rail with all parts of the kingdom, is well supplied with cabs for local conveyance, and has omnibuses which run every half-hour to the west-end of the town.

Dundee is only moderately accommodated with flesh and fish markets. Its fuel consists of coal, brought chiefly from England and Fife. The town, in its streets, shops, and public buildings, is lighted with gas. Altogether, Dundee is behind no town of Scotland in the race of social and civic improvement. "In population,"—says the writer in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, under date December, 1833,—"In population, manufactures, and trade, in the luxury and comfort which prevail, Dundee has perhaps advanced faster than any similar town in the kingdom. There are men alive in it who remember when its population was only one-fifth of what it is now,—when its harbour was a crooked wall, often enclosing but a few fishing or smuggling craft,—when its spinning-mills were unknown and unthought of, and its trade hardly worthy of the name. And curious would it be could we anticipate the future, and tell what will be its state when another generation shall have passed away, and other hands shall perhaps be called to prepare a record of its progress or decline." But much more curious than this is an account of Dundee written in 1678, by Robert Edward, Minister of Muirrees, and published in a *Description of the County of Angus*. "At Dundee," says that account, "the harbour, by great labour and expense, has been rendered a very safe and agreeable station for vessels; and from this circumstance the town has become the chief emporium, not only of Angus, but of Perthshire. The citizens here (whose houses resemble palaces) are so eminent in regard to their skill and industry, that they have got more rivals than equals in the kingdom." He then gives a minute and fanciful description of the town, under the figure of a human body; and if he were now to view the human body which he so minutely describes, we doubt not that, owing to the huge corpulency and great stature it has attained, he would be much puzzled to trace out the features of the child in the full-grown man.

By act of 3^d and 4th William IV. the town-council of Dundee is fixed at 20, exclusive of the dean-of-guild, who has a seat ex-officio. All the councillors retire in a cycle of 3 years, 6 the first year, and 7 the second and the third; and the burgh being divided into 3 districts, 2 are returned each year by each district, and 3 the second and the third year by the first district. The magistrates are a provost, four bailies, and a dean-of-guild. They exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the ancient and extended royalty. They try questions of debt, and all criminal cases within burgh. There is a sheriff-substitute in the town, whose jurisdiction is cumulative with that of the magistrates within the royalty, and at the same time extends over the landward part of the parishes. The magistrates have the appointment of the town-clerks, procurator-fiscal, chamber-

lain, collector of cess, jailer, and other city-officers. The town-clerk and procurator-fiscal are appointed *ad vitam aut culpam*; the other officers hold their appointments during the pleasure of the council. The guild-burgesses are possessed of funds, secured upon heritable bonds, amounting at Michaelmas, 1852, to upwards of £3,000. The nine incorporated trades, and the three united trades, possess funds which are employed chiefly in giving assistance to decayed members, and to widows. A report of the town-council, in 1854, shows that the endowments or mortifications belonging to the town for charitable and educational purposes have a capital value of £59,291 13s. 6d.; and this is exclusive of two endowments, not reported on, of the estimated value of from £1,000 to £1,500. The police of Dundee was regulated for some time by a statute passed in 1837, which divided the town into eleven wards, and vested the management jointly in the magistrates, and in a specially elected body of general commissioners. But it is now regulated by the general police act for Scotland passed in 1850. The magistrates and town-council are the police commissioners. The jurisdiction of the police board extends over the whole parliamentary burgh. The annual value of real property within the burgh in 1861-2, was £236,335; in 1865-6, £270,596.

The public property of the town consists of lands, houses, churches, and salmon-fishings; and in 1833, was estimated at £123,447 10s. 10d. The revenue of the burgh in 1692 was £279 4s. 6d.; in 1788, £2,820 8s. 8d.; in an average of several years preceding 1833, £7,011 11s. 3d.; in 1839, £7,936 7s. 7d.; in 1860, £3,268; in 1863-4, £3,512. Dundee formerly united with Perth, Cupar-Fife, St. Andrews, and Forfar, in sending one member to parliament; but under the reform act it returns a member for itself and suburbs. In 1859, the parliamentary constituency was 2,740; the municipal 2,693. In 1860, the parliamentary constituency was 2,676; the municipal 2,548. The constituencies are now identical, and in 1865 amounted to 3,039. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 60,355; in 1861, 61,449. Houses, 3,548. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 90,417. Houses, 5,185; rooms with windows, 44,054. Families living in one room with no window, 0.25 per cent.; in one room with window, 37.14 per cent. Males, 39,737; females, 50,680. Proportion in Lochee, 6,683; in public institutions, 1,111; in ships, 151. Population in 1865, about 102,000.

Dundee was formerly fortified with walls, begun by the English, and completed, in 1547, by the French. The existence and even the position of its gates are commemorated in the names of its streets, Nethergate, Overgate, Seagate, and Murraygate,—the first formerly called Fluckergate, and the second Argylegate. In the 12th century David, prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's graphic and exciting story of the Talisman, landed at Dundee on his return from the crusades; and, in fulfilment of some vows which he had made in the spirit of the period, he built a gorgeous church, and surmounted it with the magnificent tower which still forms the most striking feature in a scenic picture of the burgh. Dundee was twice taken by Edward I., pillaged of its records, robbed of its property, defaced in its churches, and even burned to the ground; and, though burned a third time during the inroad made to Scotland, in 1385, by the Duke of Lancaster, it speedily towered to an eminence of prosperity greater than it had ever attained previous to its disasters. At the period of the Reformation it was the first town in Scotland which publicly renounced popery. General Monk encountered a

stubborn, prolonged, and sanguinary resistance beneath its walls; and when, at length, he took the town by assault, he repaid the bravery of its burghers and of numerous strangers who had fled to it for refuge, by abandoning it to pillage. So great was the spoil, that each soldier in Monk's army received for his share nearly £60 sterling,—a sum, in the comparative value of money at the period, truly wonderful.

"Dundee," says Mrs. Stowe, "has always been a stronghold of liberty and the reformed religion. It is said that in the grammar school of this town William Wallace was educated; and here an illustrious confraternity of noblemen and gentry was formed, who joined to resist the tyranny of England. Here Wishart preached at the beginning of the Reformation preparatory to his martyrdom. Here flourished some rude historical writers, who devoted their talents to the downfall of popery. Singularly enough, they accomplished this in part by dramatic representations, in which the vices and absurdities of the Papal establishment were ridiculed before the people. Among others, one James Wedderburn and his brother, vicar of Dundee, are mentioned as having excelled in this kind of composition. The same authors composed books of song, denominated 'Gude and Godly Ballads,' wherein the frauds and deceptions of popery were fully pointed out. A third brother of the family, being a musical genius, it is said, 'turned the tunes and tenors of many profane songs into godly songs and hymns, whereby he stirred up the affection of many,' which tunes were called the Psalms of Dundee. Here perhaps was the origin of 'Dundee's wild-warbling' measures. The conjoint force of tragedy, comedy, ballads, and music, thus brought to bear on the popular mind, was very great. Dundee was long a sufferer during the various civil commotions in Scotland. In the time of Charles I., it stood out for the solemn league and covenant, for which crime the Earl of Montrose was sent against it, who took and burned it. It is said that he called Dundee a most seditious town, the securest haunt and receptacle of rebels, and a place that had contributed as much as any other to the rebellion. Yet afterwards, when Montrose was led a captive through Dundee, the historian observes, 'It is remarkable about the town of Dundee, in which he lodged one night, that though it had suffered more by his army than any town else within the kingdom, yet were they amongst all the rest, so far from exulting over him, that the whole town testified a great deal of sorrow for his woful condition; and there was he likewise furnished with clothes suitable to his birth and person.' The most notable modern events in Dundee were the landing of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in September, 1844, and the embarkation of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in September, 1864.

Among many celebrated natives and citizens of Dundee, may be mentioned, Alexander Scrymgeour, one of the heroic companions of Wallace, and the first of Dundee's hereditary constables;—Sir John Scrymgeour, one of the former's descendants, who became Viscount of Dudhope, and adhering to Charles I., fell in the battle of Marston-muir;—Hector Boethius, the Scottish historian, in 1470, the Principal of King's college, Aberdeen, and one of the revivers of elegant literature;—Robert Pittlock, now called Patullo, who, as first Captain of the Scottish guard, in the service of France, acquired distinguished military honours under Charles VII.;—James Halliburton, one of the earliest and ablest of the Scottish reformers, through whose influence Dundee became the first town of Scotland in which the reformed religion was openly professed;—George

Mackenzie, Lord-advocate of Scotland, author of the 'Institutes of the Scots Law,' and founder of the Advocates' library of Edinburgh;—John Mar, the constructor, in the 17th century, of a curious chart of the North sea and the frith of Tay, which cannot, even at the present day, be excelled in correct illustration;—George Yeaman of Murie, the representative of the town in the last Scottish or Union parliament, and one of the ablest and most patriotic legislators of his country;—Mr. John Willison, the well-known and cherished author of 'The Afflicted Man's Companion';—Robert Fergusson the poet, and Robert Stewart, a friend of his, and an eminently literary man;—James Weir and James Ivory, teachers in the Dundee seminary, and profound mathematicians;—Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, and of many other naval fights;—Dr. Robert Small, the author of a luminous view of the astronomical discoveries of Kelper;—the poets, Thomas Hood and Robert Nicoll;—and the preachers, Mr. McCheyne and Dr. Russell. To these might be added Alexander Wedderburn, 1st Earl of Rosslyn; and Charles Middleton, 1st Lord Barham. Dundee has even claimed Sir William Wallace as a native.

Dundee has at two periods given noble titles. Sir John Scrymgeour, of the family who were long constables of the town and standard-bearers to the King of Scotland, was created Viscount Dundee, in 1641; and his second successor, the third Viscount, was created Earl of Dundee in 1661. On the latter's death, without immediate heirs, the Scrymgeours of Birkhill, now Wedderburn of Wedderburn, were deprived of their inheritance. In 1686 the estates—after having been for a time in the possession of Maitland of Hatton—were bestowed by James VII. on Captain John Graham of Claverhouse. This man, of infamous memory in the history of the persecution of Scotland's Worthies, was, in 1688, created Viscount Dundee. On his death, a few months afterwards, at the battle of Killiecrankie, the estates were finally conferred by King William on the family of Douglas.

DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY, a railway from Dundee to Arbroath. The formation of it was commenced in August, 1836, and completed in less than three years. The railway, besides forming a communication between Dundee and Arbroath, is connected at Broughty-Ferry with the termination of the eastern or Dundee-ward fork of the North British railway, and at Arbroath with the east end of the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and through that with the Aberdeen railway. It commences at Trades'-lane, Dundee, and takes an easterly direction, running parallel with Dock-street on the north, and the new wet docks on the south. It then continues through an arm of the Tay for about a mile, when it enters a very deep rock-cutting on the Craigie estate. Proceeding still eastward, it crosses at two different points the road between Dundee and Broughty-Ferry. At 3½ miles, it reaches Broughty-Ferry, where the depot is very handsome and commodious, and where also were erected the company's workshops for repairing their engines. On leaving Broughty-Ferry, it proceeds along Broughty-Ferry links, and through barren sands past Monifieth and Barry, to Carnoustie, which is 10½ miles from Dundee; and thence it traverses a tract 6½ miles in extent, and of little interest, past East Haven, to Arbroath. A very sharp curve of ½ mile radius occurs toward its termination. Were this curve in the centre of the line, or where the trains go at high velocities, it might be considered dangerous; but as it is placed close upon the Arbroath depot, it is rather an advantage in bringing up the speed of the trains than otherwise. At Ar-

broath the station is most commodious, and the accommodation for passengers excellent. A branch goes from the station to the harbour. Close upon the depot stands the Bell-rock signal-tower, whence a communication is kept up with the men stationed upon the Bell-rock light-house.

This railway, from the favourable gradients, easily obtained, (the ruling one being 1 in 1,200,) and the little value of the land through which it goes, was constructed at the comparatively small cost of £6,460 per mile; and this too with a double line. The rails are 56 lbs. to the yard, and are laid principally upon stone-blocks. The bearings are three yards apart; and the gauge is 5 feet 6 inches. The railway has a total length of 16½ miles; and it passes through the parishes of Monifieth, Barry, Panbride, St. Vigeans, and Arbirlot. There are a number of beautifully executed bridges both under and over it; and the bulwark, or sea-wall, which runs from Dundee to the deep cutting at Craigie, is a work of great magnitude, showing, in an eminent degree, the skill and ingenuity of the company's engineer, Mr. Miller, of Grainger and Miller, Edinburgh, under whose direction the whole line was planned and executed. The authorized capital of the company was £266,700 in shares and £88,900 in loans. But, in 1863, the Dundee and Arbroath was amalgamated with the Scottish Northeastern.

DUNDEE AND NEWTYLE RAILWAY, a railway from Dundee and Lochee to Strathmore. It was opened, in 1831, as a single truck-line, 10½ miles long, from Dundee to Newtyle; was leased in perpetuity, under an act of 1846, to the Dundee and Perth company; and was greatly altered both under that act and under one of 1859. It has stations at Liff, Camperdown, Lochee, Baldovan, Baldragon, Dronley, and Auchterhouse. It originally left Dundee on an inclined plane of 800 yards in length, with a gradient of 1 yard in 10, and proceeded through a shoulder of Dundee-law, in a tunnel of 340 yards in length, toward the valley of the Dichty; but these features of it, as also a branch from it for goods through the streets to the Dundee and Perth terminus, have disappeared. It ascends an inclined plane, in the gorge of the Sidlaws, to a summit-level of 544 feet above the level of the sea,—and descends a second inclined plane, through the Slack of Newtyle, into the valley of Strathmore. It is connected by branches there with the Scottish Northeastern railway,—some of which originally were its own; and it communicates through these with Coupar-Angus, Meikle, Glammis, and Forfar. A new portion of it, 7½ miles long, was opened on 10th June 1859, and the Lochee section, 6 miles long, was opened on 10th June 1861. The authorized capital for it, prior to its being leased, was £140,000 in shares, and £30,000 in loans; and further capitals were authorized of £50,000 in shares and £16,606 in loans by the act of 1846, and £70,000 in preference shares by the act of 1859.

DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY, a railway from Dundee to Perth. It was opened in May, 1847. It is 21½ miles in length, and has stations for Invergowrie, Longforgan, Inchture, Errol, Glencarse, and Kinfauns. Its course lies along the left bank of the Tay, through the Carse of Gowrie and past the skirts of the Hill of Kin-noul, to the vicinity of Perth; and the scenery on its flanks—the wooded shores and islets of the river on the one side, the luxuriant lands and ornate screens of the carse on the other, with profusion of grove, park, mansion, and variegated feature on both—is everywhere beautiful, in many places brilliant, from Glencarse to Perth superb. The line commences at Yeaman shore,—skirts the west-

ern part of Dundee on a sea-embankment,—runs along the face of the romantic cliff of Will's Braes,—crosses the lovely river beach of Invergowrie bay, near the village and quaint old churchyard of Invergowrie,—is carried on a stupendous viaduct across the great sandstone quarries of Kingoodie,—passes near the bay of Inchtute, and harbour of Powgavie, the shipping-place of the Carse of Gowrie,—sheers off to some little distance from Errol, and northward of Inchyra,—coincides again with the river's bank, past Kinnoul,—crosses the Tay, from Barnhill, on a magnificent bridge, of great length, in the form of a segment of a circle, with the central part resting on an island,—and terminates at the Prince's-street station in Perth.—Both the Dundee and Perth railway, and the Dundee and Newtyle were amalgamated, in 1863, with the Scottish Central; and that again was amalgamated, in 1865, with the Caledonian.

Great changes were contemplated, in 1865, by the Caledonian company, specially affecting the interior of the town of Dundee; and great changes, to compete with these, were contemplated at the same time, by the North British company, a chief feature of which was to make direct access to Dundee by bridging the Tay; but all were suspended by a compromise early in 1866.

DUNDELCHACK (Loch), a lake in the parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire. It is about 6 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It never freezes in winter, but very readily in spring, by one night's frost, in calm weather. It pours its waters, by a small stream, into the Nairn, forming in its course several beautiful lochlets.

DUNDONALD, a parish in the north-west of Kyle, Ayrshire. It contains the post-office villages of Dundonald and Troon, a suburb of the post-town of Irvine, and the villages of Old Rome, Shewalton, and Loans. It is bounded on the north by Irvine water, which separates it from Irvine, Dreghorn, and Kilmaurs; on the east by Riccarton and Craigie; on the south-east by Symington and Monkton; and on the south-west and west by the frith of Clyde. From a bend in Irvine water, before that stream enters Irvine harbour, the parish extends southward along the coast $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; in its greatest breadth it extends between 6 and 7 miles; and it contains an area of about 17 square miles. It is divided from south to north into two nearly equal parts by the low range called the Claven hills, and afterwards by Shewalton moss. The upper or eastern section is a rolling surface of gentle eminences, adorned with clumps and belts of plantation; and consists, in general, of a fertile, loamy clay. The lower or western section is nearly a dead flat. Immediately on the coast, except around Troon, and in some other spots, it is sandy and barren; and from half-a-mile inland, it has an excellent soil, and is in a state of fine cultivation. The promontory of Troon, protruding $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the sea, and not $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of average breadth, forms a fine feature in the landscape of the Ayrshire coast, as seen from the eminences south-eastward of Ayr. The Claven hills range south-eastward about 3 miles, and south-westward about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and are all either under culture, in pasturage, or covered with plantation. They are so low as not to bear comparison with the other hills of the county, yet have long been distinguished by particular names. One of the largest is called Warley hill,—probably a corruption of 'warlike;' and bears on its summits the vestiges of two encampments. The Norwegians who landed near Ayr, and were afterwards defeated at Largs, it is thought, fortified this hill; and they here were not only on a post of great security from the hostile warlike ap-

pliances of their period, but enjoyed a delightful and extensive view over the rich amphitheatre of Cunningham and Kyle, and the picturesque attractions of the frith of Clyde. On a rising ground, near the village of Dundonald, stands the ruin of Dundonald castle, which we shall notice in a subsequent paragraph. Westward of the castle is a very beautiful sylvan bank, nearly a mile in length, and, in most places, upwards of 100 feet in height. In a grand curvature of this bank, and on a gentle eminence, stands the house of Auchans, for a long period the residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald; afterwards, about 1640, the property of Sir William Cochrane of Loudon, who was created Earl of Dundonald; and subsequently the possession of the Earls of Eglinton. At the Auchans are the remains of a small orchard, which was once in high reputation. The pear, well-known in Scotland by the name of Auchans, derived its name from this place. The tree came originally from France, was planted in this orchard, grew to a great height, and was, a number of years ago, blown down by a storm. It appears that the Wallaces had preceded the noble family of Dundonald in the possession of this property, as well as that of Auchans; for Douglas mentions John Wallace of Dundonald and Auchans, as having married a daughter of David Stuart of Castlemilk, some time posterior to the year 1570. Both father and son, of the same name, are mentioned as proprietors of Dundonald, A. D. 1572. Plantations, especially around Auchans, are large. Shewalton moss, nearly 4 miles in circumference, affords an inexhaustible supply of peat. Coal abounds, and is worked in large quantities for exportation. Sandstone of fine quality is quarried at Craiksland. Honestone abounds on the estate of Curreath. The principal landowners are the Duke of Portland, Sir Percy A. Fairlie, Bart., Boyle of Shewalton, Campbell of Craigie, and ten or eleven others; and the principal mansions are Fullarton, Fairlie, Shewalton, Newfield, Curreath, and Hillhouse. The real rental is about £23,700. The parish is traversed by the Ayr fork of the Glasgow and South-western railway, and by the Troon and Kilmarnock railway; and it has harbours at Troon and at Fullarton,—the suburb of Irvine. Its industry is very diversified, ranging through the departments of agriculture, mining, handicraft, handloom-weaving, ship-building and commerce. It also partakes considerably, round Troon, the character of a summer sea-bathing retreat. The Lady Isle is in it. Assessed property in 1860, £27,538. Population in 1831, 5,579; in 1861, 7,606. Houses, 830.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £256 2s. 11d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated tithes, £647 1s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £52 10s., with fees. The parish church was built in 1803, and repaired in 1835, and contains 611 sittings. Two chapels of ease were erected about 22 years ago, respectively at Troon and at Fullarton, each containing about 900 sittings. There are three Free churches, at respectively Dundonald, Troon, and Fullarton; receipts in 1865, of the first, £124 4s. 1½d.,—of the second, £246 2s. 8½d.,—of the third, £247 14s. There is an United Presbyterian church at Troon, with 289 sittings. There are an Assembly's school and a charity school at Fullarton, a female industrial school at Dundonald, two female schools at Troon, two Free church schools at Troon and Fullarton, and four subscription schools at Troon, Darley, Drybridge, and Old Rome. A bequest of £1,000 was left, in 1842, by Dr. James Macadam for distributing annually, to the poor parishioners of Dundonald, the value of its interest

in coals and blankets. The parish of Dundonald anciently comprehended, on the east, the chapelry of Riccarton, which was erected into a separate parish long before the Reformation; and, on the south, the chapelry of Crossby, now included in the united parishes of Monkton and Prestwick. The church, along with its two chapels, belonged to the monks of Paisley, and was served by a vicar.

The VILLAGE OF DUNDONALD stands on the road from Irvine to Dalmellington, and on that from Troon to Kilmarnock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the nearest part of the sea-beach and 4 miles south-west of Irvine. "It has an interesting aspect with its one-storey tenements, and stripes of carefully cultivated land adjoining, and the beehives clustering among pretty flower-plots, to which the ruins of Dundonald castle impart a romantic air. In the rear of the ruin a precipice juts out, overhung by dark masses of trees, at whose feet slumbers a miniature loch, formed by a gurgling streamlet, which meanders pleasantly through the valley." Population of the village, 345. Dundonald castle has never made any conspicuous appearance in our national history; but it claims attention as having been the residence of some of our princes of the house of Stewart. This castle gives name to the earldom in the family of Cochrane; but the rising ground on which the castle stands, with 5 roods of land adjoining, is all the property in this parish which now pertains to that family. No authentic record can be produced as to the time when the castle was built, or when it was spoiled of its roof, and rendered desolate. A large pile still remains. The walls are very thick, and built of whinstone, which abounds in the vicinity. The corners are of a freestone superior in quality to any now found in the parish. The Stuart arms are engrossed in different parts of the building; and the whole has much the form of those castles which were raised in many places of Britain during the 12th and 13th centuries. "The manor and parish of Dundonald," says Chalmers, "belonged to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart, who held the whole of the northern half of Kyle, in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion; and it might have been granted to him by David I., or his successor Malcolm IV. Perhaps the castle of Dundonald was built by the first Walter, who had no appropriate house or castle when he settled in Scotland. It seems to have been the only castle which the Stewarts had in their extensive barony of Kyle Stewart; but several of their vassals had small castles in that district." Some writers have asserted—although perhaps rather on doubtful authority,—that Walter, the first of this name, and son of Fleance, received from Malcolm Canmore the baronies of Strathgryfe or Renfrew, and Kyle, in lieu of his pretensions to Lochaber. We do not know that the name of this place occurs before the mention that is made of it in the designation of Walter, the third of this Christian name, who is designed 'of Dundonald.' He was made Justiciary of Scotland by Alexander II., in 1230. It was his son Alexander who behaved so gallantly in the battle of Largs, against the Norwegians. "The castle of Dundonald," says Chalmers again, "became the retreat of Robert II., after his retirement from government, upon the death of James, Earl of Douglas, at Otterburn, in 1388." He must, however, before this date, have occasionally made this the place of his residence; for Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure, having endowed a chapel adjoining the burial-place of the parish-church of Maybole, this grant is confirmed by Robert II. at Dondounald, 4th December, 1371. Robert II., after he ascended the throne, lived much in Dundonald castle; and he died here

in 1390. This event is particularly commemorated by the prior of St. Serf's Inch in Lochleven:

"The secownd Robert of Scotland Kyng,
As God purvaid, maid endyng
At Downdownald in his cuntrye.
Of a schort skenes thare dey'd he."

In the same fortress, his mild but unfortunate son and successor, Robert III. occasionally resided. We need scarcely remind the reader, that this prince had been baptized by the name of John; but that this being deemed an unlucky name—as exemplified in the history of King John of England, of John Baliol, and of John, king of France—it was, at his accession, judged expedient that he should assume that of Robert. Hence, in the language of the vulgar, he was commonly known by the sobriquet of John Fernyeir, equivalent to "John of the last year," or "he who was formerly called John." His first title of honour seems to have been Lord of Kyle; afterwards he was Earl of Carrick; as we learn from Wyntoun:—

"Syne eftyrwartis all a qwhile
Wyth a gret folk the Lord of Kyle,
That syne was Erie of Karryke,
And alsua Prynce of our kynryk,
Made in Annandirdale a rade,
And sa lang tyme thare-in he bade,
Qwhill all the folk of that cuntrye
Consentyt Scottis men to be."

It would appear, that the title above referred to was not, like that of Earl of Carrick, connected with the dignity of heir apparent, but had been given to him, as a younger son, from the patrimonial inheritance of the Stewarts. This prince terminated his unhappy reign on April 4th, 1406. According to Pinkerton, this event took place at the castle of Rothesay in Bute. This corresponds with the account given by the continuator of Fordun, and by Skene in his 'Table of all the Kinges of Scotland.' But Ruddiman, David Macpherson, and others, give the preference to Wyntoun's testimony, who says that he died at Dundonald:—

"A thousand and foure hundyr yere
To tha the sext all reknyt clere,—
Robert the thrid, oure Lord the Kyng,
Maid at Dondownald his endyng."

Not far from this royal seat, the remains of an ancient ecclesiastical foundation are still to be seen, popularly denominated, 'Our Lady Kirk of Kyle;' but the time of its erection is quite unknown. This chapel was called Capella de la Grace, as appears from a charter of James IV., A. D. 1490. From its vicinity to Dundonald, it seems to have, at least, occasionally received some special tokens of royal favour. For the same prince, we are told, never passed through that part of the country without making an offering at 'Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle.' It appears that belonging to this establishment, there was a minister of the church of Rome, who was commonly known as "Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner," and who seems, like others of the same order, to have perambulated the country for the purpose of vending her acts of grace. Population, 214.

DUNDONY, a small green island, opposite Stirlinghill, in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. Here, in former times, was a salt-pan.

DUNDORNADIL, or DORNADILLA'S TOWER, or DUNHARDUL, an ancient hill-fort on the east side of Loch Ness, in the parish of Durness. It stands upon a high hill, of a circular or rather conical shape, the summit of which is accessible only on the south-east, by a narrow ridge which connects the mount with a hilly chain that runs up to Stratherrick. On every other quarter, the ascent is almost perpendicular; and a rapid river winds round

the circumference of the base. The summit is surrounded by a very strong wall of dry stones, which was once of great height and thickness. The enclosed area is an oblong square of 25 yards long, and 15 yards broad; it is level and clear of stones, and has on it the remains of a wall. Upon a shoulder of this hill, about 50 feet below the summit, there is a druidical temple, consisting of a circle of large stones firmly fixed in the ground, with a double row of stones extending from one side as an avenue or entry to the circle.

DUNDRENNAN, a post-office village, with a famous old abbey-ruin, in the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands in a narrow valley, on the right bank of the Abbey burn, about 2 miles from the Solway frith, and 5 miles east-south-east of Kirkcudbright. It consists chiefly of feus upon the estates of Dundrennan and Orroland. The situation is elegantly beautiful, with fine neighbouring prospects down the valley, and across the frith. The houses are pleasantly interspersed with picturesque old trees, and combine finely into one scene with the precincts of the abbey. Here is a parochial school. Population of the village, 202. Houses, 47. There is a mansion of Dundrennan. The parish of Rerwick also anciently bore the name of Dundrennan. The ruins of Dundrennan abbey, though now miserably dilapidated, evince it to have been a beautiful and extensive pile. The church was in the form of a cross, surmounted by a spire 200 feet high. The body was 120 feet long, and divided into 3 aisles by clustered columns spanned with arches,—the side-aisles each 15 feet broad, and the middle aisle 25. The transept measured, from north to south, 120 feet, and from east to west 46 feet. On the south side of the church were the cloisters, enclosing a square area of 94 feet, with a grass plot in the centre. East and west but chiefly south of these, were the lodgings and different offices of the monastery, occupying a space of nearly 300 square feet. This abbey was founded, in 1142, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Its first monks were brought from the Cistercian abbey of Rievall, in Yorkshire; and its first abbot was Sylvanus, who died in 1189. A subsequent abbot sat in the great parliament, at Brigham, in 1290, for settling the succession of the Crown. Walter—either the same abbot or his successor—swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; and received, in return, a precept to the sheriffs of Berwick and of Cumberland for the restriction of the property of his house. Robert I. and David II. granted to the monks considerable territorial possessions. In the beginning of the 15th century, Thomas, the abbot, sat in the celebrated general councils of Constance and Basil. Edward Maxwell, of the noble family of that name, was abbot in the time of Mary; and afforded her an asylum here upon her flight from the disastrous battle of Langside. Dundrennan was one of those abbeys whose functionaries were appointed by the King, independently of the Pope. In 1587, all its property devolved to the Crown by the act of annexation. In 1605, it was made over to Gavin Hamilton, who had been consecrated bishop of Galloway. A considerable part of the useful Chronicle of Melrose was compiled by a monk of Dundrennan,—most probably by Abbot Thomas.

"Dundrennan abbey," says Mr. M'Diarmid, "like most religious houses built by the Catholics in the olden time, is beautifully situated in a valley of the same name. Whether the surrounding limited district gave to or received from the monastery its present appellation, is a point we pause not to discuss—but most probably the former. The site of the edifice is merely sloping, and hardly deserves

the name of an eminence; but a brawling burn passes hard by; hills of various forms appear at a little distance; the braes which form the foreground, are in many places engagingly covered with copse; the Solway, a well-known arm of the sea, comes rippling to the land, at less than 2 miles to the south; and there are eminences plentifully scattered around that command delightful marine views over a long line of frith, including Skiddaw and his congeners, the isle of Man, and, looming far a-head, the singularly peaked mountains of Morne in Ireland. When the monastery was inhabited, all these and other objects must have been distinctly visible from the turret and tower; and, as regards vast amplitude of scenery, resting on the placid, running into the picturesque, and intermingling the sublime, there could be few retreats of the same order more highly favoured than Dundrennan abbey. The name of Queen Mary lends a charm to Dundrennan which bids fair to defy dissociation so long as one stone of the building remains upon another. After the disastrous battle of Langside, her course seems to have lain by the romantic Glenkens; and, in wending her way through its wildest recesses, she drew rein for a brief space at Queenshill,—a property situated near the head of the vale of Tarf, the name of which was changed in honour of the above memorable event. At Tongland she is said to have crossed the Dee,—not of course by the splendid bridge erected by Telford, but a frail wooden erection, which her attendants destroyed as one means of retarding the movements of the enemy. While this work proceeded, the beleaguered Queen sought temporary shelter and refreshment in the cottage of a widow, who cheerfully gave of her little all, and was rewarded, scanty as ways and means may have been, to the extent of her ambition as proprietrix of a humble domicile and adjoining field. Still it is not easy to map the exact route of the persecuted and beautiful Mary during her flight to the coast. That she paused and breakfasted at the castle of Lord Harris, in the parish of Kirkgunzeon, is considered certain; and equally so that she visited the hospitable mansion of Lord Nithsdale—Terregles—where specimens of her needle-work, and the bed in which she slept are still shown; and it is natural to suppose that both hurried visits must have been paid after her crossing the Dee at Tongland. It was evening when the Queen reached Dundrennan; and the impression has long been erroneously cherished that her last sad sojourn on the shores of a country which she never revisited except in dreams, was passed under the roof of this abbey. The monks, no doubt, bore her true fealty, but they perhaps dreaded the vengeance of her pursuers in the shape of fine or confiscation; and, from whatever motive, a lodging was provided in a private house, which, at the period alluded to, was occupied by the ancestors of the late Mrs. Anderson of Stroquhan. The monks, however, attended her to the water's edge,—assisted in seating her in an open boat,—and after waving many an affectionate adieu, slowly bent their steps homeward, pausing at intervals to mark how the frail bark progressed towards its destination. The elements, according to tradition, were auspicious, and the Solway on the day of expatriation, presented none of the terrors of a Highland loch—

'The blackening wave is edged with white,
Tempt not the gloomy frith to-day.

Port-Mary is simply a creek surrounded by high rocks, which received its name from the circumstances recorded, as did Maryport on the opposite side, the point of debarkation."

DUNDROICH, or 'the Druids' hill,' a mountain on the boundary line between Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire, but chiefly within the limits of the parish of Eddlestone in the former county. It rises 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view, on one side, of Lanarkshire; on another, of Annandale; on a third, of Teviotdale; and on a fourth, of the three Lothians and Fifeshire.

DUNDUFF. See MAYBOLE and DUNFERMLINE.

DUNDURAMIE. See LOCHGOILHEAD.

DUNDURKUS. See BOHARM.

DUNDURN. See COMRIE.

DUNDYVAN and **NEW DUNDYVAN**, two large manufacturing villages in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. They stand contiguous to Coatbridge, and in a sense form part of it, blending with it in the landscape, participating entirely with it in character, and sharing fully in its advantages of traffic and institutions. They, however, have ironworks of their own, with nine smelting furnaces,—also an academy of their own, with three teachers. Population of Dundylan, 1,298. Houses, 169. Population of New Dundylan, 2,204. Houses, 376. See COATBRIDGE.

DUNEARN. See BURNISLAND.

DUNEATON (THE), a small river of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It rises on the south-east side of Cairntable, and runs about 13 miles south-eastward, exclusive of sinuosities, partly on the boundary between the parish of Douglas and the parish of Crawfordjohn, but chiefly down the interior of the latter parish, to a confluence with the Clyde at a point about 2 miles below Abington. It is fed by so many little affluents that, over the last 4 or 5 miles of its course, it has an average width of about 40 feet. It is much subject to freshets; and then it overflows alluvial lands on its banks, and is liable to change its channel and its fords.

DUNEIRA. See COMRIE and STRATHIEARN.

DUNEMARK. See CULROSS.

DUNEVAN, an ancient hill-fort near Calder in Nairnshire. The fortifications consist of two ramparts, enclosing an oblong level space on the top of the hill; and within that space are traces of a well, and remains of a large mass of building which gave accommodation to the garrison. This fortress held a telegraphic communication, through two intermediate heights, with Dundornail on Loch Ness.

DUNFERMLINE, a parish in the south-west of Fifeshire. It contains the royal burgh of Dunfermline, the post-towns of Charlestown, Limekilns, Halbeath, and North Queensferry, part of the post-town of Crossgates, and the villages of Crossford, Master-ton, and Patiemuir. The part containing the village of North Queensferry lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of the nearest part of the rest of the parish, and is a modern annexation formerly belonging to Inverkeithing. The main body measures about 9 miles in extreme length from north to south, 6 miles in extreme breadth a little south of the middle, 3 miles in breadth in the northern part, and about 36 square miles or 21,264 imperial acres in area. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth and by Inverkeithing; on the east by Inverkeithing, Aberdour, Dalgetty and Beath; on the north by Kinross-shire; and on the west by Saline, Carnock, and Torryburn. The greater portion of it has a southern aspect, the ground rising gradually from the sea towards the north. South of the town of Dunfermline, it is well-cultivated and enclosed; and the number of gentlemen's seats, with their wooded grounds, gives much beauty to the scenery. Towards the north, the soil is not so good; and although much has been done in the way of improvement, the general appearance of that part of the parish is not so interesting as it

is to the south. The coast is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent, variously high and flat, chiefly rocky, with the bay, harbour, and village of Limekilns in its centre, and the harbour, limeworks, and village of Charlestown at its western extremity. The general surface of the parish rises with not much diversity to the vicinity of the burgh, becomes there picturesquely undulated, and alters northward into increasing inequality of height and hollow. The principal hills are Craigluscar on the north-western border, and the hill of Beath on the boundary with the parish of Beath,—the latter clothed with verdure to its summit, and commanding a brilliant prospect. The only stream deserving notice is the Lyne or Spital burn. This rises in the vicinity of Crossgates, and near the boundary with Dalgetty. Having received various accessions, it becomes considerable below the town, frequently overflows its banks, and lays the rich fields of Pittencreeff, Loggie, Keavil, and Pitliver under water. After running towards the western extremity of the parish, it unites with another small brook, and takes a southern direction, along the boundary with Torryburn, to the frith of Forth. There are, in the northern part of the parish, several lakes—chiefly the Town loch, Lochfitty, Lochgloe, and Black loch—whose aggregate area, together with that of the streams, has been computed at 227 acres. About 13,400 acres of the parochial surface are under cultivation, about 1,135 are under wood, and about 3,730 are either waste or pastoral. The principal landowners are the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Sir Peter Arthur Halket, Bart., Blackwood of Pitreavie, Hunt of Pittencreeff, Wellwood of Garvock, Barclay of Keavil, and Durie of Craigluscar; but there are about forty others. The real rental in 1844 was £24,161 in land, £4,195 in minerals, £18,677 in the burgh, and £3,441 in the villages. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1844 at £116,767; of which £39,000 were for coals, £12,583 for limestone and lime-shells, £441 for sandstone and whinstone, and the rest for the produce of land. Assessed property in 1866, exclusive of the burgh, £40,715 12s. 10d.; inclusive of the burgh, £67,610 11s. 5d.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, toward the south-west, is the mansion of Pittencreeff. "The moment you leave the street," says Mercer, "you enter a private gate, and are on the verge of a deep glen filled with fine old trees, that wave their foliage over the ruins of the ancient palace. A little farther on is the peninsular mount, on which Malcolm Canmore resided in his stronghold,—the original germ of Dunfermline. Round the base of the mount winds a rivulet, over which is a bridge leading to the mansion-house, situated on the farther bank, in a spacious park well-wooded, adorned with shrubberies, and having a splendid prospect to the south. The ground, too, is classical; for amidst this scenery, three centuries ago, when it was even more romantic than it is at present, must often have wandered the poet Henryson, holding sweet dalliance with the muses. There can be no doubt that here was the very 'wod' he so beautifully describes in the introduction to one of his fables:—

'In myddis of June, that jolly sweet sennoun,
Quhen that fair Phlebus, with his beennis brycht,
Had dreyt up the dew fra daill and doun,
And all the land maid with his lenys lycht;
In a morning betwene mid-day and nycht,
I raiiss and put all sluth and sleep on syde;
Ontill a wod I went alone, but gyd.

Sneit was the smell of flouris quhyt and reid,
The noyis of birdis rycht delitious;
The bewis brod blwmyst abone my heid;
The grund growand with grassis gratious,
Or all pleassans that place was plenteous.

With sueit odours and birdis armonie;
The mornynge mild my mirth was mair forthy.

'The roseis reid arrayit rone and ryssa,
'The primrose and the purple viola;
To heir it was a poynt of paradys.
Sic myrth the mayvys and the merle couth ma
'The blossoms blyth brak up on bank and bra;
'The smell of herbis, and of foulis the cry,
Contending quha suld have the victory."

In the 13th century this property belonged to William de Oberwell, who, in 1291, granted a right to the monastery of working coal for their own use in his lands. In 1632 Thomas, 3d Lord Bruce of Kinloss, afterwards Earl of Elgin, had a charter of the barony of Pittencrief; and Sibbald informs us that in his time it was the property of a Mr. Forbes. About the middle of the last century it belonged to George Chalmers, Esq.; and afterwards it passed by purchase to the family of Hunt.—The mansion-house and finely-wooded grounds of Pitferrane, the seat of Sir Peter Arthur Halket, Bart., have been held by the Halket family since the end of the 14th century, having been acquired from the Scotts of Balwearie, the previous proprietors, about 1399. From a remote period this family had the right of exporting coals from their lands to foreign countries free of duty. In 1707 the privilege was purchased by government for £40,000 sterling.—Near the sea-coast, is Broomhall, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, situated on an elevated lawn overlooking the village of Limekilns. The lands of Broomhall formerly bore the name of West Gellet, and do not seem to have come into the possession of the ancestors of their present proprietor till about the time of their first elevation to the peerage, at the beginning of the 17th century. They yield nearly one-fourth of the total rent of the parish. The Earl of Elgin claims to be the representative of the male line of the illustrious house of Bruce, but without ability to trace it to the royal Robert.—Pitreavie, situated to the east of Broomhall, belonged formerly to the baronet family of Wardlaw, who derived their name from an office which their ancestors held in the administration of law under the Anglo-Saxon kings. The 13th baronet, born in 1794, is now a resident in Edinburgh. Sir Henry, the first baronet, founded an hospital at Mastertown. His lady, Elizabeth Halket, of the family of Pitferrane, is now admitted to have been the authoress of the fine ballad of Hardyknute, which so long puzzled the antiquaries of the day, and to which Pinkerton wrote a second part, which gave rise also to much controversy. She is buried in a vault on the outside of the church of Dunfermline. The Scottish troops were defeated at Pitreavie by a detachment of Cromwell's forces under Colonel Overton, on the 20th of July, 1651, when 3,000 fell, and 1,200 were taken prisoners.

Coal was wrought in this parish before all other places in Britain, except two, and has been wrought in great profusion; yet is still exceedingly abundant. The unwrought strata are computed to extend to nearly 3,000 acres; and they comprise, in some parts, 10 or 12 seams of the aggregate thickness of upwards of 40 feet. The largest division of the coal-field lies within the property of the Earl of Elgin. The whole area belonging to him, wrought and unwrought, may be stated at from 2,600 to 2,700 acres. About 800 or 900 of these, which are the most southern, are nearly exhausted. A large portion of this extensive coal-field Lord Elgin holds on a lease of 999 years, from the Pitferrane family. Almost all the coal partakes more or less of the caking quality and soft texture of the Newcastle coal. A new pit was opened in 1839, named the Wallend pit, which is the deepest coal-shaft in Scotland, and

probably one of the most valuable. It is in depth 105 fathoms, 1 foot. There are 19 beds of coal, containing altogether 49 feet, 8 inches of coal, which can be worked in 13 separate divisions, by this pit. About 60,000 tons are annually raised at the Elgin collieries, two-thirds of which are exported, chiefly to the Mediterranean and the Baltic. Immediately east of the Elgin collieries is the Wellwood colliery. It is situated about a mile north of Dunfermline. The coal from this work is extensively used in the town of Dunfermline and neighbourhood, and a large quantity of it is also exported, principally to France. The steam-boats plying between Paris and Rouen are almost entirely supplied with it. The quantity of coals annually raised at this work is about 40,000 tons. To the east of this colliery, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, are the Townhill and Appin collieries. The yearly output from these amounts to about 15,000 tons, part of which is conveyed by a railway to Inverkeithing, and shipped there for France and the Baltic. Still farther to the east, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, is the large and very old colliery of Halbeath, which makes a larger output than the Townhill and Appin collieries, and also sends part of its produce by railway for shipment at Inverkeithing. This colliery likewise yields cannel coal for gas-works. There are other two collieries, at Cuttlehill and South Letham; but they are small. Limestone is found and wrought for sale on the lands of Broomhall, Roscobie, Lathalmond, and Dunduff. Those at Charleston on Broomhall lands, are the most extensive: see CHARLESTON. There are several whinstone and freestone quarries in the parish. Iron-stone pervades the whole coal-field of the Earl of Elgin, in thin bands and balls, and was once wrought to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum. Copper pyrites, in small quantities, is found embedded in the clay iron-stone, with carbonate of lime. In addition to the manufactories which will occur to be noticed in our account of the town, there are a brewery at Crossford, three tile and brick works at Charleston and elsewhere, an iron foundry and a saw-mill at Charleston, and four corn or meal mills in different localities. The parish is traversed westward from the town by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and eastward from the town by the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway; and another branch of the latter was in progress in 1866 from the town to North Queensferry. Population of the parish in 1831, 17,068; in 1861, 21,187. Houses, 2,877.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife. The charge is collegiate; and the patron of both charges is the Crown. Stipend of the first minister, £299 11s. 8d.; glebe, £34. Stipend of the second minister, £299 11s. 8d. without glebe or manse. The parish church was built in 1821, and repaired in 1835; and contains nominally 2,050 sittings, but avaiably only about 1,400. Attendance, 730. St. Andrew's church was originally built as a chapel of ease, but was constituted, in June, 1851, by the Court of Teinds, a quoad sacra parish church. Sittings, 797. The North church, situated at the east end of Goldrum, was built in 1840 as an extension church, and likewise is now a quoad sacra parish church. Sittings, 800. The ministers of St. Andrew's and the North are both elected by trustees. There are three Free churches in the town.—the Abbey church, St. Andrew's church, and North church—whose joint attendance in 1851 was 1,358. Receipts in 1865 of the first of these, £540 8s. 3d.; of the second, £236 1s. 10d.; of the third, £127 4s. 1½d. There are four United Presbyterian churches in the town,—Queen Anne-street, with 1,612 sittings, and an attendance of

880; Chalmers'-street, with 430 sittings, and an attendance of 300; St. Margaret's, with 979 sittings, and an attendance of 570; and Gillespie, with an attendance of 470. There are also two United Presbyterian churches at respectively Limekilns and Crossgates; the former, with 1,056 sittings, and an attendance of 600, and the latter with 530 sittings, and an attendance of 250. There are in the town an Independent chapel with 700 sittings, and an attendance of 450; an Irvingite or Catholic apostolic meeting-house, with 310 sittings; an English Baptist place of worship, with an attendance of 160; an Episcopalian chapel, with 342 sittings, and an attendance of 85; a Roman Catholic chapel, with an attendance of 450; an Evangelical Union chapel; and places of worship for three or four other small bodies, all of different denominations.

There is no parochial school; but there are numerous other schools, of high character, with great diversity of adaptation. The burgh school, or high school, is under the management of the magistrates and the town-council, and is conducted by a master and an assistant. The branches taught in it are Greek, Latin, English, mathematics, geography, arithmetic, and writing. The master has a salary from the town, and the interest of a mortification by Queen Anne, amounting to £22 12s. 6d. The commercial academy is under the direction of the guildry, and is conducted by a master and assistants. The same branches are taught in it as in the burgh school. The Rolland or Priory Lane school, originated in a donation of £1,000 by the late Adam Rolland, Esq. of Gask, is under the direction of the town-council, and affords cheap instruction, in the common branches, to a large attendance of poor children. The Maclean schools, in Goldrum, originated in a legacy by the late Rev. Allan Maclean, are under the management of the kirk-session, and comprise juvenile schools and an industrial school. Wilson's institution dates from 1837, and was founded by bequest of Mr. John Wilson. The Queen Anne-Place schools were established by the ladies of Dunfermline for poor girls. An elegant hall has been built by subscription for a government school of art. There are likewise in the town an Episcopalian school and a suite of Free-church schools. There are excellent schools at all the collieries. There are in the town three seminaries for young ladies; likewise several teachers of music. The total of day schools in the parish, in 1844, exclusive of North Queensferry, was 32, conducted by 37 teachers, and attended by 2,622 scholars.

Dunfermline parish is an original one; but many lands formerly belonging to it have been united to the parishes of Beath and Carnock. A very ancient document concerning it, commonly called the chartulary of Dunfermline, but which treats particularly of the early affairs of Dunfermline abbey, and forms in type a large quarto volume, was printed in 1842 by the Bannatyne Club. Many distinguished men of the parish, both ecclesiastics and civilians, have figured prominently in literature and politics. Among the most eminent Scotsmen of the 15th century was 'Maister Robert Henryson, scholmaister of Dunfermling.' He was a poet of considerable fancy, and successfully attempted various styles of composition. His longest poem,—"The Testament of the Fair Cresseide,"—"contains," says Dr. Irving, "many strokes of poetical description, which a writer of more than ordinary genius could only have produced." He wrote a number of fables in verse, which convey useful lessons, but are rather prolix. Of these, probably the best is 'The Borrowstoun Mous, and the Landwart Mous.' His pastoral 'Robin and Makyne' displays a love of nature

and great sweetness of versification; and his 'Abbey Walk' is full of serious reflections. The learned civilian, Edward Henryson, LL.D., seems to have been the grandson of the poet. George Durie, abbot of Dunfermline, was made an extraordinary lord of session in July, 1541, and keeper of the privy-seal in 1554. He died in 1561. Robert Pitcairn, abbot of Dunfermline, was secretary-of-state during the regencies of Lennox, Mar, and Morton, and afterwards under James VI. Three other abbots of Dunfermline held the office of lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. Arnold Blair, a monk of Dunfermline, was chaplain to Sir William Wallace, and wrote two Latin books on the events of his day. John Durie, another monk of Dunfermline, embraced the Protestant faith at the Reformation, and became an eminent minister of it in Montrose, Leith, and Edinburgh. Adam Blackwood, a native of Dunfermline in the 16th century, settled in France, published various works there, and was a senator in the parliament of Poitiers. Alexander Seton, fourth son of the sixth Lord Seton, and a senator of the College of Justice, was in 1605 created Earl of Dunfermline. This title became extinct in 1694 at the death of James, the fourth Earl. The Right Honourable James Abercromby, speaker of the House of Commons, and third son of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, was in 1839 called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Dunfermline of Dunfermline. Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, and Dr. Ebenezer Henderson, of Highbury College, London, were natives of this parish.

The TOWN OF DUNFERMLINE stands a little south of the centre of the parish, 2½ miles north-north-east of Limekilns, 5½ north-west by north of North Queensferry, 11 south-south-west of Kinross, 12 west-south-west of Kirkcaldy, 16 north-west of Edinburgh, 21 east-south-east of Stirling, 29 south of Perth, 30 south-west of Cupar-Fife, and 43 north-east of Glasgow. The greater part of it is situated on an eminence of considerable extent, which stretches from east to west, has an elevation of about 270 feet above sea-level, and slopes in a pretty bold declivity toward the south. But so soon does the ground flatten, that the part of the burgh called the Nethertown stands on a plain. The town, as seen from any point sufficiently near to command a close view of it, and at the same time sufficiently distant to reveal it as a whole, presents a very fine appearance. It looks to be embosomed in wood,—exhibits over the tree-tops a tumulated surface of houses, of very diversified size and form,—and lifts into grand prominence Queen-Anne-street United Presbyterian church, "with its enormous rectilinear ridge," the lofty steeple of the former guild-hall, now the seat of the local courts, the humbler spires of the old part of the abbey and of the town-house, and above all the splendid nave and magnificent tower of the modern abbey parish church. A stranger, on approaching it for the first time, forms a very mistaken notion of its extent, supposing it to be little else than a grand village in a grove; and, on entering it, is surprised to find himself in a large town, teeming with activity, abounding in trade, and every way worthy of holding the first rank among burghs, between Stirling and Dundee, and between Perth and Edinburgh.

The view from various parts of the town, particularly from the Abbey cemetery, is extensive and brilliant; and that from the top of the church tower comprises portions of twelve counties, ranging from the Grampians to the Lammermoors, and from the sources of the Forth to the German ocean. Immediately under the eye are the fine tracts of south-western Fifeshire, together with their equally fine

continuation in the detached district of Perthshire, onward through Clackmannanshire to the Ochils. Next is the frith of Forth, from North Queensferry to Culross, sometimes concealed by an elevated piece of shore, but here and there bursting abroad in varied openings, and rendered all the more gay by the chequering of it with land. Next are the southern banks and screens of the Forth, beautifully undulated and luxuriantly fertile, many wooded swells of the Lothians, the heights of Edinburgh, sometimes also its very spires, the pleasure-grounds of Hopetoun, the promontory of Blackness, the harbour of Borrowstounness, and the windings of the Forth through the carse to the vicinity of Stirling. And at the limits of vision are the Lammermoors, along the mutual border of Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, Soutra hill at the water-shed of the Gala and the Tyne, the Pentland hills in Mid-Lothian, Tinto in Lanarkshire, the Campsie hills in Stirlingshire, and Benlomond and Benledi among the south-western Grampians.

The interior views of Dunfermline do not correspond in beauty to the exterior. Antiquities, public buildings, and natural situation, indeed, present some things to fascinate, and many to please; but the streets and private houses are far from possessing a corresponding interest. The town as a whole is neither well-aligned nor finely edified. There are no grand street views. The chief thoroughfares, though containing substantial houses, are narrow and irregular. Considerable improvements, however, have been made, and are carefully maintained. Many modern houses are neat; and those in a line of street lately opened display much taste. Several new streets have been formed; and a large suburb on the west has been raised. Many neat villas and cottages ornées, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds, stand in the outskirts, and are inhabited by townsmen. A bridge 297 feet in length, was built by the late George Chalmers, Esq., solely at his own expense, across the Pittencrieff glen, otherwise called the glen of the Tower burn, at the west side of the town; and this bridge became surmounted by excellent houses, with good shops, so as to be one of the best streets in the burgh. Here also, in this glen, are romantic natural features and interesting ancient monuments. "Nature and antiquity," remarks a recent guide book, "have conspired to embellish Dunfermline with rare attractions. The exquisite beauty of Pittencrieff glen could scarcely be surpassed. In point of situation it is a most agreeable surprise, hanging on the skirts of a manufacturing town like a jewel in an Ethiop's ear."

In a tower in this glen, some small vestiges of which still exist, and bear the name of Malcolm's tower, 8 feet high, covered with grass, and surrounded with traces which indicate that the original area of the building was 60 feet by 50—in this tower resided Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland; and here he married Margaret, a Saxon princess, who had with her brother Edgar, the heir of the English throne, fled to Scotland for refuge from the Norman conqueror. Margaret was the daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, king of England. Upon William the Conqueror ascending the English throne, Edgar, son of Edward, with his mother Agatha, and two sisters, Margaret and Christian, retired into Scotland. Some authors say that, being on a voyage to Hungary, they were accidentally driven hither by a storm. The place in the frith where the ship anchored is a small bay, about a mile north-west of North Queensferry, near the present toll-bar. This bay is called St. Margaret's Hope. On the side of the present road, near Pit-

reavie, about 2 miles from Dunfermline, is a large stone called St. Margaret's stone. Here she is said to have rested, leaning on this stone. North and South Queensferry derive their name from St. Margaret. "The site of Malcolm's tower," says Mercer, in his excellent History of Dunfermline, "was strikingly adapted for a stronghold, and could not fail of attracting a rude engineer of the 11th century. Fordun says, it was a place extremely strong by natural situation, and fortified by steep rocks; in the middle of which there was a pleasant level, likewise defended by rock and water, so that it might be imagined that the following words were descriptive of this place:—*Non homini facilis, vix adeunda feris*. 'It is difficult to men, scarcely accessible by wild beasts.' The *venusta planities*,—or 'pleasant level' on which the tower was built,—forms the summit of a very steep eminence that rises abruptly out of the glen, and causes the rivulet to wind round its base, forming a peninsula. The whole substructure of the glen on both sides is formed of freestone, which projects in many places from the surface; and these rugged declivities must have been clothed with thick impervious woods, rendering the summits extremely difficult of access on three sides."

At the request of his queen, and of her confessor, Malcolm founded and endowed, in the vicinity of his own residence, a monastery for 13 Culdees, which, with its chapel, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The date of Malcolm's foundation must have been between 1070, when he was married, and 1086, when he and his queen made extensive grants to the church of the Holy Trinity. Malcolm's sons, Ethelred and Edgar, also bestowed lands upon this church. Alexander I. granted various lands to it, and is said to have finished the church; and his queen, Sibilla, also conferred lands upon it. He died at Stirling, but was interred at Dunfermline. David I., who ascended the throne in 1124, in accordance with his policy in other parts of the kingdom, not only added greatly to the wealth of the monastery, but introduced into it a colony of the Benedictines, or Black monks, from Canterbury in England; and for the purpose of making the change of rules under which they were brought more agreeable to the Culdees, he raised it to the dignity of an abbey, having a mitred abbot for its head, and a prior and sub-prior under him. From the style of the architecture, Mr. Leighton is inclined to think that it was during the reign of David I. that the church—the nave of which still remains—was erected. Gotfried or Gaufrid, who had been prior of Canterbury, was the first abbot. He died in 1154, and was succeeded by his nephew, Gaufrid. From a statement made to the Pope in 1231, it appears that the number of monks had then been increased to 50. About the period of the death of Alexander III., it had become one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic establishments in Scotland. Matthew of Westminster says, that at this time "its boundaries were so ample,—containing within its precincts three carucates of land, and having so many princely buildings,—that three potent sovereigns, with their retinues, might have been accommodated with lodgings here, at the same time, without incommoding one another." When Edward of England invaded Scotland in 1303, he resided in the abbey of Dunfermline from the 6th of November that year till the 10th of February, 1304. At leaving it, Edward caused his army to set it on fire. "On account," says Matthew of Paris, "of its magnitude, the nobles of the kingdom were accustomed to assemble here to devise plots against Edward; and, during war, they issued thence, and proceeded to plunder and destroy the inhabitants of England."

The royal army, therefore,—perceiving that they had converted the temple of the Lord into a den of thieves, and that it gave great offence to the English nation,—utterly destroyed it, by levelling all its splendid edifices to the ground; sparing from the flames the church only, and a few lodgings for monks." As soon as the kingdom was settled under Bruce, this monastery was begun to be rebuilt; but probably it never regained its former grandeur. According to Lindsay of Pitcottie, the abbey and its church were finally destroyed on the 28th of March, 1560. The last abbot was George Durie, of the family of Durie, of that ilk, who held the office from 1530 till the destruction of the monastery. He died in 1572.

The abbey was richly endowed, and derived part of its extensive revenue from places at a considerable distance. Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Musselburgh, and Inveresk belonged to it. According to a rental given up at the Reformation by Allan Coutts, in name of George Durie, the abbot, the yearly revenue was as follows:—Money, £2,513 10s. 8d. Scots; wheat, 28 c. 11 b. 1 f.; bear, 102 c. 15 b. 1 f. 3 p.; meal, 15 c.; oats, 61 c. 6 b. 2 f.; horse-com, 29 c. 1 b. 1 f. 2½ p.; butter, 34 st.; lime, 19 c. 15 b.; salt, 11 c. 8 b.—According to another rental by the same person:—Money, £2,404 4s.; wheat, 27 c. 4 b. 3 f.; bear, 83 c. 11 b. 2 f. 2 p.; oats, 158 c. 5 b. 2 f., whereof 84 c. white oats; lime, 20 c.; salt, 11 c. 8 b.; capons, 374; poultry, 746. In 1560, Robert Pitcairn was appointed commendator of the abbey, thus obtaining a right to its lands and rents, which he held till his death in 1584. The Master of Gray succeeded him, but was extruded in 1587, when Henry Pitcairn succeeded him. In 1589, the abbey, with its lands and privileges, was erected into a temporal lordship, which was conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. In 1593, Alexander Seton, who afterwards became first Earl of Dunfermline, was appointed by Queen Anne heritable bailie of her lordship of Dunfermline. Charles I. granted to Charles, second Earl of Dunfermline, a lease for 57 years of the feu-duties and rents of the lordship of Dunfermline, with the office of heritable bailie of the regality; which was in 1665 assigned to John, Earl of Tweeddale, for a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline. In 1669, John, then Marquis of Tweeddale, had his office of bailie, &c., vested in himself by royal charter; and in 1693, obtained a prorogation of the lease of the lordship, in his own name, for 57 years. In 1748, the office of heritable bailie was abolished with other heritable jurisdictions in Scotland; but the office of heritable keeper of the palace is still retained by the Marquis of Tweeddale, who enjoys the fees of constable, mayor, and serjeant of the lordship.

Although the ruins of the ancient abbey which still remain, are sufficient to afford a glimpse of what must have been its former grandeur, yet they are but a trifling portion of the extensive conventual buildings which must have existed here, even subsequent to the demolition. The western portion, or nave of the abbey church—which was originally a cross church—is still in tolerably good preservation; and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. It is generally said to be in the Saxon style of architecture; but Mr. Leighton is inclined to think that the style is Norman. The principal entrance to the abbey-church is from the west, where there is a very finely enriched door-way in the Norman style, and above this a handsome pointed window, divided by mullions and transoms. In the north side there is another entrance from what is now the church-yard,

by a porch of later erection, which is in the pointed style. The roof of the nave is supported by a double row of splendid Norman pillars, from which spring round arches to support the upper wall, and at the west end by a clustered column on each side; a clustered pilaster, from which springs a pointed arch, also supporting the upper wall. These columns likewise separate the body of the nave from the north and south aisles. The outside of the building is ornamented by two heavy towers at the west end, one of which is surmounted by a spire, and the sides by heavy buttresses characteristic of the style of the building. Immediately to the south of the abbey-church are the ruins of the frateri or refectory, which formed the dining-hall of the monastery. Its south wall, from the windows of which there is a magnificent view, and the west gable, in which there is one of the finest pointed windows in Scotland, alone remain. The only other portion of the monastic buildings existing is the gateway of the monastery—now called the Pends—which exhibits a fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture. Mr. Swan has given views of the Norman porch, and of the Interior and Exterior of the old Abbey-church in his elegant work entitled 'Fife Illustrated.'

The abbey-church was long the place of sepulture of our Scottish kings. Here Malcolm Canmore and his queen St. Margaret were interred, also their eldest son, Edward, who was killed in Jedwood forest. Edmond their second son, and another named Ethelrade, who was Earl of Fife, King Edgar, Alexander I. with Sibilla his queen, David I. with his two wives, Malcolm IV., and Alexander III., with his queen Margaret and his son Alexander, were also here entombed. The great Bruce, too, the saviour of his country, was here laid at rest from his many toils, with his queen Elizabeth, and his daughter Christina, the widow of Sir Andrew Murray. The remains of these distinguished individuals were all interred in the choir, which forms the site of the present parish church, and which—while the nave continued to be kept in repair, in consequence of being used as the parochial place of worship from the Reformation till the year 1821—was allowed to pass into a state of total ruin. The entombment of Robert Bruce is described as follows by Barbour:

"They haif had him to Dumferlyne,
And him solemnly yirded syne,
In a fair tomb into the quire;
Bishops and prelates that were there
Assozied him, when the service
Was done, as they best could devise;
And syne, upon the other day,
Sorry and wo they went their way.
And he debowelled was cleanly,
And also bairned syne full richly;
And the worthy Lord of Douglas,
His heart, as it forspoken was,
Received has in great dewtie,
With fair and great solemnitie."

In digging for the foundation of the new parish church in February, 1818, the tomb of Robert Bruce was discovered, and his skeleton found wrapt in lead. On a subsequent day, the tomb was again opened in presence of the barons of exchequer, several literary gentlemen from Edinburgh, the magistrates of the town, and the neighbouring gentry. A cast of the skull having been taken, the stone coffin in which the remains lay was filled with melted pitch; it was then built over with mason-work, and the pulpit of the new church now marks the spot where all that remains on earth of the patriotic warrior is deposited. Many of our great nobles were also buried in this church; among whom may be mentioned, the great Macduff; Constantine, Earl of Fife; William Ramsay, Earl of

Fife; the Earl and Countess of Athol, in the reign of William the Lion; Randolph, Earl of Moray, the compatriot of Bruce; and Robert, Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland. Many churchmen also of great power and influence were interred here.

After the accession of Alexander, our Scottish kings frequently resided on the south side of the Forth, but they occasionally also resided at Dunfermline. When they gave up their residence in the old tower is not known; but at an early period a palace or castle appears to have been erected adjoining the monastery, and on the site of the present ruins of the palace. James IV., after his accession to the Crown, was more here than any of his immediate predecessors; and he appears to have either entirely rebuilt or greatly enlarged the palace, and added to its height, as in 1812 a stone was found in the roof of one of the windows bearing the date of 1500. James V., and his daughter Queen Mary also resided here; and James VI., previous to his departure for England, appears often to have had his residence in the palace. In July, 1633, this unfortunate monarch visited Dunfermline, where he held a court, and created Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, and dubbed five gentlemen knights. In August, 1650, Charles II. remained several days in the palace: and never again was this edifice graced with the presence of royalty. From this time it appears to have been entirely neglected; and in 1708, the roof fell in. It is now a complete ruin; all that remains being the south wall, and a sunk vaulted apartment traditionally called the King's kitchen. The length of the palace seems to have been 150 feet, by 33 in breadth. The remaining walls were several years ago repaired, and put into a state in which they may still last for ages, by James Hunt, Esq., the proprietor of the estate of Pittencrieff, adjoining which they are situated.

A mansion was built by Queen Anne, in 1600, in the vicinity of the palace, for her own separate residence. This came to be known as the Queen's house, and was kept in good repair many years after the palace went to ruin, but was entirely removed in 1797. An ancient cross adorned the market place, of similar ornamental character to the ancient crosses of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Peebles, and some other burghs; but, according to the Vandal taste with which such things were regarded in the course of last century, it was removed in 1752. The central pillar of it, about 8 feet high surmounted by a lion rampant holding a shield, on which is a St. Andrew's cross, is preserved in the corner of a house in the vicinity of its site. The spire at the west end of the old abbey church was built by James VI. in 1568, and rises to a height of 156 feet from the base of the tower. An adventurous youth recently made a great sensation by climbing to the top of the spire, and taking off its old rusted weathercock to be repaired.

The new abbey church, the present parish church, is a splendid edifice, in light ornate Gothic style, with elegant perpendicular windows; and it has, near the east end, a fine square tower, 100 feet high. Instead of a Gothic balustrade on the tower is an open hewn work, in capital letters four feet high, exhibiting on the four sides the words "King Robert The Bruce," surmounted by royal crowns; and at each corner there is a lofty pinnacle. This device indicates that the structure is practically a mausoleum over the ashes of the Bruce; but it is of questionable taste in connexion with a church, and certainly is utterly ultraneous to the style of the architecture.—The Episcopal chapel in Queen Anne place, built in 1842, is a beautiful Gothic edi-

fice, with lancet windows.—Gillespie United Presbyterian church, built in 1849, is also a fine Gothic structure.—St. Margaret's United Presbyterian church, St. Andrew's quoad sacra parish church, the North church at Goldrum, the Free churches, the Independent chapel, built in 1841, and one of the other chapels, are all either handsome edifices or respectable. But by much the most conspicuous of the ecclesiastical edifices, next to the new abbey, though certainly a most gaunt and lumpish one, is Queen Anne street United Presbyterian church. This was originally built for the celebrated Ralph Erskine, who, while one of the parish ministers of Dunfermline, declined the authority of the General Assembly, and was expelled from his charge, and became one of the founders of the Associate presbytery, which gave rise to the various bodies of Seceders. A stone statue of him, on a pedestal, was recently erected in front of the church. And the pulpit which he occupied in the old abbey, previous to his expulsion from the Establishment, exists in the transmuted form of two small side-tables in the hall of Abbotsford. The principal school buildings, particularly those of the burgh, the free abbey, and the Maclean schools, are good modern structures. The guildhall is an elegant edifice, with a fine spire. A poor's house and a new prison were erected some years ago in the Town green, on the east side of the burgh.

At the beginning of the 17th century, Dunfermline was little else than a rural village, with about 1,000 inhabitants; and even at the beginning of the 18th, it continued to be almost without trade. It is now the seat and centre of a great manufacture in table linens and in kindred fabrics. This manufacture is the only one of the kind in Scotland; and it began at Dunfermline slowly and steadily, upwards of a century ago, and has ever since been a source of much wealth to the town, and of subsistence to many of the inhabitants. In 1740, textile manufactures were sufficiently introduced to give rise to an association of weavers; and yet even five years afterwards, they were not remunerating enough to enable the town to pay without difficulty a contribution of £80 levied by Prince Charles. About 1749, the British Linen company—then just established—began to employ a number of looms in the town for weaving table-linen; but the weavers wrought chiefly at ticks and checks during the winter, and only in the summer at table-linen. About 1763, the table-linen of Dunfermline first found its way to the London market. From that period the manufactures and wealth of the town began more rapidly to increase. Improvements have been made on the mechanism of the looms, great skill and taste displayed in the devices in the cloth, and a variety of other manufactures introduced. The weaving trade, besides employing a large proportion of the town's own population, supports looms in the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Culross, and Inverkeithing, and even in Kinross, Leslie, Strathmiglo, and Auchtermuchty. In 1836, the amount of capital employed in it was £826,261, the number of looms engaged in it was 3,517, the number of these looms within the parish of Dunfermline was 2,794, the number of warpers, winders, and other coadjutors of the weavers was 1,527, the average weekly wages of the weavers was 10s., the average weekly wages of the coadjutors of the weavers varied from 4s. to 18s., and the proportions of the 3,517 looms employed upon the different fabrics were as follow,—770 on single diaper, 1,880 on single damask, 369 on double damask, 445 on table-covers, 13 on worsted warps, 15 on full harness linens, and 17 on bed quilts. These statistics were obtained by a committee of manufac-

turers, in circumstances peculiarly fitted to secure the nearest possible approximation to accuracy. But the increase in the number of looms in the very next year was 183; and now extensive weaving factories have been established, and great improvements in fabrics and designs have been made.

The spinning of linen yarn was commenced, in 1792, in a mill in Brucefield, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-west of the town; and it was afterwards increased in the parish by the erection of six other mills. The yarns spun are of various qualities from tow and flax, and are used in the manufacture of the several kinds of fabrics woven in the town. Only one of the spinning-mills now exists. But there are at present, in or near the town, two steam weaving factories, several hand-loom weaving factories, three bleachfields, a soap work, a tannery, three rope works, four dye works, an extensive malleable iron work, two iron foundries, two tobacco manufactories, three breweries, and two flour mills. A weekly market is held on Tuesday for the sale of grain by sample, which is well attended by the agriculturists of the surrounding country. Fairs for the sale of horses and cattle, and a few other purposes, are held on the third Tuesday of January, March, April, June, July, September, October, and November. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, and the National. It has also a national security savings' bank, and offices of thirty-three insurance companies. The principal inns are the Royal, the Commercial, the George, the Temperance, Brown's, Bruce's, and Milne's. The public conveyances are railway trains to the east and to the west, coaches to Edinburgh by Inverkeithing and Queensferry, and omnibuses to the steamers at Charleston.

Dunfermline was constituted a royal burgh in 1588 by James VI. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a guild-magistrate, a treasurer, 17 other councillors, and a town-clerk. The provost and magistrates have the jurisdiction within the royalty as extended by the police act in 1811. They hold regular courts, the town-clerk acting as their assessor. There is a guildry, the dean of which has the power of judging in all questions of boundary of property, &c. This incorporation possesses property to the annual value of £350 per annum. There are eight incorporated trades,—wrights, tailors, smiths, weavers, shoemakers, bakers, masons, and fleshers. In 1811 a police act was obtained, which not only regulates the police of the town, but contains powers for paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, for removing nuisances and obstructions, for opening new streets and widening the present ones, and likewise for increasing the supply of water. The provisions of this act were at the same time extended over the suburbs of the town, with the exception of that of Pittencrieff. The town was in consequence divided into wards, by each of which commissioners are appointed for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, and by whom the superintendent of police and other necessary officers are appointed. The necessary funds are raised by an assessment on the inhabitants. This act has produced great improvements in the town.—The present land property of the burgh consists of the farms of Highholm, Muircockhall, Lilliehill, Cairncubbin, and part of the town's moor, with the coal under them, which for a number of years has been worked. These lands comprehend about 700 Scots acres, 180 of which are planted. The burgh likewise possesses 3 or 4 acres of land, known by the name of Hillblade acres. The house-property of the burgh consists of the workmen's houses at the

town-colliery, the flesh-market, slaughter-house, and washing-house, the town-house, the high school, and the charity-school in Priory-lane. The burgh is likewise possessed of a number of seats in the parish-church. The whole value of the land property of the burgh taking the rental at 30 years' purchase, in consideration of the value of the minerals, and the value put on the wood and houses by a professional man, is stated to be £19,501 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The town-house, high school, and Priory-lane school, are estimated at £2,150. The only alienation of the burgh's real property of any consequence, within the last 50 years, was part of the lands lying immediately south of those still belonging to the burgh, which were sold to Mr. Downie of Appin, in 1829, for the price of £14,105. The debt of the burgh at present is about £8,000. The annual revenue was estimated in 1834 at £870; and the expenditure at £731 12s. The present revenue is about £1,000. In 1850, a new water company was formed, and water-works were constructed at the cost of £20,000. In October, 1829, the town was lighted with gas.

A sheriff-substitute for the western district of Fifeshire resides at Dunfermline. Sheriff ordinary courts, also sheriff small-debt courts, are held on every Friday during session. Quarter session sheriff small-debt courts likewise are held on the first Friday of each month during vacation. A justice of peace court also is held once a-month. Dunfermline unites with Inverkeithing, Culross, South Queensferry, and Stirling in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 550; in 1865, 488. The town has two halls for public meetings, a reading-room in the guild hall, a subscription library, a united tradesmen and mechanics' library, a working men's refreshment and reading rooms, a mechanics' institution, two horticultural societies, an agricultural society, an ornithological society, three total abstinence societies, two bowling-green clubs, a coursing club, a curling club, a number of benefit associations, a poor's house, and several charitable societies, a number of mason lodges, and a mothers' institution.

Dunfermline owed its origin to the neighbourhood of the abbey and the palace, and was for a long time a burgh of regality holding of the monks. In 1303, while Edward I. of England was residing here, he was joined by his queen and some of his nobles, and received the submission of many Scottish barons who had held out against him during his progress through the kingdom in 1296. In 1323, the son of King Robert Bruce was born here who, after a long minority, ascended the throne under the name of David II. In 1385, Richard II. of England and his lords, says Froissart, "went to Dunfermline, a tolerably handsome town, where is a large and fair abbey of Black monks, in which the kings of Scotland have been accustomed to be buried. The King was lodged in the abbey; but after his departure, the army seized it and burned both that and the town." In 1581, James VI. and all his household subscribed at Dunfermline the first national covenant of Scotland. In 1596, a convention of the Estates was held here for recalling the popish lords who had been banished for a conspiracy. In that year also was born here James VI.'s eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who became Queen of Bohemia. In 1600, Charles I. was born here. In 1624, the town was almost totally destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants were suddenly reduced to such poverty as obliged them to supplicate public aid from the kingdom. In 1643, the parishioners of Dunfermline swore and subscribed the solemn league and covenant; and in 1650, Charles II. subscribed here a

remarkable document, known in history as the Dunfermline Declaration, confirmatory of an oath he had formerly taken to adhere to the covenants. In 1715, about a month before the battle of Sheriffmuir, a Jacobite detachment was surprised at Dunfermline.

DUNFILLAN. See FILLAN (St.).

DUNFION. See DRHUIM (The).

DUNGAVEL. See WISTON.

DUNGEON (Loch), a fresh water lake of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, in the north of the parish of Kells, and 8 miles north-west of New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire. It abounds in trout. Its superfluence goes off in a streamlet $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the Ken.

DUNGLASS, a post-office station and the ruins of an old castle, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. The ruins are perched upon a small rocky promontory, almost encircled by the Clyde, about a mile below Bowling bay, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Dumbarton. Several small villages, and a sprinkling of villas, are in the vicinity. The promontory was anciently a Roman station, and is believed by some antiquaries to be the point at which Antoninus' Wall terminated. The castle was the messuage of the barony of Colquhoun, which extended hence to Dumbarton; and the descendant of the residents in it is Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. On a conspicuous part of the rock stands an obelisk to the memory of Henry Bell, the father of steam navigation.

DUNGLASS, the elegant modern seat of Sir John Hall, Bart., on the south-east verge of Haddingtonshire. It stands on the left side of a romantic rivulet, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length of course, which forms the boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, along a deep, gorgy, wooded dean to the sea. The mansion is nearly a mile from the shore; and the North British railway bestrides the dean below it, on one of the most magnificent viaducts in the kingdom. "This work consists of six arches—that which spans the dean measuring $124\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, from the bed of the stream, 135 feet span, and 45 of rise in the arch. Of the five remaining arches, three are in Haddingtonshire and two in Berwickshire. The viaduct is an object of great architectural beauty, and leaves the far-famed Pease bridge in its immediate vicinity no longer an object of solitary wonder. The scenic effect is in this instance enhanced by the presence also of two other bridges over Dunglass dean, on the old and new road, and the picturesque accessories of wood and water. The prospect from the viaduct and embankment is beautiful and extensive, embracing on the right the green lawns and woods, the romantic dean and church ruins at Dunglass, with the mansion-house tower seen above the tree-tops; and on the right 'the sea, the sea, the open sea,' St. Abb's head, and the animated sight of many a white sail shimmering in the sun." At the mouth of the dean is an ancient encampment in the form of an isosceles triangle.

The site of Dunglass mansion and its offices was anciently occupied by a small town and a strong castle, both of the name of Dunglass, and both now extinct. On the 16th of August, 1544, the English garrison of Berwick made an inroad into Scotland, and "burned and spoiled the town of Dunglass very sore." The fortress was originally one of the many strongholds of the Earls of Home. After the attainder of Lord Home in 1516, it appears occasionally to have been held by the Douglasses; for, according to Patten, it was held by George Douglas, in 1548. Patten relates, that while Somerset's army was passing the Pease, "my lord's grace, willing to lose no time, and that the enemies as well by

deed as by bruit should know he was come, sent an herald to summon a castle of George Douglas, called Dunglas, that stood at the end of the same valley nearer the sea, and a mile from the place of our passage. The captain thereof, Matthew Hume, a brother's son of the Lord Hume's, upon this summons, required to speak with my lord's grace. It was granted, and he came. To whom, quoth his grace, since it cannot be but that ye must be witting both of our coming into these parts, and of our proclamation sent hither before, and proclaimed also since, and ye have not yet come to us, but keep this holde thus, we have cause to take you as our mere enemy. And, therefore, be ye at this choice—for we will take none advantage of your being here now—whether ye and your company will render your holde and stande, body and goods, at the order of our will, or else to be set in it again as ye were, and we will assay to win it as we can. The captain, being about this riddle brought in great doubt what answer well to make, and whether best to do, at last stricken with the fear of cruelty that by stubbornness he should well deserve, and moved again with the hope of mercy that by submission he might hap to have, was content to render all at his grace's pleasure, and thereupon, commanded to fetch his company, returned to the castle. In the time of tarrying for fetching his guard, we saw our ships, with good gale and order, fair sailing into their firth, which is a great arm of the sea, and runneth westward into their country above *iiii*. score mile. Upon this standeth Leith, Blackness, Stirling, and St. Jho's road, and all the best towns else in the south part of Scotland. This captain came and brought with him his band to my lord's grace, which was of *xxi*. sober soldiers, all so apparelled and appointed, that, so God help me—I will say it for no praise—I never saw such a bunch of beggars come out of one house together in my life! The captain and *vi*. of the worshipful of the company were stayed and commanded to the keeping of the provost-marshal, more to take Munday's handsell, then for hope of advantage; the residue were licensed to go their gate with this lesson, that if they were ever known to practise or do ought against the army, while it was in the country, and thereupon taken, they should be sure to be hanged. After this surrender, my Lord John Gray, being captain of a number—as for his approved worthiness right well he might—was appointed to seize and take possession of the manor, with all and singular the appurtenances, in and to the same belonging, with whom, as it hapt, it was my chance to go thither. The spoil was not rich sure; but of white bread, oaten cakes, and Scottish ale, whereof was indifferent good store, and soon bestowed among my lord's soldiers accordingly. As for swords, bucklers, pikes, pots, pans, yarn, linen, hemp, and heaps of such baggage beside, were scant stooped for, and very liberally let alone; but yet sure it would have rued any good housewife's heart, to have beholden the great unmerciful murder that our men made of the brood-geese and good laying-hens that were slain there that day, which the wives of the town had pend up in holes in the stables and cellars of the castle, ere we came. In this meantime, my lord's grace appointed the house should be overthrown; whereupon the captain of the pioneers, with a *iiii*.C. of his labourers, were sent down to it, whom he straight set a-digging about the foundation. In the town of Dunglas—the which we left unspoiled and unburned—we understood of the wives, (for their husbands were not at home,) that it was George Douglas's devise and cost to cast these cross trenches at the Peaths, and stood him in *iiii*. Scottish L., which is as much sterling as *iiii*. good

English crowns of V.s. a piece; a mete reward for such a work." Next day, Patten continues, "Our pioneers were early at their work again about the castle, whose walls were so thick, and foundation so deep, and there too set upon so craggy a plot, that it was not any easy matter soon to underdig them; our army dislodged and march on."

After the destruction of Dunglass thus recorded, it was rebuilt, and probably much enlarged; for, in 1603, it was sufficient to lodge James VI. and his whole retinue when on his journey to London; and, on his return, in 1617, he was welcomed by the 'Muses Dunglasides.' In 1640, the Earl of Had-dington, and several of the neighbouring gentlemen who had joined the Covenanters, took possession of Dunglass castle, for the purpose of watching the garrison of Berwick. His lordship, having received a letter from General Leslie, was standing in the court-yard reading it to the company, when the powder-magazine blew up, and one of the side-walls in its fall overwhelmed his lordship and his auditors, who all perished in the ruins. Scotstarvet states, that a report prevailed that the deed was effected by a faithless page, who, in revenge of some real or imaginary insult, thrust a hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, and perished with the rest.

DUNGLASS, a bare desolate height, 400 feet in elevation, terminating the east end of the valley of Strathblane, in Stirlingshire.

DUNGOIACH, a hill in the north-west of the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire. It lifts up from the valley a fine cone, to the height of 400 feet, clothed to the summit with wood; and contrasts very strikingly to Dunglass.

DUNGYLE, a green hill, anciently crowned with a strong British fort, in the south of the parish of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

DUNGYLE, or DUNAGOIL. See DUNAGOIL BAY.

DUNHARDUIL. See DUNDORNADIL.

DUNIAN, a spreading, lumpish, lofty hill, in the parishes of Bedrule and Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Its summit, excepting at one place a cap or nodule of very inconsiderable elevation, is a round-backed and prolonged ridge, stretching chiefly along the boundary of the parishes, and partly into the interior of Jedburgh. At its highest point, which is within Bedrule, it has an elevation of 1,031 feet above the level of the sea; and very nearly at this point it is traversed by the high road between Jedburgh and Hawick. But the hill slopes on both sides in a very gentle acclivity, and bestrides the whole space between the Jed and the Teviot,—a geographical distance of nearly 3 miles, thus allowing the highway to climb it with comparative facility. On its eastern base, rising somewhat rapidly from the Jed, stands the chief part of the town of Jedburgh. The name Dunian signifies 'the hill of John.' The top of the hill commands an extensive prospect, replete with fine features of the picturesque, and comprising many spots which are either famous in song or memorable in history. "Near, and eastward below, the spectator views, as it were in a basin, the town of Jedburgh, distinguished by the venerable ruins of its abbey. At a greater distance, to the north-west, and on the opposite side of the Teviot, as in an amphitheatre opening to the south, the eye is struck with the plain yet elegant modern house of Minto, distinguished as the birthplace of many eminent patriots, statesmen, and legislators. To the south-east, and at a still farther distance, appears the house of Edgerston, distinguished for the fidelity, prowess, and loyalty of its inhabitants. Westwards are seen the beautiful windings of the wooded Rule, where it issues in three streams from the lofty mountains,

the Not o' the gate, Fana, and Windburgh, to where its rapidly rolling flood mixes with the Teviot opposite to the castle of Fatlips, on the Minto crags."

DUNINO, or DENINO, a parish in the east of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Cameron, St. Andrews, Kingsbarns, Crail, and Carnbee. Several post-offices are near it; but that of St. Andrews, 4 miles north-north-west of the church, is the most convenient. The estate of Kingsmuir on the south, the estate of Bonnyton on the north, and the farm of Brighton on the west, belonged formerly to Dunino, but do not belong to it now; and the first of these was included in its population-returns so late as 1841, but was included in those of Crail in 1851. Dunino at present measures about 3 miles in extreme length and breadth, and about 2,431 Scotch acres in area. The north-east boundary of the parish extends within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the sea. The surface of most of the interior is pleasantly diversified with undulation, wood, cultivation, and the course of little streams. The highest ground is in the north, and rises scarcely 300 feet above the level of the sea. The largest stream is Pitmilny burn, which comes in from Cameron, flows eastward through the interior, passes on to the sea between St. Andrews and Kingsbarns, and has altogether from source to embouchure a run of about 7 miles. About 270 acres of Dunino are under wood. Coal seems, from the vast number of old pits in various places, to have at one time been a very plentiful article in this parish; but it is not now worked. Sandstone of excellent quality is abundant, but has not been much quarried. Ironstone occurs. The principal properties in the parish are Dunino, Stravithy, Pittairthy, and Kinaldy. The real rental is about £3,000. Assessed property in 1865, £4,305 5s. 3d. There is an old fortalice on the estate of Pittairthy; and there formerly were two others in the parish. Three stones contiguous to the manse-garden are supposed to have been part of a Druidical circle. The parish is traversed by the road from St. Andrews to Anstruther. Population in 1831, 383; in 1861, 370. Houses, 70.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the united college of St. Andrews. Stipend, £198 16s.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated tithes, £33 15s. 10d. Church built in 1826; sittings, 224. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £34 4s. 6d. to retired schoolmaster.

DUNIPACE, a parish, containing the villages of Torwood and Milton or Herbertshire, in the east of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by the parishes of St. Ninians, Larbert, Falkirk, and Denny. Its post-town is either Denny, contiguous to its southern border, or Falkirk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of its south-eastern extremity. Its length, east-south-eastward, is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is less than 3 miles. All its southern boundary is traced by the river Carron. Its eastern district is part of the carse of Stirling; and its western district rises to an altitude of about 600 feet above the level of the Forth. About two-thirds of its surface are incumbent on sandstone, and about one-third on trap rocks. If the entire area be reckoned at 46 parts, 38 of them are variously arable, 5 are under wood, and 3 are either moss, moor, or rock. There are about 30 landowners; but the principal estates are Denovan, Dunipace, Quarter, Torwood-head, and Herbertshire. Torwood Castle is an old ruin, of obscure history, surrounded by some remains of a famous wood where William Wallace found shelter after his defeat in the north, and where Donald Cargill excommunicated Charles II., and which was originally a part of the Caledonian forest. Herbertshire is an ancient mansion, once the property of the St. Clairs

of Orkney, on a beautiful site on the Carron. Carbrook-house is romantically situated, among picturesquely wooded grounds, within half-a-mile of Torwood. Dunipace-house, and Quarter-house, are elegant modern mansions. There are, respectively at Denovan and Herbertshire, two extensive print-works. There are also in the parish two flax-mills, one woollen spinning mill, one mill for grinding charred wood, and three grain mills. There are also four sandstone quarries. Facility of communication is enjoyed by the Stirling and Glasgow turnpike through the centre of the parish, and by the Scottish Central railway on the east. The real rental of the parish is upwards of £6,000. Assessed property in 1860, £12,111 0s. Population in 1831, 1,278; in 1861, 1,731. Houses, 209.

The name Dunipace is believed to have arisen from two remarkable mounds in the eastern part of the parish. "The whole structure of these mounds," says Mr. Nimmo, in his 'History of Stirlingshire,' "is of earth; but they are not both of the same form and dimensions. The more easterly one is perfectly round, resembling an oven, and about 50 feet in height. That it is an artificial work does not admit of the least doubt; but the same thing cannot be affirmed with equal certainty of the other, though it has generally been supposed to be so too. It bears no resemblance to the eastern one either in shape or size. At the foundation it is nearly of a triangular form; but the superstructure is quite irregular; nor does the height of it bear any proportion to the extent of the base. Buchanan calls the western mount the smaller; but his memory had quite failed him, for there are at least four times the quantity of earth in it that is in the other. Neither can we discern any appearance of the river's having ever come so near as to wash away any part of it, as that historian affirms; though it is not improbable that considerable encroachments have been made upon it, which have greatly altered its original shape, as it affords an excellent kind of gravel for different uses. The mounds are now planted with firs, which, together with the parish-church of Dunipace, standing in the middle between them and the river running hard by, gives this valley a romantic appearance. The common account given of these mounds is, that they were erected as monuments of a peace concluded in that place betwixt the Romans and the Caledonians, and that their name partakes of the language of both people, *Dun*, signifying 'hill,' in the ancient language of the country, and *Pax* 'peace,' in the language of Rome, the compound word *Duni-pace*, according to this etymology, signifies 'hills of peace.' If the concurring testimony of historians and antiquaries did not unite in giving this original to these mounds, we should be tempted to conjecture that they are sepulchral monuments. Human bones and urns had been discovered in earthen fabrics of a similar construction in many parts of the island; and the little mounds or barrows which are scattered in great numbers around Stonehenge, in Salisbury plain, are generally supposed to have been sepulchres of the ancient Britons." This conjecture of Mr. Nimmo is supported by his editor Mr. Stirling, who rejects the mongrel etymology of Buchanan, and states it as more probable that the word Dunipace is entirely Celtic in its origin.—a corruption of *Duin-na-Bais*, which signifies 'hills or tumuli of death.' "Dunipace," continues Mr. Nimmo, "is taken notice of in history as a place where important national causes have been decided, and that more than once, by great monarchs in person. The Roman Emperor Severus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, is supposed to have here concluded a peace

with the Caledonians. We find Edward I. of England, at Dunipace, upon the 14th of October, 1301, when he signed a warrant to his plenipotentiaries, who were at that time in France, authorizing them to consent to a truce with the Scots, as a necessary preliminary towards a peace with their ally, the French king, between whom and Edward an obstinate war had long raged. At the chapel of this place, too, Robert Bruce and William Wallace are said to have had a second conference, the morning after the battle of Falkirk, which effectually opened the eyes of the former, to a just view of his own true interest, and that of his country. Until the bridge of Larbert was erected in the last century, the ordinary place of crossing the Carron seems to have been at Dunipace. No where else does the river offer a passage naturally so commodious and easy, the banks being generally steep and rugged. The numerous armies which frequently crossed this shire, appear to have taken their route that way, at least since the demolition of a Roman bridge which stood half-a-mile to the eastward." There were recently discovered, on the southern border of the parish, near Denny, some finely preserved Roman utensils,—one of them of an unique kind; and after a search, suggested by that discovery, there were discovered also, in a neighbouring wood, distinct vestiges of a previously unnoted Roman camp.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. It was anciently a chapelry of Cambuskenneth, and did not acquire parochial status till the Reformation. It was united, in 1624, on equal terms, to Larbert; but was, in course of time, depressed to secondary rank. Now, however, service is regularly performed in the church alternately by the parish minister and an assistant, who is paid by the heritors. The old church, as indicated by our extract from Mr. Nimmo, stood at the hills of Dunipace; and the parochial burying-ground continues there. The new church stands on a knoll $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west. It was built in 1834, at the cost of £2,500; and is a Gothic edifice, with 604 sittings. The Free church has an attendance of about 100, and realized in 1865, £87 16s. There are a parochial school near the centre of the parish, and a private school at Torwood. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £40 0s. 0d., with fees.

DUNIPHAIL. See DUNPHAIL.

DUNIQUEICH. See INVERARY.

DUNIRA. See COMRIE and STRATHEARN.

DUNKELD, a small district, of the character of a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, the representative of an ancient city, in the Strathtay division of Perthshire. It lies on the left bank of the Tay, 15 miles north-north-west of Perth, and is nearly surrounded by the parish of Caputh. It comprises all the site of the ancient city of Dunkeld, and as much of the parish of Caputh as is built upon by part of the modern town. The boundary between its two parts is the small burn Ketlochy, which runs through the town in the manner of a common sewer. The city part was anciently the precinct of the cathedral, and was never either constituted into a parish itself or included in any other parish; and, in consequence of the old city having been almost utterly destroyed by the Jacobites in 1689, and of the modern town having been built next year on different ground, that part is ill defined. The part belonging to Caputh was never formally annexed to Dunkeld, and can be included in it at best only *quoad sacra*, yet in recent usage has been assigned to it both in the returns of the census and in some political arrangements. The entire district has a somewhat semicircular form.

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in diameter. It seems to have been treated as a quasi-parish ever since the cessation of the cathedral services; but it has long been united also to the parish of Dowally; and the joint charge bears the name of Dunkeld and Dowally. See the article DOWALLY. Assessed property of Dunkeld and Dowally in 1865, £3,148 13s. 9d. Population of Dunkeld and Dowally in 1831, 2,037; in 1861, 971. Houses, 155. Population of Dunkeld alone in 1831, 1,471; in 1861, 929.

Dunkeld is the bottom of a small, romantic, high-rimmed basin. It lies only 130 feet above the level of the sea, yet forms almost literally, and very grandly, the mouth of the Strath-tay highlands. The south-west side of it is defined by the Tay, just at the point of that noble river's debouch from the convergent defiles of Athole and the Bran; and the other sides are all closed by abrupt, lofty, wooded hills, of varied form and picturesque character. The chief features of the tract itself are the town of Dunkeld and the home-grounds of Dunkeld park,—both of which will be afterwards described; but those of the enclosing hills, and of the immediately circumjacent country, are so many, so rich, so diversified as to constitute a museum of landscape, containing specimens of almost everything which is most admired in the Highlands, together with blendings into one of the most brilliant margins of the Lowlands. All the environs of the town are pleasure-grounds. The hill on the east, called Newtyle, commands a magnificent view of Stormont and Strathmore. The hills on the north, besides containing gorgeous close-scenes of their own, reveal some ravishing views of Strath-tay.

The poet Gray, who visited Dunkeld in 1766, says—describing the approach to it,—“The road came to the brow of a deep descent; and between two woods of oak we saw, far below us, the Tay come sweeping along at the bottom of a precipice at least 150 feet deep, clear as glass, full to the brim, and very rapid in its course. It seemed to issue out of woods thick and tall that rose on either hand, and were overhung by broken rocky crags of vast height. Above them, to the west, the tops of higher mountains appeared, on which the evening clouds reposed. Down by the side of the river, under the thickest shades, is seated the town of Dunkeld. In the midst of it stands a ruined cathedral: the tower and shell of the building still entire. A little beyond it a large house of the Duke of Athole, with its offices and gardens, extends a mile beyond the town; and as his grounds are intersected by the streets and roads, he has flung arches of communication across them, that add much to the scenery of the place.” Mr. Gilpin says: “This favoured spot—for it is indeed a beautiful scene—consists of a large circular valley, the diameter of which is in some parts a mile; in others two or three. Its surface is various; and some of the rising grounds within the valley itself would even be esteemed lofty, if it were not for the grand screen of mountains, which circles the whole. At the base of those, towards the south, runs the Tay, in this place broad, deep, and silent. The whole valley is interspersed with wood, both on the banks of the river and in its internal parts; and would have been a still more beautiful scene, if art had done as much as nature.”

This district is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, and sole heritor, the Duke of Athole. Stipend, £161 7s. 7½d., with £63 per annum in lieu of manse and glebe. The established church of the district, or quasi-parish church, is the choir of the cathedral, refitted and repaired in 1820, at an expense of about £5,400,

—of which £990 was granted by the Exchequer, and all the rest was defrayed by the Duke of Athole. Sittings, 655. There are a Free church, with an attendance of about 400,—an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of about 70,—and an Independent chapel, containing about 320 sittings. The sum raised by the Free church in 1865 was £187 2s. 6d. The principal school is the royal grammar school, founded in 1567, by James VI., affording a range of education similar to that in the best schools of Edinburgh, and attended on the average by about 60 pupils. The rector of it has an official residence, and, besides receiving a small salary from the original endowment, is superior of the lands of Muck-larie. There are likewise three female schools, two public libraries,—the Mackintosh and the Evangelical—several friendly societies, and a fund of St. George's hospital for 7 old or infirm men.

THE TOWN OF DUNKELD stands contiguous to the Tay, at the intersection of the road from Amulree to Blairgowrie with the road from Perth to Inverness, 10 miles north-east of Amulree, 12 west-south-west of Blairgowrie, and 15 north-north-west of Perth. The Tay is crossed here by a magnificent bridge, of which the middle arch is 90 feet wide, the two next 84 feet each, and the two next 74 feet each; with 2 land-arches, each 20 feet wide. Total waterway 446 feet. This bridge was built in 1807–9, at an expense of £30,000, of which £25,000 were contributed by the Duke of Athole. The town consists of two streets, the one leading from the bridge, and the other at right angles to it, with back lanes proceeding from both. The street leading from the bridge was commenced about 1809, as a kind of new town more elegant than the old, and adapted to a new transit, by way of the bridge, of the great road from Perth to Inverness. The street at right angles with this comprises the main body of the old town, as reconstructed in 1690. A view of the whole town, full and picturesque, with the cathedral at its head, the wooded hills around it, and the broad Tay gliding majestically past it, is obtained from the centre of the bridge.

The cathedral is an object of great interest. It stands at the upper end of the old street, slightly apart from the town, and overlooking the river. The choir, as already noticed, is a restoration of 1820, serving as the present quasi-parochial church; but the style of it is in keeping with the original model. The parts of the old edifice which remain are the grand tower, the two side-aisles, and the nave; and these, notwithstanding unroofment and considerable dilapidation, still constitute a fine mass of architecture. “At the west end,” say the Messrs. Anderson, “rises the buttressed tower, 90 feet in height, and 24 feet square, and adjoining it a small octagonal watch-tower. Buttresses project between the windows, surmounted above the church by traceried spiracles. The great aisle measures 120 by 60 feet; the walls are 40 feet high, and the side aisles 12 feet wide. On each side are seven spacious Gothic arches, with fluted soffits, resting on six plain Norman-like pillars, having shafts 10 feet high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, and two half-columns. Over the arches there are two tiers of windows, the lower semicircular, the higher acute. The windows of the side-aisles are all of different designs, and chiefly of the decorated or middle-pointed Gothic; and it is interesting and historically curious to mark, as observed by Mr. Billings, ‘even in this distant mountainous see, traces of the Flamboyant character of the French Gothic artists.’ He considers it probable that there was no part of the building erected before 1230. There is the tomb and statue of a bishop in his robes under a crocketed canopy

believed to be those of Bishop Robert Cardeny, who founded the nave, where he lies, in 1406. The new church is handsomely fitted up. In the spacious vestry, at the east end, is the gigantic stone effigy, arranged in panoply of mail, which formerly, in the old church of this place, surmounted the grave of the notorious Earl of Buchan, 'Wolf of Badenoch,' the natural son of Robert II., who burnt the cathedral of Elgin." In the chapter-house is a fine marble statue of the fourth Duke of Athole, erected in 1833 by his Duchess. The vault of the chapter-house is now the burying place of the Athole family.

The aboriginal of the cathedral was a Culdean wattle structure, formed about the year 570. This was superseded, in 729, by a stone edifice, which, in due time, became a Popish monastery. In 848, Kenneth Macalpine built a church in Dunkeld, to the memory of St. Columba, and is said to have transferred to it the bones of that father of Culdeism from Iona. In 1127, David I. converted the monastery, together with the church, into the seat of a bishopric. In 1318, Bishop Sinclair built the original choir of the cathedral on part of the site of the monastery; in 1406, Bishop Cardeny founded the nave, which he raised only as far as the second row of arches; in 1447, Bishop Ralston finished the nave; and in 1469, Bishop Lauder built the chapter-house and the great tower. The cathedral was destroyed, in 1560, by the ecclesiocasts of the Reformation. The episcopal palace stood a little to the south-west of it. This was originally a suite of long thatched two-storey houses; and in 1408, in consequence of great annoyances from the Highland caterans, it was increased and fortified by the erection of a strong castle,—the site of which, though now containing no vestige of the edifice itself, still bears the name of the Castle close. There were two ancient chapels, both now extinct,—the one built, about 1420, on the ground now occupied by Athole-street, and endowed with the rents of the lands of Mucklarie, which now belong to the rector of the grammar school,—the other built on Hillhead to the east of the town, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Fungarth, and dedicated to St. Jerome, whence the people of Fungarth are ludicrously called to this day Jorums. "There are," said the New Statistical Account of 1843, "two upright stones on the south of the cathedral, which formed part of the old monastery. The oldest house in the town, and which belonged to the Dean of Dunkeld, stands not far from the choir. It is the only house now standing out of the three that escaped the conflagration of the town in 1689. Its walls are of great thickness. The hill where the bishops hanged many a lawless freebooter is situated close to the second lodge of the Dunkeld grounds; and the hollow ground to the back of the lodge is the place where sorcerers were burned." The ancient cross of the town, removed about the beginning of the present century, stood about 20 feet high, and had four iron jugs for the punishing of petty offenders.

The bishops of Dunkeld made a great figure in the Popish times. They had four palaces, in respectively Dunkeld, Cluny, Perth, and Edinburgh. Bishop Lauder got his lands south of the Forth erected into the barony of Aberlady, and those in the north into the barony of Dunkeld. The latter lands, besides surrounding Dunkeld, extended continuously, with a considerable breadth, seven miles, to the palace of Cluny. The revenue of the cathedral, or chapter, amounted at the Reformation to upwards of £1,600; but became then so alienated that a sufficient sum did not remain to support one incumbent. The Protestant bishops, during the temporary restoration of episcopacy, did nothing to

repair the cathedral. The present bishop of Dunkeld, in the Scottish Episcopal Church, is also bishop of Dunblane and St. Andrews, and resides at Trinity College, Glenalmond.

The earliest seat of population at Dunkeld is supposed to have been a strong Celtic fort, for commanding the entrance of the vale of Athole. This was called Dunkaledin,—a name which signifies 'the stronghold of the rough mountainous country,' and was corrupted into successively Dunkeldin and Dunkeld. The Pictish kings are supposed to have regarded this place as one of the keys of their dominion, to have occasionally resided in it, and to have made it a base of operations for repelling the Tayward inroads of the Danes. Some of the Scottish kings, also, loved it for its proximity to grand hunting-grounds. William the Lion, in particular, visited it for deer-hunting; and even Mary went to the chase here, amid a retinue of 2,000 Highlanders. Queen Anne also is traditionally said to have spent a night in Dunkeld House. "Many of the present monarchs of Europe have visited Dunkeld, and not only enjoyed the Highland hospitality of the Athole family, but been liberally indulged in all the sports which the locality so amply affords. The last royal visit to Dunkeld was paid by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in September 1842. Her Majesty was received on the boundary of the Dunkeld property by a guard of the Athole men, and conducted to the park, where Lord Glenlyon, the heir-apparent of the Athole title, received Her Majesty at the head of several hundred Highlanders, and conducted her to the royal tent."

Dunkeld is a burgh-of-barony under the Duke of Athole. It received from Queen Anne, in 1704, a charter conferring on it the dignity of a royal burgh, with 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 10 common-council-men; also fully empowering it "to have freemen, merchants, guild-brothers, municipal courts, or dean-of-guild, with the council and other members, liberties, and emoluments thereto belonging, as also burgess-brothers of the fraternity or guildry, and to be appointed and created with such liberties and privileges as belong to them, or are usual within any other burgh-royal within the kingdom; with full power and liberty to use, traffic, and merchandize, as well within the said kingdom as without it, in foreign countries, and of exporting and importing all lawful effects and commodities whatsoever." This charter, however, does not appear to have been accepted by the burgh, or carried into effect, as the town continued merely a burgh-of-barony. The jurisdiction of the burgh is that of an ordinary baron-bailie, who is appointed during the pleasure of the superior. He holds no regular court; but trifling disputes are settled by him at his own house. Dunkeld is the capital of a judicial district of the county; and, as such, is the seat of the district justice-of-peace courts. Sheriff's small-debt courts also are held here on the last Monday of February, June, and October. The town, in spite of its commanding situation at the mouth of the Highlands, and though popularly regarded as the capital of the northern part of the county, is not the seat of any extensive trade. It is a place of considerable transit, indeed, a place of considerable retail dealing with the surrounding country, and also a place of great resort to occasional or summer visitors; but it has no manufactures, and no comprehensive traffic. It is well supplied with butcher-meat and all other provisions, excepting sea-fish. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and annual fairs, for cattle or hiring, are held on the 14th of February, the 25th of March, old style, the 9th of June, old style, and the second

Tuesday of November. The town has several insurance agencies, a national savings' bank, and offices of the Union Bank, the Commercial Bank, and the Central Bank. Daily communications are maintained by public conveyance with Perth, Inverness, Pitlochry, and the Dunkeld road station of the Scottish Midland railway. There are several good inns, also a temperance coffee-house.

Behind the cathedral stood an old-fashioned square building, the ancient palace of the Dukes of Athole. A little to the west, adjacent to the Tay, but behind an eminence which was intended to be removed, stands the incomplete new palace, begun by the fourth Duke, but stopped at his death in 1830. This was designed to be a magnificent edifice; and, should it ever be completed, it will impart great brilliance to the town and environs. Two floors of it were nearly finished,—also a gallery 96 feet long, an elegant private chapel, a spacious staircase, and several noble Gothic windows, which were to have been decorated with stone sculpturings of the family's armorial bearings. The park connected with the palace is singularly grand. It was ever so by nature; and it received such artificial improvements from the fourth Duke as converted large part of it into one of the finest possible landscape gardens. Though the grounds were limited, the Duke so planned them as to have a home-farm, grass parks, an extensive garden, ornamental walks, picturesque carriage drives, American gardens, and a lawn, all within the enclosures. The walks are upwards of fifty in number, and the carriage-drives comprise a distance of at least thirty miles.

The Dunkeld grounds are particularly famous for their woods. Both the numbers and the luxuriance of the trees are remarkable. The predominance of the larch, also, but especially the relation of that tree here to important georgic improvement throughout Scotland, is notable. In 1738, almost fortuitously, five larch plantlets were brought from abroad to Dunkeld, and at the same a few others to Blair-Athole and Monzie. The larch had never before been thought of as a forest-tree for Scotland; and was then believed to be far too tender for adaptation to our climate. The five plants brought to Dunkeld from the Tyrol were planted in alluvial gravel, abounding with rounded stones, in a sheltered situation, at an altitude of 40 feet above the level of the Tay. In 1809, two of them were felled,—and the one, containing 168 cubic feet of wood, was sold on the spot for £25 4s. to a company of Leith ship-builders,—and the other, containing 147 cubic feet of wood, was sent to Woolwich dockyard, and there used as beams for repairing the Serapis store-ship. So many plantlets as to cover about 9,000 acres, contiguous to Dunkeld and away over the mountains, were planted before the year 1821; and all proved thriving and productive,—converting the whole tract into valuable forest-land, even in places too elevated to be suitable for the Scotch pine, and at the same time transmuting great tracts of it which had been heathy waste into good, natural, graminaceous pasture. And from this grand experiment, together with the concurrent ones at Blair-Athole and Monzie, arose that general diffusion of the larch through Scotland which has eventually rendered it one of our best known and most cherished trees, both as an ornament of the shrubbery and as a denizen of the forest.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), a parish a little north-east of the centre of Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Dalguise, and is separated, at its most populous part, by only the public bridge across the Tay, from the post-town of Dunkeld. It contains also upwards of twenty hamlets or villages,

varying in population from 30 to 180. It is bounded by the parishes of Dull, Logierait, Dunkeld and Dowally, Caputh, Kinclaven, Auchtergaven, Monzie, and Weem. Its greatest length, east-south-eastward, is 16 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 9 miles. The Tay runs along its margin, in grand sweeps, chiefly southward and south-eastward, over a distance of at least 13 miles, forming the whole of the boundary with Logierait, Dowally, Dunkeld, and Caputh. The Bran, coming in from the vicinity of Amulree, flows partly on the southern boundary, but chiefly through the interior, east-north-eastward, to the Tay. The name Little Dunkeld belonged originally to a village, now extinct, which stood on the Tay opposite Dunkeld, and was a sort of suburb to it; and, in consequence of the original parish church being situated there, the name was communicated to the whole parish. The famous mountain Birnam stands on the boundary with Auchtergaven. See BIRNAM. Most of the other borders, except on the Tay, and a large proportion of the interior, also, are mountainous. The total extent of uncultivated land has been computed at 20,378 imperial acres,—of which 12,500 are constantly waste, and only 367 are improveable. The arable and peopled tracts constitute three districts, each having a distinctive name,—Murthly, down the Tay, from Dunkeld bridge to the southern boundary,—the Bishopric, up the Tay, from Dunkeld bridge to the northern boundary,—and Strath-bran, from the junction of the two preceding, and transversely to them, up both sides of the Bran, to the western boundary. The southern and eastern parts of Murthly present an undulating surface. The soil is a kind of black loam mixed with sand, and tolerably fertile. There is a considerable tract of heath, a portion of which is now covered with fine woods. The northern part of the district below Inver is a deep, narrow vale along the Tay. It is adorned with oak-woods; and the bottom forms a stripe of good arable land. The Bishopric is about 10 miles in length. It derives its name from the greater part of it having formerly been the property of the see of Dunkeld. The Tay flows along it in a wide smooth stream. The bottom of the valley is level and fertile; and on the west is a long range of high mountains, which present an irregular but bold and abrupt face to the valley. The numerous projections of the range are perpetually changing the point of view, and opening up new prospects to the traveller as he moves along. This district is populous; and it contains a number of gentlemen's seats, and is richly adorned throughout the greater part of its surface with oak-woods. The soil is sandy, with a mixture of loam. Beyond the Bishopric, to the western extremity of the parish, there is a wild tract of great extent composed of hills, moors, and glens, through which considerable streamlets find their way into the Bran. It does not appear to be distinguished by any general name, and is scarcely occupied by any human habitations. The district of Strathbran extends about 9 miles from west to east. It has a soil of clay and loam, and is more moist than either of the others. The surface rises in a gentle slope from both sides of the Bran, and is bounded on the south and the north by hills. The soil is fertile, and the lands are populous. Beyond the valley towards the south there is a long tract of hills occupying nearly 4,000 acres, and covered principally with heath, though in some places affording good pasture. In Murthly there is an inexhaustible body of freestone, of a fine grain, and great hardness. It is of a light, vivid ash colour, and was used for building the cathedral of Dunkeld. The hill of Birnam furnishes slates of a deep blue

colour, bordering on violet. Iron probably exists to some extent in the parish, as there are fountains strongly impregnated with this metal near Dalguise in the Bishopric, and also at Murthly. "In Strath-bran," says the Old Statistical Account, "near the king's highway, there is to be met with a remarkable kind of clay. When wet it feels perfectly smooth and unctuous; when dry it acquires a remarkable degree of induration; and when pounded, the powder affects the touch like the finest wheat flour." "This argillaceous substance," it is added, "may be fit for some of the finest works of the potter." A great part of the wealth of this parish consists in the natural woods, which are mostly of oak. The planting of wood has also been carried to a great extent, particularly on the Athole estate, continuously with the vast plantations on the other side of the Tay. The total area under wood is upwards of 3,200 acres. The principal landowners are the Duke of Athole, Sir W. Drummond Stewart, Bart., Stewart of Dalguise, and Campbell of Kinloch. The real rental is about £11,620. Assessed property in 1843, £8,960 6s. 10d. Population in 1831, 2,867; in 1861, 2,104. Houses, 485.

On Craigobany, one of the summits of Birnam, there was recently discovered a vitrified fort. Near the bottom of the south-east side of Birnam, also, there is a round mound which bears some traces of a rude fortification. It has been known from time immemorial by the names of Court hill and Duncan's hill; and tradition reports that it was occasionally occupied by the unfortunate King Duncan. A number of small cairns are in the immediate neighbourhood. A little higher up the same hill are the ruins of an oblong building, called in Gaelic Forhillon, with circular turrets at the corners. Birnam, as is well known, was anciently a forest, and part of the domain of the Scottish kings. Besides the remains of antiquity already mentioned, there are a number of Druidical circles, British forts, and immense cairns. A stone-bridge over the Bran, a little above Trochrie, is said, in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account, to be the oldest in Perthshire. The castle of Trochrie on the banks of the Bran, and about 3 miles above Little Dunkeld, was a seat of the unfortunate John, Earl of Gowrie. It is now a complete ruin. The principal mansions in the parish are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House, Kinnaid House, Birnam Lodge, Birnam Cottage, and Torwood House. See MURTHLY and DALGUISE. The combinations of ornament and natural feature in the scenery of the parks are eminently picturesque; and those on the Athole grounds form a pendant to the romantic brilliance of the Dunkeld policies on the opposite bank of the Tay. But the most remarkable points in these grounds are Ossian's hall and the Rumbling bridge, on the Bran. See BRAN (THE). Ossian's hall is a neat edifice situated on a romantic promontory which overlooks a broad, broken cascade. The stranger is conducted into a small apartment lighted from the top, and desired to look at a picture of Ossian painted on the wall. While he is examining it, it suddenly disappears as if by magic, and he finds himself at the entrance of an oblong apartment, the walls and roof of which are covered with mirrors, wherein the cascade opposite the window is reflected, tumbling as it were in all directions;—a fantastic and ill-assorted combination of the solemnities of nature with childish toys. There is much sound, sober sense, as well as high poetry, in the 'Effusion' of Wordsworth, on this cascade and its hall, which we make no apology for quoting:—

"What He—who, mid the kindred throng
Of heroes that inspir'd his song

Doth yet frequent the hill of storms,
The stars dim-tinkling through their forms!
What! Ossian here—a painted thrall,
Mute fixture on a stuccoed wall;
To serve—an unsuspected screen
For show that must not yet be seen;
And, when the moment comes, to part
And vanish by mysterious art;
Head, harp, and body, split asunder,
For ingress to a world of wonder;
A gay saloon, with waters dancing
Upon the sight wherever glancing;
One loud cascade in front, and lo!
A thousand like it white as snow,
Streams on the walls, and torrent-foam
As active round the hollow dome,
Illusive cataracts! of their terrors
Not stripped and voiceless in the mirrors,
That catch the pageant from the flood
Thundering adown a rocky wood.
What pains to dazzle and confound!
What strife of colour, shape, and sound
In this quaint medley, that might seem
Devised out of a sick man's dream!
Strange scene, fantastic and uneasy
As ever made a maniac dizzy,
When disenchanted from the mood
That loves on sullen thoughts to brood!

O Nature! in thy changeful visions,
Through all thy most abrupt transitions,
Smooth, graceful, tender, or sublime—
Ever averse to pantomime,
Thee neither do they know nor us
Thy servants, who can trifle thus;
Else verily the sober powers
Of rock that frowns, and stream that roars
Exalted by congenial sway
Of spirits, and the undying lay,
And names that moulder not away,
Had wakened some redeeming thought
More worthy of this favoured spot;
Recalled some feeling, to set free
The Bard from such indignity!"

The parish of Little Dunkeld is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. There are two churches in the parish;—one at Little Dunkeld, which was built in 1798, with 820 sittings; the other at Laganallachy, which is situated in the district of Strathbran, about 3 miles from Little Dunkeld, with about 500 sittings. Stipend, £157 10s. 3d.; glebes at Little Dunkeld and Laganallachy worth about £28 a-year. The minister has also a right of cutting peats for fuel. There are two Free churches at Dalguise and Strathbran, with attendance of respectively about 150 and about 170; but they form one charge: receipts in 1865, £187 2s. 6d. There are two parochial schools. The salary of the one is fixed at £40, with £10 of fees; and that of the other is £10, with £15 of fees. There are five other schools. There is a small parochial library. The village of Inver, on the Bran near Dunkeld, was the birth-place of Neil Gow. An old oak in the Athole grounds, near this place, is still pointed out as his favourite tree, under which he used to sit for hours composing his beautiful airs.

DUNKELD AND DOWALLY. See DUNKELD.
DUNKELD AND PERTH RAILWAY. See PERTH AND DUNKELD RAILWAY.

DUNKELD ROAD, a station on the Scottish Midland railway, about 1 mile above Luncarty, and 1½ mile below Stanley.

DUNLAPPIE. See STRICKATHROW.

DUNLICHITY. See DAVIOT.

DUNLOP, a parish, partly in Renfrewshire, but chiefly in Ayrshire. It contains a village of its own name, 2½ miles north of Stewarton, which is its post town. It is bounded by the parishes of Neilston, Stewarton, and Beith. It is of an oblong figure, stretching from north-east to south-west, generally about 2 miles broad, but tapering and narrow toward the extremities. Its greatest length is about 7 miles. The surface, for the most part, is agree-

ably undulating, nowhere rising into a greater elevation above the beds of the local streams than 150 feet; yet the whole is more than 300 feet above the level of the sea; and, from many of its knolls or little hills, it carries the eye minutely and graphically over the richly cultivated country between it and the sea, and away over the map of romance spread out over the wide waters of the frith of Clyde. All the way south-westward it gradually slopes; in some places, it is a beautifully irregular agglomeration of knolls; and often, when it swells up, on one side, in a gentle rising ground, it breaks suddenly down, on the other, in a precipitous rock or grassy-bank overhanging a rivulet. In its central parts, however, it has a somewhat naked appearance from paucity of plantation. The parish is separated from Beith by Lugton water, and from Stewarton by Corsehill-burn, and is bisected into nearly equal parts by the Glazert,—all the streams flowing south-westward. The soil, in some places, is a fine loam; in a few spots, is moss; but in general is of a clayey, retentive nature, and very productive. Limestone abounds; coal is of very inferior quality, and is not worked. About 30 acres are moss; about 131 are under wood; and nearly all the rest of the parish, excepting steep banks impracticable to the plough, is under cultivation. There are five principal landowners. The real rental, if all the land were in lease, is nearly £8,000. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1837 was £15,509 15s. Assessed property in 1860, £9,750 0s. 0d. Dunlop house, beautifully situated on the brook which forms the south-eastern boundary, is a splendid mansion. Dunlop has long been celebrated for its cheese; and though now successfully competed with by most parishes in Ayrshire, and some in Renfrewshire, in the production of that article, is even yet unsurpassed. Barbara Gilmour—a woman whose wits were sharpened, and whose range of observation was varied, by exile to Ireland, during the troubles in Scotland between the Restoration and the Revolution—settled down in Dunlop as a farmer's wife; and having specially turned her attention to the produce of the dairy, successfully attempted to manufacture from unskimmed milk a species of cheese then unknown in Scotland, and altogether different from the horny, insipid produce of skimmed milk still in use among the peasantry of Peebles and other secluded districts. Her manufacture was speedily imitated by her neighbours; and, in a short time, came into such general demand, under the name of Dunlop cheese, that, whether the produce of her own hands, or that of her neighbours, or that of persons in adjoining parishes, it found far and near a ready market. Even Mr. Cobbett himself has pronounced it "equal in quality to any cheese from Cheshire, Gloucestershire, or Wiltshire." About 25,000 stones are now produced annually in the parish; and large quantities from other parishes in the south and west pass through it as an entrepot both convenient for its situation, and advantageous for its celebrity. Dunlop is traversed for 5 miles by the road between Kilmarnock and Paisley; it is otherwise well-provided with roads; and it enjoys some facility of communication from being in the neighbourhood of the Glasgow and South-western and Glasgow and Barrhead railways. The village of Dunlop stands near the centre of the parish, and in the Ayrshire section of it, on the road from Stewarton to Paisley, 5 miles east-south-east of Beith, and 9 north-north-east of Irvine. It consists of a single street. Fairs for dairy stock are held here on the second Friday of May, old style, and on the 12th day of November. Population of the village, about 330. Population

of the Ayrshire section of the parish in 1831, 987; in 1861, 983. Houses, 167. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 1,043; in 1861, 1,038. Houses, 175.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £251 8s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £256 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £37 fees. The parish church was built in 1835, and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £86 1s. 11½d. There are a Free church school, an endowed female school, an adventure school, a friendly society, and two small public libraries. Dunlop parish was formerly a vicarage of the monks of Kilwinning.

DUNLOSKIN (LOCH OF), a small fresh-water lake, remarkable for its water-lilies, in the parish of Dunoon, Argyshire.

DUNMACNICAN. See BERIGONIUM.

DUNMAGLASS, a district, 19 miles north-east by east of Fort-Augustus, surrounded by Invernesshire, and comprised in the old parish of Dunlichity, but belonging to Nairnshire. Here is the seat of the ancient family of MacGillivray, chief of the clan of that name. This district anciently belonged to the Thanes of Calder, one of whom procured an Act in 1405, incorporating all his lands in the shires of Inverness and Forres, into the shire of Nairn; and, accordingly, Dunmaglass forms still a part of that county, though under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Inverness. Dunmaglass comprehends all the sources of the river Farigag, in Stratherrick, above Abershea. The whole is in the form of an oblique parallelogram, of which the longer diagonal runs north and south about 7 miles; the extent being about 16 square miles.

DUNMAN, a rocky hill, overhanging the sea, and crowned with vestiges of an ancient British fort, at the south-east corner of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire.

DUNMORE, the ancient name of numerous isolated heights in various parts of Scotland. It signifies the great fortified hill, and seems to have been a common designation of ancient elevated strongholds; whence it came to be transferred to some seats of population in their vicinity. But even some conspicuous places which bear it in early history, such as the hill now called Norman's Law in the north-west corner of Fifeshire, have long ceased to be popularly known by it.

DUNMORE, a conspicuous height in the vicinity of Comrie, Perthshire. It is crowned by a handsome obelisk of white granite, 7½ feet high, reared in honour of the late Lord Melville. "The view from this elevated spot," says Brown, in his Picture of Strathearn, "is, in the opinion of some persons of taste, superior even to that by the approach to Comrie by the hills of Cowden and Auchincarry. The distant and faintly marked laws of Cupar, the undulating and gently swelling Ochils, lessening on the eye, and insensibly losing themselves, as it were, in the German ocean, the purple hues and misty azure of the mountains that surround Loch Lomond, heightened by the variety of colouring the intervening objects produce,—the finely wild pointed and irregular rocks that surround Ardvairlich, floating inverted upon the glassy surface of Loch Earn,—the valley itself, spread before you like a map, as far as the bridge of Earn,—the river winding its serpentine course through it, occasionally reflecting the sun's rays, at other times stealing out of view among the woods that line its banks,—are a few, and but a few, of the interesting objects beheld from this bold commanding station."

DUNMORE, a curious hill in the parish of Monzie, Perthshire. See MONZIE.

DUNMORE, a village, and an estate, in the parish of Airth, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Airth, and 8 miles east-south-east of Stirling. It has a small harbour, which is within the jurisdiction of the port of Alloa. The Stirling and Granton steamers call here. Population, 153. Houses, 36. The Dunmore estate is the property and residence of the Earl of Dunmore. The park is beautifully wooded; the mansion is an elegant Gothic structure; and both contribute fine features to the carse scenery of the Forth. See AIRTH. The first Earl of Dunmore was Lord Charles Murray, second son of John Marquis of Athole, and of Lady Amelia Stanley, by whom the sovereignty of the isle of Man, and the barony of Strange, came into the Athole family. His lordship was the sixth in descent from Mary, queen-dowager of France, the beautiful daughter of Henry VII., through the Earls of Derby, and the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Dunmore.

DUNMYAT, an abrupt commanding eminence, in the parish of Logie, and on the north flank of the windings of the Forth, about midway between Stirling and Alloa. Its altitude above sea-level is 1,345 feet. It is a frontier mass of the Ochils, projecting somewhat from the rest of the range, and breaking precipitously down in rocky cliffs from its shoulders to the plain. Its summit commands a prospect almost unrivalled in gorgeousness, and abundantly satisfying in extent,—the domain of Airthrey, the vale of the Devon, Cambuskenneth abbey, Stirling, the carse of the Forth, and a profusion of landscape decoration, on the foreground,—the fertile Lothians, and the fertile flat of central Scotland away to the centre of Clydesdale, with their rich variety of feature, on the middle ground south-eastward and southward,—nearly the whole basin of the Forth, from the vicinity of its head around Loch Ard to its immergence on the coast of the German Ocean, with its brilliance and diversity of water and of side-screens, on the middle ground from west to east,—and the peaks and masses of the frontier Grampians and of the Southern Highlands, from the centre of Perthshire, round by Loch Catrine and Loch Lomond, up Clydesdale, to the Pentlands of Peebles-shire, on the back ground. This height has the same general character as the rest of the Ochils, but is penetrated with large workable veins of barytes. See OCHIL HILLS.

DUNNAFEULAN. See SANDA.

DUNNAGOIL. See DUNAGOIL.

DUNNEMARLE. See CULROSS.

DUNNET, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. It is bounded by the Pentland frith, and by the parishes of Canisbay, Bower, and Olrick. Its greatest length, in the direction of south-east by south, is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6 miles. A promontory, called Dunnet-head, projects about 3 miles northward from the main body of the parish, and is the most northerly tract in the mainland of Britain. This promontory consists of several hills interspersed with valleys, in which is a considerable extent of pasture for small cattle and sheep. Through its whole extent, it presents a front of broken rocks to the sea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 feet. It is joined to the land by an isthmus, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. A light-house was erected on this promontory in 1831. It shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 miles in clear weather, and elevated 340 feet above high water. A great variety of fowls frequent the rocks; one called the

layer, or puffin, is found in no other place of the British isles, except Hoyhead in Orkney, and the cliffs of Dover. A small headland, called Dwarrick-head, projects to the west immediately south of the isthmus. A large bay, called Dunnet-bay, enters between that headland and Holburn-head, sends immediately off from its west side the bay of Thurso to the town of Thurso, and penetrates the land altogether about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, with an average width of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the commencement of the territorial boundary-line between Dunnet and Olrick. The total extent of coast belonging to Dunnet is about 15 miles. The greater part of it is bold and rocky. On the east of Dunnet-bay there is a beautiful level sand, stretching for two miles along the shore, over which the sea ebbs and flows above a quarter of a mile. The sand above high-water-mark is loose; and by being exposed to driving, frequently hurts the neighbouring lands. Adjoining it is a tract of barren sand nearly 2 miles in diameter, which is said to have been arable ground, or rich pasture, some time about the end of the 17th century. The ruins of cottages have appeared in different parts of it; but they seem to be of a much older date. That part of the coast to the east of Dunnet-head, along the frith, is low and rocky. Though Dunnet-bay runs so far into the land, it affords no shelter for any vessels upon the north-east side of it, which is contiguous to Dunnet-head, as it is exposed to the west. But on the Pentland frith, to the east of the Head, there are several very secure havens for boats or small craft. The haven of Brough, close by the Head, is well-sheltered from every wind but the north-west. The harbour of Ham, or Holm, scarcely a mile to the east of Brough, might also be rendered safe for small vessels at little expense. It has, however, the inconvenience of a bar of sand and gravel across the entrance, upon which there is not sufficient depth of water for vessels in any great burden, but with spring-tides. Scarfskerry is a narrow creek between two rocks, and affords a convenient landing for boats with easy weather, but is not capable of being much improved. Dunnet-bay affords excellent flounders and haddock; and is sometimes frequented by shoals of herrings, in July and August. Besides these, great quantities of coddins, as they are called here, or small saiths, are caught in the summer-season. The frith abounds with excellent cod and ling, which are found principally in deep water, in the tide-way, and taken with a line of 50 or 60 fathoms, to which a single hook is fixed, and a lead sinker.

All the parish, excepting Dunnet-head, may be regarded as nearly a level district, with an average elevation of about 150 feet or less above the sea, and with its inequalities disposed in almost parallel ridges, from north-east to south-west. The soil is in general light, comprising little clay or deep loam. The rock of Dunnet-head is sandstone; and that of the rest of the parish is the common flag-stone slate of the county. If the entire land surface be classified into 17 parts, about 5 of them are in cultivation, 2 are links, 6 are moss, and 4 are improvable waste land. There are ten small lakes on Dunnet-head,—two lakes of about a mile each in length, Hayland, and St. John's, in the interior of the parish,—and another, about two miles in length, Loch Seister, amidst a dreary expanse of moss, on the boundary with Canisbay. Quarries are worked both on Dunnet-head and in the interior. The principal land-owners are Traill of Ratter and Sinclair of Freswick. The real rental is about £3,600. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £16,100. Assessed property in 1860, £5,769 0s. The road from Thurso to Canisbay bisects the parish nearly

through the middle. The village of Dunnet stands on that road, in the vicinity of the north-east extremity of Dunnet bay, and about 9 miles east by north of Thurso. It is a very small place, but has a beautiful exposure and declivity to the south. There are several caves in the rocks of the coast, and the vestiges of some old chapels are still to be seen. Two inner cells of Picts' houses exist at Ham. The entrances are about 8 feet asunder, and seem to have led from two outer circular apartments, of about 17 or 18 feet diameter, which appear to have had a communication from the one to the other. The entrance to the largest cell is near 30 inches wide; but as it is much filled up with earth, it is not known what the height of it may have originally been. The cell is about 9 feet long, and 6 feet wide about the middle; but becomes narrower towards the farther extremity, which is circular. The roof is about 5 feet from the earth in the floor. The walls are constructed of large rough stones, apparently without any kind of cement. Every course in the walls projects a little over that immediately below it, till they approach within about 3 feet of one another. That space is covered by a course of strong stone lintels. The smaller cell is finished in the same manner. And the whole is covered with earth, which forms a beautiful green mount, about 8 or 9 feet above the level of the adjacent field. Four cattle markets are held in the parish yearly, —three of them at Dunnet, on the first Tuesday of April, the Tuesday after the 15th of August, old style, and the first Tuesday of October, old style, —and the other at Reaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunnet, on the third Tuesday of October, old style. Population in 1831, 1,906; in 1861, 1,861. Houses, 382.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £221 1s. 6d; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £13 8s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, under the new act, £52 2s. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1837, and containing 700 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance about 700; receipts in 1865, £124 12s. 7d. There are an Assembly's school, several private schools and a friendly society.

DUNNET-BAY. See DUNNET.

DUNNET-HEAD. See DUNNET.

DUNNICHEN, a parish, containing the post-town of Lethem, and the villages of Drummitermon, Cotton of Lownie, Bowriefauld, Craichie, and Dunnichen, a little south-east of the centre of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Rescobie, Kirkden, Carmylie, Guthrie, Inverarity, and Forfar. It is of extremely irregular outline; having a main body of nearly the form of a parallelogram, and sending off arms which embrace and almost bisect the parish of Kirkden. Part of it, too, is quite detached. See DUNBARROW. It is altogether about 5 miles in length from east to west, and about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in breadth; and it comprises about 4,514 Scotch acres. It consists of the three estates of Dunnichen, Dunbarrow, and Tulloes. The surface in general consists of gently sloping ridges, and is considerably high, but does not shoot up into any very great elevations. The hill of Dunnichen, whose summit forms the northern boundary line, and which stretches about 3 miles in a south-easterly direction, is the highest ground: and at its loftiest point rises 520 feet above the level of a stream on a neighbouring plain, and 720 above the level of the sea. On the summit and sides of this hill—which, with trivial exceptions, is all cultivated or planted—the soil is a friable sandy loam; and in most other parts of the parish it is either of the same character as here, or a friable

clay with a retentive subsoil. A brook, called Vinny or Finny, runs from west to east along the base of the hill of Dunnichen, receiving some rills in its course, and passes into Kirkden, there to disgorge itself into the Lunan. Sandstone of excellent quality for a variety of purposes is quarried at Dunnichen. About 420 acres in the parish are under wood; and more than twice that extent of ground is pastoral or waste. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £19,630 10s. Assessed property in 1860, £6 085 0s. 0d. Dunnichen-house is a fine mansion beautifully embosomed in plantation. There are in the parish a flax spinning mill and several corn mills; and there is considerable employment in the weaving of linen. The stations of the Aberdeen railway at Forfar and eastward are sufficiently near to afford facilities of communication. The village of Dunnichen stands in the north-western part of the parish, about 4 miles east-south-east of Forfar. A fair of much consequence used to be held here on the third Wednesday of March, old style; but it has dwindled into insignificance. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,513; in 1861, 1,932. Houses, 423.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 2s. 3d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary has become, under the act of 1861, £55. The parish church is situated at the village of Dunnichen, was built in 1802 and repaired in 1817, and contains 456 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 260; receipts in 1865, £224 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Lethem, built about 15 years ago, and having an attendance of about 120. There is also an Independent chapel at Lethem, built in 1802, and containing 360 sittings. There are non-parochial schools at Lethem and Dunbarrow, and a public library at Lethem. The aboriginal church of Dunnichen was a chapel belonging to the abbey of Arbroath, situated on an island in a shallow lake, now for the most part drained, and bearing the name of the Mire of Dunnichen.

DUNNIDEER. See INSCHE.

DUNNIKIER, the old part of the town of Pathhead, in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. It is of ancient date, and stands on the estate of Dunnikier. It comprises three principal streets, the Back, the Middle, and the Nether. At the end of the last of these is the house long inhabited by the Dunnikier family. Here is a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £226 17s. 10d. See PATHHEAD and DYSSART.

DUNNIKIER, an estate in the parishes of Dysart and Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. It belongs to the ancient family of Oswald. It comprises a large portion of Dysart contiguous to the shore, and about seven-eighths of the landward part of Kirkcaldy. The modern mansion stands in the latter parish, sheltered by plantations. There are collieries on the estate.

DUNNIKIER-LAW, a hill, of 750 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. It commands an extensive and very brilliant view of part of Fifeshire, part of the friths of Forth and Tay, and portions of more distant country away to the Lammermoors, the Sidlaws, and the Grampians.

DUNNINALD. See CRAIG.

DUNNING, a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, also the village of Newton of Pitcairns, on the south-east border of Perthshire. It is bounded by Kinross-shire, and by the parishes of Fossaway, Auchterarder, Gask, Forteviot, and Forgandenny. Its length northward is about 7

miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. The Earn flows along the northern boundary. The May drains the southern border. The Dunning burn rises among the Ochils, and makes a rapid descent over a bed of gravel to the Earn. A lake called the White Moss covers about 11 acres in the west. About one-third of the whole parochial area lies among the Ochils; and the rest slopes to the Earn. The Ochil district affords excellent sheep pasturage. The soil near the Earn is light and sandy; and in other parts varies from clay to gravel. Upwards of 200 acres are under wood. There are several quarries. The principal landowner is Lord Rollo, and two other large landowners are Graeme of Garvock and Belshes of Invermay. A chief object of interest is Duncruib, the residence of Lord Rollo. See DUNCRUIB. The houses of Garvock and Pitcairns are modern mansions. There are in the parish three corn-mills, a saw-mill, and a woollen factory. There formerly were malt-works and a distillery. An extensive employment is weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. The Scottish Central railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,045; in 1861, 2,084. Houses, 514. Assessed property in 1865, £12,606 3s.

This parish, formerly a chapelry, is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoull. Stipend, £238 19s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £13 18s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, fixed at £55, with £18 fees. The parish church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1810, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church: whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £137 3s. 4½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches—the one at Dunning, with an attendance of 160,—and the other at Dalreoch, with an attendance of 100. There are also an Original Secession church, which however is now shut up, and an Evangelical Union place of worship. There are a free school, a female school, and a subscription school.

The TOWN of DUNNING stands on the road from Auchterarder to Perth, about 2 miles south of the Earn, 4 north-east of Auchterarder, 9½ south-west of Perth, and 53 by railway north-east by north of Glasgow. It was burnt by the rebels in 1716. It is now a neat little place, containing many substantial houses. It is held in feu of Lord Rollo, and is under the superintendence of a baron-bailie. It has a public library, a gas-work, and a bread society. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and yearly fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, old style, on the 20th of June, and on the 24th of October. Population, 1,105.

DUNNOTTAR, a parish, containing the fishing village of Cawton, and part of the post-town of Stonehaven, on the coast of Kincardineshire. It is bounded on the east by the German ocean, and on other sides by the parishes of Fetteresso, Glenberrie, and Kinneff. Its form is triangular, extending about 4 miles in length on each side, by 2½ in breadth, at the base along the coast, and comprehending 8,156 English acres. The river Carron traces all the northern boundary to the sea at Stonehaven. Part of the surface, inward from Stonehaven, is the eastern end of the How of the Mearns, or eastern commencement of the great hollow which extends diagonally across Scotland, and bears in Forfarshire and Perthshire the name of Strathmore. The rest of the surface is uneven, with frequent but inconsiderable risings, which do not deserve the name of hills. Towards the coast the soil is a kind of clay loam; but as it recedes it degenerates into a wet gravelly moor. The sea-coast, especially that

part of it called Fowls-heugh, upwards of a mile in length, is very bold, and formed of alternate strata of freestone and plumpudding-stone, the latter containing nodules of quartz and limestone. There are many deep caves in the rocks, which are much frequented by gulls, coots, and other sea-fowls. About 690 acres of the parish are under wood, about 4,860 are under cultivation, and about 1,740 are moorland or natural pasture. Sandstone has long been extensively quarried in a cliff above the harbour of Stonehaven. The prevailing rock of the parish is conglomerate. There are five principal estates. The chief country residence is Dunning house, a large plain mansion, built about 52 years ago, and embosomed in wood. The chief antiquity, and an object of great interest and very conspicuous, is Dunning Castle, which we shall afterwards notice in full. The real rental of the parish is about £6,600. Assessed property in 1865, £9,750 14s. 11d. The weaving of linen and cotton is an extensive employment. The Aberdeen railway traverses the parish diagonally, and has a station at Stonehaven. The great Strathmore road traverses in the same direction as the railway; and the great road from Montrose to Aberdeen, passes along the coast. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,852; in 1861, 1,828. Houses, 339.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £232 19s. 10d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £54 4s. 6d. fees. The parish church stands on the Carron, about a mile from Stonehaven. It was built in 1782. But the original parish church stood within the walls of Dunning Castle. There is a Free church in Stonehaven: attendance 500; receipts in 1865, £206 10s. 8½d. The parish also shares in the schools and other interests of Stonehaven, and has its own parochial school there. See STONEHAVEN.

The site of DUNNOTTAR CASTLE is a stupendous perpendicular rock, about 1½ mile south of Stonehaven, rising 160 feet above sea-level, and having a flat summit of several acres in extent. The whole mass somewhat resembles, in form, the rock on which Edinburgh castle is built, projects into the sea, and is almost separated from the land by a very deep chasm, which served as a kind of natural fosse or ditch; the adjacent rock having been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. The castle ruins consist of a series of stately towers and other buildings occupying an extensive area, and rather resembling a ruinous town than a dismantled fortress. From its situation and extent this celebrated castle forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland; and, before the era of artillery, it must have been impregnable. The only approach to it is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock. The entrance is through a gate, in a wall about 40 feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four oeilletes or loop-holes, the area of the castle is reached. This passage was also formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. The area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages, which, though dismantled, are, in general, tolerably entire, wanting only roofs and floors. "The battlements, with their narrow embrasures," says the author of 'A Summer Ramble,' "the strong towers and airy turrets full of loop-holes for the archer and the musketeer,—the hall for the banquet, and the cell for the captive,—are all alike entire and distinct. Even the iron rings and bolts that held the culprits, for security or torture, still remain to attest the different order of things which once prevailed in this country

Many a sigh has been sent from the profound bosom of this vast rock,—many a despairing glance has wandered hence over the boundless wave,—and many a weary heart has there sunk rejoicing into eternal sleep." The most ancient edifice, except the chapel, is a square tower said to have been built about the latter end of the 14th century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, seems to be of a very modern date,—not older than the latter end of the 16th century. There are ruins of various other buildings and conveniences necessary or proper for a garrison, such as barracks, a basin or cistern of water 20 feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets.

The building now called the chapel was at one time the parish-church; for, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church, and even the burial-place of the parish, were originally situated on the top of this rock. During the contention between Bruce and Baliol, the natural strength of the place induced Sir William Keith, the great marischal of Scotland, to build a castle on it as a refuge for himself and his friends during these troublesome times. But, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the bishop of St. Andrews excommunicated him for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued his bull, dated 18th July, 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the late Earl in 1715.

About the year 1296 this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt 4,000 Englishmen in it. Blind Harry gives the following very lively account of this achievement:—

"The Englishmen, that durst them not abide
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnottar, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land.
They 'sembled there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane.
The lave remained upon the rock of stane.
The bishop there began to treaty ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durst not well.
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein.
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din;
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea,
No Southern in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, fell fell on their knees down,
At the bishop asked absolution.
When Wallace laugh, said, I forgive you all;
Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?
They rued not us into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there!"

In 1336 the castle of Dunnottar was refortified by Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but, as soon as he had quitted the kingdom, it was retaken by Sir Andrew Murray, the Regent of Scotland. No further event of any historical interest or importance in respect to this castle occurred for many centuries afterwards, during which it was the chief seat of the Marischal family. But, in the time of the great civil war, it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose; the Earl Marischal of that day being a staunch Covenanter. The Earl had immured himself in his castle, together with a great many of his partizans, including 16 covenanting clergymen who

had here sought refuge from Montrose. The Earl would have come to terms with Montrose; but he was dissuaded by his ministerial party, and the royalist at once subjected his property to military execution. Stonehaven and Cowie, which belonged to the vassals of the Earl Marischal, were burnt; the woods of Fetteresso shared the same fate; and the whole of the lands in the vicinity were ravaged. The Earl is said to have deeply regretted his rejection of Montrose's proposals, when he beheld the smoke ascending from his property; "but the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising, as it did, from property which had been sacrificed to the holy cause of the covenant."

During the Commonwealth, Dunnottar castle was selected as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia from the English army, which then overran the country. These being deposited in this castle by order of the privy-council, Earl Marischal obtained from the public a garrison, with an order for suitable ammunition and provisions. Cromwell's troops, under command of Lambert, besieged the castle, which was put under command of George Ogilvy of Barras, in the parish of Dunnottar, as lieutenant-governor; the Earl himself having joined the king's forces in England. Ogilvy did not surrender till the siege had been converted into a blockade, when he was reduced by famine and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, however, removed the regalia by a stratagem on account of which he was long imprisoned in England. Mrs. Granger, wife of the minister of Kinneff, had requested permission of Major-general Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs. Ogilvy, the lady of the lieutenant-governor. Having obtained permission, Mrs. Granger, who was a resolute woman, packed up the crown among some clothes, and carried it out of the castle in her lap; her servant maid, at the same time, carrying the sword and sceptre on her back, in a bag of flax. The English general very politely assisted the lady to mount her horse. The regalia was kept sometimes in the church of Kinneff, concealed under the pulpit, and at other times in a double-bottomed bed at the manse, till the Restoration, in 1660, when they were delivered to Mr. George Ogilvy, who presented them to Charles II. For this good service, with his long imprisonment and loss of property, Ogilvy received no farther mark of royal favour or reward than the title of Baronet and a new coat-of-arms. Sir John Keith, brother to the Earl of Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore; but honest Mr. Granger and his wife had neither honour nor reward.

Dunnottar was used, in the year 1685, as a state prison for 167 Covenanters, males and females, who had been seized at different times in the west of Scotland, during the persecution under Charles II. In the warmest season of the year they were all barbarously thrust into a vault, still called 'the Whig's vault,' where a number of them died. About 25, in a state of desperation, crept one night from the window, along the face of the awful precipice, in the hope of escaping; but two of these perished in the attempt, and most of the others were captured, and subjected to horrible tortures. Dunnottar castle was dismantled soon after the rebellion of 1715, on the attainder of James Earl Marischal.

DUN-O'DEER, or DUNDEER. See INSCH.

DUNOLLY, the ruined ancient castle of the Macdougals of Lorn, on the coast of the mainland

of the parish of Kilmore, about midway between Dunstaffnage and Oban, and opposite the north end of the island of Kerrera, in the district of Lorn, Argyshire. "Nothing," says Sir Walter Scott, "can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory, overhanging Loch-Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part which remains is the donjon, or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had been once a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a court-yard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch-Etive, with its islands and mountains; on the other two romantic eminences tufted with copsewood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called Clach-na-cau, or the Dog's pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say, that when the Lord of the Isles came on a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life."

Dunolly is now possessed by Macdougall of that ilk, the representative of the ancient family of this name. Such is the traditional reminiscence of the dignity of Dunstaffnage, that, according to the inhabitants of the district, Dunolly was little more than one of the office-houses connected with the palace. For, misled by similarity of sound, if not partly by the love of the marvellous, as in Gaelic *ollamh*—pronounced *ollah*—signifies 'a physician,' it is received as an historical fact that the medical practitioner who was attached to the royal family had this castle allotted to him as his residence, the name being rendered, 'the Fort of the physician.' While, however, the absurdity of the idea appears, not only from the distance, which must have rendered it quite ineligible as a residence for one whose services would be often required at a moment's warning, but from the total improbability that a place of such consequence would be assigned to any officer of the court; it seems to be directly opposed to historical proof of a far more authentic character than the greatest part of that which our meagre records furnish in regard to so remote a period. Olaf was a very common name among the Danes and Norwegians. It appeared in different forms; as in that of Aulav, Aulaf, Olave, Olo, and in Latin of Olaus. Of this name there was a Scandinavian king of Dublin, A. D. 853, and another, A. D. 959. Somerled, Thane of Argyre, and Lord of the Isles, who flourished about the middle of the 12th century, married a daughter of Olaus, King of Man, from whom our genealogists deduce two dynasties, distinguished in the stormy history of the middle ages,—the Lords of the Isles, and the Lords of Lorn. As the Norse princes—whether coming immediately from Norway, from the Orkneys, from Ireland, or from Man—made frequent descents on the western coasts and islands of Scotland, it seems almost certain that the name Dunolly signifies 'the Fortified hill of Olave.'

That it was a place of very considerable consequence in that quarter, and had received this name, even before the close of the 7th century, is undeniable, from the notice taken of it in that invaluable relic of antiquity, the Annals of Ulster. Here it is mentioned, "A. D. 885. Combusait Tula aman (*sic*) Duin Olla." It is afterwards said,—"700. The destruction of Dunaila by Selvach."—"713. Dun Olla construitur apud Selvaon."—"733. Talorgan filius Drostani comprehensus alligatur juxta arcem Olla."—"852. Aulay, King of Lochlin," *i. e.* of Scandinavia, "came into Ireland, and all the foreigners of Ireland submitted to him." In the oldest map we have of Lorn—that of Timothy Pont—Dunolly is denominated Doun oldyf. Pinkerton entertains the same idea as to the origin of the name. In reference to one of the passages quoted from the Annals of Ulster, in which the place is called Dunolla, he says: "This is surely the noted Castle in Lorn." That excellent northern scholar Johnstone gives the same explanation:—"Dun Oly, *i. e.* Olave's tower. The place might receive this name, from having been the residence of Olave, the youngest son of Somerled, thane of Argyre."

There was discovered not long ago at Dunolly, an interesting subject for antiquarian examination. Some workmen employed in removing the soil from a spot immediately under the rock upon which the ruins of the castle stand, and occupied for at least a century past as garden ground, came, at the depth of about five feet, to a bed of ashes covering a considerable surface. A layer of loose stones, about four feet deep, succeeded, and upon being removed, showed the top of a wall of solid mason-work, running parallel with and closely attached to the castle rock. Curiosity led to the removal of a part of the wall, and the trouble was recompensed by discovering the entrance to a spacious cavern, the whole interior of which was ornamented with the most beautiful stalactites. But—what will excite a deeper feeling—the excavators found that they had broken in upon the slumbers of the dead; for, placed regularly round the bottom of the cave, lay many mouldering remnants of mortality. In the centre of this charnel-house was a large flag-stone covering an opening not unlike a modern grave; but nothing was found in it to disclose the purpose for which it had been reserved. Among the ashes were the bones of various animals, pieces of iron, remains of broadswords, a few defaced coins, and other vestiges of the hand of man. There is no existing tradition of the cave, or the use to which it had been dedicated.—Thomas Brydson, in his 'Pictures of the Past,' has the following pleasing verses on Dunolly castle:

"The breezes of this vernal day
Come whisp'ring through thine empty hall,
And stir, instead of tapestry,
The weed upon the wall;

And bring from out the murmur'ing sea,
And bring from out the vocal wood,
The sound of nature's joy to thee,
Mocking thy solitude.

Yet proudly, 'mid the tide of years,
Thou lift'st on high thine airy form—
Scene of primeval hopes and fears—
Slow yielding to the storm!

From thy gray portal oft at morn,
The ladies and the squires would go,
While swell'd the hunter's bugle-horn
In the green glen below;

And minstrel-harp, at starry night,
Woke the high strain of battle here,
When with a wild and stern delight
The warriors stoop'd to hear.

All fled for ever! leaving nought
Save lonely walls in ruin green,
Which dimly lead my wandering thought
To moments that have been."

DUNOON, a parish, comprehending the ancient parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, and containing the post-town of Dunoon, the post-office villages of Kilmun, Ardintenny, and Inellan, and the post-office station of Toward, in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded, on the east, by Loch Long and the frith of Clyde; on the south, by the Kyles of Bute; and on other sides, by the parishes of Inverchalain, Kilmodan, Strachur, and Lochgoilhead. Its length southward, in a straight line, is about 18 miles; but, measured along the coast, from near the entrance of Loch Goil to Ardyne-point, is at least 30 miles. Its breadth at the extremities contracts almost to a point, but elsewhere varies from 2 miles to 9 miles. Its superficial extent is about 180 square miles; of which about 2,200 acres are under wood, and not more than 2,800 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Holy Loch, an arm of the frith of Clyde, almost immediately contiguous to the entrance of Loch Long, penetrates the land about 2 miles, nearly at right angles with the general direction of the coast, and forms the division between the ancient parish of Kilmun on the north and the ancient parish of Dunoon on the south.

"The general aspect of the united parish, when viewed from the frith of Clyde or from its opposite coast," says Dr. Mackay in the *New Statistical Account*, "presents a bold and even grand collection of hill and valley, with a smoother sloping aspect toward the sea coast, along the greater part of its extent. Its wild grouping of hills, scarcely in general aspiring to belong to the mountain class, as at least compared with many other portions of Highland scenery, may be said more to possess dignity than grandeur. Taken in detail, its features become more interesting and perhaps singular. These are found to be formed, taking the general lineaments, by five separate or distinct hilly or mountainous ranges. There is, first, that to the north of Glenfinart, running nearly from east to west; next, the range running almost at right angles with the former, embracing a considerable portion of Kilmun parish, diminishing gradually in height towards and terminating in the point of Strone, separating Loch Long from the Holy Loch, and presenting its steepest acclivity immediately behind the village of Kilmun lying on the eastern shore of the Holy Loch. We have, as the third of these ranges, Benmore, with its neighbouring hills stretching to the north-west and south-west, rising abruptly and boldly from the valley of the Eachaig and the place of Benmore, forming in part the steep and wild western banks of Loch Eck and the northern side of Glenmassan. The fourth range, running nearly from east to west, forms the south side of Glenmassan, and the northern side of Glenlean. The fifth of these groups runs southward from Glenlean, forming the summit range of the territory comprising the parish of Dunoon proper, rising to its highest elevation towards the centre, westward of the village of Dunoon, in the hill denominated the Bishop's Seat, and terminating abruptly in the striking hill of Buachaill-ithean, on the estate of Castle-Toward; both the latter, as well as Benmore, commanding a magnificent view of the neighbouring counties and the western islands. The most striking feature of these mountain or hilly ranges is their wild and bold irregularity, both of position and appearance. Benmore is considered the highest of the hills of Cowal, and has been estimated at 2,500

feet above the level of the sea; and Buachaill-ithean, by measurement, has been found 1,220 feet. The whole of the other ranges in the parish are of inferior height to Benmore; but their steep acclivities, and the abrupt and rugged breaks occurring, both separating and intersecting them at numerous points, render their appearance imposing, and, on more detailed inspection, exceedingly interesting." Five valleys or glens, corresponding to the five principal mountain-ranges, "present another general feature of the parish still more diversified and interesting, exhibiting in detail local scenery of softer shades and of milder forms than could be anticipated from a more distant view of the general aspect of the territory, as seen from any point beyond its own limits." But by far the most important of these valleys, and the only one which need be particularly mentioned, is that which commences at the head of the Holy Loch, and is there about 2 miles broad,—and extends up the course of the rivulet Eachaig, about 4 miles, to Loch Eck, where it has a summit-altitude of only about 18 feet above the level of the sea,—and continues thence north-westward, along the basin of that lake, and through the parish of Strachur, quite across Cowal, to Loch Fyne. See Eck (Loch).

The sea-board of the united parish is comparatively smooth, and exhibits great profusion of artificial feature. Not less than six miles of it are skirted along the beach with arrays of beautiful houses, either constituting the villages, or spreading thickly away from their wings; and the greater part of it, both behind the villages and elsewhere, is either feathered with wood, or adorned with cultivation,—“showing either the variegated shades of natural copse, in which the oak prevails, or the richer appearance of planting and enclosures, with well-cultivated fields.” The Kilmun part goes soon and steeply up the hills, yet even this abounds in ornamentation; and the Dunoon part has considerable spaces of comparative level, rises in a slower and more gradual acclivity, and presents a correspondingly great variety of artificial beauty. So rich is the array of villas that miles of it might be a worthy suburb to the most opulent city in the world. The whole sea-board, together with the russet heights above it, is a gallery of pictures hung up along the frith; and at the same time, hundreds of points on it command a magnificent view of the frith itself, and a large portion of its screens, from Helensburgh to Ailsa Craig.

The hills of the parish consist principally of mica slate and clay slate. Part of the shore on the south shows the old red sandstone; and a place at Toward-point contains a narrow bed of limestone. The soil in general is light. Agricultural improvement has been greater in Dunoon proper than in Kilmun; inasmuch that, a few years ago, the average rent of arable land in the former was £1 16s., and in the latter only £1 4s. The live stock in the united parish is estimated at 20,000 sheep, 1,130 black cattle, and 200 horses. There are upwards of twelve principal landowners. The real rental is upwards of £9,000. Assessed property in 1860, £34,889 0s. 0d. The principal mansions are Toward-castle, at Toward-point, a splendid edifice in the modern Gothic style; Hafton-house, on the west side of the Holy Loch, spacious and brilliant, in mixed modern Gothic; Glenfinart-house, in Glenfinart, in the mixed English manor-house style; Benmore-house, in beautiful grounds at the foot of Benmore; and the Castle-house of Dunoon, contiguous to the old Castle of Dunoon, and an ornament to the town. There is a gunpowder mill at Glenlean. Not fewer than three distilleries were

not long ago erected; but they all proved failures. There are about 50 miles of public road within the parish; and abundant communication is enjoyed from no fewer than eight points of its coast by the Clyde steamers. Population in 1831, 2,416; in 1861, 5,461. Houses, 979.

Dunoon is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Argyle. It is said to be one of the most ancient parishes in Scotland. The parish of Kilmun was united to it, both quoad sacra and quoad civilia, by the court of teinds at a date not known. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £275 2s. 1d.; glebe, £36 17s. There is an assistant minister, who resides at Kilmun, and is paid partly by the parish minister, and partly by voluntary contribution from the parishioners. There are two parish churches, respectively at Dunoon and at Kilmun. The Dunoon church was built in 1816, and enlarged in 1834 and 1839, and contains 838 sittings. The Kilmun church was built in 1841, and contains 450 sittings. There are two chapels of ease, the one at Inellan, and the other near Toward-point. There are three Free churches, respectively at Dunoon, at Kilmun, and at Ardentenny. Attendance at the Dunoon Free church, about 360; sum raised in 1865, £857 11s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Attendance at the Kilmun Free church, about 300; sum raised in 1865, £197 1s. 10d. There is a United Presbyterian church at Dunoon, built in 1828, and containing 280 sittings. There is also an Episcopalian chapel in Dunoon, with 180 sittings. There are three parochial schools, at respectively Dunoon, Kilmun, and Toward. Salary of the Dunoon schoolmaster, £45; of the Kilmun schoolmaster, £45; of the Toward schoolmaster, £22. There are also Assembly's schools at Dalilongard and Ardentenny, a female school of industry at Dunoon, Free church schools at Dunoon and Kilmun, and three other schools.

The TOWN OF DUNOON, together with the continuations of it along the coast, extends at least four miles, from Sandbank opposite Kilmun, to the south side of Bawkie bay opposite Cloch-point. But the nucleus of it adjoins the site of its ancient castle, 2 miles south by west of the south side of the entrance of Holy Loch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Cloch-point, and 8 west of Greenock. Only a small part of the town is strictly compact, or has a street character. Even part of its nucleus, and nearly the whole of its continuations, are either rows of cottages, chains of villas, or airy assemblages of house and mansion, spread freely out among gardens or athwart the slopes, without any reference whatever to the business conveniences of a town, but with entire reference to the open breezes of the sea-beach and the country. The southward continuation around Bawkie bay comprises as rich a string of marine villas as any in Scotland. The northward continuation, all the way to the very cheek of the Holy Loch, looks from the water like a mosaic of neat houses and garden plots, lying from the margin of the beach a considerable way up the hill face. The beach in most parts, particularly around Bawkie bay, is particularly good for bathers; and the walks accessible to the public are extensive and picturesque.

At the nucleus of the town, or immediately north of Bawkie bay, a small headland, rising into a rocky knoll, projects into the frith, and forms a natural military strength. This was the site of the ancient castle of Dunoon. Contiguous to its point, on the north side, is a wooden jetty, erected in 1835, by a private joint-stock company, extending 130 yards from the shore, having at its extremity a depth of seven feet of water at the lowest tide, and serving conveniently for the use of steamers, even for goods

and cattle, but particularly for passengers. Another landing place, at which the steamers call, is situated about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of this, at a part of the town called the Kirm; and a third occurs at the mouth of the Holy Loch, near the end of the northern continuation, in the vicinity of Hafton-house, the splendid property of the family of Hunter, and called, on that account, Hunter's-quay. The parish church, on a conspicuous situation, opposite the jetty, is a very handsome edifice, in the modern Gothic style, with a tower. The other places of worship are neat buildings. An extensive-range of stores, surrounded by a high wall, on the shore of the Holy Loch opposite Kilmun, was erected by government about fifty years ago, as a lazaretto, in connection with a quarantine station in the loch,—a thing more suitable for Turkey than for the Clyde,—for a barbarous people than for a civilized nation,—and happily discovered years ago to be as unnecessary as it was hideous.

The original Dunoon castle probably belonged to the period of the Dalriadic colonists; and, even though it may have been a rude building, it must, in consequence of its situation, have been a powerful aid to them in holding possession of Cowal. This original castle may, in the course of time, have been either repaired in itself or succeeded by another. But the eventual castle does not appear to have dated earlier than the 14th century, or perhaps the 15th; and even this has been so demolished, first by the ordinary accidents of time, next by abandonment to neglect, and lastly by the abstraction of its materials for the building of cottages in the neighbourhood, that scarcely any vestiges of it, except the mere substructions, now remain. It appears to have consisted of three towers,—one looking up the frith, another in an opposite direction, and a third guarding the approach from the land. The first of these is the only one of which there are any distinct traces. It has been of a circular form. On the side parallel with the frith, may be seen the remains of a small entrance, which it is supposed must have served as a sally-port and a place of escape in cases of emergency. It is believed that there are still a number of vaulted apartments, pretty entire, under the ruins. The site of the castle includes about an acre of ground; and is much broader at the base, where it fronts the frith, than behind. The received belief of the vicinity is, that there was a nunnery, at a little distance from the castle, where stands the present church. In support of this hypothesis, it has been urged, that on clearing away the ruins of a chapel—part of which composed the old church—when the workmen began to pull down the gable, they discovered a beautiful Gothic window which had previously been so built up and plastered as to be indiscernible. But this proves nothing as to the existence of a nunnery; as it may reasonably be supposed that the chapel, appropriated to the worship of the inhabitants of the castle, would be finished in the best style of the age. There is no vestige, in our monastic history, of any nunnery in this district. Near the castle stood the *Tom-a-mhoid*, or 'the hill of the court of justice,' the same which is elsewhere called 'the mote-hill.' Here also was the gallow-hill, the name of which sufficiently indicates its appropriation. Another place, still denominated the cuspars, or the butts, marks the scene of the ancient archery. The privilege of a ferry was granted to the heritable keepers of this castle, on condition of their supplying the garrison with certain provisions.

The castle of Dunoon belonged for some time to the hereditary high-stewards of Scotland, to whom Malcolm gave a grant of Bute and Cowal, in the

11th century. According to our historians, indeed, Walter, the son of Fleance, having adhered to the interests of Malcolm Canmore, not only received from him the baronies of Renfrew and Kyle, but was made Lord of Bute and Cowal, then at the king's disposal, in consequence of an insurrection of the islanders in quelling which he acted as his Majesty's lieutenant and commander-in-chief. In reward for his services, he was also made Dapifer Regis. His son Alan was by King Edgar constituted Senescallus Scotiae, or Great-steward of Scotland, whence originated the family name. Dunoon remained in the possession of the Stewarts till the reign of David II., who, in consequence of the insurrection of Edward Baliol, A. D. 1333, had deserted the throne. Baliol having overrun the country, among other fortresses took Dunoon. His despicable surrender of the kingdom to Edward III. so disgusted the nobles, that some of them rose in defence of their liberties; and Robert the Steward, who had lain concealed in Bute, resolved to stand forth in the public cause. He escaped to Cowal, and, aided by Colin Campbell of Lochow, one of the ancestors of the family of Argyle, made himself master of the castle of Dunoon, A. D. 1334. In reward of his faithful service, Campbell was made hereditary governor, and had the grant of certain lands for the support of his dignity. Robert, the first king of the Stewart family, succeeding David II., the castle would henceforth be viewed in the more honourable light of a palace. In the year 1544, the Earl of Lennox, anxious to obtain the regency, and having received the support of Henry VIII., appeared in the frith of Clyde with 18 vessels and 800 soldiers. Having made himself master of Rothesay, he proceeded to Dunoon. Here he met with powerful opposition from Archibald Earl of Argyle; but the latter was obliged to retreat with loss, being unable to resist the force of Lennox's artillery. The whole estate was consolidated by entail in the person of Archibald the 1st Duke, A. D. 1706. Mary in 1563, paid a visit at Dunoon to her favourite sister the Countess of Argyle, the natural daughter of James V. While here, she is said to have employed herself in the diversion of deer-hunting, and to have availed herself of the opportunity to grant charters to her vassals. How long Dunoon continued to be the residence of the Argyle family is uncertain. Pennant says:—"Inventory was inhabited about the latter end of the 14th century by Colin, surnamed *Tongollach*, or 'the Wonderful,' on account of his marvellous exploits, and I may add, his odd whims; among which, and not the least, may be reckoned the burning of his house at Inverary on receiving a visit from the O'Neils of Ireland, that he might have pretence to entertain his illustrious guests in his magnificent field-equipage. The great tower—which was standing till very lately—was built by the black Sir Colin, for his nephew, the 1st Earl of Argyle, at that time a minor. I do not discover any date to ascertain the time of its foundation, any further than that it was prior to the year 1480, the time of Sir Colin's death. In December 1644, amidst the snows of this severe climate, the enterprising Montrose poured down his troops on Inverary through ways its chieftain thought impervious." It would appear, therefore, that Dunoon was only the occasional residence of the Argyle family; as they were the hereditary keepers of this palace. Dunoon also was, for some time, the residence of the bishops of Argyle, at least occasionally, after the restoration of episcopacy in the reign of Charles II.; and some ruins of their house were, not many years ago, still visible in the vicinity of the church.

The original castle must have drawn some inhabitants to its neighbourhood for the purposes of protection and traffic. Many vassals, first of the Stewarts and next of the family of Argyle, and perhaps some retainers also of the bishops, afterwards built houses near it, that they might be at hand to attend the court. But especially the ancient ferry here, becoming the principal communication between Cowal and the Lowlands, created such traffic as materially to extend the population. Hence, in the early part of the 18th century, the village of Dunoon was a considerable place; but, being then dependent on the ferry chiefly, and a new road being opened round the head of Loch Long, and on by Loch Lomond, to form a readier communication with the rising seats of trade in the fluviate Clyde, the village afterwards went rapidly into decay, till it sank to the condition of a Highland clachan; in which it continued till 1822. "In that year," says Dr. Mackay, "there were not more than three or four slated houses in it, besides the parish church and manse. As the power of steam became subservient to the purposes of navigation, and the first steamers built began to venture beyond Greenock, and to dare the dangers of crossing the frith,—esteemed no ordinary measure of boldness at that time,—individuals, and a few families from Glasgow, began to resort to Dunoon as a summer residence. The number was but small, indeed, who could find any accommodations to suit them. In 1822, James Ewing, Esq., then of Glasgow, commenced building the marine villa called, since, the Castle-house, on the grounds immediately adjoining Dunoon castle. The taste displayed in the erection of his villa, and in the laying out of the grounds around it, pointed out to others the advantages of the locality, of which several individuals of respectability soon availed themselves; and the village has since gone on increasing."

Several justices of peace reside in Dunoon. Sheriff small debt courts are held four times a-year. The town has a branch office of the Union Bank of Scotland, a national security savings' bank, offices of five insurance companies, two circulating libraries, a horticultural society, and a curling club. Steamers to and from Glasgow touch several times a-day in winter, and almost every hour, or oftener, from morning till night, in summer. Population in 1844, 1,296; in 1861, 2,968. Houses, 543. But the population thus given is the ordinary population, which is at least doubled during summer.

DUNPENDER. See TRAPRAIN LAW.

DUNPHAIL, an estate in the parish of Edin-killie, and nearly up to the sources of the Divie, Morayshire. It abounds in fine scenery, and comprises about 800 acres of wood. The modern mansion is a splendid edifice in the Venetian style, built in 1829, and enlarged in 1842. The ancient residence was a fortalice on the summit of a steep conical hill, accessible only on one side, and protected round the other sides by a narrow romantic ravine, which is supposed to have been at one time the channel of the Divie. This fortalice resisted a siege by Randolph Earl of Moray, after the battle of the Standard; but it is now a ruin. The estate of Dunphail anciently belonged to the Cummings, and now belongs to their representative Mr. Cumming Bruce.

DUNREGGAN, a village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, 16½ miles north-west of Dumfries. It is situated on Dalwhat water, on the opposite bank from Minnyhvie, and communicates with that village by a stone bridge. It not long ago underwent considerable improvement in its houses and general appearance. Population, 277. Houses, 58.

DUNRICHUAN. See DORES.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, a palatial seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire. It stands on a moat overlooking the sea, 2 miles north-east of Golspie, and 4 south-west of Brora. It consists of an old plain pile, erected in 1275, by Robert Earl of Sutherland, from whom it took its name, and of an extensive elaborate mass of splendid additions, raised in 1847, in anticipation of a visit from the Queen. "This castle," said the Messrs. Anderson in 1851, "is beautifully surrounded with trees, in which are concealed two older burghs or dunes attributed to the Danes. The view from the top of the tower, the paintings in the public rooms, and especially the series of old Scottish portraits, and the elegant breed of Highland cattle for which the parks of Dunrobin are celebrated, rendered the old castle as it stood some years ago, worthy of admiration. But now it has become, by recent additions, one of the most princely palaces in the kingdom, and undoubtedly one of the largest in Scotland. Among the multitude of high towers and fretted pinnacles the old castle is almost lost, except on the seaward side, where its humble but dignified old tower and plain front form the western corner of the building. East of these, a magnificent elevation of four storeys, springing from a terraced basement, and pierced with rows of oriel and plain windows, beautifully finished with varied tabling, forms an extensive frontage which rises to a great height, and over which a number of towers, turrets, and minarets reach up into the sky, backed on the north by the lofty and very steep roof of the great entrance tower, which is at least 100 feet high. The general character of the whole building is that of a very large French chateau or German palace, with details in the scroll work and roofs of the chambers, borrowed from the best old Scottish models. The grand entrance and staircase are lined within with polished Caen stone; but the exterior is all of a hard white silicious freestone from Brora and Braambury Hill on the Duke's own property. Internally the castle is arranged into suites of apartments, each containing a complete set of sitting rooms and bed chambers, and named the Duke's, the Argyle, the Blantyre apartments, and those of other members of the family; and each suite has its own peculiar style and colour of decorations and painting. The grand seaward front has been appropriated to Her Majesty, whose apartments are separated from the rest of the palace by a wide gallery or passage. They are done up in the most costly and elegant manner, with silk tapestry hangings in some of the rooms instead of papering. From the oriel window of her bedroom, Her Majesty will command, in one view, the whole circuit of her dominions, from Ben Wyvis in Ross, round by the Alps of Inverness, Moray, and Aberdeen shires, and across the firth almost to the Ord of Caithness, which is concealed from view only by a projecting headland, while the mid-distance is beautifully varied by the yellow sands of the Dornoch firth, and the rocky promontory and high bright lighthouse on Tarbetness. Extensive as the buildings are, the entire design will not be finished until another tower or two and the family chapel are added; and in the former of which we presume it is intended to have a great feudal receiving room." A massive rampart wall extends along the sea frontage, a length of 300 feet, with bastions at the ends; and successive broad flights of steps conduct down a wooded bank to the flower gardens, situated between the castle-terrace and the sea.

DUNROD, an ancient parish on the coast of

Kirkcudbrightshire. It was long a vicarage of Holyrood, and was united, a little after the middle of the 17th century, to Kirkcudbright. It forms the southern part of the present united parish. Its cemetery, situated nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the town of Kirkcudbright, continues to be used, and marks the site of the church at the western base of an oblong hill, which once may have exhibited a red appearance,—the word Dunrod meaning the reddish hill. A considerable population formerly resided here; but now not many houses remain in the neighbourhood.

DUNROD, an old barony in the parish of Innerkip, Renfrewshire. The hill whence the name probably arose is still called Dunrod hill, and figures prominently in the grounds of the Shaws water. A streamlet of the old barony also still bears the name of Dunrod burn, and is bestridden by a very ancient bridge, interesting to antiquaries. The progenitor of the barons of Dunrod was Sir James Lindsay, the constant companion of King Robert the Bruce; and the last of the barons flourished and fell in the 17th century, but lives in tradition as a wicked tyrant who sank into poverty under the weight of his crimes,—and in balladry as a low impostor in the guise of a great warlock. An old rhymist says,—

"In Auld Kirk the witches ride thick,
And in Dunrod they dwell;
The greatest loon among them a'
Is auld Dunrod himsel."

See KILBRIDE (EAST).

DUNROSSNESS, a parish in the south of Shetland. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Coningsburgh; and contains three post-office stations of the same names. The main body of it is the southern part of the mainland, to the length of about 18 miles in a straight line, bounded on the north by Lerwick, and on all other sides by the sea. The other chief appurtenances of it are the inhabited island of Mousa in the north-east, the inhabited island of Fair Isle far to the south, Cross island immediately on the south-west, and the pastoral islands of Colsay and St. Ninian on the west. The chief creeks are Quendal-voe, West-voe, Grutness, and Aith's-voe. Sumburgh-head, a bold high rock composed of indurated sandstone, in N. lat. $59^{\circ} 51'$, and W. long. $1^{\circ} 16'$, is the southern promontory. There is a light-house upon it showing a fixed light, elevated 300 feet above high water, and seen at the distance of 24 miles in clear weather. See SUMBURGH-HEAD and FAIR ISLE. The island of St. Ninian, though now occupied only by cattle, is connected with the mainland at low water by a sandy beach, and was formerly the site of a church. It is said that the captain of a Dutch vessel, being nearly lost in a storm at sea, vowed, that if he was preserved from the dangers that threatened him, he would build a church on the first land at which he should arrive. This island was the spot to which he first came, and here he built a church which he consecrated to St. Ninian. There are the remains of another church on a projecting headland called Ireland-head, not far from this. There are several small lakes which abound with fish. Attempts were made to mine copper at Fitfill and Sand-lodge, but they proved unsuccessful. Much land has been destroyed by sand-drifts; yet there has been an increase of population, rather than a decrease, occasioned by reclamation of waste lands and improvement of the fishery. Population in 1831, 4,405; in 1861, 4,830. Houses, 909. Assessed property in 1843, £1,664 17s. 1d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and

synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £208 6s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated tithes £53 18s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary is £35, besides £8 fees. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 858 sittings. There is a government church in Sandwick, built in 1807, and containing 564 sittings. There are a Free church in Coningsburgh, and a Free church preaching-station in Dunrossness: receipts in 1865 of the former, £46 9s. 4d.,—of the latter, £20 7s. 3d. There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and an Independent chapel in Sandwick, and two Baptist places of worship in Dunrossness. The parochial school is in Sandwick. There is a Society's school in Coningsburgh. There are adventure schools in various parts. There are parochial libraries in Dunrossness, Coningsburgh, and Sandwick.

DUNSCAICH. See SKYE.

DUNSCORE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and the village of Cottack, on the western border of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Kirkcudbright-shire, and by the parishes of Glencairn, Keir, Kirkmahoe, and Holywood. Its outline is an oblong, extending eastward to the Nith, but compressed almost to bisection in the middle. Its greatest length is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its breadth varies from less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The surface in the upper or western district is rocky and mountainous, but slopes down toward a central glen; in the lower or eastern district, it consists chiefly of three diverging vales, with their intermediate hills; but toward or along the eastern boundary, it becomes somewhat open, and is beautified by the meanderings of the Nith and the luxuriance of its holms. The glen of the west is traversed by Glenslin water, and is 4 miles in length, and toward the boundary becomes rocky and barren. The hills which enclose it are heathy, and fit only for pasture; and one of them, called Bogrie hill, rises 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The Cairn intersects the parish at its narrowest part; but previous and subsequent to the intersection, it forms the western boundary line for about 3 miles. It is here a more rapid stream than the Nith, which it soon afterwards joins; and after rain or thaw, it sometimes comes down with an impetuosity which very suddenly swells the brook into a torrent. Dalgona bridge, erected over it above where it intersects the parish, is 80 feet in span. The Nith, touching the eastern district for about 2 miles, sparkles along in its usual brilliance, and is gay and joyous in the adorning of its banks. The loch and water of Urr form the western boundary line, but are shut in by rugged, heathy uplands. The soil along the Nith and the Cairn is rich alluvial loam; in the higher districts, it is, in general, a light, stony loam, upon a till bottom; and, in considerable tracts, it is a spongy or a heathy moss. About one third of the entire parochial area has never been cultivated, and, with only trivial exceptions, is incapable of cultivation; and about 440 acres of the remainder are under wood. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £15,989 15s. 8d. The landowners are numerous. The Glasgow and South-western railway passes near the east end of the parish along the Nith, and is accessible at the near station of Auldgarth. The parish is also traversed across that end by the turnpike from Dumfries to Glasgow; along the vale of the Cairn, by the road from Dumfries to Minnyhive; and from east to west, through its whole length, by a road leading into Galloway.

The old tower of Lag, situated at Haliday hill, and now a ruin, is said to have been built in the reign of James III., and was protected by an outer

wall and a ditch. It is square and narrow, but massive and towering. Its last inhabitant was Sir Robert Grierson, of infamous memory, for the sanguinary part he acted in the persecution of the Covenanters. In the upper part of the vale of Glenslin, overlooking a gorge or narrow pass, are the two square towers of Bogrie and Sundaywell. The latter belonged, in the times of the persecution, to a man whose memory is odoriferous in tradition, John Kirk, who opened his stronghold as a refuge to the persecuted, and afforded frequent shelter and assistance to Blackadder and other ejected ministers. From the deep mountain seclusions in its vicinity, often did the appealing psalmody of 'a conventicle' arise, and echo away along the glens. Friar's Carse, in the vale of the Nith, was anciently a monastic establishment, dependent on Melrose abbey. Though only some detached antiquely sculptured stones remain as vestiges of the edifice, the name is commemorated both in a small lake and in the surrounding estate. Adjoining this property is the farm of Ellisland, celebrated as the residence of the poet Burns during the palmiest days of his career; and painted for a place in the gallery of fame, by the limnings of his poetic pencil. Dr. Crichton, a proprietor of Friar's Carse subsequent to James Riddle, Esq., the contemporary of Burns, bequeathed to Dumfries £100,000, with which a county lunatic asylum has been erected. The celebrated John Welsh, son-in-law to John Knox, was a native of Dunscore. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,488. in 1861, 1,554. Houses, 281. Assessed property in 1860, £9,881.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £170 18s. 8d.; glebe, £42 10s. There are three parochial schools: the master of Dunscore receives £25, the master of Burnhead £30, and the master of Glenslin £25, and in various division the proceeds of £600 of mortifications. The parish church stands at Cottack, was built in 1823, and contains 850 sittings. There are in the parish a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Reformed Presbyterian church, the first with an attendance of about 280, the second with an attendance of about 130. Receipts of the Free church in 1865, £203 16s. The church of Dunscore belonged very early to the monks of Holyrood; and, for a time, it stood on litigated ground between them and the monks of Melrose. Before the Reformation, this parish had several places of worship. One of these, situated on Glenslin water, can still be traced in the vestiges of its walls, and is commemorated in the name of a farm called the Chapel. The old parish-church stood five miles to the eastward of the present one; and its cemetery—containing the remains of Grierson of Lag, and of several families of note—is still in use.

DUN'S DISH. See DUN.

DUNSE, a parish, containing a post town of its own name, nearly in the centre of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Longformacus, Abbey St. Bathans, Buncle, Edrom, and Langton. Its length south-eastward is about 6 miles; and its average breadth is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The northern division, comprising about one-third of the area, is clothed in a heathy dress, variegated with stripes of pastoral green and autumnal yellow; and running up the acclivity of the Lammermoor hills, sends aloft near the boundary, the conspicuous cone of Cockburnlaw 912 feet above the level of the ocean. See COCKBURNLAW. The southern division undulates along the valley of the Merse, with, in general, a delightfully rolling surface, a rich and fertile soil, and an ample adorning of culture and grove. Dunse law,

north of the town of Dunse, has a base of between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, and rises in a gradual ascent on all sides, till it terminates in a plain of nearly 30 acres, 630 feet above the level of the sea. Its table-summit was the site of the original town or village, and is still tracked by the vestiges of the intrenched camp of the army of Covenanters, under General Leslie, who here sat down to watch the warlike movements of Charles for enforcing prelacy. Whitadder water comes down upon the parish at its north-eastern angle, and forms its boundary-line over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A brook called Langton burn flows down from the west, and forms the whole of the southern boundary-line, falling into the Blackadder at the point of leaving the parish. An artificial lake, in the vicinity of Dunse castle, abounds with perch and eels, and forms a smiling feature in the landscape. A moss skirts the south side of the town, stretching from east to west, and, except by one pathway, was in ancient times impassable. Another moss—celebrated for the murder of the Chevalier de la Beaute by Home of Wedderburn, and called, from the name of the victim whose blood it drank, Batties bog—stretches along the confines of the parish of Edrom. About one half of the entire parochial area is in cultivation; about one-twelfth is under wood; and most of the remainder is hill pasture. There are thirteen principal landowners; and three of them are resident in respectively Dunse castle, Wedderburn castle, and Manderston. Dunse castle, situated a little north-west of the town, is a magnificent modern Gothic edifice, agglomerated with a surviving tower of an earlier and ancient structure, believed to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray. Wedderburn castle, at the south-east limit of the parish, and Manderston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the former, are elegant mansions, surrounded by tastefully ornamented demesnes. Dunse was formerly scourged by pestilence, and so late as a century ago, was depopulated by ague and putrid fever; but, in consequence of rapid improvements in draining and cultivating the soil, it attained a healthy climate. Four lines of road diverge from the town nearly in the direction of the cardinal points; and lead the way through the parish respectively toward Edinburgh, Berwick, Coldstream, and Lauder. A branch of the North British railway also commences at the gas works on the south side of the town, and proceeds by way of Cairnbank, and between Wedderburn and Manderston, and through the parishes of Edrom and Chirnside, to a junction with the main line at Reston in the parish of Coldingham. Dunse is rich in the fame of distinguished natives, boasting names of no less éclat among scholars and divines than those of John Duns Scotus, 'the angelic doctor,'—Thomas Boston, the well-known author of 'The Fourfold State,'—Dr. Thomas McCrie, the biographer of Knox and Melville,—Dr. Abraham Robertson, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford,—and Sir Joseph Paxton, the architect of the Crystal palace. Population in 1831, 3,469; in 1861, 3,595. Houses, 533. Assessed property in 1864, £22,495 5s. 9d.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Hay of Dunse-castle. Stipend, £306 10s. 2d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated tithes, £305 19s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, fixed under the act of 1861 at £70, with fees. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church, called Boston church: attendance, 400; sum raised in 1865, £351 6s. 8d. There are three United Presbyterian churches, South, East, and West, with an attendance respectively of 400, 480, and 700.

There are about twelve non-parochial schools,—one of which is a handsome conspicuous Free church school in one of the principal streets of the town.—The name Dunse was anciently written Duns, and is simply the Celtic *dun*,—applied to the site of the original town on Dunse-law.

The TOWN of DUNSE stands on a fine plain at the southern base of Dunse-law, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Greenlaw, $10\frac{3}{4}$ north-north-west of Coldstream, 11 south-west by west of Ayton, $15\frac{1}{2}$ west of Berwick, and 44 by road through Haddington, but 55 by railway, east-south-east of Edinburgh. Situated in the centre of the county, and unrivalled in extent, attractions, and marketing importance, it is the virtual, though not the nominal, capital of Berwickshire. It is neat and modern in its edifices, spacious and tidy in its streets, and pleasing, though not brilliant, in its general burghal appearance. In the market-place—which is a fine open area or square—stands the town-house, a beautiful Gothic structure of modern erection, surmounted by a very elegant and tasteful spire. An array of good houses, large shops, and commodious churches and seminaries, imparts to the town a cheerful aspect. As the scene of most of the legal business of the county, a large body of provincial lawyers figure among its population. Most of the inhabitants are shopkeepers, handicraftsmen, and dependents on the marketing, from an extensive range of agricultural country. Though there is some weaving conducted in the town and neighbourhood, yet it does not sensibly impress on the town a manufacturing character. A weekly market on Wednesday, three annual fairs for cattle, and quarterly markets for sheep, draw down upon it the stir and the traffic by which it mainly subsists. The fair held on the first Thursday of June is an important one for fat cattle, which are mostly purchased by English dealers. There is usually a small show of sheep also at this fair. The August fair has declined of late years for cattle; but it is also a hiring market, and is held on the 26th of the month, or the Tuesday after when that date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. The November fair is held on the 17th of the month. It also has declined. The first of the sheep-markets is held on the fourth Wednesday of March, and is chiefly for the sale of ewes in lamb; the second, on the third Wednesday of May, is for hogs and wethers; the third, on the second Wednesday of July, is principally for lambs, and is also a great wool-market. The fourth sheep-market is held on the fourth Wednesday of September, and is principally for draft ewes. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the Royal Bank, a savings' bank, insurance offices, several libraries, a news-room, a freemason lodge, and a total abstinence society. Justice of peace small debt courts are held monthly. Sheriff small debt courts are held six times a-year. The sheriff county courts and commissary courts are held on all Thursdays, except the last in each month, also on every Tuesday and Friday, during session. The sheriff-clerk's office also is in Dunse. An act of parliament passed in 1853, after narrating the inconvenience of continuing to make Greenlaw the county town, enacted that the county courts might be held as well in Dunse, and authorized the Lord Advocate to arrange from time to time the holding of the courts in either town.

Dunse is of considerable antiquity, and appears to have been at one time a free burgh-of-barony, whose burgesses had power to choose a magistracy, and create corporations. In 1670, Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, who had purchased the estate of Dunse from Hume of Ayton, obtained from Charles

II. a charter, erecting it under him into a burgh-of-barony; and since that date, he and his successors in his claims had nominated a bailie to its government, without consulting the feuars and inhabitants. The baronial right of superiority was subsequently acquired, and continues to be possessed by Hay of Drumnelzier. The south part of the town stands on the barony of Crumstane, belonging to the same superior. Yet the inhabitants of Dunse are a private association, who manage the police and the common good, and are called 'the feuars of Dunse,' in the same way that the inhabitants of royal burghs are called burgesses. The common good or property of the feuars consists of the town-house, which draws rent from the county of Berwick, and parties occasionally using its hall, and which is fitted up in the lower floor in shops; 10 acres of land on a neighbouring moor, which contain a whinstone quarry; and the proceeds of the manure of the town, and the weighing-machine or steel-yard. The annual revenue derived from these sources is about £130. Six corporations or crafts formerly existed, and claimed exclusive privileges; but during the last 27 years, they have practically ceased. During 120 years after the cession of Berwick-upon-Tweed to England, Dunse shared with Lauder the privilege of being the county-town; and not even in favour of Greenlaw, was it wholly deprived of that privilege till the year 1696. Population in 1834, 2,656; in 1861, 2,556. Houses, 346.

DUNSHILT. See **DANESHALT**.

DUNSINNAN, or **DUNSINANE**, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Collace, 8 miles north-east of Perth, and in the Gowrie district of Perthshire. It rises in a conical form, with a flat and verdant summit, to the height of 1,114 feet above sea-level, and 800 feet from its base, and commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie. At one place it is to be traced a winding road cut into the rock; on the other sides it is steep and of difficult access. It has been a military station, defended by a strong rampart and fosses which went quite round the upper part of the hill. The area within the rampart is of an oval form, 210 feet long, 130 broad, and a little lower than the ruins of the rampart itself, the height of which, as appears from the immense mass remaining, must have been great. This stronghold, which is 15 miles distant from Birnam, is attributed to the usurper Macbeth; and the traditions in the neighbourhood concerning the predictions of the witches, and the defeat and death of the Thane, are so similar to Shakspeare's history of Macbeth, that it is probable the great dramatist had visited the spot himself when in Scotland.—Dunsinnan house, delightfully situated amid extensive plantations, with a southern exposure, is a fine mansion, and has been recently enlarged and improved. William Nairne, Esq., a younger son of the Dunsinnan family, toward the close of last century, and during nine years of the present, adorned the situations of senator of the College of Justice, and member of the High court of Justiciary, bearing the title of Lord Dunsinnan.

DUNSKETH. See **NIGE**.

DUNKERRY, an islet in the Pentland frith, 4 miles north of the promontory of Farout-head, Sutherlandshire.

DUNKEY. See **PORTPATRICK**.

DUN'S MOOR. See **DUN**.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, an ancient castle in Mid Lorn, Argyleshire, remarkable for being one of the first seats of the Scottish princes. It is situated on a promontory, almost insulated in that beautiful arm of the sea, Loch-Etive; and if romantic and magnificent scenery, and the pleasing interchange

of mountain and valley, wood and water, sea and land, island and continent, conjoined with all those recollections, borrowed from the earliest ages of our history, which are most gratifying to national feeling, be viewed as inducements in selecting the site of a royal residence, it might well be questioned whether Scotland could present one more desirable than the vicinity of Dunstaffnage. On the west, Dunstaffnage fronts that beautiful and fertile island, fitly denominated Lismore, or Leasmore, 'the great garden,' beyond which towers the bleak and rocky Mull. The prospect terminates, towards the north, with the lofty mountains of Morvern; while the view is enriched with a cluster of small islands scattered in various directions. Behind it lies that fortress, celebrated in our ancient chronicles under the name of **BERIGONIUM**, and also the ruined priory of **ARDCHATTAN**. See these articles.

"The builder of this castle," says Grose, "and the time of its construction are unknown. It is certainly of great antiquity, and was once the seat of the Pictish and Scottish princes. Here, for a long time, was preserved the famous stone, the palladium of Scotland, brought, as the legend has it, from Spain. It was afterwards removed by Kenneth II. to Scone, and is now in Westminster abbey, brought thither by King Edward I. On it was the following inscription:

'Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.'

Our venerable Wyntoun has thus rendered this ancient national prophecy:

But gyf Werdy's falyhand be,*
Quhare-eyvr that stane ylie segyt se,
Thare sail the Scottis be regnand
And lordys haleoure all that land.

Boece has given the same legendary prediction. According to Wyntoun, Fergus, the son of Erc, brought this "stone of power" with him from Ireland into Scotland; but, before it reached Dunstaffnage, it had visited Icolmkill in its way. He, indeed, altogether omits the mention of this palace in the history of its peregrinations, which might almost vie with those of the cottage of "our Lady of Loretto." For, according to his account, Fergus

Brought this stane wytht-in Scotland
Fyrst quhen he come and wane that land,
And fyrst it set in Ikkolmkil,
And Skune thare-efir it was brought tyle
And thare it wes syne mony day,
Qylyl Edward gert have it away, &c.

Leslie asserts that it was brought from Argyle to Scone by Kenneth Macalpine. "This castle," Penant has observed, "is fabled to have been founded by Ewin, a Pictish monarch, cotemporary with Julius Cæsar, naming it after himself, Evonium." Grose has said, "According to vulgar tradition, this castle was founded by Edwin, a Pictish monarch." It is probable that the name has assumed this form by an error of the press. But this good-humoured writer has undoubtedly fallen into an error, when he speaks of this as "a vulgar tradition;" for, as far as we can learn, there is not a vestige of the name Evonium among the natives. It seems to have no other authority than that of Boece, who acknowledges that the intention of the monarch, in designating the fortress which he erected from his own name, was in fact frustrated by the predominance of the vulgar designation. Although the so-called Evonium lies on the bay of Oban, even fancy can afford no aid from any supposed similarity; for the term Oban is explained 'the White bay;' whence

* "Unless the Destinies fail," or "be defective."

the name of the modern town of Oban, at the distance of 3 miles from the palace.

The castle is of a square form, 87 feet within walls, having round towers at three of the angles. The average height of the walls is 66 feet; 9 in thickness. The external measurement of the walls amounts to 270 feet. The circumference of the rock, on which it stands, is 300. The castle has its entrance from the sea by a staircase; but it is supposed that, in former ages, this was by means of a drawbridge. Only part of the building is habitable, the rest of it being in ruins. The masonry is considered very ancient. At the distance of about 400 feet from the castle are the remains of a chapel formerly appropriated to the religious services of its inmates. This, in length, is 78 feet; in height, 14; and in breadth, 26. It is said, that some of the ancient regalia were preserved here till the 18th century, when, in consequence of the infirmity of the keeper, they were embezzled by the servants, who could not withstand the temptation excited by the silver that adorned them. We are informed, however, that they left a battle-axe, 9 feet in length, of beautiful workmanship, and embossed with silver. Pennant has given a drawing of a small ivory figure found here, which he thinks "was certainly cut in memory of" the celebrated "chair, and appears to have been an inauguration sculpture. A crowned monarch is represented sitting in it with a book," rather a scroll, "in one hand, as if going to take the coronation-oath." Speaking of the ruined chapel, he says, that it had once been an elegant building, and has at one end an enclosure, used as a family cemetery.

As, according to all the slender remains of our national history, the fatal chair of royalty was transferred to Soone, after the union of the Scots and Picts under the son of Alpin, it might naturally enough be supposed that Dunstaffnage lost much of its former importance. Being no longer—as it had been under the Dalriadic kings—the regal seat, nor, from the far greater extent of dominion, in a situation adapted for this pre-eminence, its name scarcely appears in our annals for some centuries. Indeed, it seems highly probable, that very soon after it was deserted by its royal possessors, it became a stronghold of the Norwegians. About the year 843, Kenneth Macalpine transferred the seat of government from Dunstaffnage to the palace of Forteviot, in Perthshire. By this time the Norwegians had begun to make inroads on the western coast of Scotland, and had taken possession of a considerable part of Ireland; and we may trace them in the immediate vicinity of this regal fortress. See DUNOLLY. We lose sight of Dunstaffnage for several centuries, till it again rises up to view during the eventful reign of Robert Bruce. It was then possessed by Alexander of Argyle, father of John, whom Archdeacon Barbour calls the Lord of Lorn, and who, he says, dwelt in the vicinity of the head or source of Tay.

The lord of Lorne wonnyt thar by,
That was capitate ennemy
To the king, for his emys ask,
Jhon Cumyn; and thought for to tak
Wengence apon cruell maner.

John, called the Red Cumyn, whom Bruce had slain at Dumfries under the imputation of treachery, was *eme*, that is, uncle, to John of Lorn; Alexander of Argyle, the father of the latter, having married Cumyn's daughter. Sir Walter Scott, having remarked, that according to Lord Hailes, she was his aunt, adds that "the genealogy is distinctly given by Wintoun.

The thryd douchtyr of Red Cwmyne,
Alysawndyr of Argayle syne

Tuk, and weddyt til hys wyt:
And on hyr he gat in-tyl hys lyf
Jhon of Lorne, the quhilk gat
Ewyn of Lorne eftyr that."

This Alexander adhered to the interests of Baliol. At the time here referred to, Bruce was defeated in the battle of Dalry, near Tyndrum; but afterwards, A. 1308, having defeated the army of John of Lorn, he besieged his father in his fortress of Dunstaffnage

The king, that stoute wes, stark, and bauld,
Till Dunstaffynch rycht sturdely
A sege set; and besyly
Assaylit the castell it to get—
Schyr Alexander off Arghile, that saw
The king distroy wp, cleue and law;
His land, send treyteris to the king;
And come his man but mar duelling.
And he resawyt him till his pess.

Bower, in his continuation of Fordun's Chronicon, says that Alexander rendered the castle to Bruce; but that, refusing to do homage to him, he received from the king a safe-conduct for himself and all who wished to retire with him, and fled into England, where he died. This account is more credible than the other; as the father certainly died in England, and John his son fled by sea, continuing, as we learn, from Barbour, in his rebellion. It is in relation to this interesting period of our history that Sir Walter Scott has introduced the following notice of this palace, in that beautiful poem, the Lord of the Isles, the scene of which is laid in this enchanting district of this country.

"Daughter," she said, "these seas behold,
Round twice an hundred islands roll'd,
From Hirt, that hears their northern roar,
To the green Ilay's fertile shore.
Or mainland turn, where many a tower
Owns thy bold brother's feudal power,
Each on its own dark cape reclined,
And listening to its own wild wind.
From where Mingary, sternly placed,
O'erawes the woodland and the waste.
To where Dunstaffnage hears the raging
Of Connal with his rocks engaging."

The lands of Dunolly still belong to the Macdougals, who claim as their ancestor this Alexander of Argyle. Their claim, indeed, seems indisputable. "The islands," Pennant has remarked, "remained governed by powerful chieftains, the descendants of Somerled, Thane of Heregaidel, or Argyle, who, marrying the daughter of Olave, King of Man, left a divided dominion to his sons Dugal and Reginald. From the first were descended the Macdougals of Lorn; from the last the powerful clan of the Macdonalds. The lordship of Argyle, with Mull, and the islands north of it, fell to the share of the first; Islay, Kintyre, and the southern isles, were the portion of the last." Nisbet gives the following account of this family; although he has strangely disguised the name of the place. "There was," he says, "a great and old family of this name in Argyleshire, called M'Oul, M'Dowall, or M'Dugall, Lords of Lorn, whose title and lands went, by an heiress, to Stewart, Lord of Lorn, and are now in the family of Argyle; Colin Campbell, the first Earl of Argyle, having married Isabel, heiress of Stewart of Lorn.—The heir-male of this family is John M'Dougall of Dunolick, whose castle of Dunolick was the mansion-house of the said family." The late proprietor informed Dr. Jamieson, that they had lost by far the greater part of their lands in consequence of their adherence to the interest of Baliol; and that on this ground Dunstaffnage had passed from them to the family of Argyle, who claimed this as their share of the spoil. In conformity with this account, Sir Walter Scott has said; "When the wars between the Bruce and Baliol factions again broke out in the reign of David II., the lords of Lorn were again

found on the losing side, owing to their hereditary enmity to the house of Bruce. Accordingly, upon the issue of that contest, they were deprived by David II. and his successor of by far the greater part of their extensive territories, which were conferred upon Stewart, called the Knight of Lorn. The house of Macdougall continued to survive the loss of power, and affords a very rare, if not an unique, instance of a family of such unlimited power, and so distinguished during the middle ages, surviving the decay of their grandeur, and flourishing in a private station."—A charter of Robert I. is still extant, granting to Arthur Campbell, fourth son of the brave Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, "the constabulary of Dunstaffnage, and the manes thereof, whilk Alexander Argyle had in his hands." David II. confirms a charter granted by his father to William de Vetere Pont (Weapont) dated at Dunstaffynch in the 4th year of his reign. "I find," says Pennant, "about the year 1455, this to have been a residence of the Lords of the Isles; for here James, last Earl of Douglas, after his defeat in Angus, fled to Donald, the regulus of the time, and prevailed on him to take arms, and carry on a plundering war against his monarch James the Second." He refers to Hume of Godscroft as his authority; but all that Godscroft says is: "The Earl himself by fight got him to Dunstaffnage, where finding Donald Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles, he incited him to make war against the King in his favours, and after he had engaged him therein, he withdrew himself again into England." This, however, does not amount to a proof that Dunstaffnage was then occupied as a palace by these usurping reguli. Buchanan merely says, that Earl James met with Donald, the tyrant of the isles, and Earl of Ross, at Dunstaffnage;—"ad Stephanodunum convenit." From this phraseology we can only infer that this was the appointed place of meeting: and it was most probably selected as the most convenient place for both; the Earl of Douglas, having no maritime accommodation, coming to that point which Donald could easily reach by sea. We cannot, indeed, suppose that this had become "a residence of the Lords of the Isles," without assuming it as a fact, that that branch of the noble family of Argyle, to which this fortress had been appropriated by Robert I., had been expelled from it.

DUNSYRE, a parish, containing a village of its own name, on the north-east verge of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, and by the parishes of Dolphinton, Walston, and Carnwath. Its post-town is Dolphinton. Its length southward is 6 miles; and its breadth is 5. Its surface lies high, most of it being more than 700 feet above the sea level, and contains a steep and precipitous hill about 1,250 in height, from which the parish is understood to have received its name. The climate is rather damp and ungenial. Springs are abundant; and the streamlet Medwin rises in the north-east corner, near the foot of the hill, called Craigengar. The soil is generally of a sandy nature, or a mixture of sand and clay, and is not very fertile. About 3,000 acres are in tillage, about 30 are under wood, and about 8,000 are either pastoral or waste. Much of the surface is wildly moorish; and part of this contains a dismal lake of about a mile in circumference. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £9,052. Assessed property in 1860, £3,449 0s. 0d. The road from Carnwath to Edinburgh, traverses the northern border; and a station on the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway is easily accessible. The village of Dunsyre is a small rural place, on the southern border of the parish, about 2½

miles north of Dolphinton, and 6½ east of Carnwath. Population of the village, about 50. Population of the parish in 1831, 335; in 1861, 312. Houses, 52.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £156 15s. 9d.; glebe, £28. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"The teinds of this parish were anciently a part of the patrimony of the abbacy of Kelso; but in respect its but a small parish, they are wholly possessed by the incumbent." Salary of schoolmaster, under the recent act, £45. The route by which the army of Agricola reached the Roman camp at Cleghorn can be traced through the parish; and several cairns occur along the line, in some of which urns have been found. Dunsyre comprised a portion of the lands which were exchanged by the ambitious Earl of Bothwell with the Earl of Angus, for the lands and castle of Hermitage in Liddesdale. It was sold, however, by James, Marquis of Douglas, to Sir George Lockhart, the president of the Court of Session, in the hands of whose successors almost the entire parish still remains. In the troubled times of the persecution, Dunsyre often afforded a retreat to the Covenanters; and the last sermon preached by the amiable Donald Cargill was upon Dunsyre common in 1669. William Veitch, one of the most celebrated of the preachers of the Covenant, was at one time tenant of Westhills in the parish, from which he was compelled to flee, after the battle of Rullion Green.

DUNTALCHAIG (Loch), a lake on the mutual border of the parishes of Dores and Daviot, Inverness-shire.

DUNTOCHER, a small manufacturing and post-town in the parish of West Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It stands on a small stream, about 1½ mile from the Clyde, and 9 miles north-west of Glasgow. The stream descends from two lakes about 3 miles to the north-west, and ploughs its way past the town along a fine glen, opening a vista toward the Clyde, and presenting a remarkably large amount of water-power. A bridge over it at the town is very ancient, and, though often repaired, is believed by some antiquaries, and asserted by a current tradition, to be a Roman structure, perhaps the oldest bridge in Scotland. On a contiguous hill stood a Roman fort, which has been nearly effaced, but not without yielding memorials to modern research. In 1775, were discovered under ground on the side of the hill, several rows of pillars constructed of curious reddish tiles, and forming a labyrinth of passages of about 18 inches square, and floored over with larger tiles of the same kind, the whole surrounded by a stone wall, and conjectured to have been a sudatorium or hot bath for the use of the garrison. In a neighbouring field was found a Roman altar; and on various spots in the vicinity have been found also Roman querns, vases, and coins. The modern town, both in itself and as the centre of a small district, is a seat of much industry. It dates its prosperity from Mr. William Dunn's establishing four extensive factories for the spinning and weaving of cotton, at successive periods from 1808 to 1831. One of these is in the town itself, and the other three are at respectively Faifley, Miltonfield, and Hardgate, all within a mile. The quantity of cotton yarn spun annually is nearly a million of pounds, and the quantity of cotton cloth manufactured probably two millions of yards. This department of industry forms the main support of the inhabitants; but there are also a manufactory of agricultural implements in Duntocher, and lime-works, coal-works, and quarries in the near vicinity. The town has a savings' bank, a public library,

a chapel of ease, a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Daily communication is maintained by omnibus with Glasgow. Population in 1861, 2,360. Houses, 232.

DUNTREATH. See STRATHBLANE.

DUNTROON. See DUNDEE.

DUNTROON CASTLE, an ancient baronial fortalice, now in a state of good repair as a mansion, at the south-west extremity of the parish of Kilmartin, Argyshire. It occupies a picturesque situation, in front of knolls, rocks, and wood, overhanging the Crinan canal and the sea, and presents an imposing appearance to strangers passing through the canal. It belonged formerly to a branch of the Campbells, who took their designation from it; but it belongs now to Mr. Malcolm of Pottaloch. The famous Colkitto, in his invasion of Argyshire in the summer of 1644, wished to take this castle, but could not succeed. On his approach to it he sent forward his piper, in the capacity of a spy, to procure information and mislead the inmates. The piper, on getting in, found that the place was strong enough to resist all Colkitto's force, that the entrance to it was so narrow as to admit only one person at a time, and that he himself was speedily suspected, inasmuch as to be obliged to yield himself prisoner in one of the upper turrets; and when, by and bye, he observed through some crevice or loop-hole that Colkitto was drawing near, he contrived to warn him of the danger of making an attack by playing on his bag-pipes the pibroch,—

"A Cholla mo run seachain an-tur, seachain an tur,
A Cholla mo ghaoil seachain an caol, seachain an caol,
Tha mise an laimh, tha mise an laimh."

That is,

"Dearest Coll, shun the tower, shun the tower,
Beloved Coll, shun the sound, shun the sound,
I am in hand, I am in hand." I am a prisoner

Colkitto understood the warning; and, supposing the castle to be impregnable, he left his faithful piper to his fate, and continued his career of plunder and devastation, through the estates of Duntroon, Rassly, and Kilmartin, away onward to Loch-Awe.

DUNTULM, a bay and an old castle, in the parish of Kilmuir, and near the north-western extremity of Skye, Inverness-shire. The bay is comparatively open, yet affords anchorage and shelter in some winds. The castle was originally a Danish fort, and afterwards, by reconstruction and great extension, the magnificent family residence of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles. It stands on a lofty perpendicular rock, whose base is washed by the sea, and seems to have been impregnable. It has long been a ruin; yet it still displays some remains of architectural decoration.

DUNURE, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Maybole, Ayrshire. It is situated on a small bay, 7 miles south-west by south of Ayr. A harbour was formed, in 1811, on the west side of the bay, within a projecting point of land; but it proved to be of small value, and was allowed to go to ruin. Round the point of land, the water is from 4 to 20 fathoms deep, with a level, clean, sandy bottom and good anchorage. From this deep water, a passage was cut, 150 feet wide at bottom, through the rock, to a square basin, with from 700 to 1,000 feet of quay, all sheltered by high ground, and screened by lines of buildings forming a quadrangle. The access from the sea is easy and safe in almost any wind, and the egress is so facile that a vessel, as soon as she leaves the harbour, can at any time and at once work to sea. The depth of

water in the harbour is 12 feet at ordinary spring tides, but could be artificially increased to nearly 30 feet. Yet in spite of all these advantages, on a coast so devoid of natural shelter, so inhospitable to shipping, and so overlooked by a productive country, the only craft frequenting this place has been an occasional sloop in the agricultural interests and a few fishing-boats.—In the vicinity, on the brink of a lofty sea-cliff, high above the waves, stands the ruin of Dunure Castle, the original residence of the noble family of Kennedy. It bears marks of high antiquity, and was formerly surrounded by a ditch and wall. It figures prominently in some wild scenes in the history of the Kennedys,—and especially so in events connected with the tragedy of Auchendrane. See MAYBOLE.

DUNVEGAN, a post-office station, a harbour, and a mansion, in the parish of Duirinish, on the west coast of Skye, Inverness-shire. They are situated on the north side, and near the head, of a bay which penetrates the land 10 miles on the south side of the peninsula of Vaternish, and is called variously Loch-Fellart and Loch-Dunvegan. Here is a good inn. Communication outward is regularly maintained by packet-boat. The situation, in a relative point of view, is nearly the same for the west coast of Skye as Portree is for the east. The mansion of Dunvegan is the principal seat of Macleod, the chief of the ancient and powerful clan of that name. It is partly old and partly modern. The modern part forms two sides of a small square; and on the third side is the skeleton of a castle of unknown antiquity, supposed to have been a Norwegian fortress when the Danes were masters of these islands. The entire pile, both exteriorly and interiorly, has recently undergone very considerable alterations, and is now one of the finest residences of its class in the Highlands. Several remarkable heir-looms are preserved in it,—connected with the curious usages and the wild superstitions of the olden times; and it is rarer than most old places in those weird associations for which all Skye, but especially Bracadale, has a bad pre-eminence. Dr. Johnson, and also Sir Walter Scott, spent a night in it; and both make special record of its ghostly traditions. Sir Walter, indeed, seemed to be so fascinated with these as to lose for the moment his right ordinary use of his eyes. "He gives a minute account of Dunvegan Castle, which, notwithstanding his unrivalled power and generally minute accuracy in the description of old towers and castles, is more picturesque than correct; and, in describing the scene to be witnessed from the window of 'the haunted chamber,' he allows his imagination to deceive him completely, when he states that 'Macleod's Maidens' formed an interesting part of it; for these pillars are not visible from any point within four miles of the castle." See DUINISH.

DUNWAN, a hill, 2½ miles south-south-west of the village of Eaglesham, and on the south-eastern verge of Renfrewshire. It forms the water-shed of the county at the sources of the White Cart, and has an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level.

DUNYCOICH, or DUNYQUOICH. See INVERARY.

DUPLIN, or DUPLIN, a parish in Perthshire, united in 1618 to that of Aberdalgie. See ABERDALGIE. This was the scene of an engagement between Edward Baliol and the Earl of Marr, on the 12th, or as some say the 18th, of August, 1332. Baliol having landed near Kinghorn, and routed the troops under the Earl of Fife who opposed his landing, marched northward, and encamped on the Millar's acre at Forteviot. The Earl of Marr heard at Perth,

"That all thare fays cummyn ware
To Fortewyot, and thaim thure

Had Iwgyd in a lytil plas,
The Mylnarys Akre it callied was;
And men sayis, bath hors and man
In that akyre war Iwgyd than."

The Earl of Marr was encamped, with a numerous army, on a rising ground on the opposite side of the river Earn, near to Duplin. The contemptible appearance of Balfour's forces, confined within such narrow bounds, proved a snare to the Royal army, who laughed at the idea of danger from a mere handful of enemies. Total carelessness was the natural consequence; and ere day dawned, the English had crossed the river, and attacking an army that had abandoned itself to intemperance, easily put it to a complete route. Some monuments of antiquity appear in the neighbourhood; but whether they have been erected as memorials of this disastrous battle, or claim an earlier era, is uncertain. There is a stone cross, quite entire, a good way up the acclivity, on the opposite bank of the Earn, almost straight north from the ford by which Balfour's army passed the river; and another on the south of Forteviot, upon a rising ground, called Dronachy, lying broken over at the pedestal, on which are many emblematical figures. About half-a-mile north from the first of these, a large tumulus or cairn was opened, and in it were found some coffins formed of rough flat stones, containing many fragments of bones. About 60 years ago a stone was found near the site of the place, having two lambs carved on it. Duplin-castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, noticed in our article on Aberdalgie, is situated about 4 miles south-west of Perth, and about the same distance west of Bridge-of-Earn, and commands a magnificent view of nearly the whole valley and basin of the Earn. This noble mansion was visited, in September 1842, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in their progress to the Highlands.

DURA, a post-office station subordinate to Ben-awe, Argyleshire.

DURA DEN, a picturesque winding ravine, in the parishes of Ceres and Kemback, Fifeshire. It intersects from south to north the range of hills flanking the south side of Stratheden, and is traversed by the Kem or Kame, a rivulet of about 7 miles length of run from the parish of Kettle to the Eden. Dura den has a similar scenic character to Glenfarg, but is on a smaller scale. Its sides exhibit interesting sections of the rock-formations of the district,—yellow sandstone and the strata of the coal-measures. A bleachfield was established some thirty years ago, or upward, in Dura den.

DURIE, an estate in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire. It comprises about three-fifths of the parish, and extends to the coast. The town of Leven is entirely feued from it. The mansion house and pleasure-grounds are situated to the north of the town. This estate is the property of Charles Maitland Christie, Esq., but belonged formerly to a family of Gordons, and anciently to the family of Durie of that ilk. Sir Alexander Gordon, a proprietor of it in the 17th century, was a famous lord-of-session. He made a collection of the decisions of the court of session, from July 1621 to July 1642, which were afterwards published by his grandson, and are known by the name of Durie's Practicks. He was one of the most eminent men of his age. A coal worked in mines on the Durie estate, now exhausted, was long celebrated both at home and abroad for its excellence; inasmuch that prime coal from any quarter came to be called in Holland and elsewhere Durie coal.

DURINISH. See **DURINISH**.

DURISDEER, a parish, containing the post-office

village of Durisdeer, and part of the post-office village of Carron-bridge, in the north of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, and by the parishes of Morton, Penpont, and Sanquhar. Its length south-westward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is about 284 square miles. In the north it is bleak, inhospitable, and highland. Hills and mountains press so tumultuously upon the glens, that a tourist, in following a winding path, is puzzled to conceive how an opening among the heights which seem to forbid his progress can exist. The central, southern, and south-eastern sections are comparatively low in surface, and beautiful in diversity. Here the Nith diagonally intersects the parish, over a distance, including sinuosities, of 8 or 9 miles; and, all the way along, it luxuriates in much richness of scenery. From the narrow pass with shelving or precipitous banks, clad in wood and foiled by rock and scaur, to the broad plain, cultivated like a garden, and screened by a mountain-barrier, the basin of the river exhibits nearly every variety of landscape, and astonishes the tourist by the suddenness and the beauty of its transitions. Near the southern boundary, where the vale is widest, stands the gorgeous ducal pile of Drumlanrig, surrounded with the fairy-land of its demesne. See **DRUMLANRIG CASTLE**. From north to south other parts of the parish, even its least cheerful and most rugged, are variegated, and occasionally tinged with beauty, by the courses of Carron water, and Kirk, Enterkin, and Mar burns. The soil in the low grounds is in general deep, loamy, and fertile. The uplands in the north-eastern border ascend to the water-shed between the systems of the Nith and the Clyde, and comprise part of the Lowther mountain; they enclose the hither part of a remarkable alpine pass, called the Wallpath, between Nithsdale and Clydesdale; and they contain the same rocks and minerals as the neighbouring mines of Wanlockhead and Leadhills. About one half of the entire parochial area is waste or pastoral, and about 2,000 acres are under wood. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal landowner. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £15,254. Assessed property in 1860, £7,934 0s. 0d. The parish is traversed along the vale of the Nith, by the turnpike from Dumfries to Glasgow, and along the vale of the Carron by that from Dumfries to Edinburgh, the two forking off from a hitherto common line immediately after entering the parish at Carron-bridge. The Glasgow and South-western railway also traverses the parish, and has a station at Carron-bridge. The village of Durisdeer is a sequestered place, on the Kirk burn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Carron-bridge. Population of the parish, 107. Houses, 27. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,488; in 1861, 1,320. Houses, 265.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries and Galloway. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £256 9s. 4d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated tithes, £1,267 15s. 8d. There are two parochial schoolmasters, one of whom has under the recent act a salary of £33, the other a salary of £37, and each about £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1720, and contains 350 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station, the receipts of which in 1865 amounted to £29 4s. 9d. There are two private schools. Durisdeer was originally a rectory, belonging to the see of Glasgow, and served by a vicar; and, in the 14th century, was constituted a prebend of Glasgow. There were anciently two chapels; vestiges of which are still apparent. One was situated on the Carron, and still gives the name Chapel to the farm on which it stood. In

the present parish-church is a grand mausoleum of the Drumlanrig Douglasses. An aisle, surmounting the sepulchral vault, has a marble monument of multiform sculpture, and imposing appearance, but in a style offensive to modern taste, commemorative of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and his Duchess. On the sculptured wall, the ducal pair are represented as lying on a couch, dressed in state. The Duchess is stretched in the attitude of death, her hands folded over her breast. The Duke appears behind her, half raised on his elbow, wearing an enormous wig, and contemplating the countenance of his lady. The tout-ensemble of the sculpture, however, is anything but lugubrious; and, but for the affecting suggestion of the mutability and vanity of all human grandeur, presents such a display of the trappings and grotesque adornings of antique courtly apparel, as would be irresistibly ludicrous. North of the church, in the Wallpath, are vestiges of a Roman camp. Along the Wallpath the great Roman road through Nithsdale passed to join in Lanarkshire the road thither through Annandale. Durisdeer, according to one version of the old ballad, was the scene of Johnie o' Breadislee's 'woeful hunting.'

— Johnie bused up his gude bend bow,
His arrows ane by ane;
And he has gane to Durrisdeer
To hunt the dun deer down.

The 'silly auld carle' tells the seven Foresters of Hisington what he has seen 'atween the water and the brae,' and a conflict, in which Johnie slays all the seven, but is mortally wounded himself, issues:

Now Johnie's gude bend bow is broke,
And his gude gray dogs are slain;
And his body lies dead in Durrisdeer,
And his hunting it is done.

DURN. See FORDYCE.

DURNES, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Sutherlandshire. It comprises the north-western extremity of the mainland of Scotland. It is bounded on the west and the north by the sea, on the east by Tongue, and on the south by Edderachillis. It comprehends the cultivable lands on the eastern side of Loch Eriboll, commonly called Westmoin; the tract denominated Strathmore, and intersected by the river Hope; Durness Proper, or the peninsular tract stretching between Loch Eriboll and Durness bay and kyle; and the district of Parf, lying between the Atlantic and the kyle of Durness, and extending south to the Ashir district of Edderachillis. Its length from east to west is about 25 miles; its average breadth nearly 20 miles; and its superficial area, including the numerous lochs or arms of the sea which deeply indent its coasts, 300 square miles. The scenery is mostly wild and mountainous. It is nearly destitute of wood; and considerable tracts are occupied by bleak mosses. Towards the shore, however, where the peninsula of Durness terminates in Farout-head, there is a series of beautiful fields, and rich green pasture. On the sides of the hills, too, upon spots where shealings have been occasionally erected to shelter the shepherds in summer and harvest when feeding their flocks at a distance from their ordinary dwellings, the sward is richly variegated with clover and other valuable herbage. Along the shore a tract of flat land extends, in some places, to the very verge of the ocean; in others, there is a considerable extent of bent sands; while at the head-lands, piles of rocks tower to a vast height. The shores themselves are almost everywhere rocky and destitute of vegetation. The tides rush in with great rapidity, especially at Cape Wrath, where their violence is increased by a shoal,

which runs out north by east from the extremity of the cape for 5 or 6 miles, and is covered by from 16 to 24 fathoms of water. See CAPE WRATH. About a mile from the coast is the Staigs, a rock the top of which is always above water, but which is nevertheless formidable to ships approaching the cape by night. Loch Eriboll forms a spacious harbour, in which even the smallest sloop enjoys perfect safety. It penetrates the country in a south-west direction, nearly 11 miles from the Whiten-head, which lies on the left hand of the entrance, and whose white and elevated rocks mariners distinguish at a distance, even in the night. On the west, or right hand of the entrance, is Rispond, a small dry harbour, with basin and pier, for fishing-boats and small craft. See ERIBOLL. To the west of Farout-head is Durness bay, a large shallow bay of rough sea, too open to afford shelter for vessels. Its upper extremity is prolonged into a narrow kyle running inland in a south-west direction up Strathdinard. Between Durness bay and Cape Wrath the cliffs are very magnificent. In the cavern of Smo, about a mile east of the parish-church, sounds are distinctly repeated by a remarkable echo. This cavern is, indeed, in many respects an object worthy of notice. It is, in some places, 100 feet wide, and from 60 to 180 feet in height. A short way within its mouth there is a perforation in the arch, through which a stream of water descends, and is received into a subterraneous lake. Tradition says, that the only person who ever had courage to attempt to explore it, was one Donald, Master of Reay, but that the extinction of the lights, by foul air, obliged him to return before he could advance to the extremity of the lake. Modern travellers, however, have the option of making a profound and most romantic exploration of the cavern for themselves, with the aid of a boat and lights furnished by the neighbouring peasantry. Macculloch notices a cave near the Whiten-head which, he says, "exceeds in beauty, splendour, and sublimity of effect, all the caves of Scotland except perhaps that of Papa Stour." The principal mountains in this alpine territory are Benhope in Strathmore; Ben-Spionnadh, which has an elevation of 2,566 feet; Cranstachie in Durness Proper; and Fairbheinn and Bendearg in the Parf district. See BEN-HOPE. The principal lake is Loch Hope. See HOPE (LOCH). There are numerous small lochs. Loch Borley in Durness Proper, affords, in great abundance, a species of char called 'Red Bellies,' and, in Gaelic, Tarragan. They are caught best in October, when they repair to the shallow water to deposit their spawn. From Loch Dinard flows a stream of the same name, which, after a north-east course of about 10 miles, flows into the kyle of Durness. The Hope, flowing through Strathmore, is a fine stream. There are two fertile islands, each about a mile long,—Hoan, near the entrance of Loch Eriboll, and Choarie, within that loch,—the former recently inhabited, and both containing burying-grounds, which are now disused. Limestone lies along nearly the whole of the kyle of Durness, some of it nearly of the quality of good marble, and much of it interstratified with quartz, and all lying unconformably on deeply inclined strata of gneiss and hornblende slate. Much of the parish is eminently interesting to geologists, but without containing any considerable mineral wealth. Only about 500 acres of the entire area are in cultivation; and only about 1,300 more are capable of being profitably cultivated. The great bulk of agriculture here takes the form of sheep-husbandry. The total real rental, inclusive of fisheries and kelp-shores, was only about £450 in 1796, and £2,550 in 1834. The Duke of Sutherland is the

only landowner. Nearly all the population is resident either on the shores of Loch Eriboll, or on the sea-coast between that loch and the Kyle of Durness. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £8,000. Assessed property in 1860, £3,672 0s. 0d. The roads, ferries, and outward communications have, of late years, been greatly improved. Population in 1831, 1,153; in 1861, 1,109. Houses, 199.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. The original parish comprehended all Lord Reay's country,—a tract of 35 miles in length and from 15 to 25 in breadth. But, as one minister was not equal to the task of instructing the inhabitants of so extensive a district, George, Lord Reay, in 1721, applied to the General Assembly for some suitable aid. The Assembly agreed that a collection should be made through all Scotland; and a contribution of £1,500 sterling was obtained. The original parish of Durness was, in consequence, divided into the three parishes of Durness, Tongue, and Edderachillis, in 1724; and stipends were assigned for the ministers of these parishes, in certain proportions, out of the teinds of Lord Reay's estate, and the interest of the money contributed. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £4 fees. The parish church was originally a cell to the Augustinian monastery of Dornoch. The structure still in use was built in 1619, and enlarged in 1692, and contains 300 sittings. There are two Free churches respectively at Durness and Eriboll, the sums raised in connexion with which in 1865, were, in the former, £42 16s. 10d., in the latter, £15 18s. 6d. There are an Assembly's school and two subscription schools. The celebrated Gaelic bard, Robert Donn or Mackay, who has been regarded as the Burns of the Northern Highlands, was a native of Durness; and a neat monument to his memory, with suitable inscriptions in Gaelic, English, Latin, and Greek, was recently erected in the churchyard by some admirers of his genius.

DUROR, a district, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the north of Appin, Argyleshire. It occupies the angle between Loch Linnhe and Loch Leven. It is traversed also to Loch Linnhe by a small stream called the Duror. Here is an inn, 5 miles south-south-west of Ballachulish, and 9 north-north-east of Port-Appin. Here also is a government church, built in 1826, repaired in 1834, and containing 323 sittings. Stipend, £120, with manse and glebe. Here likewise is an endowed school, with £20 a-year. Two annual fairs are held at Duror, in April and October.

DURRAN (Loch). See **OLRICK**.

DURRIS, a parish on the northern border of Kincardineshire. Its north-west corner is about 2 miles from the post-town of Banchory, and its northern boundary is all traced by the river Dee. The parish is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Maryculter, Fetteresso, Glenbervie, Strachan, and Banchory-Ternan. Its length north-eastward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6½ miles. The ground rises from the south bank of the Dee, till, in its southern extremity, it terminates in a ridge of the Grampian mountains. There are thus extensive haughs or tracts of level land near the river, while, southwards, the mountains rise to an elevation of upwards of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cairn-monearn is the highest of these, being elevated about 1,200 feet above sea-level. Mindernal, Mount Gower, and Craigbeg, are nearly of the same height. On the top of Mount Gower is a mineral spring, similar to one of the Harrowgate waters. Several rivulets intersect the parish, of

which the Sheeoch burn is the chief. It rises in the south-western extremity beyond Shillofad, and runs south-eastwards, often with a great body of water, and with headlong rapidity, for about 12 miles, till it falls into the Dee at Durris church. There are several large plantations of larch and Scots pine,—both of which were introduced here by Lord Peterborough. A great part of the parish has been enclosed, and many improvements in agriculture have been effected. Nearly 2,000 acres were added to the arable land by the late proprietor, A. Mactier, Esq. Gross annual produce valued at about £14,000. Assessed property in 1843, £3,778 6s. 2d. Farm-produce is sold at Stonehaven and Aberdeen. Three annual fairs for cattle are held in Durris. On a hill named Castle hill there is the appearance of an ancient fortification having a regular fosse and glacis. There is an ancient mansion connected by a colonnade with Durris house, the principal modern building in the parish. The new turnpike from Aberdeen to Banchory passes along the northern border, and the Deeside railway is readily accessible. Population in 1831, 1,035; in 1861, 1,109. Houses, 190.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Mactier of Durris. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, under the act £40, and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 550 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station; the sum raised at which in 1865, was £66 7s. 1d. There is a non-parochial school with a small endowment, called Hogg's charity school.

DURY. See **FOWLIS WESTER**.

DUSK. See **DHUISK**.

DUTHIL, a parish, containing the post-office hamlet of Carr-bridge, at the south-west extremity of Morayshire. It is bounded on the north by Nairnshire, on the north-east by a detached district of Inverness-shire, on the northern part of the east by the parish of Abernethy, and on all other sides by the mainbody of Inverness-shire. Its length north-eastward is 16 miles; and its greatest breadth is 13 miles. The Spey runs for 7½ miles upon its eastern boundary; and the Dulnan intersects it nearly along the middle. The parish is mountainous, and contains much grand scenery. The surface consists principally of belts of alluvial land along the Spey and the Dulnan, a ridge of mountain extending between these rivers upward to Craigellachie, and a mass of wild upland all to the left of the Dulnan, tracked by a few small streams, and ascending to the watershed of the Monadhleagh mountains along the boundary. The military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverness passes through the parish. On this road is the stage-inn of Aviemore, which commands a fine view of the great fir woods of Rothiemurchus, supposed to cover from 14 to 16 square miles. See **AVIEMORE**. Opposite to the inn is Cairngorm; and about a mile to the west is the beautiful and bold projecting rock of Craigellachie, the 'rock of alarm.' "From its swelling base, and rifted precipices, the birch trees wave in graceful cluster; their bright and lively green forming a strong contrast, in the foreground, to the sombre melancholy hue of the pine forests, which, in the distance, stretch up the sides of the Cairngorm." Craigellachie is the hill of rendezvous to the Grants. 'Stand fast, Craigellachie!' is the slogan or war-cry of that clan,—the occupants of Strathspey,—the name of whom prevails here to the exclusion of almost every other. This truly Highland district altogether is exceedingly interesting and romantic. Its ancient name signified 'the glen of heroes,' and also 'the excellent valley,' because the kirk-

town commands the prospect of a valley upwards of 1,000 acres in extent. Three miles to the east of Duthil manse stands the picturesque ruin of the old tower of Muckerath, a seat of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, and which was erected in 1598 by Patrick Grant, a son of John, surnamed 'The Simple.' The old church of Duthil was one of the few Roman Catholic edifices which escaped the destructive energies of the Reformers. The burying place of the Seafield family is in this parish; and a splendid mausoleum was erected in it in 1837. The Earl of Seafield is the sole landowner. The parish, to be a highland one, is remarkably well provided with roads. Population in 1831, 1,309; in 1861, 1,928. Houses, 406. Assessed property in 1843, together with Rothiemurchus, £3,329 13s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £242 1s. 8d.; glebe, £5. Unappropriated teinds, £110 1s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, fixed at £35, with about £16 10s. fees. The present parish church was built in 1826, and contains about 850 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 450; sum raised in 1865, £154 13s. 4d. There are two Society schools, and a school of industry. The parish of Rothiemurchus belongs politically to Duthil, but was erected in 1830 into a quoad sacra parish, and has parochial appliances of its own. See ROTHIE-MURCHUS.

DWARFIE STONE. See HOY.

DWARICK HEAD. See DUNNET.

DYCE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, 7 miles north-west of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Fintray, New Machar, Old Machar, Newhills, and Kinnellar. Its length south-eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The river Don traces all the northern and eastern boundary. A ridge of hills called Tyrebeggar runs directly through the parish from north to south. The soil near the Don is deep and rich, producing fine crops. Agriculture is here in an advanced state; nearly 3,000 acres are under cultivation. In the hilly ground of Tyrebeggar, however, upwards of 1,000 acres are covered with heath or underwood. There are several plantations of larch and Scots pine. Quarries of granite have been worked since the middle of last century; and dressed stones, for paving the streets and for building, were for some time sent hence in great quantities to London. On the top of one of the hills there is a Druidical temple, consisting of 10 rough stones planted in a circular form. There are also several cairns on the hills. The great North of Scotland railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it. There are six principal landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £7,765 18s. Assessed property in 1843, £3,570. Population in 1831, 620; in 1861, 585. Houses, 100. This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon Cumming Skene of Dyce. Stipend, £150 11s. 2d.; glebe, £7 10s. The church is an old building, situated on a rocky promontory, formed by a winding of the Don, and commands a fine view of the river's course through the valley for 20 miles. Schoolmaster's salary, £55 per annum, with £14 fees.

DYE (THE), a rivulet of the eastern Grampians. It rises on the south side of Mount Pattock, at the western extremity of Kincardineshire, and flows about 15 miles eastward, north-eastward, and northward to a confluence with the Feugh, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above the manse of Strachan. It has a rocky irregular bed, and is subject to great sudden freshets. The glen which it traverses takes from it the name of Glendye.

DYE (THE), a rivulet of the Lammermoor district of Berwickshire. It rises near the watershed of the Lammermoor hills, at a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lammerlaw, and runs about 9 miles east-south-eastward to a confluence with the Whitadder, on the eastern border of the parish of Longformacus.

DYE, or WEST WATER (THE). See ESK (NORTH), Forfarshire.

DYKE. See DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

DYKE AND MOY, an united parish, partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Morayshire. It contains the villages of Dyke, Kintessack, Whitemire, and Broom of Moy. Its post-town is Forbes, 2 miles from its eastern boundary. Its two parts, Dyke and Moy, were united to each other in 1618; and the former is situated to the south, the latter to the north. The united parish is bounded on the north by the Moray frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Kinloss, Forbes, Edenkilloe, Ardclach, and Auldearn. Its length southwards is about 7 miles; its breadth along the coast is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is about 27 square miles. The river Findhorn, together with its expansion toward the mouth, forms the most of the eastern boundary, only cutting off two peninsules from the rest of the parish. The southern district is grandly occupied by the castle, pleasure grounds, and forest of Darnaway. See DARNAWAY CASTLE. A great proportion of the central districts is fertile in soil, and highly cultivated. There are some fine arable fields of black and brown loam; and the surface is agreeably diversified with gentle slopes and flats, and ornamented with gardens and plantations, villas and mansions. Along the coast, however, is that extensive sandy desert called the Culbin or Mavistone sand-hills, which stretches across all the coast of this parish, and extends into the adjacent parishes of Auldearn and Kinloss, but particularly round the mouth of the river Findhorn. Boethius represents this as produced by the same inundation of the sea which swept away the princely estate of Earl Godwin in Kent in 1100, leaving the notorious Godwin sands in its room. Since the original devastation, the sea appears to have been encroaching considerably on this coast, or at least the evil has been extended by the blowing of the sand-hills. These were originally piled up in three great hills below Mavistone, in Auldearn parish; and from this great reservoir the sand has been drifted towards the north-east in such enormous quantities, that the barony of Culbin—one of the most valuable estates in Moray, distinguished, indeed, as 'the granary of Moray'—was literally and entirely buried under it. The lands were covered to the depth of several feet, between the years 1670 and 1695, and the estate so much destroyed, that the proprietor petitioned parliament to be exempted from paying the ordinary public dues. The estate still remains completely covered up, the only traces of its former existence being the occasional appearance of the ruins of houses, and portions of the soil still retaining seeds having the power of vegetating, which are occasionally dug up. The removal of the sand to Culbin is said to have been accelerated by the country people pulling up bent from the grounds in the parishes of Dyke and Auldearn; and the practice was prohibited, in consequence, by act of parliament. The entrance of the Findhorn into the sea has been removed from the westward, nearly 2 miles to its present situation; and on the spot where stood the ancient town and harbour of Findhorn, nothing now appears but sand and bent grass, scarcely affording meagre pasturage to a few sheep. Besides indications of an ancient forest visible in the bay between Findhorn and Burgh-head, there are other traces of con-

siderable changes on the whole sea-coast in this vicinity. The heath of Hardmoor, which adjoins the now sterile district of Culbin, is celebrated as the place in which Macbeth was met by the weird sisters, while he journeyed with Banquo from the western islands, to meet King Duncan at the castle of Forres. It is a dreary and dismal enough tract, and its 'blasted' aspect well befits the imaginary scene of such a supernatural meeting. No one can pass this spot without having his mind full of the horrors of the tragedy. The imagination of thousands has been rivetted on it, and the poet, out of a few meagre and uncertain traditions, has invested what was, perhaps, after all, but a common and vulgar assassination, with the intense interest of a great moral catastrophe. The dismal appearance of Hardmoor, and also the view of the Culbin desert from the south, have been materially softened by recent thriving plantations. The New Statistical Account of 1842 states that 3,218 imperial acres in the entire parish are under tillage, 2,802 under wood, 1,286 in pasture, and 9,974 irreclaimable waste. There are six principal landowners. The real rental is about £5,632. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £21,822. Assessed property in 1860, £3,905 0s. 0d. The principal mansions, besides Darnaway Castle, are Brodie House, Dalvey House, Moy, and Kincorth,—the first an irregular castellated edifice, comprising a modern addition in the old English style to an old mansion,—and the second a handsome modern building, on the site of the old castle of Dalvey, on a pleasant knoll. The great road from Inverness to Aberdeen goes across the centre of the parish, and is carried over the Findhorn by a beautiful suspension bridge. The village of Dyke, with the church and the burying-ground, stands on the south side of that road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Forres. The village of Broom of Moy stands near the head of Findhorn Loch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dyke. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,451; in 1861, 1,247. Houses, 274. Population of the Nairnshire section in 1831, 13; in 1861, 8. House, 1.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown, and Grant of Moy. Stipend, £252 14s. 8d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £140 2s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £55 yearly, with about £30 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1781, and contains about 300 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 600; sum raised in 1865, £148 16s. 9d. There are three private schools.

DYKEHEAD, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. See MONKLAND (OLD).

DYROCK (THE). See KIRKMICHAEL, Ayrshire.

DYSART, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Dysart, the post-towns of Pathhead and Gallatown, and the villages of Sinclairtown and Boreland, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Kirkcaldy, Auchterderran, Kinglassie, Markinch, and Weimyss. Its length southward is 4 miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. The coast extends between 2 and 3 miles, and is bold and rocky. A part of it, called the Red Rocks, nearly a mile east of the burgh, bears marks of some dreadful convulsion, and is associated in tradition with the burning of witches, but displays striking features of natural scenery. The surface of the parish rises with a gradual ascent for about a mile from the coast. Ore water flows across its interior, and Lochty water along its northern boundary, to form a confluence at its north-eastern extremity. About 400 acres are under wood; and all the rest of

the parish is arable. The principal landowners are the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Rothes, Oswald of Dunnikier, and Fergus of Strathore. The valued rent is £5,321 6s. 8d. Scots. Assessed property in 1865, £15,489 8s. 2d. West of the burgh are the lands of Ravenscraig belonging to the Earl of Rosslyn. Here, on a lofty rock which overhangs the sea-shore, are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle, sometimes also called Ravensheugh castle. The castle and lands of Ravensheugh appear to have belonged to the Crown at a very early period; but they were granted by James III., in 1470, to William 3d Earl of Orkney, the ancestor of the present proprietor, in return for his resignation of that earldom to the Crown. The castle afterwards became the residence of the descendants of the 3d son, the Lords Sinclair, from whom it has descended with the other estates to the present proprietor. It was still inhabited at the time Sibbald wrote, but it has now for many years been in ruins. Adjoining Ravenscraig are the lands of DUNNIKER: which see. In the northern portion of the parish is Strathore, the property of John Fergus, Esq., which in part anciently belonged to the Hepburns of Waughton; and at the north-east extremity is Skeddoway, long the property of a family of the name of Alexander, but now the property of John Fergus Esq. Dysart house, the residence of the Earl of Rosslyn, is situated above the sea-shore to the west of the burgh. It is a plain but neat and commodious mansion, and commands an extensive and very beautiful view of the frith, and of the scenery to the east. The gardens are very beautiful. The barony of Dysart appears to have belonged, so early as the 13th century, to the Sinclairs of Rosslyn. About a mile north of the burgh is a large memorial stone, which tradition says marks the spot where a battle was fought with the Danes; and about half-a-mile farther west, is a farm called Carberry, where the Romans are said to have had a station. The remains of the camp are said to have been formerly visible, but no traces of it are now to be seen: the tradition is strengthened, however, by the name of the place. Coal was worked in this parish so early as about four centuries ago; and it continues still to be worked on the estate of the Earl of Rosslyn. Tenant, in his Anster fair, says,

"Then from her coal-pits Dysart vomits forth
Her subterranean men of colour dun,
Poor human mould-warps, doom'd to scrape in earth,
Cimmerian people, strangers to the sun,
Gloomy as soot, with faces grim and swarth,
They march most sourly, leering every one,
Yet very keen at Anster loan to share
The merriments and sports to be accomplished there."

The Dysart coal-mines have been repeatedly on fire, inasmuch that a calcination of the rocks by the effects of their heat is observable for more than a mile inland, all the way from the harbour of the burgh. The ignition of them is supposed to have arisen from the spontaneous combustion of pyrites; and it was remarkably violent in 1662. George Agricola, the great metallurgist, who died in 1555, takes notice of this phenomenon as occurring here. Buchanan, from this circumstance, fixed on the neighbourhood of Dysart for the scene of exorcism in his 'Franciscanus,' and gives an admirable descriptive view of it under the horror of an eruption:

Campus erat late incultus, non floribus horti
Arridens, non messe agri, non frondibus arboris:
Vix sterilis siccis vestitur arena myricis;
Et pecorum rara in solis vestigia terris:
Vicini Deserta vocant. Ibi saxea subter
Antra tegunt nigras vulcania semina cautes:
Sulphureis passim concepta incendia venis.
Fumiferam volvunt nebulam, piccoque vapore

*Semper anhelat humus: cæcisque inclusa cavernis
Flamma furens, dum lactando penetrare sub auras
Conatur, totis passim spiracula campis
Findit, et ingenti tellurem pandit hiatus:
Teter odor tristisque habitus faciesque locorum.*

There are beds of ironstone lying below the coal, which are also worked where they come near the surface. The ironstone is usually shipped for Carron works; a ton is said to yield 12 cwt. of iron. There are also limestone and freestone quarries. The principal manufacture in the parish was formerly that of checks and ticks, which was introduced about the commencement of the last century. In 1836 the number of looms employed was about 2,088; the quantity of cloth annually made was supposed to be about 31,006,720 yards. There are at present an extensive power-loom linen factory, an extensive suit of chemical works, a mill for spinning flax, a pottery for making stoneware, a rope-work, and a patent slip-dock for repairing vessels. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway traverses the parish, and has stations in it at Dysart and Sinclairtown. Population in 1831, 7,104; in 1861, 8,842. Houses, 1,211.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. It is a collegiate charge, a second minister having been established in 1620. The patron of both charges is the Earl of Rosslyn. The stipend of the first minister is £265 10s. 5d.; glebe, £21. He is also entitled to a fish-teind which is of little value and never exacted; 16 chalders of salt, worth about £3 10s. per annum; a supply of coals, worth about £9 per annum; and 15s. 10d. yearly from some old buildings feued to the patron. The stipend of the second minister is £207 11s. 3d., with coals; but he has neither manse nor glebe. The unappropriated teinds amount to £714 4s. 7d. The parish church is a plain building, erected in 1802, and containing 1,800 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Pathhead, built in 1823, and containing 970 sittings. The patronage of it is vested in such male heads of families as are communicants. There are three Free churches, at respectively Dysart, Pathhead, and Dunnikier; and the sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the first was £159 16s. 8½d.,—with the second, £417 3s. 9½d.,—with the third, £226 17s. 10d. There is likewise an United Presbyterian church in Dysart. The Census of 1851 exhibits in the parliamentary burgh of Dysart—which consists wholly of the southern or toward part of the parish of Dysart—one Establishment place of worship and one United Presbyterian church which made no returns of their sittings or attendance, two Establishment places of worship, with 2,770 sittings and an attendance of 1,140, an Original Secession church, with 800 sittings and an attendance of 330, one United Presbyterian church, with 420 sittings and an attendance of 336, two Free churches, with 1,250 sittings and an attendance of 955, and one Mormon place of worship, with 81 sittings and an attendance of 84. The parochial or rather burgh school is situated in the town of Dysart, and is well-attended. The teacher is paid, partly from the town-funds, and partly from money mortified for the purpose, the sum of £50 per annum, besides his school-fees. At Pathhead there is a school endowed by the late Mr. Philp of Edenshead, for the education of 100 children, who also receive a yearly allowance for clothing. There are in the parish 12 other schools. There are also two subscription libraries, two public reading-rooms, and several friendly societies and other institutions.

THE TOWN OF DYSART stands on the coast of the parish, 2 miles north-north-east of Kirkcaldy, 8 north-east of Burntisland, and 16 south-south-

west of Cupar. It is a good specimen of the curious old Flemish-looking towns of the coast of Fifeshire. An excellent view of it is obtained from the exterior. The town comprises three principal streets, all narrow, with a kind of square in the centre. The central or High street presents a number of antique substantial houses, having dates and inscriptions on their fronts. Many of them had piazzas on the ground-floor, where the merchants exposed their goods for sale; but these are now mostly built up. In the centre of the town is the town-house, which contains a council-hall, the prison, the weigh-house, and the guard-house. It is a plain building, ornamented with a tower and spire. Fortunately the prison requires to be but seldom used. The harbour, though not deficient in size for the trade, was formerly very unsafe; the swell, when there was a gale from the east, being so great that vessels were driven from their moorings and nearly wrecked within it. A number of years ago, however, an adjoining quarry was converted into a wet dock, which has 18 feet of water, and is sufficient to contain 17 or 18 vessels of different burden, exclusive of the old or outer harbour. So far back as 1450, salt was manufactured and shipped at Dysart, not only to other places in Scotland, but to Holland and the Continent; fish was also exported, as also great quantities of coal; and at an early period malting and brewing were carried on to a great extent. In fact Dysart enjoyed a large share of the trade which the different burghs on the north side of the Forth anciently possessed, and its inhabitants, for the most part, were in such good condition that an old song characterises them as "the canty carles o' Dysart." But the same circumstances which destroyed the trade of the other burghs, had a destructive effect upon that of this town. Its trade decayed, and its shipping rapidly disappeared. A few brigs, and a few sloops, are all that now belong to the harbour; and foreign vessels seldom visit it, except a few from Holland or the Baltic. A daily steamer plies between it and Newhaven; and ample inland communication is enjoyed by means of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.

Dysart is a royal burgh, and joins with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending a member to parliament. It was originally a burgh-of-barony holding of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, and subsequently of the Lords Sinclair. About the beginning of the 16th century, it was erected into a royal burgh; but the early charters have been lost. About 23 years ago, the burgh was disfranchised, in consequence of some informality at the election of the magistrates; and its affairs were then placed under the superintendence of three managers appointed by the court of session. Again, however, it has its own provost, two bailies, and a council. The corporation revenue in 1838-9 was £908,—in 1864-5, £984 0s. 0d. The royal burgh comprises only Dysart proper; but the parliamentary burgh comprehends also the neighbouring villages. Municipal constituency, 41; parliamentary constituency, 186. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 1,801; in 1861, 1,755. Houses, 214. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 8,066. Houses, 1,073.

Near the middle of Dysart harbour is a high rock called the Fort, which is said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell; but no part of the works now remains. Although not mentioned in Spottiswoode's list of religious houses, there is said to have been a priory of black friars in Dysart, the chapel of which was dedicated to St. Dennis. Part of the old wall of this chapel, which still retains its name, yet re-

mains, but it has for a long period been converted into a smithy. Near the chapel of St. Dennis is the old church of Dysart, which bears the marks of having been a handsome piece of architecture in its time. On one of the windows is the date 1570; but the steeple and the porch bear marks of greater antiquity. In 1643, William Murray, the son of the parish minister of Dysart, and an intimate associate in youth of Charles I., was raised by that sovereign to the dignities of Earl of Dysart and Baron Huntingtower. He was much employed in important negotiations during the civil wars. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom inherited his titles,

and married first Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk, and afterwards the infamous Duke of Lauderdale. Her offspring by her first husband inherited the titles. Of this family there was, in the time of Edward I. of England, one Hugh de Tollemache, who held of the Crown the manor of Bentley, in the county of Suffolk; and, in the 29th year of that monarch's reign, had summons to attend the expedition into Scotland. The present Earl of Dysart has seats in three English counties, but no seat in Scotland.

DYSART, a district of the parish of Maryton, Forfarshire. See MARYTON.

E

EACHAIG (THE), a small river of the district of Cowal, Argyshire. It issues from Loch Eck, and flows nearly 4 miles south-eastward, along a glen of its own name, to the head of the Holy Loch. Two tributaries fall into it,—the Massan, near the house of Benmore, and the Little Eachaig very near its mouth,—the former coming from Glenmassan, and the latter from Glenlean. The Eachaig affords good trout and par fishing. See ECK (Loch) and DUNOON.

EAGERNESS, a headland on the north-east side of Garlieston bay, in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. It projects about a mile from the mainland, and has an average breadth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and it terminates in a rocky but not very high point. An old castle stood on this point, and seems to have been a place of considerable strength, but has nearly disappeared, and does not figure in history.

EAGLE. See EDZELL.

EAGLES, ECCLES, or EGLIS, a prefix in some Scottish topographical names, variously Latin, Gaelic, and French, and signifying a church or place of worship.

EAGLESCARNIE. See BOLTON.

EAGLESFIELD, a village in the parish of Middlebie, Dumfries-shire. Population, 499.

EAGLESHAM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and forming the south-eastern portion of the county of Renfrew. It extends about 6 miles from east to west, and about 7 from north to south; and is bounded on the north-west by Mearns, in the same county; on the south-west by Fenwick, and on the south by Loudoun, both in Ayrshire; and on the east by Carmunnock and East Kilbride, both in Lanarkshire. The soil is various. The higher and western districts consist partly of dry heath, and partly of deep moss, with a number of green hills, and much natural meadow-ground. The moors are among the best in Scotland for game. The arable land in the lower districts is very productive. The whole parish enjoys free air and excellent water, and is remarkably healthy. The river White Cart takes its rise out of the moors of Eaglesham and East Kilbride, and in its course northward divides the counties of Lanark and Renfrew. The water of Earn, a tributary of the Cart, flows on the boundary with Mearns. The Borland burn and the Mains water drain all the

central districts northward to the Cart. Small lakes and reservoirs for mills cover about 240 acres. The whole parochial surface lies comparatively high above sea-level,—the best arable lands from 500 to 800 feet, part of the village itself about 800 feet; yet the tops of the highest hills, Balagich, Dunovan, Mires, and Blackwood, not more than from 1,000 to 1,200 feet. If all the land were to be distributed into 246 portions, about 102 of these would be found to be under cultivation, 53 in meadow or in natural pasture, 90 in a state of moss or moor, and 1 under wood. Near the whole of it belongs to Gilmour of Eaglesham and Gilmour of Polnoon. The yearly value of raw produce has been estimated at about £20,000. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £11,350. The rocks of the parish, with very slight exception, are alternations of greenstone, claystone, and wacke,—part of the great mass of trap which prevails so extensively in the hills of the county. At Balagich there have been observed several pieces of barytes. There are also found large masses of osmond stone, which stands the strongest heat without renting, and is, therefore, used in building ovens and other furnaces. The estate of Eaglesham formed part of the extensive grant made by David I. to Walter, the founder of the House of Stewart, before the middle of the 12th century. By Walter it was transferred to Robert de Montgomery, who was one of those knights that accompanied him when he migrated from England to Scotland. This estate, which was the first and, for two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish family of Montgomery, continued to be their property, undiminished, for the long period of seven hundred years. For their succession to the Eglington estates and their elevation to the peerage, see article EGLINTON CASTLE. Between the Cart and the rivulet called Mains water, part of the ruins of the castle of Polnoon, or Ponoon, may still be traced. It was built by Sir John Montgomery of Eaglesham, with the money received for the ransom of Henry Percy, the celebrated Hotspur, whom he took prisoner with his own hand at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388. It is said that the ransom being called *poind money*, the name Polnoon was thence derived; but this seems strained and far-fetched. Polnoon lodge, which stands on the north-east of the village of Eaglesham, is a small mansion of

modern construction, belonging to Gilmour of Eaglesham. There are a large cotton-mill at the village, and a small one at Millhall. There is also a corn-mill at the village. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,372; in 1861, 2,328. Houses, 236.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Gilmour of Eaglesham. Stipend, £284 0s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated tithes, £850 16s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., and £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 550 sittings. There are an United Presbyterian church, with 480 sittings, and a Reformed Presbyterian church, with about 400 sittings. There is also a Free church preaching-station; the sum raised at which in 1865, was £37 10s. There are three private schools, a small public library, and a friendly society.—Robert Pollock, the author of 'The Course of Time,' was a native of this parish. He was born at North Moorhouse in 1798, was licensed to preach in connexion with the United Associate Synod in 1827, and died of consumption in the autumn of the same year. In his sketches of inanimate nature he returns again and again to the scenery of his beloved home:

"Mong hills, and streams,
And melancholy deserts, where the sun
Saw, as he passed, a shepherd only here
And there watching his little flock, or heard
The ploughman talking to his steers."

To the trees which overshadowed the paternal mansion, his verse thus pays homage:—

"Much of my native scenery appears,
And presses forward to be in my song;
But must not now: for much behind awaits
Of higher note. Four trees I pass not by,
Which o'er our house their evening shadow threw:—
Three ash, and one of elm. Tall trees they were,
And old; and had been old a century
Before my day. None living could say aught
About their youth; but they were goodly trees:
And oft I wondered, as I sat and thought
Beneath their summer shade, or in the night
Of winter heard the spirits of the wind
Growing among their boughs,—how they had grown
So high in such a rough tempestuous place:
And when a hapless branch, torn by the blast,
Fell down, I mourned as if a friend had fallen."

The VILLAGE of EAGLESHAM stands on the south-east side of the parish, about a mile from the White Cart, 9 miles south of Glasgow, 11 south-east of Paisley, and 12 south-west of Hamilton. In the reign of Charles II. it was of such importance that a weekly market was established in it by act of parliament. But in 1796, the old village was demolished, and a new one began to be built on a plan which had been formed two years before by the tenth Earl of Eglington, a nobleman of fine taste, who, however, did not live to see his plan completed. The present village consists chiefly of two rows of houses, generally of two stories, facing each other at the distance of 100 yards at the upper, and 250 at the lower end, the nature of the ground not admitting of a more regular line of street. The houses have each a kitchen-garden at the back. Midway between the rows there runs a streamlet to which, from each side, there is a gentle descent, partly formed into washing greens, and partly embellished with trees. Upon the whole, the appearance of this village is eminently beautiful. The parish church, situated on one side of it, near the middle, is a handsome octagonal structure, with a steeple. The cotton mill stands at the upper end, on the streamlet. The village feus are for 999 years at a moderate ground rent. A large proportion of the inhabitants are cotton weavers. Yearly fairs are held on the 24th of April, old style, and on the last Thursday

of August. Daily communication is maintained by omnibus with Glasgow. Population 1,769.

EAGLESHAY, or EGLSHAY, an island in Orkney, belonging to the parish of Rousay, separated by Howa Sound on the west from the island of Rousay, and situated about 10 miles north of Kirkwall. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from north to south, and about 1 mile in breadth. It is a pleasant low-lying island, and contains a small fresh-water lake. The rocks are sandstone and sandstone flag, the strata of which in some places are very much elevated. The coast is in general sandy. In the north is a large tract of sand covered with bent, and sheltering great numbers of rabbits. This island is celebrated for having been the place where St. Magnus was murdered. It was formerly a vicarage, united to the ancient vicarage of Rousay. At the west end of the island is a small Gothic church, which was dedicated to St. Magnus. It has a pyramidal steeple at the west end; and at the east end is a vaulted choir which joins to the body of the church. The church is said to have been erected on the very spot where St. Magnus was murdered. Population in 1831, 228; in 1861, 205. Houses, 27.

EAGLESHAY, or EGLSHAY, an island in Shetland, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and in breadth, belonging to the parish of Northmaven. It is situated in Islesburgh cove, on the east of St. Magnus bay, and is an excellent island for grazing. It abounds with rabbits.

EAGTON LANE. See DOON (THE).

EALAN. See ELLAN.

EARL'S BURN. See DENNY, and NINIAN'S (ST.).

EARL'S CROSS. See DORNOCH.

EARLSFERRY, an ancient royal burgh, in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. It stands on the coast, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Kincraig, about the same distance west of Elie, 3 miles south of Colinsburgh, and 5 miles east-south-east of Largo. It is a very decayed place, with only the importance of a village. The town-house, in the middle of it, is an old building, surmounted by a spire, in which there is a clock and bell. It contains the town-hall, and formerly contained a cell for criminals,—which has been superseded by sending them to the jail at Cupar. The town shares in the gas-work, the savings' bank, the communications, and the trade of Elie. Population in 1841, 496; in 1861, 395. Houses, 90.

The tradition is that Earlsferry was originally constituted a burgh by Malcolm III., between 1057 and 1093, at the request of Macduff, the Maormor of Fife, who, in his flight from the vengeance of Macbeth, was concealed in a cave at Kincraig point, which still bears his name, and was afterwards ferried across the frith to Dunbar by the fishermen of the place. From this circumstance it was called Earlsferry; and it likewise obtained the privilege that the persons of all who should cross the frith from thence should be for a time inviolable, no boat being allowed to leave the shore in pursuit, till those who had already sailed were half-way over. There does not seem any reason to doubt the fact of Macduff having been concealed in the cave at Kincraig, nor that he was assisted in making his escape to the opposite coast by the inhabitants of the village in its neighbourhood. But the erection of this village into a royal burgh must have been at a subsequent period, and was probably done at the request of one of the descendants of the great Macduff. The Celtic people of Scotland erected no royal burghs; and we have no evidence of any earlier than the reign of David I. or Malcolm IV. The title of Earl, too, was equally unknown to the Celts; so that the name of Earlsferry must have been bestowed at a subse-

quent period, though in commemoration of the escape of Macduff. Earlsferry, however, is a burgh of great antiquity; but its earliest charter, the date of which is unknown, was destroyed by fire in Edinburgh. A new charter was in consequence granted by James IV., in which it is narrated that the burgh of Earlsferry was "of old past memory of men erected into ane free burgh," &c. By this charter all its ancient privileges and immunities were renewed and confirmed. A considerable trade is said at one time to have been carried on here, and two annual fairs and two weekly markets to have been held. This has long been at an end, and the fairs and markets have long been discontinued. The want of a proper harbour must always have been a great drawback; and the erection of a pier and formation of a harbour at Elie were necessarily very damaging. The magistrates of Earlsferry have the same powers with other magistrates of royal burghs; but it does not appear that at any time Earlsferry had exercised its privilege of sending a commissioner to the Scottish parliament.

EARLSHALL, an estate on the south side of the parish of Leuchars, Fifeshire. It is said by Sibbald to have been anciently a portion of the estates of the Earls of Fife, who had a residence here, whence it derived its title of Earls hall. The fine old house of Earls hall is beautifully situated amid venerable trees, and forms an exceedingly interesting object in the landscape. It appears, from initials, arms, and dates, on various parts of the house and offices, to have been erected towards the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century; but principally by William Bruce, whose initials and arms with those of his wife, Dame Agnes Lindsay, and the dates 1617 and 1620, are still to be seen. The house was inhabited until sold to the present proprietor, and might at no great expense be still rendered habitable. The object of greatest interest is the great hall, which is 50 feet in length by 18 in breadth, with a fine arched roof on which are painted and emblazoned the arms of the family and of a number of noble families with whom they claimed affinity.

EARL'S HILL, a hill on the west side of the parish of St. Ninian's, 6 miles south-west of Stirling. It is a continuation of the Kilsyth hills, forming the north-eastern part of the Lennox range, but is less than 1,000 feet in height. See **NINIAN'S (Str.)**.

EARL'S SEAT HILL. See **BLAIN (The)**.

EARLSTON, a parish, containing the post-town of Earlston, and the villages of Fans, Netherstain, and Redpath, in the south of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Legerwood and Gordon; on the east by Hume and Nenthorn; on the south by Roxburghshire and Merton; and on the west by Leader water, which divides it from Roxburghshire. Its form is somewhat oblong, stretching from east to west, but with deep indentations on both sides in the middle. From Hardie's mill-place on the east, to the top of a projection near Kedslie on the west, it measures 6 miles; but in breadth it varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the western limit, and 2 miles near the eastern limit, to a mile at the middle. A hill in the centre of the western division rises nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and was probably the site of a Roman encampment. In the eastern division, and near the northern and southern limits of the western, are other hills less elevated, which differ just sufficiently from the features of lowland scenery to give the district a pastoral aspect. Other parts of the parish, especially those along the banks of the Leader, and those of the south-eastern division, are comparatively flat.

The Leader comes down upon the north-western angle from the north, cuts off a small projecting wing, forms the boundary-line for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, strikes the Tweed at a point where that noble river offers to become the southern boundary, and drives it off south-eastward along the margin of the conterminous parish of Merton. During the whole course of its connexion with Earlston, the Leader is a stream of no common beauty, meandering among the hills and groves of Carolside, sweeping past the western base of the classic **COWDENKNOWES** [which see], and merrily careering between the richly-wooded slopes of Drygrange and Kirklands, till it pays its tribute to the queen-river of the south. One of the head-waters of the Eden rises about a mile east of the Leader's bed on the northern limits of the parish, and, joined in its progress by other rills which unite with it to form the main stream, it forms the boundary-line, first over most of the north and next over all the east, during a course of about 8 miles. While skirting along the north it is an uninteresting rill, cold in its appearance, and naked in its scenery; but after it sweeps round to flow along the east, it is overlooked on the side of Earlston by a phalanx of plantation $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, and partakes, in a degree suited to its bulk as an infant river, the lively character of the Leader. Two other rills rise in the interior, and flow respectively toward the Leader and the Eden, contributing their tiny frolics to the gladness of the general scene. If the entire parochial area were distributed into 216 parts, 140 of them would be found to be under cultivation, 53 in hill-pasture or a state of waste, and 23 under wood. The soil, in some of the arable parts, is clay; in some, is a light dry loam; and in several is strong, rich, and very fertile. There are four principal landowners. The chief mansions are the splendid edifice of Mellerstain on the east, and the houses of Cowdenknowes and Carolside on the Leader. The parish is intersected, in its eastern division, by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso by way of Lauder, and has several other roads diverging from the village of Earlston. Population in 1831, 1,710; in 1861, 1,825. Houses, 327. Assessed property in 1864, £11,119.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £217 14s. 6d.; glebe, £37. Unappropriated tithes, £217 14s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £43, with £40 for retired schoolmaster. The parish church was built in 1736, and repaired and enlarged in 1834, and contains 650 sittings. There are in the village of Earlston two United Presbyterian churches, designated the East and the West, a Free church preaching-station, a subscription library, a friendly society of peculiar kind, and a total abstinence society. Attendance at the West United Presbyterian church, 230. Sum raised in 1865 at the Free church station, £5 5s. 9d. There are a Free church school and four other schools.—The ancient name of the parish was **Ercildoune** or **Ersildun**,—a word of Cambro-British origin, signifying 'the prospect-hill,' and alluding probably to a height in the vicinity of the original church, to the south of the village, whence a fine view is obtained of the vales of the Leader and the Tweed.—The church of **Ercildoune** was given, at the middle of the 12th century, to the monks of Kelso; and was transferred by them, about the year 1171, to the monks of Coldingham, in exchange for the church of Gordon; and it remained with the latter, and was served by a vicar till the Reformation. **Ercildoune** was occasionally the residence of King David I.—The manor was held in the twelfth century by the family of Lindsay,

and afterwards passed into the possession of the Earls of Dunbar. And from this circumstance arose the corruption of the ancient name into the modern form of Earlston.

THE VILLAGE OF EARLSTON stands on the left bank of the Leader, 6 miles south-south-east of Lauder. It consists principally of one long street, at right angles with the river, and stretching away to the east; and presents to the eye two rows of one-story houses, interrupted occasionally by buildings of larger bulk and greater pretension, used as inns or shops. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers and agricultural labourers. The fabrics woven are blankets, plaidings, flannels, merinos, shawls, muslins, shirtings, furniture stripes, and very stout gingham—*the last now well known throughout the country as Earlston gingham*. It has an office of the National Bank, and two factories. Cattle fairs are held on the 29th of June and the third Thursday of October. Population, 980.

Earlston is not a little famous as the birth-place and residence of Thomas Learmont or Learmonth, who flourished during the latter half of the 13th century, and is popularly called Thomas the Rhymer. His dwelling-house, or peel-tower, stood on low ground between the west end of the village and the Leader. He lived there as tenant in fee of the opulent barons of the soil; and part of one of the walls of his house still remains. A stone also stands embedded in the wall of the church, the comparatively modern substitute of one more ancient, bearing the inscription, "Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place." Thomas was a poet. But he is celebrated among the lower orders throughout Scotland solely on account of his reputed character of a prophet, and in connexion with the rhyming distichs—often of doubtful meaning, and apparently of multitudinous origin—which float on the tide of tradition, and along the currents of ancient legendary literature. From some combination of causes easily intelligible by those who have peered behind the curtain of the confessional, and studied the expediences of the cloister, Thomas appears to have been made, with the help of a little astuteness in observing character and perspicacity in calculating moral chances, an expert tool of priestcraft—either on his private adventure, or more probably in combination with the monks of Coldingham, who had power over him as the owners of Erscildoune church, and dived deep into the politics of the court—for swaying the wills and influencing the conduct of wealthy and potent individuals in an age of the nobility's intense enslavement, and subjection to enormous pecuniary mulctings, by the pressure of superstition. Obtaining credit with the great and the influential for being a true prophet,—a credit which could be facily manufactured out of a few clever verified conjectures, and a few predictions either spoken after the event, and promulgated as spoken before it, or framed in combination with concerted means to effect their fulfilment,—he, as a matter of course, was rapidly viewed as a superhumanly gifted being by the multitude, and became associated, in the fancy of an ignorant people, with ideas and legends of whatever methods and invisible communications would be supposed to aid him in looking clearly down the vista of futurity. The faith which remote pastoral districts, and even many of the lower classes in sections of the country freely plied with the influences of enlightenment, still repose in the genuineness of his pretended prophetic character—especially as that character stands wholly connected with matters of very trivial importance, and superlatively contrasted to the moral grandeur, unutterable magnificence, and altogether surpassing worth

of the details of true prophecy, as given in written revelation—is just one humiliating evidence among several, that the pestilential fogs of the middle ages have not yet been dispersed by the reclaiming of the moral marshes of the land.

Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to the ballad of 'Thomas the Rhymer,' says: "It cannot be doubted, that Thomas of Erscildoune was a remarkable and important person in his own time, since, very shortly after his death, we find him celebrated as a prophet and as a poet. Whether he himself made any pretensions to the first of these characters, or whether it was gratuitously conferred upon him by the credulity of posterity, it seems difficult to decide. If we may believe Mackenzie, Learmont only versified the prophecies delivered by Eliza, an inspired nun of a convent at Haddington. But of this there seems not to be the most distant proof. On the contrary, all ancient authors, who quote the Rhymer's prophecies, uniformly suppose them to have been emitted by himself. Thus, in Winton's 'Chronicle'—

'Of this fyeht quillum spak Thomas
Of Erscyloune, that sayd in derne,
There suld meit stalwartly, starke and sterne.
He sayd it in his prophcy;
But how he wist it was *ferly*.'

There could have been no *ferly* (marvel) in Winton's eyes at least, how Thomas came by his knowledge of future events, had he ever heard of the inspired nun of Haddington, which, it cannot be doubted, would have been a solution of the mystery, much to the taste of the prior of Lochleven. Whatever doubts, however, the learned might have, as to the source of the Rhymer's prophetic skill, the vulgar had no hesitation to ascribe the whole to the intercourse between the bard and the queen of Faery. The popular tale bears, that Thomas was carried off, at an early age, to the fairy land, where he acquired all the knowledge which made him afterwards so famous. After 7 years' residence, he was permitted to return to the earth, to enlighten and astonish his countrymen by his prophetic powers; still, however, remaining bound to return to his royal mistress, when she should intimate her pleasure. Accordingly, while Thomas was making merry with his friends in the tower of Erscildoune, a person came running in, and told, with marks of fear and astonishment, that a hart and hind had left the neighbouring forest, and were, composedly and slowly, parading the street of the village. The prophet instantly arose, left his habitation, and followed the wonderful animals to the forest, whence he was never seen to return. According to the popular belief, he still 'drees his weird' in Fairy land, and is one day expected to revisit earth. In the meanwhile, his memory is held in the most profound respect. The Eildon tree, from beneath the shade of which he delivered his prophecies, now no longer exists; but the spot is marked by a large stone, called Eildon tree stone. A neighbouring rivulet takes the name of the Bogle burn from the Rhymer's supernatural visitants. The veneration paid to his dwelling-place even attached itself in some degree to a person, who within the memory of man, chose to set up his residence in the ruins of Learmont's tower. The name of this man was Murray, a kind of herbalist; who, by dint of some knowledge in simples, the possession of a musical clock, an electrical machine, and a stuffed alligator, added to a supposed communication with Thomas the Rhymer, lived for many years in very good credit as a wizard."

EARLSTON, Kirkcudbrightshire. See BORGUN and DALRY.

EARN (BRIDGE OF), a post-office village in the parish of Dunbarnie, Perthshire. It stands on the river Earn, and on the road from Perth to Edinburgh, 4 miles south-south-east of Perth. It has a station on the Perth fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It may be said to consist of two parts, an old and a new. The old part was founded in 1769, on an acre and a half of ground, between the old bridge over the Earn and the Scales bridge, leased for 99 years. The new part was begun in 1832, for the accommodation of strangers frequenting the mineral wells of Pitcaithly. The plan for the new part was symmetrical, and produced a row or street of houses which has been much admired for its architecture. The bridge across the river which gave name to the village was very ancient and very bad, and has all been removed except a fragment. A handsome bridge of three arches was built instead of it, and is in fine keeping, as to features, with the new village. On the banks of the river adjacent to the new bridge, stands one of the most commodious hotels in Scotland. The village has also a ball-room, a library, and other appurtenances of a fashionable summer resort. The whole place, with its environs, has a pleasant appearance, and looks to be snugly nestling amid the riant beauties of the strath. Population, 381. See DUNBARNIE and PITCAITHLY.

EARN (LOCH), a fresh-water lake, at the head of Strathearn, in Perthshire. It commences at the foot of Glen-Ogle, on the eastern boundary of the parish of Balquidder, and extends eastward, along a glen of its own, within the parish of Comrie. Its length is about 7 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 1½ mile; and its depth, in many places, is about 100 fathoms. Its temperature varies little throughout the year; so that not only is the lake itself never known to freeze, even in the most intense frost, but even the river Earn, which flows from it, seldom if ever freezes till it has run a distance from it of at least 5 miles. There is a road along each side of the lake, from the village of St. Fillans at its foot to the village of Lochearnhead at its head,—each road perfectly facile, and affording excellent views: but if any tourist have not time or taste to travel both, so as to make the entire circuit of the lake, he will find the south road the preferable one, on account of the larger and finer views of the opposite hill-screens.

There are few Scottish lakes more worthy of a visit than Loch Earn. Its shore throughout, and for at least half-a-mile inland, is clothed with thriving copse and brushwood,—creating continual changes of the scenery, and a succession of the most picturesque and romantic views. Beyond these woods, on every side, hills and mountains arise, piercing the clouds with their lofty summits, and adding grandeur and sublimity to the scene. Looking from either end of the lake, the view is peculiarly magnificent: the whole valley can be seen at once,—with its enormous vista of mountains enclosing all around,—the transparent lake which forms its glassy centre,—and the beautiful fringing of wood with which the base of the mountains and the shores of the lake are adorned. Dr. Macculloch says: "Limited as are the dimensions of Loch Earn, it is exceeded in beauty by few of our lakes, as far as it is possible for many beauties to exist in so small a space. I will not say that it presents a great number of distinct landscapes adapted for the pencil; but such as it does possess are remarkable for their consistency of character, and for a combination of sweetness and simplicity, with a grandeur of manner scarcely to be expected within such narrow bounds. Its style is that of a lake of far greater dimensions;

the hills which bound it being lofty and bold and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and a model of scenery that might well occupy ten times the space. Yet the eye does not feel this. There is nothing trifling or small in the details; nothing to diminish its grandeur of style, to tell us that we are contemplating a reduced copy. On the contrary, there is a perpetual contest between our impressions and our reasonings: we know that a few short miles comprehend the whole, and yet we feel as if it was a landscape of many miles, a lake to be ranked among those of the first order and dimensions. While its mountains thus rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in those bold and various and rocky outlines which belong to so much of this geological line, from Dunkeld and Killiecrankie, even to Loch Katrine, the surfaces of the declivities are equally various and bold,—enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along their surface, in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains,—less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond, less scattered and less romantic than at Loch Katrine, but from these very causes, aiding to confer on Loch Earn a character entirely its own. If the shores of the lake are not deeply marked by bays and promontories, still they are sufficiently varied; nor is there one point where the hills reach the water in that meagre and insipid manner which is the fault of so many of our lakes, and which is the case throughout the far greater part even of Loch Katrine. Loch Earn has no blank. Such as its beauty is, it is always consistent and complete. Its shores, too, are almost everywhere accessible, and almost everywhere so wooded as to produce those foregrounds which the spectator so much desires; while, from the same cause, they present much of that species of shore scenery which is independent of the mountain boundary. Elegant ash-trees springing from the very water, and drooping their branches over it, green and cultivated banks, rocky points divided by gravelly beaches, which are washed by the bright curling waves of the lake, the brawling stream descending along its rocky and wooded channel, and the cascade tumbling along the precipice, which rises from the deep and still water below,—these and the richly cultivated and green margin, with the houses and traces of art that ornament its banks, produce in themselves pictures of great variety, marked by a character of rural sweetness and repose, not commonly found among scenery of this class. Thus also the style of Loch Earn varies, as we assume different points of elevation for our views, and perhaps in a greater degree than any of the Highland lakes,—assuredly more than in any one of similar dimensions. At the lower levels, and perhaps most of all at the western extremity where the banks are lowest, and at the eastern, where the beautifully wooded island forms a leading object in the picture, every landscape is marked by tranquillity and gentleness of character,—a character adapted to glassy waters and summer suns, to the verdure of spring and the repose of evening. High up on the hills, the grandeur of the bold alpine landscape succeeds to the tranquillity of the rural one; and amid the wild mountain forms, and the rude magnificence of aspiring rocks and precipices, enhanced and embellished by the gleaming lights of a troubled sky and the passage of clouds, we almost forget the

placid and cultivated scenes we have just quitted, and imagine ourselves transported to some remote spot of the distant Highlands."

Benvoirlich is the loftiest of those mountains which lend their grandeur to the scenery of Loch Earn. Upon the margin of the lake, and near the base of the mountain, is situated the house of Ardvairlich, the residence of Robert Stewart, Esq., the proprietor of the Ben, and the present representative of an ancient family of the Stewarts to whom this property has long belonged. The grounds are well-wooded, the situation pleasant, and the walks lead to a variety of picturesque scenes and waterfalls in adjoining ravines. Near the middle of the lawn, between the house and the road, grows a thorn-tree, 160 years of age, which is interesting both from its shape, its size, and its age. The branches spread out thick and wide on every side, and nearly horizontal; so that forty men might easily dine beneath its shade. Nearly opposite to Ardvairlich is a lime-quarry, which has been a great source of fertility and wealth to the valley of Strathearn. The stones are conveyed by water to the east end of the lake, whence they are carted away by the purchasers sometimes to a distance of 20 miles. This valuable quarry is on the property of Lord Breadalbane. Nearly 2 miles from the house of Ardvairlich, and at the south-west end of the lake, is the ancient castellated mansion of Edinample, the property of Lord Breadalbane; near which are the remains of an old chapel. This place is beautifully wooded, and is situated in a narrow glen through which the Ample finds its way to the lake. The stream is here suddenly precipitated in two spouts over a projecting cliff of rocks, into a profound abyss where they unite, and rush again over a second precipice, forming a beautiful cascade near the castle. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the north side of the lake from St. Fillans, the traveller comes to the opening of Glentarkin, in which the great stone of Glentarkin stands,—a singular natural curiosity worthy of a visit. There is no road up this glen, and it is very difficult of access; but a traveller in the Highlands must not pay attention to these circumstances, if he would see all that is curious in such a rugged country. Nearly 3 miles up the glen, in the centre of a green sloping declivity between two rocky mountains, stands this singular stone. The remarkable thing about it is the beautifully balanced position in which it stands, and in which it has stood certainly since the remote period when it was detached from one of the rocky hills in its neighbourhood, and fell to its present situation. At the base where it rests on the ground, it measures 70 feet in circumference, but at about ten feet from the ground it spreads out equally on all sides, and its circumference is here 110 feet. Under its projecting sides, 60 or 100 men might find shelter. The solid contents of this enormous block above ground, exceeds 25,000 feet.

In the middle of the lower part of the lake opposite the village of St. Fillans is the only island which the lake contains. It is called Neish island. In early times it is said to have been inhabited by a family of the name of Neish, from whom it derives its appellation. This family and their adherents had long been at deadly feud with the M'Nabs, whose residence was at the head of Loch Tay. Many battles were fought between them with various success; but at length one was fought in Glenboulta-achan, about 2 miles north of Loch Earn foot, in which the M'Nabs were victorious, and the unfortunate Neishes cut off almost to a man. A small remnant of them, however, still lived in the island of Loch Earn, the head of which was an old man, a

relation of the original chief of the family. He subsisted chiefly by plundering the people in the neighbourhood. On one occasion—it is said to have been in the reign of James V.—the chief of the M'Nabs, who resided at Kennil house, near the head of Loch Tay, had sent his servant to Crieff for provisions for a Christmas merry-making. The servant was waylaid on his return at Loch Earn foot, and robbed of all his purchases; he went home therefore empty handed, and told his tale to the laird. M'Nab had twelve sons, all men of great strength, but one in particular exceedingly athletic, who was ironically termed, Join mion Mac' an Appa, or 'smooth John M'Nab.' In the evening these young men were gloomily meditating some signal revenge on their old enemies, when their father entered and said,—Bhe'n oidch an oidch, n'am bu ghilleam na gilleam,—'the night is the night, if the lads were but lads!' This hint was taken as it was meant, for each man instantly started to his feet, and belted on his dirk, his claymore, and his pistols. Led by their brother John, they set out, taking a fishing-boat on their shoulders from Loch Tay, carrying it over the mountains and glens till they reached Loch Earn, where they launched it, and passed over to the island. All was silent in the habitation of Neish; secure in their insular situation, and having the boats at the island, all had gone to sleep without fear of surprise. Smooth John dashed open with his foot the door of Neish's house; and the party rushing in, they attacked their old enemies, putting every one of them to the sword, and cutting off their heads, with the exception of one man and a boy who concealed themselves under a bed. Carrying off the heads of their enemies and any plunder they could secure, the youths presented themselves to their father; and Smooth John, holding up the head of the chieftain of the Neishes, said to his father, Na biodh fromgh, oirbh! 'Be in fear for nothing!' while the piper struck up the pibroch of victory. The old laird, after pleasing himself by contemplating the bloody heads, declared, 'That the night was the night, and the lads were the lads!'

EARN (THE), a river of the southern half of Perthshire. It issues from the foot of Loch Earn, at an elevation of 303 feet above the level of the sea, and flows in a direction prevailing eastward to a confluence with the Tay, at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles above where the latter river begins to touch Fifeshire. The course of the Earn abounds in sweeps and folds and grand tortuosities, which contribute much to its beauty, to its abrasive power, and to its aggregate length, but which at the same time render it difficult to be measured; yet, estimated in a straight line, from Loch Earn to the Tay, it extends only about 27 miles. Yet, in consequence of drawing its waters from all the mountain-feeders of the lake, it has always a considerable volume and a lively velocity, and is liable, in the time of rains, to swell suddenly into terrible freshets, which burst upon the low grounds, particularly in the lower parts of its course, with devastating effect. It forms the boundary of all the parishes which touch it with the exception of Comrie, Forteviot, and Dunbarnie, all which have portions on both sides. On its north bank are Monivaird, Crieff, Trinity-Gask, Aberdalgie, and Rhynd; and on the south are Strowan, Muthill, Blackford, Auchterarder, Dunning, Forgandenny, and Abernethy. The principal tributary streams on the north are the Lednock at Comrie and the Turrit at Crieff; and the principal on the south are the Ruchill at Comrie, the Mudrany at Kinkell, the Ruthven in the parish of Auchterarder, and the May at Forteviot. The Earn is navigable for about 3 miles above its mouth, or

as far as to the Bridge-of-Earn, for vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burden. Salmon, trout, pike, and perch, are found in its waters. The salmon-fishings are, however, of no great value.

The basin of the Earn, including that of the Loch and its affluents, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland. The styles of it vary from the wildly highland at the head to the lusciously lowland at the foot; but are beautiful both in natural feature, and in artificial adornment. The parts proper to the Loch are described in the article EARN (LOCH); and the parts proper to the river will be described in the article STRATHEARN. The richest parts of all, however, are those round the end of the lake and the first reaches of the stream, where the highland glen begins fitfully to soften into the lowland valley, especially at the place where the poet Hogg lays the scene of his "Kilmeny,"—where alone went the maid in "the pride of her purity;" and those parts are graphically touched as follows, with allusion to that scene, by George Gilfillan:—"We have seen this scene from the summit of Dunmore and the side of Melville's monument, which stands upon it,—seen it at all hours, in all circumstances, and in all seasons—in the clear morning, while the smoke of a thousand cottages was seen rising through the dewy air, and when the mountains seemed not thoroughly awakened from their night's repose—in the garish noon-day, when the feeling of mystery was removed by the open clearness, but that of majesty in form and outline remained—in the afternoon, with its sunbeams streaking huge shadows, and writing characters of fire upon all the hills—in the golden evening, when the sun was going down over Benmore in blood—in the dim evening, to us dearer still, when a faint rich mist was steeping all the landscape in religious hues—in the waste night, while the moon was rising red in the north-east, like a beacon, or a torch uplifted by some giant hand—under the breezes and bashful green of spring—in the laughing luxuriance of summer—under the yellow shade of autumn—at the close of autumn, when the woods were red and the stubble sovereign of the fields—and again, when hill, valley, and wood were spotted with snow, have seen it in a hush so profound, that you might have imagined nature listening for mysterious tidings, and hardly dared to breathe—and in the cloudy and dark day, while the thunder was shaking the column, and the lightning painting the landscape. And gazing at it, whether in glimmer or in gloom, have we sometimes fancied that we saw that fearless form 'gaeing' up through the plains of Dalwhinnie, and the fairy plantations of Dunira,

'To pu' the cress-flower round the spring,
The scarlet hyp and the hyndberrie,
And the nut that hung frae the hazel tree;
For Kilmeny was pure as pure could be.'

And when gloaming especially had poured her dim divine lustre over the dark hills and white castle of Abruchill, and allowed the last lingering ray of sunshine to rest on the crest of Benvoirlich, and hushed the streams of Glenlednock behind, and drawn a dewy veil over the plain of Dalginross before, and softened the call of the Cauldron in the glen below, and suffused over all the landscape of earth and heaven, a sense unutterable of peace, and introduced into the scene, as a last glorious touch, the moon, to enhance the sense of solemnity, and to deepen the feeling of repose, have we, reclining on the hill, and seeing the stars coming out above the silent column, thought of the 'eve in a sinless world,' when,

'In ecstacy of sweet devotion;
O then the glen was all in motion;'

and owned the power of the 'consecration,' and felt the might of the 'poet's dream.'

EARN (THE), Renfrewshire. See EAGLESHAM.

EARN SIDE WOOD, an ancient forest, now extinct, which extended around the abbey of Lindores, and along the shore of the frith of Tay a considerable way below the junction of the Earn and the Tay. Sibbald says that it was anciently four miles in length and three in breadth. The name of it, taken in connexion with its situation, seems to countenance a tradition that the Earn once flowed to the base of the hills in the north-west of Fifeshire, that the Tay ran close by the foot of the heights which now screen the north side of the Carse of Gowrie, and that the two rivers did not unite till they reached a point considerably to the east of their present place of junction.

EARSAY, or IORSA, a stream, a glen, and a lake, in the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran. The stream rises adjacent to the watershed of the northern half of the island, and runs about 7 miles south-westward to the north side of Mauchray bay. The glen is the trough of the stream's basin. The lake lies on the right side of the glen, about 2 miles from the stream's mouth; and it measures about a mile in length, but is proportionally very narrow. The lake contains trout and salmon.

EASDALE, or EISDALE, a Hebridean island, and a post-office village, in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyshire. The island lies $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Seil and 12 miles south-west by south of Oban. It is nearly circular, and does not comprise quite one square mile of surface. It consists wholly of slate of similar quality to that of the Welsh slate works, traversed in many places with basaltic veins, and interstratified with thin layers of quartzose and calcareous stones. This slate has been quarried for nearly two centuries, and has all along been in great request for its fine qualities. The quarries have eventually eaten up a large proportion of the island's bulk; and one of them is even so far down as 120 feet below the level of the sea. They have for a number of years past been worked with the appliances of steam-engines and railroads; and they employ upwards of 200 men, and produce from four millions to five millions of slates in the year. The island is the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane, lying at the western verge of that nobleman's immense estates. The trait between it and the island of Seil bears the name of the Sound of Easdale, and is part of the ordinary marine highway of the western steamers between Glasgow and the north. Population of the island in 1841, 531; in 1861, 449. Houses, 112.

The village of Easdale stands on both sides of the sound of Easdale. The houses of the quarriers are only one story high and slated, and all look neat and comfortable. So many as about 400 sailing-vessels, principally sloops, have in one year entered the harbour. The visits from steam-vessels, also, in their transit between Glasgow and the north, are remarkably numerous. A brilliant reception was given to Queen Victoria at this place, on occasion of her passing north to Adverkie. Population, about 449. See SEIL.

EASSIE. See ESSIE.

EAST-BARNS. See BARNS (EAST).

EAST-CALDER. See CALDER (EAST).

EAST-COATS. See COATS.

EASTER ANSTRUTHER. See ANSTRUTHER (EASTER).

EASTER BUCKIE. See BUCKIE.

EASTER CLUNE. See BIRSE.

EASTER-DUDDINGSTON. See DUDDINGSTON.

EASTER-GALLATOWN. See GALLATOWN.

EASTERHOUSE. See ROSENEATH.

EASTER-LENZIE. See CUMBERNAULD.

EASTER-ROSS. See ROSS-SHIRE.

EAST-FORTUNE, a station on the North British railway, 3 miles east of Drem, and 3 miles west of Linton, Haddingtonshire.

EAST-GRANGE, a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kincardine, and 6 miles west of Dunfermline, serving for Culross and Torryburn.

EAST-HAVEN, a fishing-village in the parish of Panbride, 5 miles south-west of Arbroath, Forfarshire. It has a station on the Dundee and Arbroath railway. About a mile south-west of it is the kindred fishing-village of West-Haven. From the end of January till the beginning of June, lobsters are caught in large quantities by the fishermen of these villages, and sent up alive, in appropriately fitted up vessels, to the London market. In winter cod is taken in abundance, and salted for exportation. But haddocks constitute the chief produce, and are regularly sent to Dundee, Forfar, and other places in the vicinity. Population of East-Haven, 145. Houses, 38.

EAST-HOUSES, a village in the parish of Newbattle, Edinburghshire. It stands 1 mile east of the hamlet of Newbattle, and is inhabited principally by colliers. Population, 420. Houses, 91.

EAST-KILBRIDE. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

EAST-KILPATRICK. See KILPATRICK (EAST).

EAST-LINTON. See LINTON (EAST).

EAST-MONKLAND. See MONKLAND (NEW).

EAST-MORRISTON. See MORRISTON.

EAST NEUK O' FIFE. See CRAIL.

EAST-PORT. See KIRKCALDY.

EAST-SALTON. See SALTON.

EAST-THIRD. See SMALHOLM.

EAST-WATER. See ESK (NORTH), Forfarshire.

EASTWOOD, or POLLOCK, a parish, containing the post-towns of Pollockshaws and Thornliebank, in the east side of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Cathcart, Mearns, Neilston, Paisley, and Govan. Its greatest length from north to south is about 4 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 3 miles; but the form of it is so irregular, that its dimensions in different quarters greatly vary. On the north side it approaches within 2 miles of the city of Glasgow. The soil is in some parts light, in others heavy; but, excepting a tract on the south side, which is tilly and barren, it is in general fertile. The surface has a beautiful appearance, being diversified with little hills rejoicing on every side, with valleys, natural woods, plantations, and winding streams. The whole parish—except what is built upon, or occupied with wood—consists of arable land. The river White Cart traverses it from east to west. There are two smaller streams,—Auldhouse-burn and Brock-burn. The minerals wrought are sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. The Giffnock sandstone quarries have a fine white rock, and employ nearly 100 men. The Eastwood pavement quarry is a fine formation of foliated limestone, 50 feet deep, and employs about 60 men. The yearly value of limestone, ironstone, and coal worked is about £5,000. Sir John Maxwell, Bart. of Pollock, is the most extensive landowner, and resides in the parish. About 350 acres are under wood. There are extensive manufactures, or accessories to them, or both, in various departments of the cotton trade, at Pollockshaws, Thornliebank, Auldfield, and Greenbank. There is likewise extensive hand-loom weaving in connexion with Glasgow and Paisley. The whole district swarms with industry, as if it were immediately suburban to Glasgow; and it is traversed

by the Glasgow and Barrhead railway. Assessed property in 1860, £32,503 0s. Population in 1831, 6,854; in 1861, 11,314. Houses, 709.

The ancient name of this parish was Pollock, which may be derived from the Gaelic *polla*, "a little pool." About the years 1163-5, the church of Pollock, with its pertinents, was granted by Peter of Pollock to the recently founded monastery of Paisley; and to it the church continued to belong till the Reformation. In the 14th century, the church and parish came to be called by the name of Eastwood, which is obviously derived from an extensive wood which formerly existed here, and which was only recently extirpated. The original estate of Pollock, however, was within the parish of Mearns, and now bears the name of Upper-Pollock. See MEARNS. The Pollock estate comprising the greater part of Eastwood is usually called, in contradistinction, Nether-Pollock. Here has the family of Maxwell resided since the beginning of the 13th century. In 1682, a baronetcy was conferred on John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, afterwards Lord-justice-clerk. Mr. Ramsay says, "The house of Nether-Pollock, a large and handsome structure of four stories, is situate on the right bank of the White Cart, amidst highly embellished pleasure-grounds and beautiful plantations. The building was completed in 1740 by the grandfather of the present proprietor, a few weeks before his death. The castle—which had been previously occupied by the family—was demolished about the same time: it stood on the site of the offices attached to the present mansion. Upon an eminence about 300 yards to the eastward of the house, there stood a still older castle,—the remains of the drawbridge and fosse belonging to which were in existence in Crawford's time (1710). A remnant of the woods, which in ancient times covered the ground in this quarter, was some years ago found imbedded in the river at Nether-Pollock. This was the trunk of a large oak, which, having been with difficulty dislodged, was found to measure 20 feet in circumference. It was set up in the pleasure-ground, where it may still be seen scooped out in such a manner as to form a summer-house. On the bank of the river at this place there stands a graceful group of wych-elsms, of which an etching and an account were given in Mr. Strutt's 'Sylvia Britannica,' published in 1826,—a splendid work, the portion of which that relates to Scotland was dedicated to Mr. Maxwell, younger of Pollock. The principal tree in this group is of extraordinary health and vigour. It was lately measured for Mr. Loudon's work on Trees, and was found to be 90 feet high, the diameter of the trunk being nearly 4 feet at 5 feet from the ground."—The lands of Darnley in this parish belonged for ages to a branch of the house of Stewart. See DARNLEY. It is singular that two ministers of Eastwood, Matthew Crawford, who died in 1700, and Robert Wodrow, who died in 1754, have written Histories of the Church of Scotland. Wodrow's is universally known; Crawford's remains in manuscript. Besides his worth as a minister, Wodrow was a man of extraordinary industry; and to him we are indebted, in addition to his great work, for much valuable information bearing on Scottish history and biography. He was among the first who attended to natural history in this country. George Crawford, in his 'History of Renfrewshire,' says,—“South of Nether-Pollock, stand the house and lands of Auldhouse, situate upon a rivulet of the same denomination, where there are found a great many fossil shells, collected by the Rev. Mr. Robert Wodrow, minister of the gospel at Eastwood, (my very worthy friend,) a gentleman well seen in the curious natural products

of the country." As having been connected with this parish, we may also mention Stevenson MacGill, D.D., professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, who died in 1840. He was clerical incumbent here from 1791 to 1797.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir John Maxwell, Bart. Stipend, £267 18s. 4d.; glebe, £13 0s. 4d. Unappropriated tithes, £78 18s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £70, with £80 fees. The parish church, situated at the south-west end of Pollockshaws, was built in 1781, and contains 750 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Auldfield; the presentation to which is in the communicants, and the number of sittings in which is 786. There are in Pollockshaws the East Free church, with 800 sittings; the West Free church, with 500; an United Presbyterian church, with 800; an Original Secession church, with 460; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with 400. Receipts in 1865 of the East Free church, £303 12s. 9½d.; of the West Free church, £259 18s. 5½d. There is at Thornliebank an United Presbyterian congregation, who have at present a new place of worship in progress of erection. There are in the parish a burgh school and several adventure schools; but in 1854, the number of children from 5 to 13 years of age attending school was only 780, while the total number was 1,395. There are in Pollockshaws a religious tract society, a destitute sick society, and several other beneficial institutions.

EAST-YELL. See YELL.

EATHACK (Loch). See GAUR (THE).

EBRIE (THE), a small tributary of the Ythan in Aberdeenshire, giving the name Invererie to a detached pendicle of the parish of Methlick, situated at its mouth, contiguous to Tarves.

EBUDÆ. See HEBRIDES.

ECCLEFECHAN, a post-office village, in the parish of Hoddam, Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It stands contiguous to the Caledonian railway, and on the great road from Glasgow to London, 6 miles south-east by south of Lockerby, 16 east by south of Dumfries, and 80 by railway south of Edinburgh. The Mein water flows near it; Hoddam castle figures picturesquely at no great distance; and several vantage-grounds in the vicinity command magnificent views of the basin and screens of the Solway frith. The village has a manufacture of gingham. A general monthly market is held in it; and also a weekly market, during winter, for the sale of pork. The Caledonian railway has a station here, and attains in the vicinity its summit-level between Beattock and Carlisle. Here are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. Population, 884.

ECCLES, a prefix in names, signifying "a church." See EAGLES.

ECCLES, a parish, containing the hamlet of Eccles, and the post-office villages of Birgham and Leitholm, on the southern border of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Fogo; on the east by Swinton and Coldstream; on the south by the Tweed, which divides it from England and Roxburghshire; on the south-west by Roxburghshire and Hume; and on the west by Hume and Greenlaw. It has a somewhat pentagonal form, but with a ragged, and, in three places, an indented outline. From an angle above East Printonian on the north, to a bend in the Tweed opposite Loughton house on the south, it measures very nearly 6 miles; and from the extremity of a lochlet on the eastern boundary to an angle beyond Kennetsideheads on the west, it measures 5½ miles; yet in superficial area it does not contain more than 17½ square miles. The surface, excepting some unimportant ridges

which are just sufficient to relieve the scene from monotony, is a continued plain; and, over both rising-ground and level, is all so richly cultivated, fenced, and sheltered with wood, that scarcely an acre is waste or unattractive. The prevailing soil is clay mixed with sand, very fertile, and periodically laden with luxuriant crops. Towards the south the soil inclines to gravel; and, on several farms, it is a very rich loam. Agricultural improvement was early introduced to the parish and vigorously prosecuted; and, aided by the best natural and local appliances, has earned an abundant compensation. No parish in Scotland, probably, is more distinguished for exuberant crops of wheat, barley, oats, and other produce. So far back as 60 years ago, the farmers had become opulent, and almost luxurious, living in a style very different from that of their fathers. The Tweed, over a distance of 3 miles, rolls along the boundary; and, though not wearing here any of its dresses of romance and magnificence, it has not ceased to be pleasing and beautiful. The Leet for 2 miles forms the boundary-line on the east, and is joined in its progress by a brook of 8 miles course, which comes down upon Eccles from the west, forms for a while its boundary with Greenlaw, and then runs across its whole breadth from west to east. The climate, owing to the lowness and flatness of the situation, is not the most salubrious; and lays the population open to epidemics and diseases of debility. The rocks of the parish belong all to the new red sandstone formation. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Home, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., of Lees, and Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., of Purves-Hall. The real rental rose from £11,000 in 1793 to £20,000 in 1822. Assessed property in 1864, £22,846 4s. 2d. The hamlet of Eccles stands in the southern part of the parish, 5 miles north-east of Kelso, and about the same distance west by north of Coldstream. At Deadriggs, about a mile north-west of it, is a sandstone cross or monument, 14 feet high, with some curious sculpturings, and apparently of high antiquity, but of unascertained origin or object. Near Leet water is Leitholm peel, the ruin of an ancient stronghold of the border-reavers. Kames, in this parish, was the birth-place of the distinguished judge and philosopher, Henry Home, and gave him the judicial title, by which he is better known, of Lord Kames. Eccles is traversed along the banks of the Tweed by the great road between Carlisle and Berwick by way of Coldstream; is intersected north-eastward, nearly through its middle, by the north road from Kelso to Berwick; and, besides being supplied with various cross-roads, is traversed also from east to west by a line which cuts it into two nearly equal parts. Population in 1831, 1,885; in 1861, 1,861. Houses, 379.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £245 19s. 10d.; glebe, 20 acres, with a manse. Unappropriated tithes, £819 8s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with £18 school-fees. The parish-church, situated at the village of Eccles, was built in 1774, and has a neat spire and pleasing appearance. Sittings, 1,000. The Free church has an attendance of 120, and raised in 1854 the sum of £96 10s. 8½d. The United Presbyterian church at Leitholm has an attendance of 190. There are four private schools. The church of Eccles was dedicated originally to St. Cuthbert, and afterwards to St. Andrew; and it was annexed, in 1156, by the Earl of Dunbar, to a convent which he founded in the parish, of Cistercian nuns. There were anciently 3 chapels,—one at Birgham, one at Leitholm,

and one at the hamlet of Mersington; and they also were annexed to the convent, and, along with the parish-church, continued to be connected with it till the Reformation. The nunnery stood in the neighbourhood of the mansion of Eccles, and appears to have occupied an area of six acres. The only remains of it are part of a wall and 2 vaulted cells. The convent, like other religious houses on the border, did homage to Edward III., after his capture of Berwick. In 1523, it gave a few hours lodging to the Duke of Albany, when retreating from Wark castle; in 1545, it was destroyed in the course of the devastating excursion of the Earl of Hertford; and in 1569, it was formally, as to its property, erected by Queen Mary into a temporal lordship for George Hume, who became Earl of Dunbar.

ECCLESCRAIG. See ST. CYRUS.

ECCLESFECHAN. See ECCLEFECHAN.

ECCLESIAMAGIRDLE. See DRON.

ECCLESMACHAN, a parish, containing the hamlets of Ecclesmachan, Threemiletown, and Waterston, in Linlithgowshire. It consists of two detached and nearly equal parts, the one near the centre of the county, and the other somewhat to the north-east. The south-western part is bounded on the north by Linlithgow, on the east by Uphall, on the south by Uphall and Livingston, and on the south-west and west by Bathgate; and lies within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the post-office of Uphall, and railway station of Houston. It is of an oblong figure; and in its greatest length measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and in its greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$. The north-eastern part, lying at the nearest point a mile apart from the other, is bounded on the north by Abercorn and the Auld-cathie portion of Dalmeny, on the east by Kirkliston, on the south by Uphall, and on the west by Linlithgow; and it reaches within a mile of the post-office and railway station of Winchburgh. It is of irregular outline, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and, over half that length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, but over the other half only $\frac{3}{4}$. Except the south-western section of the south-western part, where the low hills of Bathgate begin to rise, the whole parish is a flat corn country, producing in abundance all sorts of grain raised in West Lothian. Coal seems to stretch athwart all its extent. Excellent freestone also abounds. Near the manse is a mineral spring, called the Bullion-well, having the same properties as the mineral springs of Moffat. There are four principal landowners. The real rental is nearly £3,000. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1843 at £7,960. Assessed property in 1843, £2,718 9s. 6d. The village of Ecclesmachan stands on the southern verge of the north-eastern section of the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Winchburgh. Population of the village, 97. Houses, 19. Population of the parish in 1831, 299; in 1861, 309. Houses, 56.

This parish, formerly a rectory, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopeton. Stipend, £256 11s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £140 11s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, is £52 10s., with about £35 school-fees. The parish church was a very ancient structure, but was in great part rebuilt in the beginning of last century, and repaired in 1822. Sittings, 153.

ECHT, a parish in the Kincardine O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name, and lies from 10 to 14 miles west of Aberdeen. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cluny and Skene; on the east by Skene and Peterculter; on the south by Drum-oak parish and part of Kincardineshire; and on the west by the parish of Midmar. Its form

is nearly square, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west and from north to south. Though this is a hilly district, few of the hills are of great height, and many of them are under tillage to the very summit. The hill of Fare, which has an elevation of 1,794 feet above sea-level, stands partly within the south-western boundary. See FARE. The total extent of area under cultivation is about 8,000 acres; the extent never cultivated, 5,700 acres; the extent under wood, from 2,000 to 2,500 acres. The arable soil is partly clay and partly light sand, and in general is highly improved. The How of the Echt is a valley in the centre of the parish, where the air is very mild and salubrious. The Loch of Skene is on the north-eastern boundary; and various burns effect the general drainage southward to the Peterculter burn, which falls into the Dee. There are four principal landowners. The valued rental is £2,364 15s. Scots. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £3,362 9s. Assessed property in 1843, £5,690. Echt-house, the seat of Lord Lindsay, the most extensive heritor, is an elegant modern mansion, surrounded with extensive and thriving plantations. On the top of the Barmekin, one of the highest hills, is an ancient circular fortification concerning which tradition is silent. Here are also several cairns and druidical edifices. The road from Aberdeen to Alford goes across the northern border of the parish, and that from Aberdeen to Tarland through its centre. Fairs are held on the estate of Echt on the Monday in July before St. Sairs, on the Tuesday in October before Kinkell, and on the first Tuesday of each of the other ten months in the year. Population in 1831, 1,030; in 1861, 1,287. Houses, 241.

This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £182 16s. 8d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, under the recent act, £45, and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 200; receipts in 1865, £77 15s. 10d. There are a female school and two other endowed schools.

ECK (Lochn), a fresh-water lake in the parishes of Strachur and Dunoon, Cowal, Argyshire. It stands nearly northward and southward, with a length of about 7 miles, and a pretty uniform breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Its depth varies from shallowness to about 60 fathoms. The Cur enters its head, and the Eachaig issues from its foot. See CUR, EACHAIG, and DUNOON. To the scenery around Loch-Eck the epithet of beautiful may, with much propriety, be applied. The mountains are not so lofty as in some other districts of the country; but all are finely formed, and present a graceful and varied outline. Many of them are green to the top, and slope gently down towards the lake, while others are more precipitous and rocky; but throughout their aspect is singularly pleasant and interesting. There are no extensive woods near this lake; but its shores, particularly on the east side, are delightfully fringed with trees and copse. The road from Ardintenny to Strachur is carried for some miles along that side, and presents to the traveller a most agreeable succession of landscapes.

Near the head of Loch-Eck is a little round hill called Tom-a-Chorachasich, or 'the hill of Chorachasich.' The tradition with regard to this mount is, that a prince of Norway, or Denmark, having been defeated by the natives, was pursued, overtaken, and killed at this place, where his grave is pointed out. He is said, of course, to have been of gigantic stature, and is still called in Gaelic, An Corrach-

asach mhor, mac Rìgh Lochlan, 'the great Corrach-asach, son to the King of Denmark.' Another tradition says that a battle was fought with the Norwegians, in a field near the head of Glen-Finnart, and within a short distance of Loch-Eck, where the Norwegians were defeated with great slaughter. The field is still called 'the Field of Shells,' from the number of drinking-shells belonging to the slaughtered Norwegians said to have been found on it after the battle. This tradition, in all probability, alludes to an incursion made up Glen-Finnart by some Norwegians, from that part of Haco's fleet which sailed up Loch-Long at the time he invaded Scotland in 1262; an invasion that terminated with the battle of Largs.

ECKFORD, a parish, containing the villages of Eckford, Eckfordmoss, Cessford, and Caverton, in the lower part of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It is of nearly triangular form, having its angles to the north, south, and west; and is bounded on the east by Sprouston, Linton, Morebattle, and Hounam; on the south-west by Jedburgh and Crailing; and on the north-west by Roxburgh and Kelso. From its southern to its northern angle it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from its western angle to Hutt $4\frac{1}{2}$. A small part of it lies on the west of the Teviot; the main body is intersected westward, and divided into nearly equal parts, by the Kail; and a rill, which rises in Sprouston parish, forms, till flowing into the Kail, its eastern boundary-line. The parish has throughout an undulating surface, and rises gradually toward the south. Its heights are, in general, only knolls; but, in the instances of Woodenhill in the south, and Cavertonhill in the centre, are noticeable eminences. Cavertonhill commands a far and minute view of the picturesque valley of the Teviot, and the interesting vale of the Kail, with the fine, though sombre, background of the Border range of mountains. Within the parish itself the Kail ploughs its impetuous way between bold, romantic, and well-wooded banks. Plantation is so abundant as to afford the district ample shelter, and add abundantly to its decoration. The soil, on the low grounds in the west, is a light loam, and on the higher grounds toward the south, is clayey; but, in different parts of the parish, and even on the same farm, is various, though, in general, richly productive. About 7,740 acres are under cultivation, about 1,140 uncultivated, and about 814 under wood. The Duke of Roxburghe and the Duke of Buccleuch are the principal landowners; but there are several others. The real rental rose from £3,700 in 1791 to £8,676 in 1836. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £26,891 12s. Assessed property in 1864, £10,751 4s. 11d. There are in the parish an agricultural implement manufactory, a saw-mill, and three corn-mills. The parish is traversed a short way, from north to south, by the great road from Berwick to Carlisle; and, in the same or other directions, by 7 subsidiary or cross-roads. There are two stone bridges over the Kail, and a beautiful suspension-bridge, 16 feet broad and 180 long, over the Teviot. The village of Eckford stands on the right bank of the Teviot, on the principal intersecting road, 6 miles south by west of Kelso, which is the parish's post-town. Population of the village, 81. Houses, 18. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,148; in 1861, 957. Houses, 190.

Eckford parish, situated as it is within a few miles of the Border, was laid waste, in former times, by many feuds and forays; and it had several towers or strongholds, particularly those of Eckford, Ormiston, Woodenhill, the Moss, and Cessford. The last, even from the appearance of its ruins, may be con-

jectured to have been a place of considerable importance; and, in a letter to Henry VIII., it was represented by the Earl of Surrey, after he had vainly attempted to carry it by storm, and had obtained possession of it by capitulation, as being the strongest fastness in Scotland except Fast castle and Dunbar castle. Cessford castle was the original patrimonial property of the Dukes of Roxburghe. Here, according to Wodrow, Henry Hall of Haughhead and other Covenanters were incarcerated in 1666. See CESSFORD. On the farm of Hospital-land a tumulus was opened, and there were found two earthen pots containing fragments and dust of human bones. Anciently, to the east of the village of Caverton, stood a chapel, the cemetery of which still exists. In 1554, the parish-church of the period was burnt by the English.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £219 14s. 7d., with 42 lbs. of cheese as vicarage teinds; glebe, £12 5s. Unappropriated teinds, £1,254 0s. 10d. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Jedburgh. The present church was built in 1662, and has been frequently repaired. Sittings, about 300. There are two parochial schools, at respectively Eckford and Caverton-mill. Salary of the Eckford master now fixed at £50, with fees; of the Caverton-mill master, under the recent act £30, and some other emoluments. There are two private schools and a public library. At Marlefield, in this parish, was born Sir William Bennet, the intimate patronal friend of the poets Ramsay and Thomson; and in the vicinity of Marlefield-house is a spot which some persons contend to be the scene of the Gentle Shepherd. In opposition to this fancy, however, see the article HABBIE'S HOW.

ECKFORDMOSS, a village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire. Population, 48. Houses, 11.

EDAY, a parish near the middle of the North Isles of Orkney. It comprises the inhabited islands of Pharay and Eday, and five uninhabited islets. Pharay lies to the west of the northern half of Eday, and will be described in its own alphabetical place. The inhabited islets are the Holm of Pharay and the Red Holm, lying to the north of Pharay; the Calf of Eday, lying to the north-east of Eday; and the Little Green Holm and the Muckle Green Holm, lying to the south-west of Eday. All these islets are pastoral. Eday extends north and south, with a length of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an extreme breadth of 3 miles. Its north end is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Sanday, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Westray; its south end is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Stronsay, and 5 miles east of Rousay; and its southern extremity is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Papinshay, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Kirkwall. It consists chiefly of hills of moderate height, and contains much moss, from part of which the neighbouring islands are supplied with fuel; yet it is extensively pastoral, and has also a good proportion of excellent arable land. The yearly value of its produce, together with that of Pharay and the Holms, was estimated in 1841 at £5,933 17s. 7d.; but this includes live stock, fish, peats, and kelp. The island, near its middle, is indented by the sea on both sides, so as to leave only a narrow isthmus connecting the two ends. It possesses two good harbours or roadsteads, each sheltered by an islet, where vessels of any burden may ride in safety. One of these, called Fier's-Ness, lies on the west side, in the central indentation of the coast, sheltered by Pharay; and the other, called Calf Sound, lies on the north-east, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and comparatively narrow, sheltered from end to end by the Calf of Eday, which is much the largest of the

Holms, and distinguished for its fine turf and sheep pasture. Eday belonged in the 17th century to Lord Kinclaven, who built a house here, and erected salt-pans which were worked with equal spirit and success during the lifetime of their patron. This nobleman—who was brother of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney—had been by Charles I. created Earl of Carrick, which name he conferred on a village near the harbour of Calf sound, and which was through his influence erected into a burgh-of-barony. But, as he died without lawful issue, the title became extinct, the house crumbled down, and the village sunk into obscurity. In 1725, the pirate Gow, trusting to the defenceless state of the country, entered this harbour; but one of the proprietors, then residing in the house of Carrick, supported by his equally intrepid neighbours, seized the pirate, his crew, and his ship, and thus promptly freed the world of one who had been for a long time a pest to society. The Red-head, which forms one of the sides of the harbour, contains an excellent freestone quarry, which, it has been supposed, notwithstanding the distance, furnished stones for the cathedral of St. Magnus in Kirkwall. Here is a standing stone, of about 16 feet in height, called the Great stone of Seter, similar to those which are observed in the other islands. Here are also the remains of several Picts' houses; and a number of tumuli. Population of the island of Eday in 1861, 897. Houses, 166. Population of the parish of Eday in 1831, 756; in 1861, 979. Houses, 175.

This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. But it is united to Stronsay, and forms one charge with that parish. See STRONSAY. There is a parish church in Eday, which was built in 1816, and is served by a missionary of the Royal Bounty. Salary of the missionary, £50, with a manse. There are also in Eday an United Presbyterian church, built in 1831, and containing 308 sittings, and a Baptist meeting-house. There are an Assembly's school, and one or two private schools.

EDDERACHILLIS, a parish, containing the post-office village of Scourie, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by the Atlantic ocean, and by the parishes of Durness, Farr, Lairg, Creech, and Assynt. Its length, in the direction of south-south-east, is 27 miles; its length in a straight line southward on the coast is 18 miles; its extreme breadth westward is 17 miles; but its land area, in consequence of great contractions of its breadth, and great intrusions of sea-lochs and fresh water lakes, is only about 175 square miles. Numerous isles and islets on the coast and in the sea-lochs belong to it; much the most noticeable of which is Handa, situated within about a mile of the central part of its seaboard. See HANDA. The great sea-loch Kyle-Skou projects far south-eastward along the southern boundary; and the smaller though still considerable sea-lochs, Laxford and Inchard, project westward into the interior, at 3 miles distance from each other, and the former $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kyle-Skou, the latter $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the northern boundary. These sea-lochs divide the mainland of the parish, or at least the inhabitable parts of it, into three sections.—Edderachillis proper, or Scourie, between Kyle-Skou and Loch Laxford, Ceathramh-garbh or 'the rough territory,' between Loch Laxford and Loch Inchard, and Ashir or 'the cultivable country,' between Loch Inchard and the extreme north.

Edderachillis is justly reputed the wildest and most rugged parish in Scotland. The inland parts of it are a Highland chaos, one of the grandest Scottish haunts of the red-deer and the eagle, presenting

a vast group of rugged mountains, their summits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another by deep and narrow glens, whose declivities are so rugged and steep as to be dangerous to travellers unfurnished with guides. The seaboard parts, along a public road from Kyle-Skou to the vicinity of Loch Laxford, are graphically described as follows by the Messrs. Anderson, in their Guide to the Highlands:—"After leaving the ferry, the road proceeds with a long but not very steep ascent, until, rounding the shoulder of the hill, it declines gently along the high side of a deep valley. For a considerable distance the road winds up and down in many a tortuous flexure through narrow defiles, the view being limited by the surrounding masses of rock and hill; but several small tarns and lochs occasionally of some size, each completely girdled round with rocky eminences, and frequently adorned with beautiful aquatic plants, appear at almost every bend of the road. The number of these lakes here, as in Assynt, especially in the north-west division, is incredible; and, being distinguished either by dark, still water, indicative of great depth, at the foot of rugged rocks, or by green sedgy banks and shallow margins, beautifully ornamented with the stately bulrush and the elegant flowers and handsome leaves of the white water lily, are very pleasing features amid the singular scenery of the district. The road is generally pretty much elevated; but here and there it descends to the coast. From the top of the mountains, many of which attain an elevation of 3,000 feet, the country, intersected by arms of the sea, and chequered with lakes, rivers, and ravines, presents a peculiar aspect. Viewed from some miles' distance at sea, the landboard is considered to be a close resemblance to the Norwegian coast. A few miles further on, the road passes through a small wild glen, along a noisy stream that foams down its rocky bed into the sea at the safe harbour of Loch Colva. The projecting and angular ledges of rock that form the south side of this glen are very striking, and form a marked and beautiful variety in the scenery. Beyond this glen, the scenery retains a similar character until we reach the sheltered bay of Badcaul; improved, however, at a few points, by occasional vistas of the ocean. Badcaul, where the manse and parish church are situated, and a large establishment for the preserving of the salmon caught all along the coast, is distant 9 miles from the ferry at Kyle-Strome. Here a great many small islands attract attention from their number and grouping. About three miles further on, through the same description of country, we reach the inn and township of Scourie, surrounded on all sides, except the west, by an amphitheatre of rugged ledges of rock, backed by the pyramidal summit of Stack, and having in front a bay, wide at the opening, but receding at its upper extremity behind sheltering rocks. This place is comparatively verdant and arable, though the arable ground is of small extent; but then in Edderachillis there is no such thing as ground capable of cultivation, except on the most confined scale, and it derives additional attractions from the contrast it presents to the sterile and rocky surface that encompasses it. Nearly opposite to Scourie, and at no great distance, is the large but of late uninhabited island of Handa. This island forms the most wonderful object along this coast, from its towering and majestic cliffs, and the immense number of wild sea-fowl that inhabit every crevice of its rocks. Nor is it the cliff scenery alone which distinguishes Handa. It stands so high, and far enough from the land, to command a most comprehensive view of the coast from Rustoir past Loch

Inchard, and of the huge mountain masses which, throughout this wide circuit, uprear their gigantic and varied forms, each apart from the other, above the encircling zone of rocky hills, which form, as it were, a common base to the whole. Such a magnificent mountain panorama can hardly be surpassed; for the mountains here are all giants. These, it may be remarked, generally range towards the east and west; so that, in progressing from north to south, they assume an infinite variety of appearance. The sea to landward, all around, is diversified by long projecting rugged headlands, and lines of rocky islands, while to the west extends the boundless surface of the Atlantic, one glorious expanse of cerulean line, patched with shifting masses of brown, produced simply by the shade of the varying sky. The most striking-looking mountain from this quarter is Stack, the terminal aspect of which is that of an enormous pyramid, rising to a perfect point. Suilvein appears under quite a new character, the two summits being far removed, and it shows itself to be in reality a long mountain, instead of the terminal sugar-loaf figure from which it is so well known." The parts of the seaboard of the parish, north of Scourie, as seen from the public road, are similar to those to the south,—except that the tract between Loch Laxford and Loch Inchard eminently vindicates its name of 'the rough territory,' and that the loch scenery in the gorges is largely an intermixture of salt and fresh. The profile views of the country, also, as seen from skiff or ship in almost any place in the ofing, just as much as from Handa, are brilliantly savage or magnificently grand,

"Stranger, if e'er thine ardent steps have traced
The northern realms of ancient Caledon,
Where the proud queen of wilderness hath placed,
By lake and cataract, her lonely throne,
Sublime and stern delight thy soul hath known,
Gazing on pathless glen and mountain high,
Listing where from the cliffs the torrents thrown,
Mingle their echoes with the eagle's cry,
And with the sounding lake, and with the roaming sky,
'Tis known amid the pathless wastes of Reay."

A vast proportion of the parish of Edderachillis is included in the Duke of Sutherland's deer forest; another vast proportion is disposed in sheep-walks; and only a remarkably small aggregate is available for cultivation. Many of the inhabitants combine the pursuits of farming and fishing. The Duke of Sutherland is the sole landowner. The real rental is about £2,500. The yearly value of all kinds of raw produce is about £23,000. Assessed property in 1860, £3,760 0s. 0d. The whole district was anciently a part of the barony of Skelbo, and afterwards a part of the Reay country. About the end of the 12th century, or beginning of the 13th, it was conveyed from an ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland to his brother Richard Moray of Culbyn; about the year 1440, it was carried by an heiress, Egidia Moray, into the family of Kinnaird of Kinnaird; in 1515, it was disposed by Andrew Kinnaird to John Mackay, son of Mackay of Strathnaver, the superiority remaining with the Earls of Sutherland; and in 1829, it was repurchased by the Sutherland family, who forthwith altered its economy, and greatly improved its dwellings, roads, and communications. The inhabitants of it, in remote times, were few in number, and acknowledged no landlord or superior. The first who are said to have held it in property were of the clan Macleod, akin to the Macleods of Lewis; and these continued to retain possession till the middle of the 16th century, when the Mackays from Strathnaver, by means of a rude, sudden, sanguinary inroad, displaced them, and sat down as proprietors under the

title of Mackays of Scourie. A descendant of these Mackays was the famous General Mackay, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland under William III. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,965; in 1861, 1,641. Houses, 279.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £50, with only trivial fees. The parish church is in good repair, and contains 275 sittings. The districts north of Loch Laxford were erected, in February 1846, into the quoad sacra parish of Kinloch-Bervie. The church is situated near the mouth of Loch Inchard, about 18 miles from Badcaul. It was a government erection, in 1829, and contains 350 sittings. Stipend, £120; glebe, £2. There are two Free churches, respectively in Edderachillis proper and in Kinloch-Bervie. Attendance at the former, 300,—at the latter, 470; sum raised in 1865 at the former, £42 17s. 3½d.,—at the latter, £45 16s. 3½d. There are a Society school in Ashir, several private schools in various parts, and a reading club in Scourie. The parish of Edderachillis was formerly a part of DURNESS: which see. The name Edderachillis signifies "between the kyles," and alludes to the situation of the Scourie district, or Edderachillis proper, between Kyle-Skou and Loch Laxford.

EDDERTON, or EDDERDOUN, a parish on the northern border of the eastern division of Ross-shire. It is bounded on the north by the Dornoch frith; and on other sides by the parishes of Tain, Logie-Easter, Kilmuir-Easter, Rosskeen, and Kincardine. Its length is 10 miles, and its breadth 8. Its post-town is Tain, 5 miles east-south-east of the manse. The surface consists principally of three ledges, environed by four hills. The lowest ledge extends from end to end of the parish along the shore, and looks to have been at a remote period under the sea, and is partly sandy and partly covered with rich alluvium. The second ledge is shallow and gravelly, partly under cultivation, and partly in a state of utter waste, yet easily capable of remunerating reclamation. The third ledge contains some good soil, in tillage, but lies so high as to suffer the severe evils of late springs and fitful autumns. Two of the environing hills are wholly within the parish, and the other two are on its boundaries. They vary in altitude from 600 to 1,300 feet, and all command delightful prospects. Four burns drain the parish to the frith. About 300 acres are under wood. The landowners are C. W. A. Ross, Bart. of Balnagown, A. Matheson of Ardross, and Macleod of Cadboll. The real rental is about £2,370. Assessed property, in 1860, £2,988 0s. 0d. The family of Ross reside on their estate of Balnagown, and have been in possession of it since about the beginning of the 13th century. The original abbey of Fearn, previous to its removal to the place 12 miles to the south, which is now named after it, stood at the west end of Edderton parish. Teutonic round towers, of the kind called dunes, were also numerous here, but have all been either much dilapidated or entirely destroyed. A number of rude stones and cairns in the plain of Carriblair, are said to point out the spot where a prince of Denmark and his followers lie interred. The parish is traversed by the roads from Bonar-Bridge to Tain and to Dingwall. There is a good harbour at Ardmore. See ARDMORE. There is a distillery at Balblair. Population in 1831, 1,023; in 1861, 836. Houses, 191.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £203 14s. 6d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmas-

ter's salary, is now £35. The parish church was built in 1842, and contains about 700 sittings. The old parish church, built in 1743, and recently remodelled, is now a Free church. Attendance at it, 500; receipts in 1865, £55 10s. 6d. There is a Free church school. Edderdoun is the correct name of the parish, having been corrupted into Edderton; and it signifies 'between the hills,' alluding to the situation of the original church.

EDDLESTONE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north of Peebles-shire. It is bounded by Edinburghshire, and by the parishes of Innerleithen, Peebles, Lyne, and Newlands. It is of an oblong form, stretching from north to south; but has a considerable projection on the south-west. Its extreme measurement from the confluence of Harehope burn and Meldoun burn on the south, to Fernyhole on the north, is 10 miles; and from the confluence of two brooks at the base of Courhope hill on the west, to Burnhead on the east, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Eddlestone water intersects it from north to south, and divides it into nearly equal parts. This stream rises in the extreme north of the parish, pursues a course due south, receives on its way 8 or 10 tributary rills from the adjacent heights; and after leaving the parish flows direct toward the core of Peebles-shire, and there, at the burgh, the capital of the county, falls into the Tweed. At Cowey's linn, it has a fall of 35 feet. Its entire course, which is remarkably straight, does not exceed between 11 and 12 miles. In the eastern division of the parish, about a mile from the boundary, is Loch Eddlestone, nearly of a circular form, 2 miles 'in circumference, and abounding in pike, eels, and perch. Issuing from this lake is the South Esk, which pursues a course directly the reverse of that of Eddlestone water, flowing 3 miles due northward through the parish, and leaving it within about a mile of the Eddlestone's primary sources. The entire surface of the parish may be described as an agglomeration of smooth hills, verdant to their summits, tame in their general appearance, but at intervals surprising the tourist by sudden disclosures of picturesque varieties, and romantic cleughs and dells. Along the eastern boundary, the summits are towering and alpine, one of them rising to the height of 2,100 feet above the level of the sea. See DUNDROICH. The vales or basins of the streams are in general little other than gigantic furrows in the wide field of hills. If the entire area of the parish be reckoned at 264 parts, 54 of them are in tillage, 13 under wood, and 197 pastoral or waste. The principal landowners are Mackenzie of Portmore and Lord Elibank. Real rental in 1834, £6,364. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834, £13,693. Assessed property in 1860, £7,568 0s. 0d. The parish is traversed along the vale of Eddlestone water by the road from Peebles to Edinburgh, and by the Peebles railway, now nearly completed. The village of Edleston stands on the Peebles and Edinburgh road, 4 miles from Peebles and 17 from Edinburgh. A fair formerly held here has become extinct. Population of the parish in 1831, 836; in 1861, 753. Houses, 138.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Elibank. Stipend, £249 5s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £98 16s. 8d. The parish-church was built in 1829. Sittings, 420. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £50, with about £52 other emoluments. Four ministers in direct line of generation, great-grandfather, grandfather, father, and son, have held the incumbency of Eddleston from 1697 to the present day.

EDDRACHILLIS. See **EDDERACHILLIS**.

EDEN (THE), the chief stream of the northern half of Fifeshire. It rises among the Ochils, in the Kinross-shire portion of the parish of Arngask, at a point within 2 miles of that where Kinross-shire, Perthshire, and Fifeshire meet, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town of Kinross. It, however, has several head-streams of nearly equal length of run; and it speedily begins to be fed by affluents from the Lomonds. Its course thence lies through the parish of Strathmiglo,—between the parishes of Auchtermuchty, Collessie, and Monimail on the left bank, and the parishes of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults on the right bank,—through the parish of Cupar,—and between the parishes of Dairsie and Leuchars on the left bank, and the parishes of Kem-bach and St. Andrews on the right bank,—to the middle of the head of St. Andrew's bay. Its prevailing direction is at first east by north, and afterwards east-north-east; and its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 24 miles. Its tributaries are numerous, but all small. Its basin, for the most part, is a fine flat valley, luxuriant in produce, ornate in cultivation, soft in feature, more beautiful than bold in its screens, and bearing the names of Stratheden and the How of Fife. Large portions of land on its banks were formerly devastated by its floods, but are now protected by canals and embankments. Its current, throughout the greater part of its course, particularly below the town of Cupar, is very slow, yielding but a scanty water-power, yet is remarkably well husbanded for the propelling of mills. Trouts formerly abounded in it, but have been greatly diminished by the action of manufactories. The river might at no great expense be made navigable to Cupar; yet, except at high spring-tides, it is not at present affected by the tide above Nidie mill-dam, about 4 miles from its mouth. Its bed, over most of the tidal part, or for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, expands into an estuary of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of maximum width; the greater part of which, however, is left with a bare surface of silt by the receding tide. Toward the middle of the estuary are extensive beds of cockles and mussels. The name Eden signifies, in the Celtic language, 'a gliding stream,' and is perfectly descriptive of this river.

EDEN (THE), a small river in the district of Merse. It rises in the parish of Gordon, near Heckspeth; and flows first eastward, and then southward, dividing the parish of Earlstoun from the parishes of Hume and Nenthorn. It then suddenly debouches to the east, and flows through the parish of Nenthorn, and over a neck of Roxburghshire, intersecting in its course the parish of Ednam, and falls into the Tweed $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Kelso. Its whole course is about 17 or 18 miles. The lower part of its course is very beautiful, being through rich and finely-wooded pastoral scenery.

EDEN-CASTLE. See **KING-EDWARD**.

EDENDON (THE), a rivulet of the north-west of Perthshire. It rises in the western part of the forest of Athol, among the heights immediately adjoining Inverness-shire; and after a course of a few miles to the south, falls into the Garry, a little above the inn of Dalnacardoch.

EDENHAM. See **EDNAM**.

EDENKILLIE, a parish in the west side of Morayshire. It is bounded by Dyke, Rafford, Dallas, Knockando, Cromdale, Ardcloch, and Auldearn. Its post-town is Forbes, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the parish-church. But it is traversed by the mail-road from Grantown to Aviemore. Its outline is irregular. Its greatest length north and south is 13 miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its

area is about 50 square miles. It extends along the right bank of the Findhorn, and is watered by the Divie, and other streams tributary to the Findhorn. It is a pastoral and hilly district, but not mountainous. The highest hill, the Knock of Moray, has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and commands a series of rich, diversified, extensive views. The general body of the parish is often called Brae-Moray, on account of its exhibiting a gradual rise from the plains of the Moray sea-board. On the banks of the Findhorn and the Divie are some of the most romantic scenes which wood, water, rocks, and variety of ground can produce. The natural woods of the forests are very extensive. The ancient forest of Darnaway covers about 900 acres here, with natural wood of almost every kind indigenous to Scotland. Farther up the river—the banks of which are in general covered with trees—is the wood of Dundaff, of considerable extent. These forests belong to the Earl of Moray. There are also considerable aggregates of natural wood on the other estates; but the plantations are still more extensive. Altogether there are in the parish about 4,700 acres under wood, about 3,330 in tillage, and about 25,000 waste or pastoral. There are five principal landowners. The mansions are Dunphail, Relugas, Logie, and a shooting lodge of the Moray family. In 1829, some of the woods and plantations, with the low grounds, suffered severely from the floods. Southwards, up the Dorback, one of the branches of the Findhorn, is Lochindorb, in the middle of which is an island, with the ruins of Lochindorb castle. Part of that island is within Edenkille; and the ruins also have been commonly represented as within it, but are really within CROMDALE: which see. The Downe hill of Relugas is a conical hill, round a considerable part of which runs the rapid Divie in a deep rocky channel. On the summit are the remains of a strong fortress of antiquity far beyond the period of authentic history. Higher up the river Divie, stands the castle of DUNPHAIL: which see. The very singular bridge of Rannich here, is of great antiquity. Tradition derives its name from the illustrious Randolph, Earl of Moray and regent of Scotland. There is a considerable salmon fishery on the Findhorn at Sluie. There are corn-mills at Dunphail, Logie, and Half-Davoch. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1842 at £12,192 10s. Assessed property in 1843, £2,774 3s. 1d. Population in 1831, 1,300; in 1861, 1,303. Houses, 264.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £174 8s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with an annuity of £38 for retired schoolmaster. The parish church was built in 1741, and repaired in 1813, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 240; receipts in 1865, £155 5s. 2d. There are Society's schools at Connicaval and Tullydivie, and female schools at Half-Davoch and the Knock. There are a parochial library and a savings' bank.

EDENSHEAD, or GATESIDE, a village near the centre of the parish of Strathmiglo, Fifeshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 300.

EDENSTON, a modern village on the southern border of the parish of Collesie, Fifeshire. Its houses are neat, comfortable, and well-arranged. Population, 45.

EDENWOOD. See CERES.

EDERDOUN. See EDDERTON.

EDERHAM. See EDMONT.

EDERLIN (Lochn), a fresh-water lake in the parish of Glassary, Argyleshire. It approaches within

$\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the north-west end of Loch-Awe, and lies only a few feet higher, embosomed in mountains, and adorned with plantations.

EDGAR'S WALLS. See COLDINGHAM.

EDGEBUCKLIN BRAE. See PINKIE.

EDGERSTON, an estate, with a quoad sacra parish church, in the detached part of the parish of Jedburgh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of the town of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Here also, in old times, was a Border castle. See JEDBURGH and DUNIAN.

EDINAMPLE. See EARN (LOCH).

EDINBURGH,

The metropolis of Scotland. It is romantically situated on a congeries of hills, in the north of Mid-Lothian, within from 2 to 4 miles of the frith of Forth. Its observatory stands in $55^{\circ} 57' 23''$ north latitude, and in $3^{\circ} 10' 30''$ west longitude from Greenwich. Its direction is south-west of Crail, south-south-west of Aberdeen, south by west of Dundee, south by east of Perth, south-east by east of Stirling, east by north of Glasgow, north-east of Ayr, north by east of Dumfries, north-west by north of Jedburgh, west-north-west of Dunse, and west by south of Dunbar. Its distance in straight line, as "the crow flies," is 66 miles from the head of the Solway frith, 127 from Ardnamurchan-point, 186 from John o' Groat's house, and 337 from London. Its distance, by road, is 16 miles from Dunfermline, 17 from Haddington, 22 from Peebles, 29 from Cupar-Fife, 31 from Lanark, $35\frac{1}{2}$ from Stirling, 36 from Melrose, 38 from Selkirk, 42 from Kelso, 42 from Dundee, $42\frac{3}{4}$ from Glasgow, 44 from Perth, 47 from Coldstream, 48 from Jedburgh, 49 from Hawick, 50 from Moffat, 57 from Berwick-upon-Tweed, $61\frac{1}{2}$ from Kilmarnock, 71 from Dumfries, $73\frac{1}{2}$ from Ayr, $92\frac{1}{2}$ from Carlisle, $104\frac{1}{2}$ from Wigton, 108 from Aberdeen, $115\frac{3}{4}$ from Whithorn, $156\frac{1}{2}$ from Inverness, and 392 from London. And its distance, by railway, is 6 miles from Musselburgh, 14 from Kirkcaldy, $17\frac{3}{4}$ from Haddington, $17\frac{3}{4}$ from Linlithgow, 19 from Bathgate, $25\frac{1}{2}$ from Falkirk, 29 from Dunbar, 32 from Cupar-Fife, 36 from Stirling, 45 from Perth, $47\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow, 49 from Coatbridge, $49\frac{1}{2}$ from Dundee, $52\frac{1}{2}$ from Kelso, 53 from Hawick, 55 from Dunse, $57\frac{3}{4}$ from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 74 from Lockerby, 100 from Carlisle, $112\frac{3}{4}$ from Aberdeen, and respectively 398 $\frac{1}{2}$, 402, and 407 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London, the first of these being by way of the Trent valley, the second by way of Carlisle and Birmingham, and the third by way of Berwick and Birmingham.

General Description.

The Site of the City.—The hills, which partly form the site of the city, and partly overshadow it, lie within a circumference of about 6 miles; and at their northern termination, about 2 miles from the frith, they yield to a base, which slopes gently away, over a gradient of from 50 to 100 feet, to the sea. These hills seem to have been thrown up from a smooth surface by a series of stupendous upheavals,—afterwards much modified by denudation and other processes of change; and, in their natural state, just before being overrun by man, they must have formed a grouping of scenery strikingly peculiar, and remarkably picturesque. The highest and most easterly is **ARTHUR'S SEAT**, [which see,] rising 822 feet above the level of the sea, having a slope to the east, which goes rolling down over a base of nearly a mile, and presenting to the west a precipitous, nearly perpendicular, and very varied face of rugged rock. The outline of this hill, as seen from the west, or a little to the south of west, undulates so strangely as to bear a close resem-

blance to the sculptured figure of a lion couchant; the summit of the hill, or head of the gigantic sculpture, rising on the south, and the shaggy mane and reclining body stretching toward the north. From the deep dell at the western base of Arthur's Seat, the ground rises regularly over a base of about 700 yards, till it attains a height of 574 feet above the level of the sea; and then in a semicircle, sweeping round from the south to the north, breaks perpendicularly down, in a picturesque face of naked, rugged greenstone rock; and, after an esplanade several feet in width—on which a promenade of most commanding and gorgeous prospect is carried round—descends in an inclined plane of sandy or earthy surface so rapid as to be traversable only by an adventurous and firm-footed tourist. See SALISBURY CRAGS. These two hills, except in the romantic dell which lies between them, and which is as sequestered, and as congenial to the musings of solitude or genius, as the haunt of a poet in a far-away spot of Highland seclusion, possess no surface which could ever, without prodigious labour, be made the site of any suburban extension of the city. Two hundred yards north-west of the northern end of the Salisbury semicircle, rises the Calton-hill, lifting a rounded eminence, 344 feet above the level of the sea, presenting an abrupt and bending face to the north-west, and descending in other directions by rapid though not untraversable declivities. See CALTON-HILL. This hill—as will afterwards be seen—bears aloft one or two of Edinburgh's proudest public structures, and has been compelled by art to afford place for some rows of her private though palace-looking buildings; yet it is principally remarkable, like the loftier and more untameable hills to the south-east, for the magnificence of the panoramic landscape which a spectator sees from its summit, and for the contributions of boldness and romance which it makes to the grouped scenery of the city.

From the hollow along the western base of Salisbury-crag, the ground rises westward by a rapid gradient thickly crowded with streets, till, at the distance of 500 yards, it attains an elevation of about 150 or 180 feet, forming a broad-backed ridge of about 1,400 yards from east to west, which falls first gently and next acclivitously down on its northern side, and which, on its southern side, slopes insensibly away, till, at the distance of a mile, it is lost in the soft undulations of the country. Nearly all this extensive rising ground is covered with buildings, and forms the site of the new or modern district of the Old Town. Parallel to it, on the north side, lies a hill—which has been aptly compared to a long wedge lying flat on the ground—which gradually ascends westward from the hollow between Salisbury-crag and Calton-hill, till, at the distance of 1,800 yards, it swells aloft in the craggy heights of Edinburgh-castle, 445 feet above the level of the sea, and presents to the west a perpendicular, romantic, and far-seen face of naked basaltic rock. The gorge along the south side of this ridge, lying between it and the one formerly described, is ploughed by an ancient line of street, once the abode of the elite of the city, but now the putrid haunt of the poorest of the poor, and bearing nearly the same relation to Edinburgh which the district of St. Giles does to the metropolis of the south. The ridge or wedge-like slope itself is the site of the original city,—a street stretching along its centre, sending off numerous lanes and alleys down the brief descents on its southern and northern sides, and presenting some resemblance to a reptile, with the Castle for its head, the lanes for its lateral members, and Holyrood-house for its tail. Along the north-

ern base of the ridge, extends a deep hollow—formerly covered with water, but now drained and variously disposed of by art—about 200 yards in average breadth. From this hollow, another eminence, or very gentle and broad-backed ridge, greatly less marked in its features than any other of the eminences, ascends softly northward over a distance of 250 yards; and then gracefully, in an easy gradient, slopes away into the plain which intervenes between it and the sea. This eminence is of soft and nearly imperceptible declivity at its western end; but on the east it breaks suddenly down, and leaves a gorge between its own base and that of Calton-hill. Along this beautiful flat ridge stands the original New Town; and on its northern, slow descent, as well as on the plains beyond it, both northward and westward, stands the second New Town, or most magnificent portion of the metropolis of Scotland.

Resemblance to Athens.—Most travellers who have visited both cities have remarked a resemblance, as to site and general appearance, between Edinburgh and Athens. Stuart, the author of 'The Antiquities of Athens,' was the first who vividly depicted it; and he has been followed by Dr. Clarke, Mr. H. W. Williams, and so many other literary painters well-qualified to form a correct judgment, that the names 'Modern Athens,' and 'the Athens of the North,' have been assigned to Edinburgh by general consent. Mr. Williams says: "The distant view of Athens from the Ægean sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the frith of Forth; though certainly the latter is considerably superior." "There are," he adds, "several points of view on the elevated grounds near Edinburgh, from which the resemblance" between the two cities "is complete. From Tor-Phin, in particular, one of the low heads of the Pentlands, immediately above the village of Colinton, the landscape is exactly that of the vicinity of Athens, as viewed from the bottom of Mount Anchesmus. Close upon the right, Brilessus is represented by the mound of Braid; before us, in the abrupt and dark mass of the castle, rises the Acropolis; the hill Lycabettus, joined to that of the Areopagus, appears in the Calton; in the frith of Forth we behold the Ægean sea; in Inch-Keith, Ægina; and the hills of the Peloponnesus are precisely those of the opposite coast of Fife. Nor is the resemblance less striking in the general characteristics of the scene; for, although we cannot exclaim, 'these are the groves of the Academy, and that the Sacred Way!' yet, as on the Attic shore, we certainly here behold—

A country rich and gay,
Broke into hills with balmy odours crowned,
And ————— joyous vales,
Mountains and streams,
And clustering towns, and monuments of fame,
And scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds!"

It is, indeed, most remarkable and astonishing, that two cities, placed at such a distance from each other, and so different in every political and artificial circumstance, should naturally be so alike. Were the National monument to be erected upon the site of the present barracks in the Castle, an important additional feature of resemblance would be conferred upon the landscape; that being the corresponding position of the Parthenon in the Acropolis." But when he peers into the interior of the two cities, that distinguished artist paints the brilliant metropolis of Scotland in tints far richer than he dares bestow upon the ancient capital of Greece. He says: "The epithets Northern Athens and Modern Athens have been so frequently applied to Edinburgh, that the mind unconsciously yields to the illusion awak-

ened by these terms, and imagines that the resemblance between these cities must extend from the natural localities and the public buildings, to the streets and private edifices. The very reverse of this is the case; for, setting aside her public structures, Athens, even in her best days, could not have coped with the capital of Scotland. The truth is, that the comforts of the Athenians were constantly sacrificed to the public benefit; and the ruins which still remain to attest the unrivalled magnificence of the temples of Athens, afford no criterion by which we may judge of the character of her private dwellings. Athens, as it now exists, independent of its ruins, and deprived of the charm of association, is contemptible,—its houses are mean, and its streets scarcely deserve the name. Still, however, 'when distance lends enchantment to the view,' even the mud-walls of Athens assume features of importance, and the modern city appears almost worthy of the Acropolis which ornaments it. It is when seen under this advantage that the likeness of Edinburgh to Athens is most strikingly apparent."

Scenery.—Edinburgh presents, from almost every point whence it can be viewed, such scenic groupings as are unrivalled in any existing city in the world. It possesses attractions peculiarly its own, and challenges the admiration of a spectator by displays of general excellence, unaided by the sumptuousness of any one object, and undegraded by deteriorations from its prevailing style of magnificence. A tourist coming within view of the city sees no aerial dome rising from a sea of houses, as in Rome or London; and no forest of turrets shooting up from a huge cathedral, as in Milan or York; but he looks on a singularly varied and uniformly rich display of imposing architecture,—sheltered in the vale,—climbing up the acclivity,—stretching away on the plain,—or surmounting the precipice, and crowning the romantic hill. Even the picturesque confusion of the ancient part of the city combines with the symmetrical proportions of the streets and squares of the modern part, to render the architectural covering of the congeries of hills peculiarly attractive. Nowhere is the eye offended with the vicinity of meanness to elegance, or with a dingy commonplace field of houses spread around a magnificent edifice, or attached to an elegant and airy street; but neatness, beauty, novelty, picturesqueness, grandeur, and nearly all the principles which thrill the beholder with mingled wonder and pleasure, seem everywhere to struggle for ascendancy, and, like a harmony of sounds, combine their powers to produce an unique and superb effect.

The views exterior to the city, whether seen from points within itself, or combining with it outwardly into a general landscape, are not less striking. They extend from the Lammermoors to the Gramscians, and from the sources of the Forth to the German ocean; they comprise, on their backgrounds, a diversified series of mountain range and isolated hill, and on their middle grounds, great part of the waters of the Forth, great part of Fifeshire, and a still greater part of the luxuriant, gardenesque, undulating plain of the Lothians; and, excepting the grandly terrible, or the wildly solemn, or the desolate, they exhibit both specimens and combinations of almost all styles of scenery. The portions nearest the city, in particular, are brilliantly picturesque, a very gallery of landscape, almost a terrestrial glory. And if by the environs might be understood as much of the country as lies well depicted under the eye from vantage-grounds within the city or in its near neighbourhood, these may be said to extend, on some sides, to the limits of vision; for bold features in the distance are so blended by intermediate

frith or plain with bold features close at hand as to hold equally distinct place in the one gorgeous picture. Hence has Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood, sung, in the well-known lines,—

"Traced like a map the landscape lies
In cultured beauty stretching wide;
There Pentland's green acclivities,
There Ocean, with its azure tide,
There Arthur's Seat, and, gleaming through
The southern wing, Dunedin blue;
While in the orient Lammer's daughters,
A distant giant range, are seen,
North Berwick Law, with cone of green,
And Bass amid the waters."

The picturesque views of the city from without, either by itself or in combination with the environs, are exceedingly numerous, and nearly all of a high order. Some close ones on the west, especially on the lands of Coates, comprise the princely piles of the newest part of the New town on the foreground,—the dome of St. George's church and the tower and pinnacles of St. John's episcopal chapel in the distance,—and the rounded, frowning, but sublime face of the castle, as it stoops precipitously to the west. More remote ones on the same side, particularly from certain spots of Corstorphine hill, command a full prospect of the greater part of the New town and of the lofty part of the Old in reclining profile, immediately shaded by Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, and lying like a mass of witchery or a poet's dream on an expanse of fairy-land, which stretches away to the ocean. Numerous close views on the north side, especially one from the Experimental gardens and another from the Warriston cemetery, are filled with the New town, in all its length and regularity, occupying the whole of the broad acclivity from the Water of Leith to the line of summit-elevation, and seeming to send aloft there not only grand architectural aspirations of its own, but also the cloud-kissing edifices of the castle, the towers and spires of the high parts of the Old town, and the various picturesque monuments of the Calton-hill,—the last immediately foiled behind and on the left by the romantic masses of Arthur's Seat. The best distant views on this side are all from points on the coast or sea-board of Fifeshire, so remote as to reduce the city to miniature, but marvellously enriched by having the Forth, the Leith ports and the Lothian sea-board on the front-grounds, and the ranges of the Lammermoors and the Pentlands on the sky-line.

The views on the east side, excepting very partial ones, are chiefly from the eminences of Calton hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat. Those from the Calton hill are the completest, perfectly commanding, nearly panoramic, looking absolutely into the city, along some of its principal thoroughfares, and down its very dells, yet are not less remarkable for comprehending a survey of greater part of all the exterior landscape, even from Benlomond to the sea. The view from the face of Salisbury Crags, as depicted by Sir Walter Scott, is noticed in our article on ARTHUR'S SEAT; and that from the crown of Arthur's Seat itself differs principally in having the crest of the Crags on the foreground, and in carrying the eye around great part of the exterior panorama. Perhaps the best view of the mere city from the east, exclusive of the environs, is one from St. Anthony's chapel. A spectator there sees at his feet the verdant memorials of the royal park, and the quadrangular palace of Holyrood, with the venerable ruins of the royal chapel abutting from one of its angles; he looks over it along the deep hollow on the east of the Old town, with its thickly-figured carpeting of houses, till his view is arrested by the North bridge, with its palace-looking sum-

mit of buildings above, stretching off toward the east, and with its lofty arches below, occasioning an air of mystery to hang over the scenery beyond, of which they allow only a narrow view; and he looks up on his right to the double ascent of Calton-hill, overhung on its first precipitous acclivity by the classic monument of Burns, and the bold castellated forms of the county-jail and bridewell,—decorated, on the esplanade at the middle of its ascent, with the fine Grecian structure of the Royal High school, and the beautiful sweep of buildings called Regent-terrace,—and crowned on its rounded acclivitous summit with the towering pillar erected to the memory of Nelson, and the naked antique-looking colonnade of the National monument; and he surveys, a little to his left, the whole of the elaborated surface of the ancient city, struggling crowdedly upward from the point of the wedge-like hill, stratum above stratum, or ridge above ridge, sending aloft in its progress the picturesque steeple of the Tron church, the high broad tower of St. Giles, with its architectural crown, the grand Gothic tower of Victoria Hall, with its mass of pinnacles and its soaring spire, and terminating in the citadel works, the lofty eminence, and the ragged but romantic outline of Edinburgh castle.

Good views of the city from the south, both near and distant, are numerous, yet all similar to one another, commanding prime profiles of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags on the right and the Castle rock on the left, together with expressive massings of the intermediate-romantic architecture of the Old town. But much the finest are those from eminences, particularly Braid hill and Blackford hill, which at the same time command a background prospect of the Forth and Fifeshire. Sir Walter Scott has immortalized that from Blackford hill by describing it as a landscape which rivetted the gaze of his Lord Marmion,—“the fairest scene he e'er surveyed.” Said he,—

“The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow,
With gloomy splendour red;
For, on the smoke-wreaths, huge and slow,
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud,
Like that which streaks a thunder-cloud,
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleamed a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston-Bay and Berwick-Law;
And, broad, between them rolled,
The gallant Frith the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float
Like emeralds chased in gold.”

In all the great exterior views of the city, from all sides, a prominent feature, or rather great group of features, is the castle. “From whatever side you approach the city,” remarks an eloquent writer, “whether by water or by land, whether your foreground consist of height or of plain, of heath, of trees, or of the buildings of the city itself, this gigantic rock lifts itself high above all that surrounds it, and breaks upon the sky with the same commanding blackness of mingled crags, cliffs, buttresses, and battlements. These, indeed, shift and vary their outlines at every step; but everywhere there is the same unmodified effect of general expression, the same lofty and imposing image, to which the eye turns with the same unquestioning worship. Whether

you pass on the southern side, close under the bare and shattered blocks of granite, where the crumbling turrets on the summit seem as if they had shot out of the kindred rock in some fantastic freak of nature, and where, amidst the overhanging mass of darkness, you vainly endeavour so desecrate the track by which Wallace scaled—or whether you look from the north, where the rugged cliffs find room for some scanty patches of moss and broom, to diversify their barren grey—wherever you are placed, and however it is viewed, you feel at once that here is the eye of the landscape, and the essence of the grandeur. Neither is it possible to say under what sky or atmosphere all this appears to the greatest advantage. The heavens may put on what aspect they choose, they never fail to adorn it. Changes that elsewhere deform the face of nature, and rob her of half her beauty, seem to pass over this majestic surface only to dress out its majesty in some new apparel of magnificence. If the air is cloudless and serene, what can be finer than the calm reposing dignity of those old towers—every delicate angle of the fissured rock, every loop-hole, and every lineament seen clearly and distinctly in all their minuteness? Or, if the mist be wreathed around the base of the rock, and frowning fragments of the citadel emerge only here and there from out the racking clouds that envelop them, the mystery and the gloom only rivet the eye the faster, and the half-baffled imagination does more than the work of sight. At times, the whole detail is lost to the eye—one murky tinge of impenetrable brown wraps rock and fortress from the root to the summit—all is lost but the outline; but the outline makes up abundantly for all that is lost. The cold glare of the sun, plunging slowly down into a melancholy west beyond them, makes all the broken labyrinth of towers, batteries, and house-tops paint their heavy breadth in tenfold sable magnitude upon that lurid canvass. At break of day, how beautiful is the freshness with which the venerable pile appears to rouse itself from its sleep, and look up once more with a bright eye into the sharp and dewy air! At the grim and sultry hour of noon, with what languid grandeur the broad flag seems to flap its long weight of folds above the glowing battlements! When the daylight goes down in purple glory, what lines of gold creep along the hoary brow of its antique strength! When the whole heaven is deluged, and the winds are roaring fiercely, and ‘snow and hail and stormy vapour,’ are let loose to make war upon his front, with what an air of pride does the veteran citadel brave all their well-known wrath, ‘cased in the unfeeling armour of old time!’ The Capitol itself is but a pigmy to this giant.”

The good interior views of Edinburgh are at once exceedingly numerous, exceedingly diversified, and eminently picturesque. No other city in the world can show their equal. Not only is architecture here in her finest forms of both romance and beauty; not only does statuary lend large aid to her sister art; not only are there grand street views, great expanses of masonry, all varieties of urban magnificence; but there are also mighty natural features—cliffs, dells, and ravines,—and remarkable breadths of artificial rural decoration,—gardens and pleasure-grounds, elaborate productions of landscape gardening. The streets of the city, too, even in its central parts, afford multitudinous prospects, brilliant and extensive, through sudden openings, along vistas, or over masses of house-tops, away to the distant country, over frith and dale to the mountains or the ocean. One of the richest of these prospects is seen at the head of Castle-street, on emerging to the east side of the castle-esplanade, or still better from the bomb-

battery of the castle itself, where the space between the Old town and the New town appears almost perpendicularly under the eye, with the Scott monument on its further verge, the Melville monument a little beyond, and the masses of greater part of the New town all around.

"Saint Margaret, what a sight is here!
Long miles of masonry appear;
Scott's Gothic pinnacles arise,
And Melville's statue greets the skies,
And sculptured front and Grecian pile
The pleased yet puzzled eye beguile;
From you far landscape where the sea
Smiles on in softest witchery;
Till, riant all, the hills of Fife
Fill in the charms of country life."

But many and rich and varied as are the Edinburgh views, there is one, as we formerly hinted, which in a considerable degree comprises them all. This is the view from the Calton hill. Yet it is properly not one view, but a circle of views; and, if we do not mistake, it is what first suggested to artists both the idea and the name of a panorama. The prospect here is so gorgeous, so grand, so replete with every thing in either city or sea or country landscape which can thrill and animate with delight, that he is a daring artist who attempts to depict with either quill or pencil the multitudinous splendours of the scene. We must simply say, in general, that a spectator walking around the higher part of the hill, along a path cut out for his accommodation, commands in succession a full survey of most parts of both the Old town and the New, and, in addition, looks away north, east, south, and west, over scenery which, even if no queen-city, in royal costume, presided in its centre, would compete, in the power and variety of its charms, with nine landscapes in every ten which poetry has immortalized in song. The noble estuary of the Forth, reflecting from its mirror-surface the image of many a smiling town and village and mansion which sit joyously on its banks, and bearing along on its bosom yawl and ship and steam-vessel, till it glides past the Bass and North Berwick law, and becomes lost in the horizon,—the undulating verdant country beyond it, receding in distant loveliness till it is obscured in the shadowy splendour of the Ochil hills and the Grampians,—the fertile fields and varied park and woodland scenery which flaunt gaily along the southern shore of the frith,—and, close at hand, the solitary grandeur of Arthur's Seat, and the wild beauty of Salisbury-crags, with their precipitous descents, their pastoral slopes, and their sequestered hollows,—these are some features, faintly coloured and rudely sketched, of a landscape which combines in a magnificent expanse the richest elements of the beautiful and the sublime, and which are seen over a foreground of portions of Edinburgh opulent beyond parallel in the attractions of city-scenery.

Advantages of Site.—The situation of Edinburgh, while so replete with beauty, is scarcely less contributive to utility. The prevalence of rapid slopes in all directions, and in all parts, promotes drainage and provokes to cleanliness. The elevation of the hills, and the disservice of them by great natural funnels, produce strong baffling breezes, with the effect of healthful ventilation. The vicinity of coal-fields on all sides, and the near neighbourhood of seaports, together with ready access to them, present valuable facilities for manufacture, commerce, and general trade, whenever it shall please capitalists to attempt here enterprises which have long been successfully carried on in far less favourably situated towns, such as Dunfermline, Hawick, Preston, Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, Birmingham, and

many other places. The profusion of materials for a good natural schooling of the mind, particularly splendid scenery, diversified walks, and a rich neighbouring flora and fauna, enhanced by metropolitical influences, and kept in play by at least an equal profusion of the best known artificial appliances, renders Edinburgh second to not another place on earth as a seat of learning. Nor, if need should happen, might her ravines, her cliffs, her bastioned crags, her relations to sea and territory enable her to figure less as a retreat of freedom or a seat of empire. Where else could there be such stern street-fighting? where such a war of barricades? where such an urban Thermopylæ? where, except at Constantinople, such a fit place for a mistress-city of many nations? "What the tour of Europe was necessary to see elsewhere," said Sir David Wilkie. "I now find congregated in this one city. Here are alike the beauties of Prague and of Salzburg; here are the romantic sites of Orvietto and Tivoli; and here is all the magnificence of the admired bays of Genoa and Naples; here, indeed, to the poet's fancy, may be found realized the Roman Capitol and the Grecian Acropolis." And says Mr. Hallam,—

"Even thus, methinks, a city reared should be,
Yea an imperial city, that might hold
Five times a hundred noble towns in fee,
And either with their might of Babel old,
Or the rich Roman pomp of empery
Might stand compare, highest in arts enrolled,
Highest in arms, brave tenement for the free,
Who never crouch to thrones, or sin for gold.
Thus should her towers be raised; with vicinage
Of clear bold hills, that curve her very streets,
As if to vindicate 'mid choicest seats
Of art, abiding Nature's majesty,—
And the broad sea beyond, in calm or rage,
Chainless alike, and teaching liberty."

Climate.—The climate of Edinburgh is of the same general nature as that of all the east coast of Scotland, but rather colder than in the surrounding valleys, rather less severely scourged by the east winds of spring than places nearer the German ocean, and perceptibly modified in some other particulars by Arthur's Seat and the other hills. Some spots in the city, also, as compared to others, for example Holyrood as compared to the Castle, or Newington as compared to Broughton, are sheltered and warm. The mean annual fall of rain is about 24 inches, being nearly one half less than that on the western coast of Scotland. The fall in 1834 was 20·98 inches; in 1837, 26·77 inches; in 1840, 25·26 inches; in 1847, 20·82 inches; and in 1848, 30·21 inches. The wettest months, or at least those in which there is the greatest average of rain-fall, are July, August, and September; and the driest months are March and April. The mean temperature of the year is 47° 1'; of summer, 57° 2'; of winter, 38° 4'. The summer temperature is lower than that of most parts of England; and the winter temperature is higher. Snow seldom lies for any length of time. East winds prevail in April and May, sometimes also in March; and are usually cold and dry, frequently very chilling, and sometimes accompanied by injurious fogs. West and south-west winds prevail in all the other months; and are usually genial, and often highly charged with moisture. In a recent year, north winds blew 10 days, north-east winds 18 days, east winds 101½ days, south-east winds 14 days, south winds 42 days, south-west winds 30½ days, west winds 138 days, and north-west winds 11 days. Thunder-storms are most common in the latter part of May and throughout June, and almost invariably come from the south; but in summers which have a prevalence of easterly or northerly winds, they are of rare occurrence near the city, the electric collisions taking

place more to the west or the north. The comparative salubrity of the climate will afterwards be shown in a section on the vital statistics of the city.

Natural History.—To speak of natural history in connexion with most cities, is absurd,—in connexion even with the immediate environs of many, is almost unmeaning; but to speak of it in connexion with Edinburgh very fully, as to the immediate environs, and in a considerable degree as to some large spots within the city, is perfectly appropriate. Nature, in the exhibition of many of her characteristic productions, continues here in grand power,—partly invaded by art, indeed, and partly modified,—but also compensated for injuries done to her, and on the whole rather helped than hindered in her displays.

All the hills, in many parts, give interesting lessons on the igneous rocks. Calton hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, afford fine instructions on the varieties of these rocks, and on their connexions with stratified rocks. Many places in the environs, and some within the town, exhibit pleasing specimens of the composition, dips, and mutual relations of various strata belonging to the coal formation,—sandstones, conglomerates, shales, and arenaceous limestone. Two localities in the near vicinity, Craighleith and Burdiehouse, have furnished many magnificent fossils. An overlying diluvium in many a place contains coprolites and other exuviae of ancient fishes. Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat contain some gems and many curious minerals; and they display, in some parts, remarkable evidences of peculiar geognostic action which have been the subject of much discussion among most eminent geologists.

"Perhaps few cities," remarks the writer of the New Statistical Account, "possess within their immediate boundaries such a variety of botanical productions as Edinburgh. On Arthur's Seat there are not fewer than 400 species of plants. Some of these are perhaps not strictly indigenous, the fancy or partiality of botanists having naturalised several there to the soil. Yet the diversity of hill and valley, and the favourable exposures and congenial soil at all seasons of vegetation, afford an interesting treat to the lovers of the simple productions of nature. On the slopes and hollows of this beautiful hill will be found, among others, the *Asplenium septentrionale*, *Arenaria verna*, *Potentilla verna*, *Salvia verbenaca*, *Euonymus Europæus*, or spindle-tree, and *Pyrus aria* or white-beam. A considerable variety of mosses and lichens also cover the green sward, and clothe the hoary and rugged rocks around. The zoological specimens are no less abundant in this favoured locality. Although so near the hum of the great city, the hare is not unfrequently seen limping across the hollows of Arthur's Seat. The fox is also an occasional visitor; while the note of the cuckoo never fails to enliven the long and still summer evening. The Pupilio *Artaxerxes*, a butterfly not common in other parts of Scotland, is found in the Queen's Park; the *Lacerta agilis* and *Anguis fragilis*, two reptiles, are also not unfrequent among the debris of Salisbury Crags; while, in the same localities, a great variety of shell molluscs—the helix, bulinus, succinia, pupa, clausilia, and many others, are found in great plenty. The blue-backed shrike, *Lanius excubitor*, is an inhabitant of Arthur's Seat; the kestrel builds its nest on the castle rock; and the kingfisher is not uncommon on the banks of the Water of Leith."

Nor are artificial aids to the observation of Nature's productions, whether for amusement or for study, either few or trivial. The Botanic garden, the Experimental garden, Lawson's arboretum, and

numerous public nurseries, the college museum, and the industrial museum, render natural history as patent here as the highways. The very walks and shrubberies and public gardens, also, are in a degree so many invitations to science. To have robinias, liriodendrons, and auracarias as familiar here as oaks and elms are elsewhere, might be provocative to a curious taste in trees; and to have rare flowering exotics and many rare shrubs continually under the eye, would seem to bespeak that, in the elegant department of wisdom which consists in knowing all sorts of plants, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall, every Edinburgh boy might, by mere casual observation, grow up to be a Solomon. The music of the groves, also, may be enjoyed as fully in many of the public walks, and even in some of the streets of this most lovely city, as in the finest park or the most sequestered woodland. "The walks of the Prince's-street gardens," remarks a periodical writer, respecting a spot which, besides being almost in the centre of the city, and flanked by some of the busiest thoroughfares, is resonant along the middle with the frequent rush of the railway train, "These walks are made especially delightful by the number of feathered choristers that here, amid trees and thickets seeking shelter, fill the air morning and evening with their music. In this respect we may fancy them to resemble the natural aviaries which are said to be preserved in Prussia; for these choristers find a constant retreat from depredators in the lofty and inaccessible steepes of the castle rock; so that around its base, at their several seasons, the blackbird, the mavis, the linnet, the robin, the chaffinch, the hedge-sparrow, and other little birds fill the air with their notes and songs."

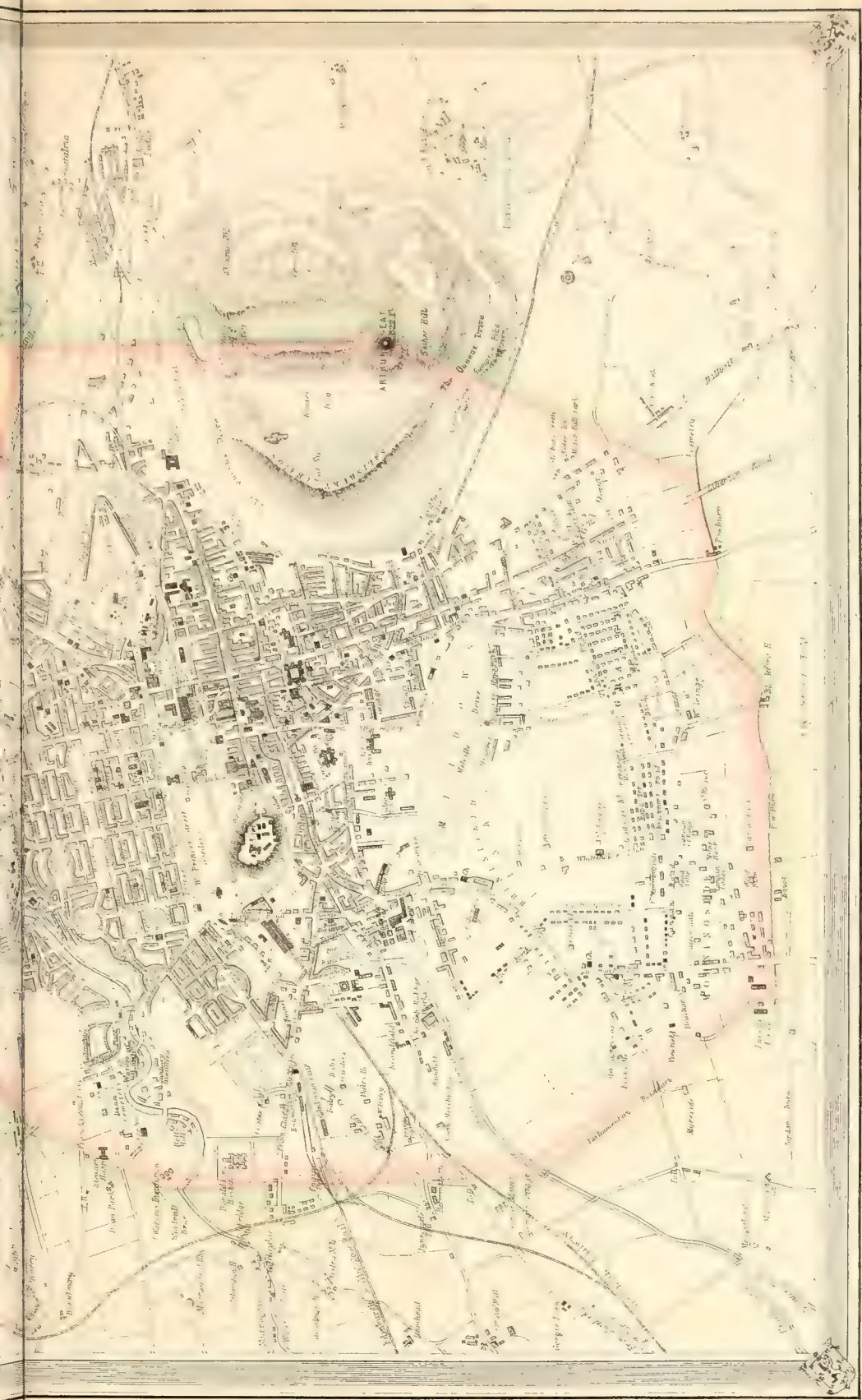
Area.—Edinburgh, in proportion to its population, covers a larger area than almost any other town of Britain. From the north end of Scotland-street on the north, to Crosscauseway on the south, it measures geographically 2,400 yards; and from Manor-place on the west, to Montgomery-street on the east, 2,600 yards; and these points may indicate the lines of a rectangle, the area of which, with some unimportant exceptions, is all covered with town. But on various parts of this rectangle, especially on the north, on the north-west, and on the south, the city has wings of considerable extent, which, if included in its measurement, would make its extreme length from north to south about 4,000 yards, and its extreme breadth from east to west upwards of 3,000. Considerable space, however, in the very core of the city, is either wholly or principally unoccupied with building. The area of Prince's-street gardens and the Castle rock alone extends 900 yards from east to west, and between 200 and 270 from north to south; and, excepting the barracks in the Castle, and the buildings on the Mound, has not a single inhabitable edifice. The Queen-street gardens also are an open area, and extend 850 yards by 130.

The limits we have stated are those of the edified city. Other limits, defining jurisdictions of various kinds, ancient and modern, differ widely from these and from one another; but some are either uninteresting or perplexingly intricate, and neither these nor the rest afford any aid to topographical description. We may simply notice that the city, as defined by four sets of them, is successively concentric,—first, the ancient royalty, nearly identical with the space within the old town walls,—second, the city of Edinburgh, comprising both the ancient royalty and an extended royalty,—third, the county of the city, comprising all the former, and considerable tracts beyond,—and fourth, the

PLAN OF **EDINBURGH & LEITH** WITH **GRANTON & OTHER SUBURBS.**

Scale of 1/2 a Mile







parliamentary burgh, including the county of the city and a large district around it, and forming altogether an irregular polygon of nearly ten miles in circumference, with St Giles' church in the centre.

Street Alignments.

We shall now attempt—yet without, at present, noticing public buildings, or glancing at minute features—to give a general topographical view of the arrangements of the city. This must necessarily be succinct, and, if taken by itself, may be neither clear nor interesting; but, if slowly read in connexion with a map of the city, it will be very distinctly understood, even by a stranger, and will convey as full and accurate ideas of all the streets and masses of the city, piece by piece, as are attainable by any means short of minute, laborious, personal survey; it will exhibit both the arrangements and the edifying of the streets incomparably better than could be done by any amount of mere general description; and, at the same time, it will promote distinctness in indicating the positions of public buildings and other remarkable objects.

The Old Town.—At the Abbey area in front of Holyrood-house, situated in the middle of the hollow between Salisbury-crags and Calton-hill is the eastern termination and lowest part of the old or original town. Leaving this area at its north-west angle, the Canongate moves away westward, over a distance of 650 yards,—climbing, on its middle or highest part, the wedge-like ridge or central hill on which the chief part of the city stands,—and sending down, over the northern face of the hill, New-street, Leith-wynd, and numerous closes, and over the southern face, St. John-street, Mary's-wynd, and various alleys. Continuous with the Canongate, the High-street climbs the upper part of the hill,—sending down Niddry-street and some lanes to the south,—undergoing an intersection at right angles by a great line of street which runs south and north through the whole extent of the Old town, and ploughing its way, under the names of Lawn-market and Castle-street, up to an esplanade or open and elevated area before the gate of the Castle, at a distance of 900 yards from the commencement of the Canongate. In its progress it sends off Cockburn-street, Bank-street, and numerous lanes to the north, and Blair-street and George IV.'s bridge to the south; and it opens on its southern side, round both ends of St. Giles' cathedral, into Parliament-square. This street, after merging from the lower or Canongate part, till it bends and narrows into the brief termination of Castle-street or Castle-hill, is very spacious; and, over its entire length, it consists of very high houses, interspersed with various public edifices, and wears an antique and remarkably imposing appearance. From the great height of its buildings, the varied yet harmonious forms of their projected gables and battlements, and the long sweep which they make, interrupted by few transverse cuts, and marked at intervals by massive, ornamental architecture of an age long gone by, this street possesses a simple and majestic unity of antique aspect, which is probably unparalleled in any city of Britain.

Near the western end of this great thoroughfare, 170 yards before it opens into the esplanade of the Castle, a spacious street-way goes off from its south side, suddenly debouches, and runs on parallel to it at an aerial elevation; and passing along the edge of the Castle rock, spans the yawning hollow below, in an airy and magnificent erection called King's bridge, and sends off Castle terrace, nearly parallel to the western face of the Castle, to open a communication with the south-west angle of the

New town, while it bends round its main road south-westward and passes into Bread-street, 800 yards from its commencement near the top of High-street. This remarkable road-way is called the New West approach. It passes over a seeming impracticability of ground, and possesses a peculiarity of position, from the dark cliffs of the Castle overhanging it on one side, and an extent of town stretching away in the plain beneath it on the other, which give it an appearance of romance peculiarly its own.

Bread-street, which the New West approach transversely enters, is one of a large cluster of streets forming an irregular but fine south-west suburb of the Old town. The principal streets of the suburb are Lothian-road, running north and south, parallel with the western face of the Castle, and forming, with its north end, a right angle with the west end of Prince's-street,—Fountain-bridge, running south-west and north-east, and forming the great thoroughfare to Biggar and Lanark,—and Gilmore-place, running parallel to Fountain-bridge, 300 yards to the south. These three streets are all spacious, and wholly or partially lined with good modern buildings; and they are clustered in various directions and by various tendrils of communication with Bread-street, St. Andrew's-place, Castle-barns, Gardner's crescent, Sempie-street, Earl Grey-street, Ponton-street, Home-street, Leven-street, Tollcross, High Riggs, Portland-Place, Laurieston-street, and other localities which, though singly or severally unimportant, are aggregately an interesting suburb. At the southern termination of Lothian-road, where it forms an angle with Fountain-bridge, is Port-Hopeton, the terminating basin and yard of the Union canal.

We now return to the area before Holyrood-house. Leaving this at its south-west angle, a narrow street called the South back of Canongate, runs westward, parallel to Canongate, and, in its progress, looks up St. John-street on its north side, and sends off, on its south side, parallel to the west base of Salisbury crags, the celebrated path of Dumbiedykes. The South back of the Canongate is 750 yards in length; and it pursues its way along the southern base of the central hill of Edinburgh, and, for some little distance, lies along the gorge between it and the southern hill. Just before it terminates on the west, it looks up on the south into the opening to St. John's hill; and at its termination, is met at right angles by the end of Pleasance, coming in upon it by a long sweep from the south. Cowgate, a continuation of the Back of the Canongate, wends along the deepest part of the gorge; and, in its progress, looks up Mary's-wynd, Niddry-street, and Blair-street, coming down upon it with a rapid descent from the north, and various lanes and the Horse-wynd descending upon it from the south; and, though high in its lines of antique houses, it passes quite underneath the over-spanning central arch of South bridge, and the spacious stride of George IV.'s bridge. Cowgate is narrow and not quite straight, and, along with the lanes which run up from it, is the most densely peopled and the poorest district of the metropolis,—altogether squalid in its appearance, and seeming to cower along the deep gorge of its locality in order to escape observation. Seen from George IV.'s bridge, or the open part of the South bridge, it looks like a dark narrow river of architecture moving sluggishly along a dell, and teeming with animated being, so as to have an appearance quite in keeping with the romantic character of the Old town; but were it raised out of its hiding-place, and stretched out upon a plain or ridgy eminence, it

would be an utter blot and defilement on the whole picture of the metropolis. Its length, from the angle of Pleasance to an angle of Candlemaker-row which comes down upon it from the south-east at its western end, is about 800 yards.

"Auld Reekie," says a writer in Fraser's Magazine, with special reference to the Cowgate, "is built on and between and up that succession of rocky ridges which makes it the most wonderful town in the world to look upon, but the most difficult to erect. The houses, almost all, stand with their limbs gathered underneath them on one side, and hanging down over a precipice on the other. They are like giraffes, with short hind legs and long front ones, or *vice versa*. There is hardly one which is privileged to stand comfortably on level ground. Modern improvements enable the spectator to take the construction of the town at a glance. We step on to that grand George IV.'s bridge, which now conveys all the traffic of this side of the capital at one leap from one ridge to another. A wilderness of ragged roofs, and garret windows, and smoking chimneys, all tumbling and battered in irregular rows, like a jaw of broken teeth, are level with our feet; the gilt weathercock of a venerable church-tower seems within arm's length; the grand pile of the Castle rock towers in the distance above; while deep below us runs that other muddy current of life, the Cowgate, with a repetition of the same scenes we have just related going on—coal-heaps, dirt-heaps, children, herrings, and all. From this depth, up to the level of the High-street, the houses go climbing like trees up a mountain side, the foundations of some level with the tops of others; like trees, too, on uneven ground throwing out deep roots of masonry in search of support,—a wild and rugged scene of artificial growth, with those alleys or wynds deep between the houses, looking like gorges and gullies worn by the action of mountain torrents. These wynds are the most wretched features of all. The traveller's greatest enthusiasm cannot gild the misery that too obviously dwells there. There is a species of dirt and wretchedness which goes beyond the spell of the picturesque. Some of them are wider and less squalid; and still tenanted here and there by the brass plates and iron scrapers of such few respectable householders as still linger on in the Old town; but the greater number are such as it seems purgatory to dwell in, and not always safety to pass through. Nature does all she can to cleanse the filthy pavement, and purify the mouldering walls; blasts of wind whistle through them, and deluges of rain pour down them; but not all the rivers of Damascus, nor the breezes of Arabia, could sweeten those wretched ravines. The traveller feels, as, overcoming his strong disgust, he stoops under the dark cavern-like entrance, and plunges into the murky twilight of the wynd, that he has entered that atmosphere of poverty which brings fever and pestilence, and every ill, moral and physical, to which flesh is heir, in its train. Here are none of the light and sunshine of the High-street, which make all look free, if they did not look happy. The blackened, broken windows, stuffed up with clouts of rags, look directly on a blank wall, or down on to the opposite dwellers' misery. Neighbours can shake hands out of the second story, or break heads, which they are more likely to do, out of the third; for the houses project at each story till they almost meet, and you look up at a sepulchral light at top as through a dark chimney."

Continuous with Cowgate, but suddenly expanding into three times its width, is the Grass-market. This is a spacious rectangle, 230 yards in length,

communicating at its south-east angle, through Candlemaker-row, with the southern part of the Old town, and, at its north-east angle, up the acclivitous curving thoroughfare of West bow and Victoria-street, to George IV.'s bridge, and sending off, on its south side, an alley of communication with Heriot's hospital. The Grass-market is darkly overhung on the north by the precipitous side of the esplanade of the Castle, friezed by the New West approach; but, on its south side, it is subtended by a gently inclined plane, the southern hill of the Old town beginning, at the end of Cowgate, to slope toward the west. The west end of the rectangle is closed up by the old Corn-market, with openings, however, at both sides; and the east end of the rectangle is deeply associated with the holiest and most affecting reminiscences of Scottish history, as the scene of the last sufferings, the fervid testimony, and the dying supplications of many a devout martyr during the sanguinary persecutions of the Stewarts,—of Cargill and Renwick, and multitudes more, "of whom the world was not worthy." The Grass-market is now the chief rendezvous of carriers and farmers, and persons of various classes connected with the country market; and has, for an ancient street, a remarkably airy and imposing appearance. Leaving it on the south side of the Corn-market, Westport continues the line of street westward over a distance of 330 yards,—narrowed into a width similar to that of Cowgate,—sending off toward the south, the Vennel and Lady Lawson's wynd,—and meeting at its termination Bread-street, Fountain-bridge, High Riggs, and Laurieston, all stretching in different directions to form the suburb which has been already described. The point or small area in which these streets and Westport meet, bears a certain degree of resemblance to the Seven Dials of London; but, for the most part, looks down rows of architecture greatly superior in aspect.

Let us now adopt as a starting-point for rapid topographical tours over the remaining parts of the Old town, the south end of Clerk-street, at Newington church. This point is 800 yards due west from the base of Salisbury crags, and 1,200 yards south of the Tron church, or nearest part of High street. Stretching half-a-mile away south from the point we have selected, is the elegant and opulent suburb of Newington. Its principal feature is Minto-street, the great thoroughfare to the towns of Roxburghshire, to Peebles, and to places intermediate. This street consists of detached two-story houses, sitting back from the road-way, and surrounded by flower plots and iron railings; and it has on its western, but especially on its eastern side, well-feathered and beautiful wings of building, disposed in the form of short streets, single rows, or spacious openings. The entire suburb is a little town of no common beauty; a picture in every part, of cheerful ease and refined taste; and almost quite free from shop or city appliance, to indicate participation in the common cares of the every-day world.

At Newington church, Montague-street breaks off from Clerk-street, and runs eastward, or toward Salisbury-crags, 180 yards. The street in which it terminates, and which it meets at right angles, is St. Leonard's-street, and commences a line of communication from the east wing of Newington on the south, to the south back of Canongate on the north. Running away northward, St. Leonard's-street sends down to the east a street called St. Leonard's hill, in which is the terminus of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway; and, at a distance of 320 yards, opens into a little area, whence emerge the Pleasance right onward, a small street to the east, and Cross-

causeway to the west. The Pleasance, a continuation of St. Leonard's-street, is spacious, but of irregular width, somewhat winding, and lined with antiquated architecture; and extends 600 yards till it meets at right angles the South Back of the Canon-gate. In its progress, it sends off to the east Carnegie-street, Brown-street, Salisbury-street, Arthur-street, and St. John's hill, all descending over an average distance of 180 or 190 yards, down a rapidly inclined plane to the Queen's park, or narrow vale at the base of Salisbury-crags, and consisting of plain but neat and uniform houses, built of hewn but unpolished stone. From the west side of Pleasance, go off Richmond-street, Adam-street, and Drummond-street; all about 220 yards in length, and intersected by two lines of street running parallel with Pleasance. This district, including a continuation southward to Crosscauseway, and consisting of a wing the whole length of Pleasance, is of considerably modern aspect, and exhibits a transition-state between the antique and the modish parts of the city.

Returning again to Newington church, we find Clerk-street a continuation of Minto-street, or the great thoroughfare to the middle districts of the south of Scotland. Clerk-street is spacious and well-built; and, after sending off two modern and uniform streets, Montague and Rankellour, to St. Leonard's-street, and opening on the west into a small area called St. Patrick-square, terminates at its intersection by Crosscauseway, 380 yards north of Newington church. Nicolson-street continues the line of Clerk-street, over a distance of 440 yards, till it is met at right angles by Drummond-street from the east, and South College-street from the west. In its progress, it looks down Richmond-street, sends off Hill-place, leading into Hill-square, opens into the small area of Surgeons' hall on the east, sends off some unimportant communications, and expands into the neatly-built area of Nicolson-square on the west. South bridge continues the line of Nicolson-street 390 yards, sweeping past the extensive and sumptuous front of the College on the west,—sending off, on the same side, North College-street, and opposite to it, on the east side, Infirmary-street,—passing over the top of Cowgate,—and, just before meeting the High-street, opening into the area of Hunter square, on the north-east part of which stands isolatedly the Tron church, forming the angle of South Bridge-street and High-street. North Bridge-street now continues the northerly line over a distance of 370 yards, till it is finally pent up by the majestic front of the Register office, in the line of Princes-street. North Bridge-street, over one-third of its length, consists simply of the lofty road-way of North bridge; and over another third, at its northern end, is built only on one side,—yet presents there in its single row of edifices, owing to their height and elegance and singular position, one of the most prominent objects in the city. The entire line of street commencing in Clerk, or rather Minto-street, and terminating in Prince's-street, is wide, regular, well-edified, and of imposing aspect; and from about the middle of Nicolson-street northward, is lined with commodious and elegant shops, vying with one another in brilliancy of display, and surpassed only by a few lines of shops in the New town, and such localities as the Regent-street of London and the Grafton-street of Dublin.

Returning once more to our late starting-point, we go round the west or rear of Newington church, and speedily find ourselves at the south end of Buccleuch-street, 100 yards west of Clerk-street. Buccleuch-street runs parallel with the latter, till it falls

in with Crosscauseway, and has a plain appearance. Branching off from it on the west, and extending 270 yards is Buccleuch-place,—a spacious and retired street of uniform architecture, but possessing a chilled and forsaken aspect. Fifty or sixty yards north of Buccleuch-place, and communicating with the latter by two openings, expands the fine rectangle of George-square, 220 yards by 150; once the boast of Edinburgh, but now jilted and forgotten for the fascinating squares and octagons and crescents of the New town. Behind it, on the west and south, spreads the fine expanse or public promenade of the Meadows or Hope-park, formerly covered with water, and known as the South Loch. Returning to the north end of Buccleuch-street, we find Chapel-street continuing it, but with a bend to the west of north, and extending only about 120 yards. At the end of that distance, Chapel-street runs up against an acute angle of building which separates it into two continuous lines. The more easterly of these is Potterrow, which goes in a direction a little to the west of north, and is afterwards continued by West College-street and Horse-wynd, till the latter plunges down into the gorge of Cowgate. The second continuous line from Chapel-street is Bristo-street; which runs north-westward, sending off various communications to Potterrow, and is afterwards continued by Candlemaker-row to the head of Grass-market, and by George IV.'s bridge, leading off Candlemaker-row, over the top of Cowgate, to the Lawn-market or High-street. All the district from Buccleuch-street onward, which we have hitherto noticed, is strictly akin in character to that on the west wing of Pleasance, and consists of unornamented masonry, free alike from the antique forms which surprise a visitor in High-street and Canon-gate, and the regularity and elegance which delight him in the strictly modern parts of the city. From Bristo-street, about 260 yards north-west of the north end of Chapel-street, Lothian-street goes off in a north-east direction over a distance of 170 yards, till it touches Potterrow; and it is thence continued by the line of South College-street eastward into South Bridge-street. Both these streets are comparatively modern and uniform, and contain some elegant shops. From the west side of Bristo-street, opposite the exit of Lothian-street, Teviot-row leads away due west, past the City Poor-house and Heriot's hospital on the north, and Watson's hospital on the south, to the beautiful suburb of Laurieston. This suburb consists of an elegant short street, Archibald-place, stretching south into the Meadows, and symmetrical rows of building, Wharton-place and Laurieston-place, stretching westward in continuation of Teviot-row, and leading on, at a few yards' distance, to the suburb formerly described as lying on the south-west corner of the city. Behind Laurieston, or on its south side, expands the Meadows or Hope-park, adorned at this part with the fine form of the Merchant Maiden hospital.

We have now to notice only one small section more of the Old town; and, in order to trace distinctly its locality, must return to the foot of the Canon-gate, within a few yards of our first starting-point, at the area before Holyrood house. Just after leaving that area, we find, off the foot of the Canon-gate, an opening to the north; which offers a winding path in front, up the acclivity to London-road, and at the same time branches off right and left into Abbey-hill and the North back of the Canon-gate. Abbey-hill—of no importance in itself—opens an easy communication, at the distance of 360 yards, with London-road, and thence with the portion of the New town which sweeps round the base, or mounts aloft on the terraces, of Calton-hill. The

North back of the Canongate runs due west, leaving the foot of the Canongate at a very acute angle, and receding from it till, at its termination in Calton, after a progress of 800 yards, it is distant from it, or rather from the continuous line of High-street, 230 yards. The triangle thus formed on two sides, is completed by Leith-wynd, which comes down from the head of Canongate, in a direction west of north, to the west end of the North back of Canongate. Much of this triangle, and of the streets which form it on the north and west, is the abode of squalidness and poverty; much of it also is occupied with densely-peopled lanes and closes, which seem pressing together to conceal the misery at their base beneath the romantic and rugged outline of the summits of their lofty houses. Leith-wynd is considerably rapid in descent, and, before closing in to form the triangle, sweeps past the terminus of the North British railway, situated in the hollow which is spanned by the lofty North bridge, and lying under the shadow of its arches. The North back of Canongate lies along the gorge between the base of Calton-hill and the central hill of the site of Edinburgh; at every part of its progress it is frowned upon by precipitous declivities which Calton-hill sends down in near contact with its buildings; and, at its west end, in particular, it is overhung by perpendicular rocks which bear aloft the extensive walls and towers of the city jail. Communicating with this street, but debouching round to the north, and nearly on a line with Leith-wynd, Calton-street leads off along the gorge between the western base of Calton-hill and the abrupt eastern termination of the rising ground on which stands the original part of the New town; and, conducting beneath the lofty and beautiful arch of Regent-bridge, ascends, at a distance of 300 yards from the foot of Leith-wynd, to a junction with Leith-street, and thence to a communication with all the eastern parts of modern Edinburgh.

The North Loch Valley.—The valley between the Old town and the New, extending from east to west about 900 yards, with an average width of about 220 yards, was formerly occupied by a lake, called the North Loch. The eastern extremity of it, immediately under the open part of the North bridge, is now disposed principally in spacious vegetable, fish, and flesh markets, which are accessible by various paths from the New town, by rapidly descending alleys from High-street, and by commodious flights of steps from the North Bridge. The next part of it, to the west and north, is occupied by the termini, partly conjoint and partly contiguous, of the North British railway, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Then follows a low new bridge, with descending approaches serving chiefly for the railway termini, but partly also as a communication between the Old town and the New. Next are recently formed gardens, open to all the public, and magnificently superintended, on an esplanade on their north side, by the Scott monument. Next strides from side to side, at a high level, the huge broad earthen mass of the Mound, crowned by the Royal Institution and the National Gallery, and overhung on a high steep at the south end by the Free Church College. And thence the valley stretches away westward, again laid out in garden-ground, and sweeping past the northern face of the Castle, till it becomes the site of St. Cuthbert's church and the Episcopal chapel of St. John's, and is lost beneath the new streets of the south-west wing or suburb of the New town. Over half of its total extent, or from the North bridge to the esplanade of the Castle, this lovely valley is overhung along the south by the lofty

gables and abutments of the towering edifices which terminate the northern alleys from the High-street; and, in grouping with them, as well as with the dark, craggy, vast outline of the overshadowing Castle, it presents an aspect of romance, and of mingled beauty and sublimity, which probably was never rivalled by any other city-view in the world.

The New Town.—The New town of Edinburgh may be regarded as consisting of four sections,—the original New town,—the second New town,—the New town of the lands of Coates,—and the New town around and on Calton-hill. A briefer nomenclature, and one sufficiently accurate, would be the southern, the northern, the western, and the eastern New town. All are distinctive in their respective features, and, viewed in the aggregate, are rather caricatured than pictured by the phrase which royalty is said to have applied to them in compliment, "a city of palaces." Were all the palaces of Britain aggregated on one arena, and arranged in palace order, all with their clusters of attendant buildings, and each with its colonnades, or towers, or turrets, or abutments and gables of Grecian, Gothic, Mixed, or Elizabethan architecture, they would present an architectural landscape motley as the trappings of a stage-clown, compared with the dress of simple elegance, unique grandeur, and rich but chaste adorning which arrays the New town of Edinburgh.

The southern or original New town, stretches along the summit of the most northerly of the three longitudinal and parallel hills which form the site of Edinburgh; and extends, in length, from nearly the line of the North bridge on the east, to a line considerably west of the west face of the Castle. Its form is a regular parallelogram, the sides of which measure 3,900 feet and the ends 1,090. Its principal longitudinal streets are three, Prince's-street on the south, George-street in the middle, and Queen-street on the north. But between Prince's-street and George-street, and again between George-street and Queen-street, run, over the whole length, meaner and narrower streets, called respectively Rose-street and Thistle-street, which have been judiciously interposed for the accommodation of a middle class in society.—Prince's-street—as far east, at least, as it strictly belongs to the original New town, or to a point 160 yards west of the northern termination of North bridge—consists of only one row of houses, having the form of terrace, and facing the northern front, or towering and picturesque heights, of the Old town. Originally the houses were all of one figure and elevation,—three stories high, with a sunk area in front, enclosed by an iron railing; all were constructed in the manner of elegant and commodious dwelling-houses; and they differed only in acquiring a finer polish of stone, and a freer accession of ornament, as the street proceeded toward the west. But during a considerable series of years preceding 1840, and increasingly from that time to the present, the street's uniformity of aspect, specially over the eastern half of its length, has been destroyed. Many of the houses have been transmuted into shops, warehouses, public offices, or hotels; others, for the same or similar uses, have been enlarged, refaced, or architecturally adorned; some have given place to large, magnificent new edifices; and the whole vie so much with one another in character, as to have lost utterly their old appearance of simple modest contrast to the romantic irregularities of the opposite Old town.

George-street, previous to the brilliant erections of the northern and western New town, was said to have no rival in the world; and even yet, in combined length, spaciousness, neatness of architecture,

and magnificence of vista and termination, it may be pronounced unparalleled. It is 115 feet broad, and, like its sister-streets, as straight as an arrow; it presents over great part of its western half that uniformity of house-structure which originally characterised Prince's-street; and it displays throughout its eastern half grand varieties of feature, in intermixture of some of the finest public buildings of the city with some of its most ambitious shops, warehouses, and private dwellings. At its ends are superb and spacious squares—the western, called Charlotte-square, and the eastern, St. Andrew's-square; both sumptuous in the architecture of their sides, and ruralized and lovely in the garden-plots and shrubbery of their area. Rising from the centre of St. Andrew's-square, is a lofty, fluted column surmounted by a monumental statue of Lord Melville; and standing up from the back of Charlotte-square, is the huge form of St. George's church, bearing aloft a magnificent cupola and cross; and these, on the ends of George-street, decorate and shut up the view. St. Andrew's-square, however, quite as much as Prince's-street, and in a grander fashion, has been transmuted from its original character of a place of opulent dwelling-houses to a place of commercial stir. "Its old aristocratic occupants have one and all disappeared, to give place to banks, insurance-offices, hotels, and warerooms; yet, with this altered occupation, the architectural adornments of the sons of commerce have so greatly exceeded those of the old gentry, that the few mansions of the latter still intact appear as ungainly intruders among their showy and beautiful neighbours."

Queen-street, with not much exception, maintains its original form, so as to be nearly a fac-simile of what Prince's-street would still have been, had it not been touched by the modelling hand of innovation. But the grouping of Queen-street with surrounding objects, and the aspects thrown upon it by its peculiar locality, are entirely different and even contrasted. This terrace is not, like Prince's-street, overlooked at a brief distance by the dark and strange forms of a loftily situated city of antiquity; but it looks down, over its whole length, on a tastefully dressed expanse of public garden; and, across this it is confronted by an array of edifices more sumptuous and modern than its own; and it thence looks over all the assembled beauties of the second New town, away to the joyous Forth and the dim but beautiful landscape in the distance.—Crossing the parallelogram of the original New town, from Prince's-street to Queen-street, cutting George-street at right angles, are seven streets, St. Andrew's-street, on the extreme east, and afterwards St. David's, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, Charlotte, and Hope streets, the last forming the extreme west. These streets rise, from each end, by a gentle ascent to George-street; and are not inferior in spaciousness of width and in elegance of architecture, to the principal longitudinal streets which they intersect. But while those toward the west maintain, like Queen-street, their original aspect; those toward the east have, like Prince's-street, been modified and altered, in order to become suitable seats of business.

The second or northern New town considerably resembles, in its general outline and arrangement of streets, the original New town, but has some graceful peculiarities, and greatly excels in the splendour of its architecture. Separated from the other by the area of Queen-street gardens, it, too, has the form of a parallelogram, disposed in two lateral terraces, a central spacious street, and two intervening minor streets,—intersected by cross streets, and terminated by spacious areas. But the parallelogram is shorter

and broader than that of the northern New town; the terraces assume, in their eastern part, the form of crescents; and the terminating area on the west is circular. The southern terrace, in its straight part, is Heriot-row, and, in its crescent part, is Abercromby-place. The central street is Great King street, opening on the east end into the large, elegant, symmetrical square called Drummond-place, and on the west end into the circular and gorgeously edified area, called the Royal circus. The smaller longitudinal streets are Northumberland-street along the southern section, and Cumberland-street along the western. The northern terrace, in its straight part, is Fettes-row; and in its curved part, which forms a deep arc of a circle, is the Royal crescent. The intersecting streets are Dublin-street, continued by Scotland-street, on the extreme east,—Nelson-street, continued by Duncan-street,—Dundas-street, continued by Pitt-street,—Howe-street, continued by St. Vincent-street,—and in the extreme west, India-street. The northern New town, consisting of the terraces, streets, and areas, which have been named, must simply be described in the aggregate, but with special reference to the Circus, the two terraces, and Great King-street, as unparalleled, except in a portion of the western New town, for the symmetry and taste of its arrangements, and the superabundance and impressment of its architecture.

Extending out like a fan from the north-west corner of the northern New town, is the beautiful suburb of Stockbridge, having its main communication with Edinburgh through the Royal circus. This cluster of variously arranged, and extensively elegant, rows of buildings, lies on both sides of a beautiful bend of the water of Leith; the straight line of the river being here from south to north, and the bend from that line being toward the east. The buildings on the east side are, for the most part, arranged in short, continuous streets, called Saxe-Coburg-place, Claremont-street, Clarence-street, Brunswick-street, and India-place—nearly in the form of the half of an octagon, each side of the semi-octagonal figure facing the river in the progress of its bend. The buildings on the west side of the stream are chiefly arranged into five radii of a circle, or stretch between these in brief intersecting streets. The principal radii are Dean-terrace along the river,—a street which expands into St. Bernard's crescent; and Dean-street, and Raeburn-street. The western and eastern sections are connected by a bridge, from which the suburb has its name, and which sends off, on the west, an intersecting street, to communicate through the Royal Circus with Edinburgh.

Stretching away east from the northerly part of Stockbridge, is another suburb of the northern New town, separated from it by an open area 530 yards in length, and 170 yards in average breadth, called Canonmills meadow. In this suburb, at the west, are the Institution for the deaf and dumb, and the Edinburgh academy. The principal lines of buildings are Claremont-place, connecting it with Stockbridge, and Henderson-row, continuous with the former, and Brandon-street running north and south on a line with Pitt-street and Dundas-street. From the north end of Brandon-street, Huntly-street curves off eastward, and communicates on the right with the mean, plebeian, confused little suburb of Canonmills, and on the left, by a handsome bridge across the Water of Leith, with the interesting suburbs of Tanfield and Inverleith,—the former including a mass of moorish edifices, originally built for an oil gas-work, and containing the quondam assembly-hall of the Free church,—the latter comprising Warriston-crescent, some fine rows of houses

along the main road to Granton, or on rectangular deflections from it, and several aristocratic mansions and great public gardens.

The western New town commences 140 yards west of the south-west corner of the northern New town, or of the west end of Heriot-row, in a spacious dodecagon, called Moray-place. This dodecagon is pre-eminent in the sumptuousness of domestic architecture which has won for modern Edinburgh the epithet of palatial. Its houses are massive Doric structures, built on an uniform plan, with truly august effect, after designs by Gillespie Graham. From one side of this dodecagon opens Darnaway-street, going eastward to form a continuous line with Heriot-row. Off Darnaway-street, at right angles, goes Wemyss'-place, to ascend at right angles to Queen-street. From another side of the dodecagon opens Forres-street, ascending parallel with Wemyss'-place, and forming a continuous line with Charlotte-street. From still another side of the dodecagon goes south-westward, over a distance of 320 yards, what forms distinctly the continuation of the western New town,—Stuart-street. This is a magnificent thoroughfare, worthy to connect the opulent displays of Moray-place, with displays scarcely if at all less rich, which we shall find at its other extremity. Stuart-street expands at its middle and over half its length, into a double crescent, called Ainslie-place; the two arcs of a circle being exactly opposite, and presenting exquisitely symmetrical fronts. The south-west end of Stuart-street passes into the middle of a very deep and spacious crescent, or more properly a semicircle, called Randolph's crescent, which has a grandeur of character similar to Ainslie-place, with a curious group of old trees before it.

On a line with the chord of Randolph's crescent, Queensferry-street runs 230 yards south-east, to fall there at an obtuse angle upon the west end of Princes-street; and, on the same line, Lynedoch-place runs north-west toward Dean bridge, which spans and overlooks the deep, beautiful, romantic ravine of Leith water, and forms the great thoroughfare with Perth and other places in the north by way of Queensferry. Above the bridge, but quite at the bottom of the deep ravine, are the mills and village of Water of Leith, looking to be as distinct a locality as if they were scores of miles from Edinburgh, a total contrast to all the magnificence of architecture by which they are so nearly overhung. Below the bridge, for a distance of 430 yards on the right, and then also for some small distance on the left, ranges of lofty symmetrical edifices—Randolph-cliff, the rear of Moray-place, and the front of Dean-terrace—surmount the rocky steep of the ravine, while these latter soar up from the shelving banks of the river, in a manner of singular romance,—the rear of Moray-place, in particular, “sustained on a series of arches that give its hanging gardens an altogether Babylonish aspect, whilst woods and shrubberies and sloping lawns throw in everywhere the brilliant and grateful varieties of the tint termed green to relieve the perpetual rigidity of huge precipitous crags, cliffs, or buildings.” On the west side of the ravine, on and near the Queensferry road, forming grand groups immediately beyond the Dean bridge, are new fine ranges of private dwelling-houses, and several very imposing public buildings.

From the middle of the chord of Randolph's crescent, to the intersection of Queensferry-street with the head of Prince's-street, is the side of a square of streets, which lies in the form of a lozenge, with its angles to the four cardinal points, and measures about 400 yards on each side. The streets

running north-east and south-west are Melville-street, the most spacious,—William-street, continued by Alva-street,—and Coates' crescent, continued by Maitland-street; and the streets which intersect these, are Melville-place, continued by Queensferry-street, Stafford-street, Walker-street, and Manor-street. This part of the western New town, though beautiful to a degree which would challenge prime admiration anywhere but in Edinburgh, is markedly inferior to the part first noticed. Its south-west side, however, previous to the railway period, was wont to create a thrill of surprise and delight in the breast of many a tourist, from its being the grand thoroughfare to Glasgow and other places in the west, and the first of the numerous architectural displays of Edinburgh which strangers arriving from these quarters used to see. This side we noticed as formed of Coates' crescent and Maitland-street; but Coates' crescent, like Ainslie-place, is double, one of the arcs being called Atholl crescent. The area in each is tastefully adorned with shrubbery; and, in one, has a row of stately trees, which yields, like the line of edifice, to the curve of the arc. Immediately behind Maitland-street, and running parallel with it, is Rutland-street, terminating in Rutland-square,—neither the street nor the square remarkable for airiness, but both of them very neatly edified, and perfectly symmetrical. South-westward of the crescents, and on a line with their chord, are Atholl-place, and, in continuation of it, West Maitland-street; and going off from these at acute angles eastward, are the parallel streets, Torphichen-street and Morrison-street, which connect the western New town with the suburb of the Old town south-west of the Castle.

The eastern New town, owing partly to the nature of the ground on which much of it stands, but chiefly to the various dates and conflicting plans of its erection, will not be so easy of description as the other sections. Along its entire western limit it is strictly compact with the northern and the southern New towns, being divided from the former simply by the roadway of Scotland-street and Dublin-street, and from the latter by the roadway of St. Andrew's-street. In its extreme north it is narrow, and commences at Canonmills. There stands Bellevue-crescent, with its back to the back of Scotland-street, and formed on a plan of neat uniformity and considerable elegance, with the fine facade and spire of St. Mary's church in its centre. But only the southern half of it has been built; and this is prolonged southward by Mansfield-place, a range of edifices of similar character and extent to itself. Claremont-street, chiefly a one-sided range, very neat, with good scope of view both in front and in rear, runs away 250 yards north-eastward, opposite St. Mary's church, and expands into the handsome semicircle of Claremont-crescent,—only half of which, however, is edified. From the south end of Mansfield-place, Broughton-street—a spacious and pleasingly edified thoroughfare, but irregular in its plan and sufficiently plain in some of its buildings—runs in a direction to the east of south, till it falls, at an obtuse angle, on Catherine-street, or the line of Leith-walk. Broughton-street, previous to the railway period, was the grand thoroughfare to Fife, Dundee, and other places in the north, by way of the Newhaven ferry. From its west side go off London-street, to Drummond-place, on a line with Great King-street,—Barony-street, on a line with Northumberland-street,—Albany-street, on a line with Abercromby-place,—and York-place, on a line with Queen-street,—thus forming a junction or compact union with the northern and southern

New towns. London-street is in a style of elegance akin to the street with which it communicates; Albany-street is neat and uniform; and York-place is a spacious and pleasing thoroughfare, not a little adorned by the beautiful turrets and architectural carvings of St. Paul's episcopal chapel. From the east side of Broughton-street go off Broughton-place, opposite the exit of Barony-street,—Forth-street, opposite the exit of Albany-street,—and Picardy-place, opposite the exit of York-place. All these are airy, well-built, two-sided, modern streets.

Between York-place and the line of Prince's-street, lanes and little streets and an area called a square, are huddled together in a style of grotesque confusion, which—apart from superiority in architecture—has no parallel in even the most sinuous nook of the Old town. What adds to the effect produced—the feeling of surprise at the utter contrast exhibited to the spaciousness and regularity of the street arrangements in the other sections of the New town—is that most of this cluster occupies the rounded and declivitous brow of the northern longitudinal hill of Edinburgh. From the middle of York-place, a narrow street called Elder-street, enters the section we are describing, and after a progress of 170 yards up the face of an acclivity, terminates with a bend at the small area of St. James'-square, on the summit of the hill; and from this area two narrow streets descend on rapidly inclined planes,—one to fall at right angles on the south-eastern termination of Broughton-street, and the other to fall at right angles on the head of Leith-street, a few yards east of the north end of the North bridge. As St. James'-square, and the lanes and little streets sloping down from it were built, not upon a public plan but upon a private one of the proprietor of the site, they consist of loftier and less ornate houses than other parts of the New town; and, owing to their position, they present to a spectator, at a little distance, the appearance of successive ridges of building, towering aloft one above another, like the seats of a theatre. Though much more akin in character to the Old town than the New, they possess the property of impressing a stranger who approaches Edinburgh from Leith with ideas of the aspiring architecture and wonderful aspect of the city.

At the south end of St. Andrew's-street we are again in Prince's-street, a continuation of which thence to the North bridge, properly belongs to the eastern New town. Prince's-street is here built on both sides; and has thoroughly—more so, indeed, than any other part of Edinburgh—an aspect of business. Here are as many spacious shops, and bustling coach-offices, and noisy inns, and multiform appliances of stir and traffic, as can well be crowded into the limited space. So great is the bustle in the constant arrival or starting of stage-coaches, in the rush of carriages and cabs and omnibuses, and in the broad current of pedestrians pouring over this central point of intercommunication of streets, that one is forcibly reminded here, at least—if nowhere else in Edinburgh—of the Trongate and Argyle-street of Glasgow,—and faintly even of Cheapside, or Ludgate-hill, or Fleet-street of London.—Near the north-east angle of the North Bridge stood the Theatre royal, within a confined dingy area called Shakespeare-square, swept away in 1859-61 to give place to the new General Post-Office. Opening up by a curve from the space before the Post-Office is Leith-street, which goes away north-eastward, descending a slope, and is continued in the same direction by Catherine-street, till the latter forms an obtuse angle with Broughton-street. Leith-street presents a medium appearance of architecture between the Old

town and the New,—more akin, however, to the former than the latter; and it has, on its north side, what is called a terrace, a story of building abutted or projecting from the line of the upper stories, and having a pathway along its summit. At the foot of Leith-street, where it has descended to the hollow, and where it receives the communication from beneath Regent-bridge with Leith-wynd and North back of Canongate, a narrow street or lane, called Calton-hill, goes off and climbs the steep side of the eminence whence it has its name, till, at an acute angle, it merges contiguous to the flight of steps by which ascent is made to the site of Nelson's monument. Catherine-street is similar in appearance to Leith-street; the houses high, and plain in architecture.

At the foot of Catherine-street, the thoroughfare which it and Leith-street had formed from Prince's-street, becomes considerably widened and very spacious, shoots off in a direction a little more to the east, and henceforth, till it passes into Leith, at a distance of nearly 2 miles, is nearly as straight, and in some respects, almost as picturesque as Prince's-street. From the foot of Catherine-street, as well as farther on, this thoroughfare is properly Leith-walk; but, for a considerable space, it has subordinate names, each of which applies to a portion of only one side. On the north side it is called successively Union-place, Antigua-street, Gayfield-place, and Haddington-place; on the south side it is called Greenside-street, Greenside-place, Baxter's-place, and Elm-row; and then, losing most of its town character, and becoming a debatable ground between the metropolis and its port, it is quietly allowed, except at its edified intervals, to pass under its proper name of Leith-walk. Over all the so-called streets and places which we have mentioned it is of pleasing though not superb appearance, and is romantically overhung by the rapid northern slope of Calton-hill, covered with verdure, terraced with promenades, and surmounted by its gorgeous architectural structures. Elm-row is an elegant line of uniform buildings; and opposite to it is the deep recess or open area of Gayfield square, not unpleasant in its aspect. From the south-west end of Elm-row a beautiful and spacious line of street, called Leopold-place, opens eastward, expands for a while into the fine form of Hillside-crescent, and stretches away eastward along the north base of Calton-hill, forming one of two grand thoroughfares to the east coast of England, by way of Haddington and Berwick-upon-Tweed. From the north-east end of Elm-row goes off Montgomery-street, parallel with Leopold-place, to which it sends the cross-communications of Windsor-street and Brunswick-street. Nearly opposite the exit of Montgomery-street, Annandale-street goes off to the north-west, and bends round into the beautiful figure of Hope-crescent, facing Leith-walk.

Returning to the area, at the end of North Bridge, or in front of the new Post-Office, we find a grand continuation of Prince's-street, far surpassing it in the opulent architecture of its edifices, leading off in a straight line with it, and along a complete though artificially-formed level, to a point about a third or a half-way up the ascent of Calton-hill. This is called Waterloo-place. For about 50 feet in its centre it is lined by ornamental pillars and arches surmounting the ledges of Regent-bridge, which carries it across the gorge at the base of Calton-hill; and, in general, it consists of superbly-finished houses of four stories, which, toward Prince's-street, have a pediment and pillars above the lower story. On the north side of Waterloo-place, is a large tenement, built at an expense of £30,000, and long used

as a hotel; on its south side are the Inland revenue office and the old Post-office; and though these edifices are in the best style of Grecian architecture, they no more than symbolize with the other structures of the street. At nearly 300 yards distance from Prince's-street, Waterloo-place runs against a shoulder or projection on the side of Calton-hill, and debouches to the south-east. At the point of contact with the bulky obstacle, it sends up, from its north side, an airy flight of steps, by which the level of the far-seeing promenades of Calton-hill, and the esplanade of the paths which lead up to its summit, are attained. While Waterloo-place, or rather the spacious road-way, called Regent-road, in continuation of it, is making its debouch, it is winged on its south side by the gaol and bridewell,—of very picturesque appearance, and romantically seated on a cliff, which overhangs part of the Old town. Regent-road again and a third time debouches, running along the side of Calton-hill, and forming an esplanade or shelf in its declivity; and after passing the Royal High school on the north, and the Low Calton burying-ground on the south, slopes gently away to the north-east, becomes lined with good modern buildings, under the name of Norton-place, forms a junction about 230 yards from the eastern base of Calton-hill, with the great thoroughfare to London, leading off in Leopold-place from Leith-walk, and thence stretches away by Comely-green and St. Margaret's, to Pierhill barracks and Portobello. Just after passing the Royal High school, Regent-road sends off at an acute angle on its northern side, a communication round the eastern face of Calton-hill, with the upper parts of Leith-walk. This, like the road itself, is an esplanade or shelf on the face of the hill, and is lined on the higher side with a row of superb and uniform houses, which command much of the brilliant prospect seen from the more elevated promenades, and which, under the names of Regent-terrace, Carlton-terrace, and Royal-terrace, sweep round the hill, over a distance of about 1,000 yards, describing the figure of the orbit of a comet when approaching and leaving its perihelion; and at its west end, Royal-terrace sends down a communication with Leopold-place and Leith-walk.

Holyrood.

In the preceding description of the street arrangements of Edinburgh, we began at the area in front of Holyrood, and have gone over all the hills and valleys of the city. Such a maze of architecture, so intricate, so diversified, piled so romantically upon every available spot of ground, and yet spread out so beautifully in every form of symmetry, nowhere else exists in the world. And after considering it as we have done, we feel curious to know what was the condition of its site, two thousand years ago, when the Caledonian Ottadini were its masters, long before Holyrood was built, and what were the circumstances which changed its character, and made it royal.

The Origin of Holyrood.—The ravines and hill-skirts were then in all their natural ruggedness; the old North loch filled all the valley between the Old town and the New; some rude earth-works stood on the crown of the Castle-hill; a few savages, almost naked and of brutal aspect, burrowed among the earth-works; and a native forest, shaggy and silent, or tenanted only by wild beasts, and forming part of a sylvan wilderness many scores of miles long, spread over most of the hills and most of Arthur's-Seal, holding possession of all the soil, and leaving nothing to view but patches of rock and water. The Romans came and departed; the Picts and the Romanised Britons chased one another in

frequent conflict over the ground; the Northumbrian Princes took root, and gave the place its name of Edwin's-Burgh; the Scots, from Dalriada, acquired mastery over all the land; and even the Scoto-Saxon dynasty became established and famous; and still Holyrood was not yet in embryo. But at length arose David I., a prominent ancestor of the present Sovereign, but widely different from her in character.—fond of hunting and display, a slave of superstition, and a "sair saunt for the croon o' Scotland" by lavish expenditure of the royal revenues in the endowing of monasteries; and he took a fancy to the forest of the Edwin's-Burgh hills as a convenient hunting-ground, and founded on the most meadowy part of it, an edifice for monks and mummery. The earth-works on the Castle-hill had then become transmuted into a citadel; a collection of thatched houses had been built contiguous to the citadel, under protection of its walls; and the King had sometimes occasions of state to lodge in the fort, and then found it pleasant to riot at will, in the day time, among the umbrageous heights and hollows of what is now the Queen's park. Where could he more excitedly pursue the chase than through the waving woods, over the dells and crags of Arthur's Seat? or where more refreshingly draw breath and tell his beads, than beside the bubbling fountains in the adjacent meadows? And a story is told, that, once on Rood-day, the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, he rode, with hunter's haste, from the Castle, and dashed headlong into the forest,—that, in the hollow, near the north end of Salisbury-crags, when separated from all his followers, he came suddenly upon a giant hart of terrible aspect, and with mighty antlers,—that he was assailed by the creature, unhorsed, and driven to desperate defence—that in mortal extremity, with no more power against the antlers than if all his arms and arts had been idle straws, a "haly rude," or holy cross, came miraculously into his hand, composed of such unique material that no man could ever "schaw qwhat it was, metal or tre,"—that one flourish of this supernatural weapon made the hart vanish,—and that in gratitude for his deliverance, and in everlasting honour of the "haly rude," he founded on the spot a magnificent religious edifice. But all this story is a fable, invented several years after the monarch's death; and probably had never an atom of sanction beyond some circumstance connected with the festival of the "haly rude." The edifice, however, had all the magnitude and pomp of a first-class abbey; and was designed, not in any degree as a royal residence, but entirely as a house for a fraternity of the order of monks, called Canons-regular. And as to the date of its foundation, old Wyntoun records in his "Cronykill," that—

"Ae thowsand ae hunyir and twenty-ehere,
And awcht to thai to rekyne clere,
Fowndyd wes the Halyrwd Hous,
Frae thine to be relygyws."

The Abbey of Holyrood.—The abbey soon became one of the richest and most splendid monastic establishments in the kingdom; and, like every other, it contained apartments for hospitably lodging both poor and wealthy wayfarers; and, more than any other, it was visited by the noble and the royal of the kingdom. That was a time when mitred abbots were more than a match for civil grandees, and sometimes dared to measure their strength with kings; and the situation of Holyrood, in the vicinity of one of the strongest military posts in Scotland, where the royal court had increasingly frequent occasion to sojourn, caused its hospitality to be often welcome to Scotland's kings. Parliaments of Robert Bruce and Edward Baliol were held in it;

James I. and his Queen loved it better than any of their own palaces; James II. put it into close proximity to the throne, by constituting Edinburgh the national metropolis; James III. resided in it for lengthened periods; and most of the other kings and great nobles, down to the sixteenth century, made it transient visits. Its original accommodations were soon found to be too small, and were from time to time extended and adorned; and in the reign of James V., they seem to have been formally appropriated by the royal family; so that at length the old abbey became a subordinate pile, and the successive adjunctions to it assumed the form of a massive royal palace. The church of the abbey is the only part of the monastic pile still standing. It was large and magnificent, in the most ornate fashion of Gothic architecture, with tower and buttresses, mullioned window, and sculptured pillars, mouldings, niches, tracery, and most other features of elaborate art. The first reformers converted it into a parish church; the English, under the Earl of Hertford, in 1543, burned and desolated it; Charles II. restored it and made it a chapel royal; and a mob, at the Revolution, in revenge of James VII. having used it as a mass-house, unroofed and gutted it, and left it permanently a ruin. It is now a place of tombs and desolation, of silence and sadness, but still possesses interest for containing the dust of many members of the royal line, and for standing picturesquely up as an adjunct to the palace. Exterior views of it on the north or east with a large breadth of it before the eye, and its intricate outline well defined, are full of character; and an interior view, under a cloudy sky, or especially in moonlight, is solemnly impressive.

The Palace of Holyrood.—The group of edifices which constituted the original palace of Holyrood was destroyed by the English at the time when they destroyed the abbey. But very soon after it was restored and greatly enlarged; and the palace of that time was much more extensive than the present pile, and contained not fewer than five courts, and was altogether a place of imposing magnitude and dazzling splendour. One court occupied much of the area between the present palace and the foot of Canongate, and had at its north-west corner a strong gate, with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers; and the second and third courts were nearly coincident with the present quadrangle; while the fourth and fifth were of small size, and situated to the south. But the most noticeable part of the pile is a part still standing, and in complete repair, forming the north wing of the present main front, and flanked with plain, low, conical-roofed circular towers. Here resided Mary, the most beautiful and mournful of all the monarchs of Scotland; and here are shown her apartments, with the furniture she used and the embroidery she worked, all so venerated that a special order was given by the present Sovereign to leave them undisturbed; and here, when the youthful Queen had just been whirled into the torrent of her life-long course of sorrow, and was far gone in pregnancy of the babe James VI., occurred one of the direst tragedies which ever horrified royal eyes, the assassination of her secretary Rizzio.

"It was an eve of raw and surly mood,

And in a turret-chamber high of ancient Holyrood
Sat Mary, listening to the rain, and sighing with the winds,
That seemed to suit the stormy state of men's uncertain minds.
She thought of all her blighted hopes, and dreams of youth's
bright day,

And summoned Rizzio with his lute, and bade the minstrel play,
But hark! the tramp of armed men! the Douglas battle-cry!
They come, they come, and lo! the scowl of Ruthven's hollow
eye;

The ruffian steel is in his heart, the faithful Rizzio's slain
And swords are drawn, and daggers gleam, and tears and words
are vain.

Then Mary Stuart brushed aside the tears that trickling fell
'Now for my father's arm!' she cried, 'my woman's heart fare-
well!'

One remarkable appendage to the palace in Mary's reign, and earlier, was a lion's den, a small embellished enclosure adjoining one of the windows; and another was a superb suite of gardens, extending about a mile or more to a sheet of water in the vicinity of Restalrig. The royal demesne, comprising all Arthur's Seat and Salisbury crags, and a great expanse of the low lands around them, from the skirts of the burgh and of the Calton-hill away to Duddingston, all that is at present a pastoral surface, without one scratch of cultivation, and almost as naked of wood as a desert—was then a fairy field of romance and beauty, a labyrinth of crags, hanging shrubberies, and outspread parterres, and sent up its mountain summits, like watch-towers from the bosom of Eden, to carry the eye round a panorama of the most glorious landscapes, stretching away in a world of wonders to the far-distant filmy horizon. But, in the time of Cromwell, the ploughshare of ruin passed over this lovely tract, and even overturned the greater part of the palace's own massive masonry. The main part of the present edifice, originally of very plain appearance, was built by Charles II.; a facing of the south and east fronts with polished stone, and an enclosure with grand iron palisade, were added in 1826; extensive renovations of the state apartments were done in preparation for the visits of Queen Victoria; and clearances of an adjacent collection of old houses, together with a great extension of the enclosure, were made in more recent years. The entire pile forms a hollow quadrangle, or consists of four sides, with an open enclosed court. The north side stands partly in juxtaposition with the ruin of the abbey-church, and acquires from it a grand and venerable appearance; the east and south sides are neat, plain, many-windowed masses of uniform elevation; and the west side consists of two projecting wings and a centre—each wing as high as the rest of the pile, and flanked by circular cone-capped turrets, and the centre a story lower, pierced with the grand entrance, and surmounted by a gigantic crown. And over the grand entrance is a great sculpture of the royal arms; and beside the crown rises the flag-staff which, when the Queen is present, holds the royal standard fluttering in the breeze.

The situation of Holyrood is bad. The palace stands on low ground, below the meeting of the Calton and Cowgate ravines, amid all the Old town's natural drainage; and its main entrance is only about a hundred yards from the dingy and malodorous tail of the Canongate. But in recent years, on to 1862, improvements have been made, to remove unsightliness and create amenities. One feature of these is a range of offices in the castellated style, along the north side of the palace yard; and another is a sculptured octagonal fountain, in the centre of the yard, in the renaissance style of the 16th century, 35 feet high, in three tiers, with profusion of quaint figures and statuettes. The chief rural views from the palace windows are on the east side, where the Queen's apartments are situated; and these comprise the review grounds of the Queen's park, and the rolling northern declivities of Arthur's Seat, and are pleasant and considerably picturesque; yet they have not at all a "royal" character, and are inexpressibly poorer than thousands of views from most of the higher situations about Edinburgh. Holyrood itself, however, is a fine feature of a general landscape; and as seen in the hollow from the

Calton-hill, across the antique architectural masses of the Canongate, with the wild crags of the mountain on the back ground, it strongly strikes a reflecting observer, and fires him with a passion for the lessons and wonders of the olden time. These naked precipices behind it too, are an amazing object, and very distinctly tell a geologist about awful convulsions of the earth at this place in ancient epochs of creation, and how the liquid lava here swelled up through crevices in the heaving rocks, and disspread itself into a cap of whinstone over formations which had long before been deposited by water.

Since the days of Queen Mary, Holyrood has been but slightly and fitfully inhabited by royal personages. James VII. before he got to the throne, and was only Duke of York, resided in it, and made it odious with his bigotry; and he had such a habit of pacing up and down the meadow on the east, that the public have ever since called that place the Duke's walk. Prince Charles Edward, in the rebellion of 1745, kept house and revelry in Holyrood during the few weeks of his holding military possession of Edinburgh; and the Duke of Cumberland, after chasing him to the north, occupied the same apartment and the same bed. Charles X. of France both at the Revolution of the first republic in 1795, and at that of his own dethronement in 1830, took up his abode as an exile in Holyrood. George IV. in 1822, and Queen Victoria in 1842, gladdened the halls of Holyrood with royal ceremonial; and the Queen and her family have spent two nights in it, in each of most years since 1850, on their way to and from Balmoral. The enthusiasm of Edinburgh, on each of these occasions, has been great to welcome their visit, and to woo them to come again,—mighty multitudes, well-dressed and joyous, all in the spirit of a holiday, standing amassd along the whole route from St. Margaret's to Holyrood, as well as on the nearest adjacent vantage-grounds, to greet them with shouts of loyalty, and make their progress through the park an imperial ovation.

The Park of Holyrood.—The present park or royal domain of Holyrood extends southward to the vicinity of Newington, south-eastward to Duddingston loch, and eastward to the vicinity of Jock's Lodge, and comprises a circuit of nearly five miles. Its chief parts are Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, a small expanse of somewhat level ground to the north of these, and a narrow, curving, romantic valley, flanked on the west by St. Leonard's hill, between Salisbury Crags and the Old town. It is entirely pastoral, and owes most of its attractions to natural contour and grassy sward. Great improvements were made upon it in 1844,—draining a large marsh at the north end of the valley, smoothening the level ground in the vicinity of the palace, removing boulders, destroying unsightlinesses, enriching the sward, and especially forming a grand carriage-drive round the extremity, or nearly so, of the whole park. This drive traverses the low ground on the north and the valley on the west, and there commands a series of rich close views, or at least views comparatively close, comprising the eastern outskirts of the city, Holyrood itself, the Calton-hill, some parts of the Old town, and the grandest precipices of the Crags and of Arthur's Seat; but it ascends a shoulder of the mountain on the south, climbs gently above the basaltic cliffs of Samson's ribs, and curves upon the mountain's sides and slopes around all the east, so as to command distant gorgeous views athwart Edinburghshire, Haddingtonshire, the frith of Forth and Fifeshire, away to the Pentlands, the Lammermoors, the Bass, the Lomonds, the Ochills, and the Gramscians,—many of the views entirely different from

any which can be seen in grouping with Edinburgh, and the rest under totally different combinations. This drive is open to the public, without the intervention of any toll; the whole park also is always open to pedestrians; a part of the level ground on the north is ever available for athletic games; and a secluded part below St. Anthony's well is marked off as a washing and bleaching-green for the poor. Nothing could be less like a royal domain, as to either decoration or exclusiveness. Nothing could be more like a well kept place of privilege for the people. Nor is the perfectly free access to it for a moment interrupted or limited during the yearly hours of the Queen's presence. The palace itself, too, has of late been thrown open to gratuitous exhibition on every Saturday, and for a small fixed fee on every other lawful day.

The rangership of the park of Holyrood was obtained by charter, for himself and his heirs, by Sir James Hamilton, in the 17th century, from Charles I., as a security for a large sum advanced to him in his necessities during the civil war; but it was repurchased by the Crown, in February 1844, from the Earl of Haddington, the descendant of Sir James Hamilton, for £30,674. The precincts of the abbey, extending from the foot of the Canongate to the limits of the park, were anciently a sanctuary for criminals, and are still a sanctuary for debtors. This privilege seems to have arisen from the following clause in David's charter:—"I strictly forbid all persons from taking a poind [distrain] or making a seizure, in or upon the lands of the said Holy Cross, unless the abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured." Any refugee to the abbey precincts was thus secure, if the abbot chose to protect him; for what temporal judge would dare to accuse the holy abbot of injustice? Refugees from creditors in modern times are secure from arrest for twenty-four hours, simply by entering the territory, and are afterwards secure indefinitely by obtaining a "protection" from the local bailie; but, except on Sabbath, they require always to remain strictly within the precincts. They are ironically called "abbey lairds,"—and have long been so called, for the name occurs in a pretty old comic song entitled "the Cock-laird." But legal alterations have rendered "the privilege of sanctuary" to a certain extent, unnecessary; and most of the houses in which "the lairds" found residence have been removed.

The Castle.

The Castle Rock.—Edinburgh Castle—meaning thereby the artificial fortress, as distinguished from the hill—occupies an area of about six imperial acres. The rock on which it stands is columnar trap, of the variety called basaltic clinkstone. Its mineral constituents are principally lamellar felspar and titan iron, with very little augite. It presents a striking specimen of an erupted mass, soaring steeply up, and comparatively little weathered. The northern, western, and southern sides are precipitous,—in some places almost perpendicular; and the highest part rises nearly 300 feet above the vale below, and 383 feet above the level of the sea. The northern skirts, at least in their eastern parts, undulate down in grassy pleasure-grounds to the West Prince's-street gardens; the western skirts go down in bare rock almost sheer to the valley; and the southern skirts have been profusely altered by art in connexion with the improvements of the New Western approach. On some parts of the shoulders of the slopes, beyond the present ramparts, are vestiges of former fortifications. In the sloping pleasure-ground on the north, in particular, is a curiously sculptured stone, in an upright position;

and a walk there is carried through the subterraneous remains of some old outworks. On the face of the precipice, on the north side, also, is perched a fragment, called Wallace's cradle, while at the base is an old ruin called Wallace's tower,—the name Wallace, in both instances, being a corruption of Well-house.

The Castle-Esplanade.—The east side of the Castle is continuous with the central wedge-like hill of the city; and the slope from it commences with the same easy inclination which prevails over every successive part of the hill, all the way to its foot at Holyrood. The rock of the hill, except at and near the Castle, is principally sandstone, with red and blue slate-clay, the strata inclining toward the trap in its immediate vicinity, but dipping away from it elsewhere. An esplanade, measuring about 100 yards by about 120, intervenes between the entrance of the Castle and the head of Castle-street or High-street. This esplanade is entirely open, has parapet walls along the sides, overlooks the romantic masses of the south-western part of the Old town, commands most magnificent views of the New town and of the country beyond, and is used both as a parade-ground for the military and as a promenade for the citizens. In 1850, during the progress of deep excavations in the part of the esplanade nearest the city, there were discovered remains of successive periods, down to the times of the first rude village which was built around the primitive ramparts of the Castle. First were coins of the early mintage of George III.; next were vestiges of an outer fortress, or of the city-wall, destroyed in the 16th century; next was a stratum of moss containing a well-preserved coin of the Lower Empire; and finally, below the moss, at the depth of more than twenty feet from the present surface, were sepulchral relics, indicating a burying-ground of apparently not later date than the eighth or ninth century. Even some of the extant buildings of the city contiguous to the esplanade are curious objects to the antiquary; and a much greater mass of them, still more curious, stood both there and a little further down only a few years ago, but were removed to make room for the new water reservoir, Short's observatory, the Free church college, the Assembly hall, and the New western approach. One of the removed buildings was a squalid tenement, originally occupied as a palace by Mary of Guise, widow of James V., and Queen Regent of Scotland from 1554 to her death in 1560.

The Castle Buildings.—On the western verge of the esplanade is advanced the outer pallisaded barrier of the fort. Behind this are a dry ditch and a drawbridge, flanked by low batteries. Within these the road wends past a guard-house, and passes under an arched gateway, secured by strong gates, and bearing aloft an edifice which was used as a state-prison. On the right, after passing the gateway, is the Argyle battery, mounted with 10 guns of 12 and 18 pounders, which are pointed toward the New town, and from which, in general, the salutes are fired. The road thence leads past the arsenal, which is capable of containing 30,000 stands of arms, and exhibits a display of trophies and military stores curiously arranged, and highly attractive to a stranger who has looked little on the muniments of war,—the houses of the governor and other functionaries, which are of plain appearance,—and a huge pile of buildings, called the New barracks, built in 1796, three stories in front but four in the rear, resting there upon piazzas, and so grossly disfiguring the outline of the Castle as to appear, even at a considerable distance, like a large factory sitting on the brink of a precipice. The road sweeps

past these buildings in a curve, and during its progress is climbing an ascent; and it now, through a second strong gateway, enters the inner and higher vallum of the fort.

Within are the ancient erections of the Castle, and nearly all its most interesting objects. On the south side is a lofty pile of buildings with a court in the centre. The south-east portion of this pile was partly built in 1565 by Queen Mary as a palace, and contains, on the ground-floor, a small apartment in which she was delivered of James VI. In the same buildings is the crown-room, in which the regalia of Scotland are exposed three hours a-day to the view of visitors who have been furnished at the Royal exchange with gratuitous tickets of admission. The regalia were lodged here on the 26th of March, 1707, immediately after the act of Union, and were long supposed to have been secretly conveyed to London; but, on the 5th of February, 1818, were discovered by commissioners appointed by the Prince-Regent, carefully and even elaborately secured in a large oaken chest. They consist of the crown, the sceptre, the sword of state, and the lord-treasurer's rod of office; and are placed on a table, surrounded from ceiling to floor with a barred cage, and made visible by gas-lights. In the crown-room are also a ruby ring, set round with diamonds worn by Charles I., at his Scottish coronation,—the golden collar of the order of the Garter, sent by Elizabeth to James IV.,—and the badge of the order of the Thistle, set with diamonds, and bequeathed by Cardinal York to George IV.

On the east side of the Castle, immediately north of the square court, is the half-moon battery, mounted with 14 guns, overlooking the Old town, and entirely commanding the access along Castle-street and the Castle-hill. On this battery are a flag-staff, behind which King George IV. and Queen Victoria surveyed the city; and a very deep draw-well, the water of which falls when the guns are fired. Farther to the north, and overlooking the Argyle battery, is the bomb-battery, the highest point of the rock, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the gorgeous and far-spreading panorama hung out on all sides toward the distant horizon. On the bomb-battery was placed in March, 1829, the celebrated piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, of 20 inches of the bore,—composed of long pieces of beat iron which are held together by a close series of iron hoops,—employed in 1497 by James IV., at the siege of Norham castle on the English border,—rent, in 1682, when firing a salute to James, Duke of York,—and bearing on both sides of its elegant frame an inscription which supposes it to have been forged in 1486 at Mons. Behind the bomb-battery stands the small Norman chapel of Queen Margaret, the most ancient extant building in Edinburgh.—The Castle, except on the east side, is exceedingly ill-adapted for the purposes of a fort, and presents an outline either of high houses or walls or points of rock having little capacity for gunnery; the fortifications corresponding with none of the rules of art, but accommodating their form and their uses to the irregular sweep of the rock on which they stand. The garrison has a non-resident governor, a deputy-governor, a fort-major, a store-keeper, a master-gunner, and two chaplains, the one presbyterian and the other episcopalian.

Extinct Castle Buildings.—The appearance of the Castle, both inside and out, was formerly much different from what it is at present. Its condition in 1572, for example, is well described as follows in the Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange:—"On the highest part of the rock stood, and yet stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was

born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the north, a massive pile called David's tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than forty feet above the precipice, which threw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable half-moon rears up its time-worn front, two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the north by the round tower of the Constable, fifty feet high, and on the south by a square gigantic peel, opposed their faces to the city. The soldiers of the garrison occupied the peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St. Margaret's, closed by a ponderous gate of iron, the kitchen tower, the larch-munition house, the armourer's forge, the bake-house, brewery, and gun-house, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell, for calling the watchers and alarming the garrison. Between the fortress and the city a strong round rampart, called the Spur, and another named the Well-house tower, defended a narrow path which led to St. Cuthbert's well. The Castle then contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church, and an oratory endowed by St. Margaret, who five hundred years before, expired in a room which tradition still names 'the blessed Margaret's chamber.'"

The History of the Castle.—The historical events of the Castle are so intimately blended with those of the town, that they must be woven into one tissue with them in the concluding section of this article. Yet there is one historical event, which may be introduced here, of too romantic a nature not to be deeply interesting, and too full of incident to be afterwards incorporated with our necessarily condensed narrative. And we shall give it as told by Leitch Ritchie, with some poetical license in the manner of telling it, though with strict accuracy as to the substantial facts; and we shall merely premise that it illustrates well the remark which has often been made, that those attacks upon fortresses are not infrequently the most successful which are made upon points where the attempt appears the most desperate:—

In 1296, during the contest for the Crown between Bruce and Baliol, the Castle was besieged and taken by the English. It still remained in their possession in 1313, at which time it was strongly garrisoned and commanded by Piers Leland, a Lombard. This governor having fallen under the suspicion of the garrison, was thrown into a dungeon, and another was appointed to the command, in whose fidelity they had complete confidence. Randolph, Earl of Moray, was one day surveying the gigantic rock, and probably contemplating the possibility of a successful assault upon the fortress, when he was accosted by one of his men-at-arms with the question, 'Do you think it impracticable, my lord?' Randolph turned his eyes upon the querist, a man called William Frank, a little past the prime of life, but of a firm, well-knit figure, and bearing in his bright eye, and bold and open brow, indications of an intrepidity which had already made him remarkable in the Scottish army. 'Do you mean the rock, Frank?' said the Earl; 'perhaps not, if we could borrow the wings of our gallant hawks.' 'There are wings,' replied Frank, with a thoughtful smile, 'as strong, as buoyant, and as daring. My father was keeper of yonder fortress.' 'What of that? you speak in riddles.' 'I was then young, reckless, high-hearted; I was mewed up in that convent-like castle: my mistress was in the plain below—'

'Well, what then?' 'Sdeath, my lord! can you not imagine that I speak of the wings of love? Every night I descended that steep at the witching hour, and every morning before the dawn I crept back to my barracks. I constructed a light twelve-foot ladder, by means of which I was able to pass the places that are perpendicular; and so well, at length, did I become acquainted with the route, that in the darkest and stormiest night, I found my way as easily as when the moonlight enabled me to see my love in the distance, waiting for me at her cottage door.' 'You are a daring, desperate, noble fellow, Frank! However, your motive is now gone; your mistress—' 'She is dead: say no more; but another has taken her place.' 'Ay, ay, it is the soldier's way. Woman will die, or even grow old; and what are we to do? Come, who is your mistress now?' 'My Country. What I have done for love, I can do again for honour; and what I can accomplish, you, noble Randolph, and many of our comrades, can do far better. Give me thirty picked men, and a twelve-foot ladder, and the fortress is our own!'

The Earl of Moray, whatever his real thoughts of the enterprise might have been, was not the man to refuse such a challenge. A ladder was provided, and thirty men chosen from the troops; and in the middle of a dark night, the party, commanded by Randolph himself, and guided by William Frank, set forth on their desperate enterprise. By catching at crag after crag, and digging their fingers into the interstices of the rocks, they succeeded in mounting a considerable way; but the weather was now so thick, they could receive but little assistance from their eyes; and thus they continued to climb, almost in utter darkness, like men struggling up a precipice in the nightmare. They at length reached a shelving table of the cliff, above which the ascent, for ten or twelve feet, was perpendicular; and having fixed their ladder, the whole party lay down to recover breath. From this place they could hear the tread and voices of the 'check-watches' or patrol above; and surrounded by the perils of such a moment, it is not wonderful that some illusions may have mingled with their thoughts. They even imagined that they were seen from the battlements; although, being themselves unable to see the warders, this was highly improbable. It became evident, notwithstanding, from the words they caught here and there, in the pauses of the night-wind, that the conversation of the English soldiers above related to a surprise of the Castle; and at length these appalling words broke like thunder on their ears: 'Stand! I see you well!' A fragment of the rock was hurled down at the same instant; and, as rushing from crag to crag, it bounded over their heads, Randolph and his brave followers, in this wild, helpless, and extraordinary situation, felt the damp of mortal terror gathering upon their brow, as they clung, with a death-grip, to the precipice. The startled echoes of the rock were at length silent, and so were the voices above. The adventurers paused, listening breathless; no sound was heard but the sighing of the wind, and the measured tread of the sentinel, who had resumed his walk. The men thought they were in a dream, and no wonder; for the incident just mentioned—which is related by Barbour—was one of the most singular coincidences that ever occurred. The shout of the sentinel, and the missile he had thrown, were merely a boyish freak; and while listening to the echoes of the rock, he had not the smallest idea that the sounds which gave pleasure to him, carried terror, and almost despair, into the hearts of the enemy. The adventurers, half uncertain whether they were not the vic-

tims of some illusion, determined that it was as safe to go on as to turn back; and pursuing their laborious and dangerous path, they at length reached the bottom of the wall. This last barrier they scaled by means of their ladder; and leaping down among the astonished check-watches, they cried their war-cry, and in the midst of answering shouts of 'treason! treason!' notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison, captured the Castle of Edinburgh.

Civil Edifices.

Some of the other public buildings of Edinburgh, either singly or in groups, might almost challenge as much attention as Holyrood or the Castle. All the rest, however, for sake of necessary brevity, we must notice more cursorily, and shall arrange into classes. And these classes may be five,—the civil, the educational, the charitable, the ecclesiastical, and the extinct. Some of these classes, indeed, particularly the charitable and the educational, will be found to run considerably into each other, yet not so much so as to cause any confusion. The civil class, also—to which we devote the present section—must be very miscellaneous, including everything which cannot be more appropriately assigned to any of the other classes; but even thus, it will be much better than any kind of chance-medley collocation; and we shall promote its clearness by bringing edifices of similar kinds or similar uses, such as banks, bridges, and monuments—and first of all the remarkable old extant buildings of the Canongate—into groups.

Canongate Buildings.—On the north side of the Canongate, a brief distance from the foot, in a most uninviting close, called Davidson's-land, is a squalid singular-looking mass of houses, formerly occupied as the White Horse Inn, long a principal inn of the metropolis, and now the best representative of the old Scottish inns in existence. Even Dr. Johnson took house here on his arrival in Edinburgh, and he got a speedy taste in it of some of those manners which made him ever afterwards speak ill of Scotland.—A little further up on the opposite side of the street, is Queensberry-house, a large plain building, erected by William, 1st Duke of Queensberry. It was inhabited by him, by the 2d and the 3d Dukes, and by the Duchess of the 3d, daughter of Lord Clarendon, and cousin of Queen Mary and Queen Anne. It was likewise at one time the residence of the Duke of Douglas; and in 1747, the celebrated Earl of Stair died in it. It is now used as a house of refuge for the destitute.—Nearly opposite this, within a gate at the head of a close or alley, is Whitefoord-house—a large modern mansion, built by Sir John Whitefoord, and afterwards inhabited by Dugald Stewart.—About half-way up the Canongate, on the north side, is the Canongate-tolbooth,—a dark, plain, antique building, surmounted by a small spire. Fixed to the wall, at the south-east corner, is the Canongate cross.

Farther up, on the south side of the street, is the conspicuous mansion of Moray-house, the ancient residence of the Earls of Moray, built, most probably, after the union of the Crowns. In front is a massive stone-balcony, communicating with one of the apartments and overlooking the street; and from this balcony the Marquis of Argyll and his family beheld the Marquis of Montrose conducted ignominiously to prison, precurent to his execution. Moray-house was also the residence of Oliver Cromwell, on occasion of his visit to Edinburgh in 1648; and a garden behind it bears reminiscences of Queen Mary, and of the negotiations for the union of the kingdoms. The mansion, after losing its

ancient grandeur, was successively a linen warehouse, a banking office, a paper warehouse, a sugar-refinery, and a temporary hospital; and now it is occupied as the Normal school of the Free church.—A little below Moray-house is an antique building, said to have been a town residence of the Dukes of Gordon.—At the head of the Netherbow, on the north side, is the house where John Knox resided both in 1559 and 1563, and where he wrote his *History of the Reformation*. It is an irregularly shaped building in the Flemish style, with small windows, small rooms, and an external stair; and it has on the projecting angle some quaint sculpture, whose chief figure represents Moses at the burning bush. In 1849, this interesting memorial of the great reformer was so shaken by age as to be condemned by the public authorities; but through means of a spirited subscription, it was so thoroughly repaired as to promise now to stand for centuries.

The Exchanges.—On the north side of High-street is the Royal exchange, commenced in 1753, and finished in 1761 at an expense of £31,457. It is a large and elegant square, with a court in the centre. The south side, or that fronting the street, consists of a range of archways, about 25 feet high, with a platform on the top adorned with balusters and vases. The archways are seven; and all, excepting the central one, are built up and constructed into shops. From the end of the archways, two wings extend northward 131 feet till they touch the inner front, or 182 feet till they reach the rear of the entire edifice. The north side of the square extends 111 feet over wall, and is 51 feet broad. Pillars and arches, supporting a platform, run along its front, and form a piazza. In the centre, four Corinthian pillars, whose bases rest upon the platform, support a pediment on which are engraved the armorial-bearings of the city. The building contains the magistrates' court-room, the apartments of the town-council, and various offices connected with the city, and is ascended to its upper floors by a hanging stair, the well of which is 20 feet square, and 60 feet deep. The court in the centre, including the piazza, is 96 feet south and north, and 86 feet east and west. The building is, in its south front, 60 feet high; but it stands on the slope of the hill, and in its rear is 100 feet high.

On the south side of the Grassmarket, near the west end, stands the Corn exchange, erected in 1849, at the cost of nearly £20,000. It was constructed after a design by Mr. Cousin, the city architect. It is massive, elegant, and well suited to its site. The doorway is in handsome Doric, with two rustic columns; the windows are effectively varied in design in all the three stories; and the mouldings are rich and imposing. The facade comprises a main front of 98 feet in breadth and 60 feet in height, and two small wings, both receding about 13 feet and having stair-cases within, that on the west being carried up as a bell and clock tower. Only the vestibule of the exchange, however, is connected with the facade. The main part for business, in which the sample-bags of grain produce are ranged in line for inspection, extends backward to the distance of 152 feet, somewhat in the style of a railway station. It is lighted entirely from the roof by means of patent tile-glass; and the roofing is lower than that of the vestibule, and has a triple arrangement, being supported within the area by two rows of metal pillars.—The old corn market across the foot of Grassmarket is now disposed in shops and warehouses.

Parliament Square.—Parliament close, the original of Parliament Square, comprised only a small area on the south side of St. Giles' cathedral com-

municating by narrow entries, past the ends of that pile, with High-street and Lawnmarket. It was at first a burying-ground, the most ancient in the city, and afterwards a scene of the busiest traffic, surrounded with irregular masses of heterogeneous buildings, devoted variously to legislation, imprisonment, and trade. But now it is all a dignified recess, occupied entirely round its east, south, and west sides, by a splendid, uniform, modern range of edifices, belonging severally to the Exchequer, the Union Bank, the Justiciary Court, the Court of Session, the Parliament house, and the libraries of the advocates and the writers to the signet. The square also includes now a considerable winged extension opposite the east end of St. Giles', occupied along the east by the new police buildings, and a still larger winged extension, comparatively a very large one, sometimes called the County square, opposite the west end of St. Giles', occupied along the south by the main part of the law libraries, and along the west by the County hall.

The police buildings are entered principally from the High-street, but make as large a display on their west side as on the south. They were erected in 1849; they are of huge bulk, and were sufficiently expensive; and, occupying so conspicuous a site, they ought to have been eminently ornamental; but they cannot be pronounced better than very lumpishly neat.—The uniform range of facade round the three sides of the quondam Parliament close, partly belongs to recent buildings, and is partly a new front to old ones. Its basement story is 20 feet high, pierced with semicircular arches, so as to form arcade-piazzas; its central part projects several feet from the rest, and bears aloft six massive Doric columns, surmounted by a handsome pediment; its two retiring portions, instead of being angles, are curves; and these portions, together with portions of the east side and of the west side, exhibit columns and open galleries, uniform with those of the portico, and supporting a continuous cornice.—The court-room of the Court of Exchequer is on the second story, lighted partly from the roof, and of very moderate dimensions.—The apartments of the Union bank are commodious and elegant.—The buildings belonging to the Court of Session occupy large portions of both the south and the west sides of the square, and at the same time extend far back on the slope toward the Cowgate, having a height of 40 feet in the front and of 60 feet in the rear, a breadth of 60 feet at the narrowest part and of 98 feet at the widest part, and a total length of 133 feet. The old parts of these buildings were begun in 1631, and completed in 1640, at an expense of £14,600; and their present front was erected in 1808.

The large hall, formerly occupied by the parliament of Scotland, and now known as the outer house of the court of session, is entered by a plain door-way and dark lobby at the north-west curve of the square. This hall is one of the noblest apartments in the United Kingdom; and extends 122 feet in length, and 49 in breadth. It has a beautiful oaken floor and roof,—the latter arched, supported by abutments, and constructed in the same style of open wood-work as the roof of Westminster hall, with gilded knobs. The hall, besides 4 windows on its west side, has, on its south end, a large and beautiful window of stained glass, on which is depicted a female figure of Justice, with her sword and balance, amid radiated clouds. In various parts of the hall, at the north end and on the sides, are a statue by Chantrey, of the first Viscount Melville,—one by Roubilliac, of Lord President Forbes,—one by Steell, of Lord Jeffrey,—one by

Chantrey, of Lord President Blair,—and another by Chantrey, of Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, Robert Dundas of Arniston. The hall formerly contained portraits of some of the sovereigns of Britain; and, on occasion of George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, was the scene of the banquet given to him by the Corporation. In the days of the Scottish parliament, there stood, at the south end, beneath the great window, a high throne for the sovereign; along the sides were seats for the bishops and nobility; before these, were forms for the representatives of counties and burghs; in the middle, was a long table for the use of the Lord-clerk-register and his assistants, and having spread out, on its upper end, "the honours," or regalia; at the foot of the table, was the bar of the house; behind a wooden partition, farther north, was a pulpit, whence sermons were preached to parliament; and at the north end was a small gallery for the accommodation of strangers. All these appliances of the quondam parliament, however, were long since swept away, leaving the hall nearly a quite unoccupied area, and a magnificent promenade. During sessions, it is a daily resort of most gentlemen of the legal professions, and a frequent resort of many persons of all classes; exhibiting a scene of such bustle and apparent confusion as is bewildering to a stranger. On the east side of the hall, north and south of the entrance, are recesses, with benches and a small projecting and enclosed area, formerly used as courts of the lords ordinary. Beneath the great window are entrances to all the places now used for these courts, five of which are held daily during session. Leading off from the hall, on its east and west sides, are the court-rooms of the first and the second division of the court of session. These were fitted up respectively in 1808 and 1818, and are of such inadequate dimensions as frequently to be found annoyingly inconvenient.

Projecting westward from Parliament-house towards George IV.'s bridge, and presenting a rear-front toward the spacious thoroughfare along that bridge, is the Advocates' library. The apartments are chiefly two noble and very elegant rooms, on different floors. The upper room has a carved and gilded roof; and is adorned with busts or other sculptures of George II. by Roubilliac, Lord Jeffrey by Steell, Baron Hume, Lord Erskine, Lord Rutherford, and Sir Walter Scott, and with portraits of Sir George Mackenzie, Lord President Spottiswood, Lord-president Forbes, Lord-president Lockhart, and several other famous lawyers. But a large portion of the books is deposited in rooms beneath Parliament house, situated at its south end, and accessible by flights of steps from a door at the north-west curve of the square. The library was founded, in 1682, by Sir George Mackenzie, dean of faculty; and, by several large accessions and a constant accumulation, has become the largest and most valuable in Scotland. The number of printed volumes is 190,000; and of manuscripts, 2,000. The volumes, in the department of Scottish poetry alone, are nearly 400; and are extremely rare and curious. Among the manuscripts, are those of Wodrow the historian, and many of considerable value in the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland. The library is one of five which receive from Stationer's hall a copy of every new work published in Great Britain or Ireland; and it excels most, and is equalled by few, of the public institutions of the country, in the liberality of the principles on which it is conducted. Any person who is even slightly known is allowed to read and write in the apartments; and even a stranger is admitted, without any introduction, to

survey the literary stores, and examine numerous articles of *vertu*. Members are allowed to possess or carry away 25 volumes at one time, and to lend any or all of that number to friends. The funds are derived chiefly from fees paid by each advocate on his becoming a member of the faculty; and they admit of about £1,000 a-year being disbursed in the purchase of rare or useful works. The library is under the charge of five curators, a librarian, and three assistants. The office of principal librarian has been filled by men of distinguished literary character,—Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, David Irving, LL.D., and Samuel Halkett.

The Signet library adjoins Parliament house on the north, and stretches westward, presenting architectural fronts to Parliament-square and Lawn-market. It is of Grecian architecture, with handsome uniform elevation of two stories, and possesses a principal spacious, elegant apartment in each of the stories. The upper apartment is probably the most superb room of its kind and size in Scotland, and of very beautiful proportions. It has on each side a range of 12 Corinthian pillars, and in the centre a cupola. On the cupola are painted the nine muses, and groups of historians, philosophers, and poets. The roof also is exquisitely ornamented; and galleries are carried along the two sides of the hall. The room is 132 feet long and 39 broad; and is accessible by a grand staircase, adorned, in its progress and round the walls of its landing-place, with some splendid portraits and busts. This splendid apartment was used as a sort of drawing-room by George IV., on the day of the banquet in Parliament-house. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. It is peculiarly rich in British and Irish history; and is under the charge of a body of curators, and conducted on principles of liberality akin to those which distinguish the management of the Advocates' library. The funds are drawn solely from the contributions of the writers to the Queen's signet.

The County hall stands at right angles with the western extremity of the Signet library, and presents a rear front to George IV.'s bridge, an ornamental side front to the Lawnmarket, and the principal front to Parliament or County square. The last of these possesses no common beauty. An elegant portico, consisting of four fluted Ionic columns, with finely carved capitals, overshadows a flight of steps leading up to the main entrance, which is modelled after the Choragic monument of Thrasylus. The whole edifice, as to its general plan and its style of ornament, is an imitation of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. This handsome structure was designed by Archibald Elliot, Esq., and erected in 1817. The court-room has a gallery at the south end, and is neatly fitted up; and measures 43½ feet in length, 29 in width, and 26 in height. The room in which the county-meetings are held is in the north end of the edifice, and very elegant,—measuring 50 feet in length, 26½ in width, and 26 in height. There are apartments also for the sheriff's court, and for various functionaries employed in the business of the county.

Banking-offices.—In Parliament-square, as already noticed, is the elegant office of the Union Bank.—Facing Bank-street, and looking up the slope of that short street to High-street, but presenting a back front to the New town, and situated a few paces eastward of the southern end of the Mound, is the office of the Bank of Scotland. This is an edifice of high architectural merit, elegantly ornamented in its front and surmounted by a dome; and was erected at an expense of £75,000. From the

area before it romantic and distinctive views are obtained of the groupings of the New town and Calton-hill, with the brilliant scenery which forms the back-ground. The building itself is a marked and beautiful feature of the picturesque and extraordinary city-view of the north side of the Old town.—At the east corner of George-street and North Hanover-street, with the principal front to the former, though with a longer one to the latter, stands the principal office of the Clydesdale Bank. It is a large, handsome, Grecian edifice, erected in 1842. Its principal front has two pairs of fluted Corinthian columns, on lofty basements, and between them a recessed centre, with pilasters.—On the south side of George-street, midway between Hanover-street and St. Andrew's-square, is the office of the Commercial Bank. This is a superb Corinthian edifice, built in 1847, after designs by David Rhind. Its facade is 95 feet in length, and exhibits the finest portico in the city. The pillars of this are six in number, fluted, 35 feet high, and have bold, graceful, well-relieved capitals; the entablature is about 9 feet; and the pediment measures 14 feet from the base to the apex, and is filled with beautiful statuary, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, representing the conjoint enterprise of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The interior of the edifice is correspondingly grand. The vestibule is lofty and imposing, and is surrounded by a gallery, supported by Ionic columns, and approached by two elegant staircases; this gallery leads to the principal apartments in the upper division of the building, and is richly panelled and ornamented; and the whole is lighted from a panelled roof, which is supported by Corinthian columns rising in the same vertical line with those supporting the gallery. The telling-room is a magnificent apartment, about 90 feet by 50 feet, with dome roof supported by Corinthian columns and antae, the entire entablature and dome enriched with flowing ornaments in alto-relievo.

On the west side of St. Andrew's-square is the office of the Scottish Widows' Fund Insurance Company,—a large, symmetrical edifice, in the Italian style, built in 1848, with screen balustrade, neat porch, handsome window-mouldings, and heavy projecting roof.—On the east side of the same square, directly opposite, is the office of the National Bank,—a large plain building, one of the earliest aristocratic structures of the New town.—At the extremity of a considerable recess, at the middle of the east side of the square, fenced off by an iron paling, and directly confronting George-street, stands the office of the Royal Bank,—an edifice of good proportions and some elegance, originally the town mansion of Sir Lawrence Dundas.—On the same side of the square, between the National and the Royal, is the office of the British Linen Company's Bank. This is a magnificent Corinthian edifice, built in 1852, after designs by Mr. Bryce. The facade, measured from the pavement to the top, is about 60 feet in height, and exhibits a rusticated basement story, surmounted by six fluted Corinthian columns, all standing up in individual isolation like those of the triumphal arches at Rome. The windows of the basement story are plain; those of the second story have highly decorated pediments and carved trusses, the tympanum filled with sculpture; and those of the third story have small balconies supported on carved consoles, and massive wreaths of ash-leaves suspended by rosettes at the top of the architraves. The six columns, inclusive of their pedestals, are about 31 feet high. A balustrade, from the top of the cornice of the basement story, about 4 feet high, runs between the pedestals. The entablature of the columns is about 7 feet high.

having its frieze sculptured in alto relievo, and is recessed from the sides of each column to nearly the face of the wall. On the entablature over the columns stand six statues, 8 feet high, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, representing agriculture, mechanics, architecture, industry, commerce, and navigation. A balustrade about 7 feet high runs behind the statues on the top of the building, perpendicular with the face of the wall. The interior of the building is entered by a flight of steps, the whole breadth of the lobby, 15 feet. The telling-room is a salloon of regal splendour, cruciform, 74 feet by 69, and lighted by a well-adapted cupola, of about 30 feet in diameter, with its top 50 feet from the floor. The cupola consists chiefly of slightly obscured plate glass, bent to the curvature of the dome-ribs, and admitting a copious flood of light. Beneath the cupola, which rests upon a square basement of considerable depth, is a range, containing sixteen circular panels, in each one of which is placed a cleverly modelled head, so large as to appear the full size of life when viewed from the floor of the salloon, and fully relieved from the panel. This richly sculptured compartment in its turn rests upon the upper member of a fully decorated entablature of the Corinthian order, supported by eight columns and twenty-four pilasters of the same order. The shafts of these columns and pilasters are of polished Peterhead syenite, their pedestals of marble, and their capitals of bronze. The floor of the salloon, as also that of the entrance-hall, is a brilliant mosaic of coloured tiles. The proprietors' room, in the front of the second story, measures 54 feet in length, 22 in breadth, and 18½ in height; and the staircase leading to it is lighted by a large Venetian window.

The Register Office.—The General Register house of Scotland, situated at the east end of Prince's-street, opposite the thoroughfare of North Bridge, comprises two edifices, front and rear. The front edifice was founded in 1774, and aided in the erection by a grant of £12,000 from George III., out of the proceeds of forfeited estates; but, at first, was completed in only half its present extent, and did not attain the complement of its original plan till 1822. It was constructed from a master-design of the celebrated Robert Adams; and combines the utmost internal commodiousness with exterior architectural beauty in the best taste of the simple Grecian style. The building stands 40 feet back from the line of Prince's-street, and is screened by an elegant curtain wall, on each side of a central, spacious, double flight of steps, much improved by an alteration made in 1850 for widening the pavement. The front of the edifice is of smooth ashlar work, 200 feet long, and two stories of visible height, besides a sunk floor; and it is ornamented from end to end with a beautiful Corinthian entablature, and, in the middle, has a projection of three windows in breadth, where four Corinthian pillars support a pediment, in the centre of which are sculptured the armorial bearings of Britain. The entire building is square—200 feet on each side—with a small quadrangular court in the centre. This court is surmounted or canopied by a dome, 50 feet in diameter, which leaves just sufficient space at the four angles for the ingress of light to the inner front of the outer side of the edifice. Each corner is surmounted by a turret, projecting a little from the rest of the building, having clock-dials on the exterior sides, and a cupola and vane on the top. The interior of the edifice is partly arranged into nearly 100 small arched apartments, on both floors, leading off from long corridors. There are also small rooms for the use of functionaries connected

with the supreme courts, and larger apartments for the stowage of registers. The great room, or library, where are deposited the older records, is in the centre of the building, lined with books over all its walls, and balconied all round, at mid-elevation, with a railed gallery. This salloon is 50 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, lighted from the top by a window of 15 feet diameter; and its roof is divided into compartments elegantly ornamented with stucco-work. From the salloon, communications lead off into 23 subordinate apartments, all occupied in the conservation of documents. The rear edifice was erected in 1857–60, at a cost of £26,440, and is a very spacious quadrangular structure, in similar style to the front edifice, but with richer façades. The entire interior of both edifices is constructed with reference on the one hand to facility of consultation, and on the other to protection from damp and fire. The whole establishment is under the immediate management of the depute-clerk register, and is supported by government.

Houses of Amusement.—Opposite the Register-house and presenting a side-front to the North Bridge, stood the Theatre-royal. This was one of the plainest public buildings in Edinburgh, with ambitious front but barn-like character, a blot upon the most important and crowded thoroughfare of the city, and was demolished in 1860–1, to be superseded by the new General Post-Office, a grand quadrangular Grecian edifice, founded in the autumn of 1861 by the late Prince Consort.—Another Theatre, called the Adelphi, and used chiefly in summer, while the Royal theatre was shut, stood at the intersection of Broughton-street and Leith-walk, with its rear on the ascent toward St. James' square, but was burnt in 1853; and a new theatre, now the only one in Edinburgh, was erected soon afterwards on its site, in sufficiently staring style, but without any features to be creditable to the city.—On the south side of George-street, midway between Hanover-street and Frederick-street, are the Assembly-rooms. The front is plain and unpretending, relieved chiefly by four Doric columns as an apology for a portico. The principal room is 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high; and, for many years, besides being appropriated to balls and concerts, was often used for public meetings, political, civic, charitable, and religious. These rooms were built in 1787 by subscription. The Music hall adjoins them behind, or rather is an addition to them, accessible by the same entrance, and extending back to Rose-street. This was built in 1843, after a design by Messrs. Burn and Bryce, at the cost of upwards of £10,000. The hall measures 108 feet in length and 91 feet in breadth, has a richly panelled ceiling and shallow central dome, is fitted up in a style of much splendour, and contains a large excellent organ.—Other places of amusement are either coarse structures, without any architectural attraction, or large halls variously and temporarily occupied.

Waterloo-Place.—About the most popular of the amusement-halls, though used also for other purposes, are the Waterloo-rooms, on the north side of Waterloo-place. Connected with those rooms, and elsewhere in the same street, are magnificent hotels. In the central part of both sides of the street, also, as we noticed in a former section, are the splendid pillars and arches which surmount the ledges of Regent's bridge. On the south side, too, as likewise we formerly noticed, stand the Inland Revenue office and the old Post-office,—the former the central building to the west of Regent-bridge, and the latter immediately to the east. But though the Post-office has a spacious open porch, and both are splendid Grecian edifices four stories high, they are

distinguishable from the contiguous erections mainly by the sculpture, in relief, of the royal arms on their summit. The light colonnades of the street, and the general magnificence and fine proportions of all the buildings, combined with the overshadowing heights and erections of Calton-hill, surprise and delight every visitor from England or the European continent, and drew from George IV., as he slowly rode, amid his triumphal procession, within range of the view, the impassioned exclamation, "How superb!" The central buildings of the street, contiguous to Regent-bridge, are remarkable also for the great depth to which they descend into the ravine, with side and back fronts to the thoroughfares below, forming as large masses of edifice there as above the Waterloo-place level. Yet the Post-office, in spite of occupying one of these buildings, was found too inconvenient, and also suffers the evil of deep contact with the High Calton burying-ground; hence the necessity for the new erection opposite the Register-house.

The mere roadway of Waterloo-place, together with its continuation of Regent-road, along the southern breast of Calton-hill, was formed at the expense of £52,000. A part of Shakespeare-square which projected northward from the other part, and looked along Prince's-street, was destroyed; a part of the High Calton burying-ground was cut away, with the effect of removing the putrid bodies to other graves; and in the course of cutting and levelling the road, 100,000 cubic yards of rock had to be removed, and upwards of £1,000's worth of gunpowder was consumed. But the sum of £35,000 was immediately recovered by the sale of building-stands. All the part of the south side of Waterloo-place east of the Post-office is faced with a retaining-wall, to exclude the view and support the declivity of the remaining part of the High Calton burying-ground. The wall, however, is so lofty, ornamental, and symmetrical, so well adorned with projections, niches, pillars, and cornice, as to look much better than many a range of very neat dwelling-houses. A considerable part of the south side directly opposite, also, is built in a manner of exact counter-part; and the eastern-most portion of this, with a terminal semicircular sweep of Doric three-quarter columns facing eastward, is the front of the Calton convening-rooms,—likewise much used for popular exhibitions and amusements.

Prisons.—Adjoining the east end of Waterloo-place on the south side, and extending thence along Regent-road, is the Town and County jail. It consists of three parts, the original jail, the quondam bridewell, and a recent extension. The original was founded in 1815, and finished in 1817. It is an extensive building, in the Saxon style of architecture, somewhat castellated. The front, on the line of street, presents to the observer on the road-way simply a high wall with a massive gateway. But seen from many points of view in the Old town, and especially from the summit, immediately before it, of Calton-hill, it has a multiform and architecturally—though certainly not in moral association—a very interesting aspect. Along the street-line are apartments for the turnkeys. Behind these, with an area intervening, is the jail itself, 194 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 4 stories high, with rows of small grated windows. In the centre is a division formerly used as a chapel with windows larger and not grated. Along the interior run corridors, opening into 48 cells, 8 feet by 6, besides some other apartments of larger dimensions. From the lower flat behind, a number of small airing grounds, separated by high walls, radiate to a point, where they are all overlooked and commanded by a small octangular watch-

house occupied by a deputy-governor. Farther back, and perched on the edge of a precipice which overhangs the Old town, is the castellated house of the governor, having in its front a small area of flower-plots. The jail has classified wards, is clean and well-managed, and possesses facilities for the practice of approved prison-discipline.

Bridewell was founded in 1791, opened in 1796, and incorporated with the jail in 1840. It stands immediately east of the original jail, from which it was never separated by anything more than a high spiked wall. In front of it, shielded by a high wall and ponderous gate on the street-line, is a neat house erected for the governor. Bridewell itself is of a semicircular form, and has five floors, the highest of which is distributed into store-rooms and an hospital. All round on each floor, at the middle of the breadth, is a corridor, with cells on each side, lighted respectively from the interior and the exterior of the curvature. Those on the inner side are chiefly used as workshops, and can all be surveyed from a dark apartment in the governor's house, without the observer being himself observable.—The new extension jail stands contiguous to bridewell on the east, and was completed in 1847. It is a strong castellated edifice of four stories, terminated on the east, where it looks along the Regent-road, with massive towers and a grand gate, presenting there architectural features in keeping with those of the original jail on the west, but more imposing both in itself and in its site, figuring largely on the face of the Calton hill between precipices below and steep above, and appearing in the distance, especially from points of view in the Queen's park, not at all like a prison, but like a romantic citadel or like a very sumptuous baronial hall.

Bridges.—The South bridge consists of 21 arches, and was founded in 1785, and opened in 1788. To the eye of a stranger, its existence is not readily obvious. Except at the central arch which spans the Cowgate, and where there are simple ledges with lofty iron railings, nothing is seen upon it but two lines of neat buildings, and spacious shops, forming a level, a bustling, and in all respects an ordinary-looking street. Three lanes were pulled down in order to make way for its erection; and when a trench was dug for the foundation of the central pier, at a depth of no less than 22 feet, there were found many coins of Edward I., II., and III.—The North bridge was founded in 1763, commenced in 1767, interrupted by the giving way of the vaults and side-walls at the south end in 1769, and completed in 1772, at an expense of about £18,000. It consists of three great arches, two small open side arches, and a series of small arches at each end which are occupied as vaults. The width of each of the great arches is 72 feet; the breadth or thickness of each of the piers is 13½ feet; the width of each of the open small arches is 20 feet; the length of the whole open part of the bridge is 310 feet; the length of the entire bridge, from High-street to Prince's-street, is 1,125 feet; the height of the bridge, from the top of the parapet to the base of the great arches, is 68 feet; the breadth, within wall, is, over the open arches, 40 feet, and at each end, 50 feet. Along the south end are very strong buttresses and counterforts, supporting rows of lofty building which run up on both sides to the High-street, and conceal that part of the bridge entirely from view, giving it the appearance of a regular street. On the north end there is a counterfort only on the east side; but on the west side a line of building is carried up from the level of the bridge's foundation, having in the rear about double of the height which it presents on the street-line in its front.

George IV.'s bridge, which goes off at right angles from the Lawn-market opposite Bank-street, and stretches across the Cowgate to a point near the south end of Candlemaker's-row, was projected in 1825; and after being begun, and for some time left in an unfinished state through a failure of funds, was completed in 1836. It is, in all respects, a splendid erection, and has three open double arches over the Cowgate, besides seven concealed arches at the ends. Part of the line is edified with houses and public buildings, and wears the appearance of a street.—The King's bridge, constituting the principal feature of the New Western approach, was projected and completed about the same time as George IV.'s bridge. It spans the hollow ground on the south side of the Castle-rock in a single arch, and has long approaches along the face of the Castle-bank to the Lawn-market on one end, and on to a point near Port-Hopetoun on the other.—Regent bridge, in Waterloo-place, was founded in 1815, and completed in 1819. It has one open arch over the Low-Calton, 50 feet in width, and about the same measurement in height. The ledges over this arch, or in the space where the bridge has not strictly a street-appearance, bear aloft triumphal arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and winged with Ionic colonnades.—The Dean bridge, over the water of Leith near Randolph crescent, was completed in 1832. It is a stupendous and brilliant structure, carried across a ravine, and consists of four arches, each 96 feet wide. The bridge is 447 feet long, and between the parapets, 39 feet broad. The road-way is higher than that of almost any other bridge in Scotland, passing at 106 feet above the bed of the stream.—The Waverley bridge is a neat substantial structure, agglomerated with the works of the railway termini, and occupying the centre of what was formerly called the Little Mound.—The several bridges over the Water of Leith, connecting the city with its suburbs, are all good.

The Mound.—The Earthen Mound is a line of communication between the New town and the Old town second in importance only to the North bridge; and, though not a bridge itself, or in any proper sense an edifice, yet, as to both situation and use, it is a perfect succedaneum for a bridge, and at the same time has evoked much more play of architectural skill than many a most massive edifice; so that it may be allowed a description in a place where there ought to have been a great bridge to be described. It stretches across the site of the quondam North loch, with a considerable ascent southward, from a point in Prince's-street nearly opposite the end of Hanover-street to a point on the declivity of the central hill of the Old town whence two divergent thoroughfares wend off toward respectively the foot of Bank-street and the head of Castle-street. The length of the Mound is upwards of 800 feet; its height, on the north, is upwards of 60 feet, and on the south is about 100 feet; and its breadth is proportionally much greater than its height, averaging probably 300 feet. Huge as the mass is, it consists entirely of shot earth, and originated in a very trivial and almost accidental operation.

About 75 years ago, when the North loch valley was still a marsh, and when the operations for building the New town were still in infancy, a Lawn-market shop-keeper of the name of George Boyd, who had frequent occasion to visit these operations, and wished to reach them by the shortest route, accommodated himself with "steps" across the marsh, and soon made the passage sufficiently good to let him go over dry-shod. Other persons who had similar business, or who passed over from curiosity, made use of his contrivance, and grate-

fully or waggishly designating it "Geordie Boyd's brig," added to it from time to time stones and sticks and rubbish, till it became heightened and widened into a good foot-road. A discovery was thus accidentally made of an excellent public use to which rubbish could be put; and permission was soon asked and obtained by the constructors of the New town to deposit on "Geordie Boyd's brig" the masses of earth which they were excavating to form the sunk floors of houses. Thus was the Mound commenced; and from 1781 till 1830, it continued to receive constant or occasional augmentations; and at the latter date, it was levelled, put into final shape, and softened off with as much embellishment as its lumpish outline would admit. A computation was made, that it received, from first to last, about two millions of cart-loads; and the inference was thence drawn that if it had been formed on purpose, at the rate of only 6d. per cart-load, it would have cost about £50,000.

But the subsequent changes on it are still more striking, and strongly illustrate what art can do. The Mound was one of the ugliest objects in the metropolis, and figured long as a monstrous eyecore in the estimation of all admirers of Edinburgh scenery. But partly through indirect circumstances, partly through design, it has become in some degree the centre, and in some degree the site, of some of the chief architectural glories of the city; standing up, at the same time, as a grand vantage-ground for viewing all the scenery of both divisions of the valley in combination with the confronting faces of the two towns, and of the Calton-hill and Castle. Opinions, indeed, have widely differed respecting the main improvements on it,—as well they might, seeing that scarcely ever a stiffer problem presented itself to engineer or architect than how to work such an amorphous mass into harmony with the intricate romance which surrounds it. Yet have such changes taken place around and on it as oblige at least all general observers to acknowledge it now to be one of the most ornate localities in the world,—not a great deal inferior to the ancient Roman Forum. First rolled off from its western base the luscious pleasure-grounds of the Castle-slopes and the West Prince's-street gardens. Next rose on its north end the Royal institution,—whose profusion of Grecian pillars and of sculptures accords well with the pride of "Modern Athens." Next soared into view, over the great masses of old masonry which overhung its south end, the cloud-cleaving fairy-looking spire of the Assembly-hall. Next rose near the end of its east flank the gorgeous Gothic arches and pinnacles of the Scott monument. Next went through its centre the tunnel of the Glasgow railway, whose difficulty, as a specimen of engineering, is to the full as interesting as any master-piece of architecture. Next stood up across its south end, in such a remarkable position as almost to take on the Assembly-hall spire, the broad, massive, Elizabethan turreted front of the Free Church college. Next spread away from its eastern base, up the adjacent slopes, and on to the Waverley-bridge, the smiling beauties of the East Prince's-street gardens. Next was formed a broad carriage-way, with fine pavements and a handsome iron railing up the west side of the Mound, and obliquely across its south end. And last of all rose over all the rest of its available space, with four grand architectural fronts, all just long and low enough to be in keeping with the site, the splendid Grecian pile of the National gallery. These last improvements alone—those of the roadway and gallery—were estimated to cost no less than £40,000.

Railway Structures.—The terminus of the Edin-

burgh and Glasgow railway and the terminus of the North British railway are conjoint, at the east side of Waverley-bridge, in the centre of the North loch valley, midway between the North bridge and the Mound. The front has only a one-story elevation above the level of Waverley bridge, and the roof all eastward to the extremity of the station is broad, flat, and lower than the level of Prince's-street; yet the whole presents a handsome appearance, the front having a massive stone verandah with elegant arches, and the roof being well filled with glass in neat uniform compartments. The hall of the booking-offices is on a level with the pavement, very spacious, and lighted principally from the roof, whose compartments here are sustained by Corinthian pillars. The centre of the floor is boxed off semicircularly, with slits in the panelling for the issuing of tickets; and large open spaces at the sides lead to spacious flights of steps, by which easy descent is made to the platform of the carriages. The flight on the south side leads to the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, and that on the north side to the North British line; there are also separate exits,—both of them with every facility for wheeled conveyances from the bottom of the valley; and the combined stations of the two lines, under the long, wide, lofty roof, form a grand arcade which is not excelled, in elegance and airiness, by anything of its kind in the world.

The very workshops, sheds, parapets, and other adjuncts of these termini are so neat as to excite the surprise of strangers. The whole structures, in fact, are fitted into the valley as neatly as possible, rather to adorn than to deform so remarkable a space between such remarkable city-facades. The approaches, also, are ornamental; and that on the south side is in line with the picturesque new thoroughfare of Cockburn-street, opened in 1861. Nor are the portions of the railways themselves within the limits of the city devoid of considerable interest. The Edinburgh and Glasgow dives curiously through the tunnel of the Mound, passes under neat light pedestrian bridges within the West Prince's-street gardens, almost hugs the skirts of the romantic cliffs of the Castle, and then plunges into a tunnel to run about 3,000 feet under the streets of the Western New town, to an emergence at its original terminus at the Haymarket. And the North British expands its depot eastward beyond the piers of the North-bridge, has there some works which interlace curiously with the North back of the Canongate, traverses the southern spur of the Calton-hill in a tunnel right below Burns' monument, and curves thence away, above the level of the surrounding hollows, on an artificial level, which is partly embankment and partly arched viaduct, till it reaches the vicinity of St. Margaret's.

The terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway communicates with the joint terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the North British, and stands contiguous to it on the north, occupying the space thence to Prince's-street. Its principal feature, as seen from that street, looks to be a raised platform, supported in front by a row of elegant columns, closed round by offices, and presenting a chaste and tasteful appearance. The passengers' station is beneath that platform, in front of the offices, and is reached either circuitously by way of the approaches to the other termini, or directly for pedestrians by long flights of steps and galleries from the pavement of Prince's-street. A square brick chimney-stalk, connected with a house for working a stationary engine, stands immediately east of the station, but so much dwarfed in stature, and masked with stone-coloured ornaments, as not

to be a very serious disfigurement of the scenery. A tunnel commences, in decorated arch-work, beneath the brow of Prince's-street, swallowing up the trains at the instant of their starting, and descends on a rapidly inclined plain beneath the whole breadth of the New town, to the foot of Scotland-street. This tunnel is one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering in modern times, only a degree or two less wonderful than the subfluvial tunnel of the Thames, and with so steep a gradient that the trains require all to be passed through it by means of an endless cable worked by the stationary engine. There is likewise a curious tunnel on the old Dalkeith railway, immediately south-east of the terminus at St. Leonard's. And there is a remarkable piece of engineering, in the transit of the Caledonian railway close beneath the foundations of very lofty houses at Gardner's crescent.

Market-structures.—The town-markets of the city, situated under the North bridge, consist of a series of terraces on the southern slopes, terminating in a large quadrangular area at the bottom of the valley, surrounded by a piazza, and partitioned into departments. All are well arranged and tidy, and as to both quantity and quality, are always well supplied. There are also smaller town-markets at West Nicolson-street, at Stockbridge, and at Dublin-street; and a sort of dismembered market is dispersed, in the form of single or clustered shops, for the sale of flesh or vegetables, throughout almost every part of the city. Large quantities of fish are brought from the coast, chiefly from Newhaven and Fisher-row, and sold in a fresh state variously in markets, in shops, and on the streets. A great weekly market of country produce in quantity, connectedly with the sample-sales of grain in the Corn-exchange, is held every Wednesday in the spacious area of the Grassmarket. The cattle market is a commodious enclosure, in the triangular space between Westport, Lady Lawson's-wynd, and Laurieston-place, and has a market inn in its centre. Sales are commonly effected here, early on every Wednesday morning, of about 800 or 900 cattle and about 2,000 sheep.

The abattoirs, or slaughter-houses, though not themselves market-structures, are so intimately connected with them that they may be noticed here. The old shambles stood contiguous to the town-markets under the North bridge, and were a horrible nuisance. The new abattoirs, opened in 1852, are situated on the grounds of Lochrin, between Fountain bridge and Lochrin distillery, at the south-western extremity of the city. They extend over an area of nearly four acres. The entrance is by a grand Egyptian facade at Fountain bridge, displaying emblematic figures, and stone caryatides of cattle, supporting the arches and introduced as corbels; and the interior is fitted up with every convenience, containing ranges of killing-houses which are let out to the butchers of the city.—The basin of the Union Canal, immediately north of the abattoirs, in the space between Fountain bridge, Downie-place, and St. Anthony-place, possesses much market interest as a vast coal depot, and was originally a very curious place for its works, wharves, stores, and bustle, but now exhibits a forlorn appearance.

Gas-Works.—The chief premises of the Edinburgh gas-light company stand in the space between Canongate, New-street, North Back of Canongate, and the Canongate burying-ground. This company was formed in 1817, and incorporated in the following year, with a capital of £100,000 in shares of £25. The premises are very extensive, and comprise eight gasometers, one of which is 101½ feet in diameter. The principal chimney is a cylindrical

brick column springing from a square stone pedestal, and finished at the top with belts and coping,—the pedestal 30 feet square, the shaft tapering in diameter from 26 feet to 16 feet, and the top standing 341½ feet from the foundation. This chimney was built in 1847. It is furnished with an endless chain, going up the inside of the shaft, and giving the means of ascending at any time to the top. In consequence of rising from nearly the bottom of the hollow at the southern base of the Calton-hill, it does not figure largely in most of the good architectural groupings of the city; but, as seen from some vantage-grounds of the southern environs, particularly about Liberton, it looks to soar beautifully aloft in very aspiring symmetry.

Extensive premises for an oil-gas manufactory were erected in 1825 at Tanfield. But the principle of the manufactory proved unsuccessful; and they were ultimately purchased by the previous company. Parts of them, comprising four gasometers, were then reserved for the supply of the northern parts of the city from the Canongate manufactory; and the rest came to be occupied, some as warehouses, and some as the Free church assembly-hall. No less than about 80 miles of pipes of the Edinburgh gas-light company, varying in diameter from 1½ inch to 15 inches, extend through the streets of the city.—A new gas company, formed in 1839, purchased the Leith gas works, took the name of the Edinburgh and Leith gas company, and laid pipes through the streets of Edinburgh, so as to supply both towns from the Leith works.

Water-Works.—A reservoir, for holding water brought to it in pipes from Comiston on the acclivities of the Pentland hills, was constructed, about the year 1674, at the head of Castle-street, on the north-east verge of the Castle esplanade. This used to be regarded as one of the sights of the city—not on account of anything attractive in itself, for it was a remarkably plain structure—but from a feeling of wonder that a building full of water should stand on such an elevated situation. A deep hollow puncture in the west end of its roof, also, never failed to draw the attention of strangers, having been caused by a cannon-shot from the Castle during the time of the blockade by the Highland army in 1745, and bearing an inscription round it in paint to authenticate its origin. This reservoir was 5 feet deep, 30 feet broad, and 40 feet long, and contained about 6,000 cubic feet of water. But being vastly too small for the modern wants of the city, it was demolished in the autumn of 1849, in order to give place to a new and much larger one. Its successor now stands on the same site, has an ornamental appearance, is constructed with great strength, measures 30 feet in depth, 90 in breadth, and 110 in length, and contains about 297,000 cubic feet of water. From the bottom of it is a series of pipes for distributing the water to all the high parts of the city. And in order to supply the houses in Castle-street and the upper part of High-street, which are situated at a greater altitude than the reservoir, and at the same time to furnish an ample ready supply to the troops in garrison, a large cistern was constructed in 1850 in the shot-yard of the Castle. There is also an old large reservoir in the green of Heriot's hospital.

All the supplies of water are brought from springs and rills within the river-systems of the North Esk and the Water of Leith, on the northern slopes of the Pentlands; and all the works, except the city reservoirs, consist of erections for damming the water at its sources, appliances for filtering it, trunk-pipes for bringing it to Edinburgh, and ramification-pipes for distributing it through the city.

In 1621, the magistrates obtained an act of parliament empowering them to cast "seuchs and ditches" in the lands between the city and the Pentlands, and to construct means of bringing water; but, for half a century, they seem either to have found no engineer, or to have wanted resources, to execute their project. In 1674, however, they engaged a German plumber, for £2,950, to lay down a leaden pipe of 3 inches in diameter from the springs of Comiston to the reservoir on the Castle-hill. A larger pipe, with supply from additional springs, was soon found necessary; and a new one of 4½ inches in diameter began to be laid, but was slowly carried on, and not completed till 1722. The supply being still insufficient for the increasing wants of the city, a new act of parliament was obtained, authorizing the extension of the works. In 1787, a cast-iron pipe of 5 inches in diameter was added for increased conveyance from Comiston; and in 1790, another of 7 inches in diameter was laid from springs on the lands of Swanston. These works were executed from the city funds, at the cost of £20,000; but even they proved speedily unsatisfactory; nor could sufficient ones any longer be expected except on some basis of compulsory assessment.

A water company, with the town-council holding large shares in it as representatives of the citizens, was formed in 1810, and incorporated in 1819, and obtained new powers in 1826. Its capital was limited at first to £135,000, but extended in 1826 to £253,000. A new grand source of supply was now opened at Crawley, nearly 9 miles from Edinburgh. A cistern was formed there 6 feet deep, 15 broad, and 45 long, with outside walls and an arched roof; a great artificial pond, at the same time, was formed for giving compensatory supply to the mills on the North Esk; and a cast-iron pipe of from 15 to 20 inches in diameter was laid from the cistern along the valley of Glencorse, thence through a tunnel of a mile in length, thence by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Liberton Dams to the north side of the Meadows, and thence through a second tunnel, across the Grass-market, and through a third tunnel to Prince's-street, but sending off main communications to the two reservoirs respectively near Heriot's hospital and on the Castle esplanade. These works cost nearly £200,000; and they raised the total supply of water to the city to the rate of about 298 cubic feet per minute. Still, amid the increase of demand, and under the disaster of great occasional scarcity in times of drought, even these works were not enough. A new company was now projected, but soon made a compromise with the old, on terms which stimulated enterprise. A new bill was obtained in 1843,—extended powers also at a later date; and negotiations with the town council, as well as a pressure from without, continued for years to increase the stimulus already given. Hence were new works of supply constructed, and old ones repaired, which, together with the works on the Castle-hill and elsewhere in the city, cost about £80,000 against the end of 1851; and still further works of supply were then projected, on an estimated cost of £45,000. The total supply to the city was then 522 cubic feet per minute,—all pure spring water; and the additional supply from the projected works was estimated at 126 cubic feet,—chiefly burn water. The company's gathering reservoirs at Crawley, Loganlea, Clubbiedean, Bonally, and Tor-duff, had then aggregately a capacity of 112,962,267 cubic feet. The yearly income was £21,450, and the yearly ordinary expenditure was £7,770, and the amount available for dividends £13,680.

Monuments.—In the centre of Parliament-square is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in

1685, at the cost of £1,000, which, in vigour of design and general effect, is far from the worst specimen of bronze statuary in the metropolis.—On the north side of the Castle esplanade is a splendid bronze statue of the Duke of York, placed on a pedestal, and erected in 1839.—In Adam-square is a beautiful sandstone statue of James Watt, in a sitting posture, on a granite pedestal, erected in 1853.—In George-street, at the point of its intersection by Frederick-street, is the bronze statue of Pitt, executed by Chantrey, and erected in 1833. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal, and possesses considerable dignity of expression.—In George-street, at the point of its intersection by Hanover-street, is the bronze statue of George IV., also executed by Chantrey, and erected in 1832. This monument is utterly inferior to that of Pitt, and has the worse effect from suffering comparison by its immediate vicinity. "The majesty of the monarch must be admitted to be somewhat transcendental. The figure is so far thrown back, as to give it the appearance of deriving a share of its support from the drapery behind, an expedient suggesting some particulars in the natural history of the kangaroo, which by no means contribute to sublimity of effect. It must, however, be granted, that by caricaturing the monarch the artist has exalted the minister, for the exaggerated pomp of the one, powerfully contrasts with the intellectual elevation of the other."—In the centre of St. Andrew's-square, at the east end of George-street, stands Lord Melville's monument. This is a remarkably handsome column, begun in 1821, and finished in 1828, by subscriptions chiefly of naval officers. It rises to the height of 136 feet, and is then surmounted by a statue 14 feet high. The design is, in general, a copy of the Trajan column in Rome; but deviates from that model in the shaft being fluted instead of ornamentally sculptured, and in the pedestal being a square instead of a sphere. The column is 12 feet 2 inches thick at the bottom, and gradually diminishes in its ascent, till it is 10½ feet thick at the top. Up the interior is a spiral staircase, lighted by almost imperceptible slits in the fluting. The base is adorned with some beautiful architectural devices; and the colossal statue, formed of stone, appears, on its giddy elevation, of the natural size of the human figure.—In front of the Royal bank in St. Andrew's-square is a statue, in Roman costume, of the Earl of Hopetoun, erected in 1835. The Earl leans on a charger pawing the pedestal, and is eulogized in inscriptions commemorative of his military exploits.

A colossal sitting statue of Queen Victoria, in grey sandstone, surmounts the front of the Royal institution, looking up South Hanover-street. It was sculptured in 1844 by Steel. "Though somewhat rigid in outline, from the effect principally of the mural crown encircling the Sovereign's brow, this figure is finely proportioned. It is not easy to conceive how a sitting figure can be gracefully placed; and the monks have so caricatured it in the grotesque Gothic, that the pyramidal effect here imparted to the mass, harmonized by Steel into a regular geometrical figure, is quite unexpected. Enviroined by finely sculptured sphinxes, by the same artist, looking forth prophetically into the future, from the four angles of the building, this statue is one of the finest sculptures we possess."—A standing statue of Queen Victoria, in sandstone, admirably chiselled, on a highly enriched pedestal in bas-relief, by A. H. Ritchie, was erected in 1850 in the middle of the area in front of Holyrood palace, but removed in 1857.—On the south side of Regent-road, 260 yards east of the new prison, on a rock ten feet higher than the level of the roadway, and conspicu-

ously overlooking all the valley of the Canongate and of the Queen's-park, stands Burns' monument. It was designed by Hamilton. It is a circular temple of florid character, with Corinthian cyclostyle of twelve columns, raised on a quadrangular base. The cupola after the monument of Lysicrates at Athens, supporting a tripod with winged fabulous creatures. A marble statue of Burns by Flaxman was originally placed in it; but, in consequence of its sustaining injury from exposure, was removed to the splendid library-hall of the College. Such a place as that focus of learning for the unlettered bard, may seem curious enough; but the manner of the statue itself is still more so, being, not that of a peasant apostrophising the mountain daisy, but that of a Roman senator, with scroll in hand, addressing the conscript fathers of the senate.

On the west face of Calton-hill, overlooking Waterloo-place, is Dugald Stewart's monument, erected in 1831. It was built from a design by Mr. Playfair; and is in the style of a Grecian temple,—a restoration, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. It has seven Corinthian columns, a rich entablature, and a beautiful funereal urn.—Higher up, on the same face of the hill, at the south-east corner of the new observatory, is Professor Playfair's monument, also designed by Mr. Playfair, a small, square, solid, uninscribed, Doric edifice, enclosed with a railing.—In the High Calton burying-ground, a few yards west of the jail, surmounting the cliff which soars up from the Low Calton, and forming a conspicuous object in various points of view in the Old town, as also from the Calton hill, is David Hume's monument, a dark, low circular tower, of huge size for a mausoleum.—In the vicinity of this, figuring with odious conspicuousness, a perfect pinnacle of bad taste, a great finger of vulgarity, pointing up with impotent ridicule amid the maze of architectural beauties around it, is a lofty obelisk erected in 1845 to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerald, and Margarot, who suffered banishment in 1794 for their efforts in the cause of political reform.—A small monument to the poet Fergusson in the Canongate burying-ground is remarkable for being a restoration by subscription of an original one placed there by the poet Burns.—A monument in the Greyfriars' burying-ground, though possessing no attractions as a work of art, is intensely interesting to a large portion of the community for its commemorating the martyrs of the Covenant who were executed at Edinburgh during the twenty-seven years preceding the Revolution.—A monument, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, on the west side of the basement of the tower of St. Cuthbert's church, to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Dickson, is a remarkably beautiful piece of sculpture, representing him in his gown administering consolation to the widow and the fatherless.—Another monument, by Steel in the same burying-ground, to the memory of Mr. Jamieson, an eminent lawyer, the son of Dr. Jamieson, beautifully represents innocence protected and oppression exposed.—Multitudes of monuments, in the several burying-grounds, particularly in the newer ones, display much beauty; while not a few, such as those of Dr. Chalmers and Sir Andrew Agnew in the Grange cemetery, possess intense interest for their associations.—A monument of the second Viscount Melville, consisting of a standing bronze statue on a sandstone pedestal, was erected in 1857 in Melville-street.

On the summit of the highest rocky eminence of Calton-hill stands Nelson's monument,—a conspicuous object in almost every view of Edinburgh from sea or land, and an aspiring termination to the view

along Prince's-street from the west. It was commenced shortly after Lord Nelson's death, but was not finished till 1815. Fastidious criticism has, in one instance, described it as "more ponderous than elegant;" and in another instance, has forgotten its own dignity by representing the monument as "modelled exactly after a Dutch skipper's spy-glass, or a butter churn;" yet, as if fearful of a rebound from the witticism upon itself, has added that the monument, "from the grandeur of its site and the greatness of its dimensions, must be admitted to possess those attributes of sublimity which are independent of grandeur of design." The base is a battlemented octagon, divided into small apartments, and occupied by a restaurateur; and has, over its entrance, the crest of Nelson and sculpture in bas-relief representing the stern of the San Joseph, and, underneath, an appropriate inscription. From this edified base rises, to the height of 102 feet, a circular, four-story, battlemented tower, with a crowning one-story, battlemented turret, surmounted by a time-ball and a flag-staff. Around the edifice are a garden and plots of shrubbery. The precipice from the edge of which the monument rises possesses an outline, which, as seen from a point south of Holyrood house, is alleged to be a profile of Nelson. The time-ball on the monument was erected in 1852. It has a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is raised by machinery every day at 1 o'clock to the height of 15 feet. It serves the purpose both of synchronising the clocks of the city, and of regulating the chronometers of the vessels at Leith and Granton.

Near Nelson's monument, a little to the north, on the summit of a knoll, stand the twelve pillars of the National monument. This structure was projected in commemoration of the Scotsmen who fell in the land and sea fights consequent on the French revolution; and, with a splendour of design corresponding to the greatness of the object, was meant to be a literal restoration of the Parthenon of Athens. No little enthusiasm was displayed in the prospect of its erection, and promised to draw out the requisite though vast amount of money for its completion; but either it subsided or felt its energies to be factitious; so that, though sanctioned and aided by Royal concurrence, it has hitherto left the monument as commemorative of incompetency of pecuniary means on the part of admiring survivors, as of the deeds and bravery of departed heroes. The monument was founded in 1822, during George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, and was commenced in 1824. The pillars of it which have been erected are of gigantic proportions and great beauty, cost upwards of £1,000 each, and were designed to form the western range of the entire structure. The architect was Playfair; and the work, had it been completed, would have done the highest credit to his genius. Various projects have recently been talked of, and some magnificent proffers of liberality been made, to re-ignite enthusiasm, and get the monument completed. Speculation says respecting the desired result of these,—“It is intended to form a repository of sculpture and the fine arts, commemorative of the national greatness, whether in great men who have flourished in its history, or in the triumphs of war or peace by which it has been distinguished; as at the Walhalla in Germany, which the building, when completed, will very much resemble.”

In front of the Register office, at the part where the screen-wall of that edifice is interrupted by the double flight of steps leading up to the grand entrance, stands the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, on a pedestal of Peterhead syenite. The pedestal is 13 feet high, and very plain. The statue is nearly 14 feet high, and all life, energy,

and grace, the grandest work of its kind in the world. The horse is in high action, rearing in air under the curb, as if pulled suddenly up when in hot speed; while the rider sits in dignified equipoise, issuing an imminent order connected with the evolutions of a battle, and pointing to the part of the field where the order is to be executed. The weight of the whole figure rests on the horse's hind-legs and tail; and this occasioned great skill in such a distribution of the metal throughout the parts as to produce a secure equipoise. The only other equestrian statue with a rearing horse is that of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg; and there the difficulty of the equipoise is mainly overcome by the grotesque introduction of a serpent, on which the horse tramples, and which not only strengthens the hind-legs, but projects very far behind so as to serve as a balance. The Duke in the Edinburgh statue is a portrait, with the additional advantage that he rode to the artist as well as sat to him, so as to give exact ideas of his style of horsemanship. His posture is truly grand,—just what a good imagination, well informed, would ascribe to the British hero in the heat of battle,—all erect, calm, noble, massively intelligent, lifting his curved right hand in a manner of the most significant command, holding gracefully in his left the horse's reins and his own plumed hat,—and withal raimented in a fashion most classically martial. The cost of the work was only £10,000. The weight of the bronze is nearly 12 tons. The different parts of the work are not, as in most bronze statues, rivetted together, but fused. The artist was Steel of Edinburgh, so that the work is a double boast to Modern Athens,—the finest of its kind, and of native produce; and at the same time is the first bronze statue which was ever cast in Scotland. So generally has this work been admired that copies of it, in picture and in statuette, have been immensely multiplied. The inauguration of it took place, with great ceremony, on the 18th of June, 1852.

On an esplanade on the north side of the East Prince's-street gardens, on a level with the roadway of Prince's-street, opposite the foot of St. David's-street, stands the monument of Sir Walter Scott. Designs for it were made a subject of public competition; and the successful one was furnished by George M. Kemp, who, from being a common artisan, rose to artistic eminence through enthusiastic study of Roslin chapel, but who did not live to see the Scott monument completed. His conception was no less than to construct out of the models of Melrose abbey a grand Gothic aspiring cross; and this conception has been so nobly realised as to render the monument an architectural wonder of the age. It is just the select parts of Melrose abbey, first beautifully restored, and next symmetrically piled into a Gothic spire. Four grand basement arches are connected together exactly in the same manner as those beneath the central tower of any cruciform Gothic cathedral. Four other grand arches spring diagonally from the outer side of the piers of these arches, and rest exteriorly on isolated buttressed piers, which are surmounted by lofty pinnacles. Elegant pierced flying buttresses ascend from the inner side of the base of these pinnacles, and from the end of a pierced horizontal parapet over the contiguous spandrels, to the middle of the second stage of the monument. A contracting series of galleries, arches, turrets, and pinnacles soars aloft from the summit of the four grand basement arches, stage above stage, till it attains a height of 200½ feet from the ground, and terminates there in a single finial. The capitals, mouldings, niches, parapets, crocketings, and

other ornaments are all in the style of decorated Gothic, closely after the pattern of Melrose. A stair of 287 steps ascends to within a few feet of the top, and reveals there a most magnificent bird's-eye view of the city. In each front of the monument, above the archivolt of the basement, are six small niches,—making a total of 24 there; and in the piers, abutment-turrets, and other prominent positions of the first and second stages are 32 others,—making a total of 56 within clear view from the ground; and all these were originally intended to be filled with statuistic representations of the characters in Scott's poems and novels. But as yet there are statues of only Prince Charles Edward, Meg Merri-les, the Lady of the Lake, the Last Minstrel, and George Heriot. Flights of steps from the ground on all the four sides converge to a platform beneath the four grand basement arches; and there on a pedestal, with the figure of his dog Maida at his feet, is a sitting statue, in Carrara marble, of Scott himself. But the proportions and position of this statue relatively to the vault around it are much too small; causing the figure, though really large in itself, to look almost dwarfish. The upper part of the monument, also, though designed by Kemp in perfect harmony with all the rest, and though figuring in that harmony in all the prints of it which we have seen, was so "drawn up" by order of the Committee, for the poor reason of making it be better seen from the near vicinity, as to render it very inharmonious. The monument was founded in 1840, and completed in 1844, and, exclusive of the statue, cost £15,650. The statue was sculptured by Steel, who received £2,000 for it; and was inaugurated, with great pomp, in August, 1846.

Miscellaneous Buildings.—The Standard Insurance Company's office, near the east end of George street, has a neat attached portico, with surmounting sculpture of the parable of the ten virgins. The Caledonian insurance Company's office, in the same street, has four beautiful Corinthian columns, with massive entablature. The Life Association of Scotland office, in Prince's-street, is a superb edifice of 1855-8, in florid Roman style, so richly ornate as to seem, at first sight, to be all a mass of colonnade and sculpture. The New Club, adjoining this, belonging to an association of noblemen and gentlemen, and enlarged in 1860, is a spacious elegant edifice. Several insurance offices, besides those we have named, particularly in George-street, and St. Andrew's-square, and several of the hotels, particularly in Prince's-street, St. Andrew's-square, Queen-street, and Waterloo-place, are very fine buildings. Multitudes of the shops and warehouses, also, in all the transmuted parts of the New town, are highly decorated. The passion for pillared doorways, porticos, mouldings, sculptures, and other ambitious ornamentations, which has been displayed in the re-edifications and remodellings of the last twenty-five years, is wonderful. Nor in even the smallest colonnades has Tuscan or Doric simplicity been often deemed sufficient; but either Ionic grace or Corinthian finery, generally too with good taste in the detail, has borne pre-eminence. The necessity of refashioning old dwelling-houses into new shops at the smallest possible cost, also, has produced what may be called a new style in street architecture,—covering over the area of the sunk flats, projecting a new front to the first story half-way across that area, and giving to the new front an aspect of pretentiousness or elegance, so as to make it appear to be related to the old building in the same manner as a porch or a verandah. The reconstructions of this kind, however, are not always contiguous to

one another, and even when contiguous are of different projections and in different fashions; so that the whole innovation is "a regular irregularity."

Many a range of building in the New town, and many an entire street, are constructed on some plan of a single facade; the uniformity in the architecture being, not a monotony, but a symmetry, with great diversity of detail, and part answering to part, as in the facade of a single building. Rustication of the basement story, isolated iron balconies on the next story, and balustered parapets along the summit pervade some places, such as Alva-street. Pillared doorways, continuous iron balconies, and very massive cornices pervade other places, such as Regent-terrace. Massive pilasters, rising from the top of the basement story, facing the next two stories, and surmounted by an attic story, characterise many chief divisions or conspicuous ranges, such as the central divisions of Great King-street and of the Royal circus. Massive attached columns, variously Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, collocated sometimes in twos, sometimes in fours, and sometimes in sixes, rising from the top of the projected basement story, facing the next two stories, and surmounted by an attic story, characterise some divisions, such as part of Albyn-place, great part of Moray-place, and the greater part of the Royal-terrace. The same features, but with the columns standing, not on a projected basement, but in antis, characterise other places, such as the arc at the south-west extremity of Forres-street, the two arcs at the south end of Windsor-street, and the two arcs at the wide opening from Leith-walk leading to respectively the Royal-terrace and the London-road. The same features, but with the columns surmounted by a pediment, or by a lofty entablature, characterise other places, such as the central part of Albyn-place, the central part of Melville-street, and the central part of the north and south sides of Charlotte-square. True porticos in any similar relative situation are more rare; yet three tetrastyle Ionic ones occur respectively on the two west gables of Waterloo-place, and on a gable above the low houses of Blenheim-place looking toward the Royal-terrace. Festoons and other florid tracery occur in some places, such as Charlotte-square and Drummond-place; even massive pieces of sculpture are not wanting, such as two great sphynxes on the summit of the extremities of the north side of Charlotte-square; and most of the minor kinds of Græco-Italian ornamentation, such as rusticated basements, moulded architraves, window pediments, string-courses, carved cornices, and various sorts of balustrades, are almost everywhere abundant.

The contrast to all this beauteous symmetry of the New town displayed by the romantic irregularity of the Old town, as it climbs all the central hill of the city from Holyrood to the Castle, is ever regarded by the eye of both stranger and denizen as one of the most remarkable characters of Edinburgh. Every part of the contrast is wonderful,—whether in the east, where the terraces of the New town on the face of the Calton-hill look down upon the masses of the Old huddled wildly together on the cliff-screened hollow,—or in the middle, where the two towns are not far from being on a common level, with only the North loch valley yawning between,—or in the west, where the streets and squares and vistas of the New, back even to long distances down its own northward slope, look up to the soaring structures of the Old, beetling far aloft in broken skyline, and appearing, in certain states of the weather, as if they belonged to a city in the clouds. One striking new feature in the view is the range of houses along Cockburn-street, in the

old Scottish baronial style, curving up the ascent from the end of Waverley bridge to the middle of High-street; and another is the large, lofty, imposing pile of the Free church offices, in a florid variety of the same style, erected in 1859-61, on the site of buildings destroyed by fire in 1857, immediately east of the Free church college. The destroyed buildings were the western half of a vast, plain, uniform range, no less than nine stories high, the eastern half of which still stands. The entire range formed the back of James'-court, on a steep declivity, the south front several stories less than the north one, yet all on a higher level than the tops of the highest houses in the confronting part of the New town, soaring clear up on the hill, with not the slightest break to the view between it and Prince's-street; and, in that connexion, it acquired a curious and unique celebrity. "Entering one of the doors opposite the main entrance, the stranger is sometimes led by a friend, wishing to afford him an agreeable surprise, down flight after flight of the steps of a stone staircase; and when he imagines he is descending so far into the bowels of the earth, he emerges on the edge of a cheerful, crowded thoroughfare, with the North loch valley and the New town spread before him,—a contrast to the gloom from which he has emerged."

James'-court is entered from Lawnmarket; was built in 1727 as a fashionable quarter; and continued till the founding of the New town to be highly aristocratic. Several ancient closes which it supplanted contained residences of nobles and judges; and several still extant in the Lawnmarket still contain houses of remarkable note. Baxter's-close, for example, contains one which belonged to the Countess of Elgin, the governess of the Princess Charlotte; Lady Stair's-close contains one in which the Dowager Countess of Stair long presided over the fashionable circles of Edinburgh; Riddle's-close contains one in which Bailie Macmoran entertained at his table James VII. and his queen; and Dunbar's-close contains some which were the headquarters of Cromwell's army after the battle of Dunbar. A number of closes in the High-street also, particularly Stamp-office, Fleshmarket, Fishmarket, Bishop's, and Strichen's closes, Milne-square, and Blackfriars'-wynd, have quondam residences of noblemen, judges, and bishops; while others, such as Anchor-close, Covenant-close, and Carrubber's-close, contain houses which were famous in other ways. The Cowgate likewise has still the palace of Cardinal Beaton, where the citizens gave a feast to Queen Mary on her return from France; the Mint-house, in whose great hall a banquet was given to the Danish ambassadors who came to Scotland with Queen Anne; the mansion of Sir Thomas Hope, the King's advocate, and leader of the Covenanters in the reign of Charles I.; and the Tailors' hall, in which a great meeting of citizens, clergymen, gentry, and nobles was held on the 27th of February, 1638, preparatory to the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant next day in Greyfriars' church.

Educational Edifices.

The University.—The edifice of the Edinburgh university presents its main front to South Bridge-street, and forms an entire side respectively of North College-street, West College-street, and South College-street. It is a regular parallelogram, 358 feet long and 255 wide, extending its length east and west, and having in the centre a very spacious court. The main front is of exquisite proportions, in superb Grecian architecture; but, in common with the entire building, is so pent up by the pres-

sure of the street that it can nowhere be seen to advantage. Were the edifice situated in a large park, particularly upon a rising ground, it would appear almost sublime, and be without a parallel among the modern edifices of Scotland; but situated as it is, it makes, upon the mind of a stranger, in its exterior views at least, impressions chiefly of bewilderment and confusion. The building comprises four stories of very unequal height,—the basement one rusticated, the second well adorned with window mouldings, the third similar to the second, but neither so high nor so well adorned, and the fourth an attic. The entrance is through the main front on the east, by three lofty archways, the side ones for pedestrians and the central one for carriages. A grand Doric portico, of two wings and a centre, adorns the entrance; the two wings having each two columns, and covering the side archways, and the centre recessed, and having two attached columns,—all the six columns of equal elevation, and each 26 feet high and formed of a single block of stone. Over the summit of the front, directly above the portico, forming what was originally intended as the front part of the basement of a dome, is a large stone entablature, with the following inscription: "Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis anno post Christum natum M,D,LXXXIX instituta; annoque M,DCC,LXXXIX. renovari coepta; regnante Georgio III. Principe munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Prefecto Thoma Elder; Academiæ Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam."

The continuous range of building round the inner court is in a very tasteful Grecian style; and has an elegant stone balustrade, forming a kind of gallery, which is interrupted only by the entrance, and by flights of steps to the library, the museum, the hall of the Senatus Academicus, and the several class-rooms. At the angles, and on the west side, are spacious piazzas. The library occupies a large portion of the south side, includes a noble hall 198 feet long and 50 broad, with a beautiful roof of stucco-work, and contains about 91,000 books, besides some manuscripts, and a collection of antiquities, sculptures, and articles of vertu. Accessions to its books are obtained by means of an annual sum of £575 from government, £1 a-year from each student at his matriculation, £5 from each professor at his induction, and certain contributions from the members of the college of surgeons. About 800 volumes, on the average, are added every year. The library was founded in 1580, in a bequest of books by Mr. Clement Little, an advocate in Edinburgh, "for the use of the citizens;" but it came eventually to be regarded as an exclusive institution confined entirely to the university; and a recent report upon it says,—“As the main object of it is to serve as an auxiliary to academical study, and as the collection is not more than adequate to supply the demands made upon it by professors, students, and members of the college of surgeons, all of whom are contributors to the funds, there cannot be any considerable provision for the accommodation of strangers. But literary gentlemen, or others, who have occasion to consult or to borrow books, on application to the curators or to individual professors willing to be responsible for them, are allowed every facility.”—The museum, situated on the west side, occupies two rooms, each 90 feet by 30, on separate floors, together with contiguous galleries and small apartments; and contains about 950 specimens of mammals, one of the best collections of birds in the world, and large collections of insects, shells, corals, and minerals.—A national industrial museum, of

great extent and much value, was organized about the year 1854; has been temporarily deposited in old neighbouring buildings, in Argyle-square; and will be transferred to an elegant large edifice adjacent to the north-west corner of the college, founded in 1861 by the late Prince Consort, and planned on admirable arrangements, and estimated to cost £41,200.—The music class-room was originally in the college, but has now an edifice to itself, spacious and handsome, in Park-place, a brief distance to the south-west.

The original college buildings were both unsightly and inconvenient. Part of the ground belonging to them was alienated to form South College-street; and the proceeds of this, together with the proceeds of other property, and the proceeds of special public subscriptions, were set apart by the magistrates toward the erection of the new edifice, —which, with more zeal for the celebrity of their city than prudential regard to the extent of their resources, they resolved should be in a style of superb magnificence. This was founded in 1789; and though, for a brief period, it was briskly carried forward, it had even the front part finished with difficulty, and stood in its slender and fragmentary state about twenty years, the monument of combined vanity, rashness, and poverty. But Government having, in 1815, resolved to expend £10,000 a-year upon it till it should be completed, it was a second time set in progress, and advanced, through intermediate years and by successive additions, to a finished state in 1834. The original part was constructed after the original design by Adam; but the other parts, and particularly the interior facades, after a modification of that design by Playfair.

The University originated in a bequest of 8,000 merks by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, before the Reformation. The magistrates, who were vested with power to found it, purchased, in 1563, the ground on which it stands; but, in consequence of opposition from the prelates of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, were not able, till 1581, to make a fair commencement. But previous to that date they had, by a remote grant from Queen Mary, and a confirmed and immediate one from James VI., received, towards its erection and support, all the houses belonging to the religious foundations within the city. James VI. besides, watched over the infant institution with paternal care, and endowed it with church-lands, tithes, and other immunities. In 1583, it was opened for the labours of a single professor, the amiable Robert Rollock; and, in 1597, it acquired a second professorship, and was presided over by Rollock as principal. The original building was a tenement which had belonged first to the provost and canons of the Kirk of Fields, and next, as a residence to the Earl of Arran. In 1617, a college-hall and several apartments for classes were erected. In 1685, it had risen to possess 8 professorships, and was currently attended by a large body of students. Previous to the Revolution, it was disturbed and degraded by the contests of faction; but since that event, it has enjoyed quietude, and been marked by the calm desolation of incident peculiar to a well-managed seat of learning. In 1720, the study of medicine was introduced to its curriculum, and rapidly promoted its prosperity, till it eventually won for the university the proudest name in Europe. No college probably can boast of a longer or more brilliant array of eminent men, whether as professors or alumni. So numerous have been the men, in the walks of medicine, of metaphysics, of polite and classical literature, and of the various physical sciences, who, from 1720, have shed lustre over it by their genius and their fame, that a mere list of

their names is nearly incompatible with the limits of condensed narrative.

An idea of the progress of the university may be formed by glancing at the names, dates, and emoluments of its chairs. These are,—the principalship, 1585, £700; humanity, 1597, £687; divinity, 1620, £637; Hebrew and oriental languages, 1642, £400; mathematics, 1674, £698; botany, 1676, £880; institutes of medicine, 1685, £640; practice of physic, 1685, £465; divinity and church history, 1695, £445; anatomy, 1705, £1,900; public law, 1707, £350; Greek, 1708, £737; natural philosophy, 1708, £622; moral philosophy, 1708, £502; logic and metaphysics, 1708, £672; civil law, 1710, £375; chemistry and chemical pharmacy, 1713, £1,310; history, 1719, £230; Scottish law, 1722, £505; midwifery and diseases of women and children, 1726, £550; clinical medicine, 1741; rhetoric and English literature, 1741, £410; natural history, 1767, £765; dietetics, materia medica, and pharmacy, 1768, £556; practical astronomy, 1786, £300; agriculture, 1790, £150; clinical surgery, 1803, £550; military surgery, 1806; medical jurisprudence and police, 1807, £410; conveyancing, 1825, £535; surgery, 1831, £550; general pathology, 1831, £445; music, 1839, £420; biblical criticism and biblical antiquities, 1846, £767. The emoluments, as now stated, are those fixed by the University commissioners in November 1861; and they include the estimated amounts of fees, but are exclusive of allowances for assistants and for class expenses. The patronage of fifteen of the chairs, with part of that of six others, was formerly held by the town-council of Edinburgh, but, under the University act of 1858, was transferred to seven curators, four of them chosen by the town-council, and three by the University court. That of nine is held by the Crown; that of one, by the University court; that of another, by the Crown and the curators; that of two by the faculty of advocates and the curators; that of one, by the society of writers to the signet and the curators; and that of two, by the lords of session, other parties, and the curators. The chief officers are a chancellor, chosen by the general council; a rector, chosen by the matriculated students; a principal, chosen by the curators; and five assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the town-council, the rector, the general council, and the senatus academicus. The university court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Edinburgh, and the five assessors. The senatus academicus consists of the principal and the professors. The general council meets twice a-year, on the first Tuesday after the 14th of April, and on the last Friday of October. The winter session opens in the beginning of November, and closes in the end of April; the summer session opens in the beginning of May, and closes in the end of July. The number of members of the general council, in 1861, was 2,276; of matriculated students, about 1,411; of students who graduated in arts, 62,—who graduated in medicine, 67. Honorary degrees have always been charily given, and are in higher estimation than those in some other universities. The bursaries are 80, and yield £1,172 a-year.

Medical Schools.—On the east side of Nicolson-street, a short distance south of the university, stands Surgeon's hall, or the hall of the royal college of surgeons. It is a large, modern, Ionic building, one of the most elegant edifices in the city, and cost about £20,000. Its character is purely Grecian; and its general appearance that of an ancient temple. Its street front is principally covered with a hexastyle portico, the base continuous, and serving also as a curtain-wall, the columns fluted, and the frieze and tympanum filled with

sculpture. The entrance from the street is by two pedimented door-ways at the ends of the curtain-wall. The interior contains apartments for meetings, tastefully-fitted galleries, and large, valuable, medical museums. The royal college of surgeons dates from 1778, or, through a previous body, from 1505. It maintains courses of lectures, issues diplomas, and serves as a coadjutor to the medical faculty of the university. Its winter course of lectures comprises surgery, chemistry, physiology, medical jurisprudence, clinical medicine, clinical surgery, anatomy, pathology, and practice of physic; and the summer course includes some of these, and adds midwifery, botany, natural philosophy, histology, insanity, history of medicine, dental surgery, venereal diseases, and surgical appliances. Both this body and that noticed in next paragraph are recognized in the Medical act of 1858.

In Queen-street, midway between Hanover-street and St. David's-street, stands Physicians' hall, or the hall of the royal college of physicians. This body was incorporated so early as 1681. They have an exclusive privilege of practising medicine within certain old limits of Edinburgh, and are charged with the public duty of preventing the sale of adulterated drugs; and, though not supporting the medical schools of the city in a direct manner, they support them so strongly in an indirect manner, as to be well entitled to high notice in connexion with them. A previous hall of theirs stood on the site now occupied by the Commercial bank. It was an edifice of much beauty, built in 1775, three stories high, purely Grecian, with a tetrastyle Corinthian portico. The present edifice was built in 1845, from designs by Mr. T. Hamilton. It has a Corinthian portico of unique character, comprising successively a tetrastyle, an entablature, a distyle, an entablature, and a pediment. The columns of the tetrastyle are of the rare quasi-Corinthian kind which some architects call the Attic order. On the summit of the ends of the first entablature are statues of Esculapius and Hippocrates, and behind the apex of the pediment is a statue of Hygeia, all sculptured by A. H. Ritchie. The building contains a select library, a good museum, and a fine hall for the meetings of the fellows.

In Clyde-street stands the modern, three-story, Doric building of the veterinary and zoiatric college. This institution was established in 1818, and has lectures, in seven classes, by five professors, on veterinary medicine and surgery, chemistry and veterinary materia medica, zoological anatomy and demonstrations, microscopic zootomy and pathology, practical chemistry, practical pharmacy, and clinical instruction. The session extends from the early part of November till the end of April.—In Lothian-road are the premises of the new veterinary college, established in 1857. This college has lectures in nine classes, by six professors, on nearly the same subjects as the others, and on botany and shoeing. The winter session commences in the beginning of November; the summer session in the beginning of May.

Art Schools.—On the north end of the Mound, presenting shorter fronts to Hanover-street and the Old town, and longer ones to the views along Prince's-street, stands the magnificent oblong edifice called the Royal institution. This is but partly an art school,—being at the same time devoted to some other purposes; yet it ranks better here than with any other class of buildings. It was founded in 1823, and completed according to a design by Playfair at the cost of £40,000. It stands on a sub-structure of wooden piles and cross-bearers, rendered necessary by the ground being travelled earth,

and formed at the cost of upwards of £1,600. The edifice is purely Grecian, grandly Doric, and nearly of the character of what the architects call a peripteral temple; all its four fronts being faced, to their whole height, with fluted Doric columns, resting on flights of steps, and surmounted by an uniform entablature. The north front, which is the chief one, has a portico with three lines of columns; the first line and the second line containing each eight columns, but the third line containing only two, so as to render the entire arrangement what is called pseudo-tripteral. The south front has a projection exactly similar to this portico, but neither so far nor so full, comprising only two lines of columns, the first with eight columns, and the second with four in antis. The two flanks, or east and west fronts, are precisely alike; each of them having at each end a distyle projection, and between the two projections seventeen columns. The walls, at the intercolumniations, are pierced with windows; the summit of the north front, as we noticed in a former section, is crowned with a colossal statue of Queen Victoria and with sphynxes; and the summit of the corresponding part of the south also has sphynxes. The building contains the apartments of the royal institution for the encouragement of the fine arts, which has also the administration of the Spalding fund for the support of aged and decayed artists; the apartments of the Board of trustees for the encouragement of arts, fisheries, and manufactures; a gallery of casts from the antique, for the use of students attending the school of design; the museum of the society of antiquaries of Scotland, gratuitously open to the public; and the apartments of the Royal society of Edinburgh, comprising library, museum, and select gallery. The school of design has a salaried staff of directors, two preceptors, and a lecturer.

The edifice of the Art galleries stands on the central and southern parts of the Mound. It was founded with great ceremony, in August 1850, by the late Prince Consort, and did not arrive at completion till 1858. Immense excavations had to be made, and substructions formed, for its site; and very extensive collateral improvements were done for harmonizing it with the Mound, and for harmonizing both the Mound and it with the surrounding scenery. The object in erecting it was to provide suitable accommodation for the annual exhibition of the Scottish royal academy, for the extension of the school of design, for the better preserving and rendering more useful the gallery of casts in the Royal institution, and for the instituting of a Scottish national gallery of painting and sculpture. The edifice is about the same width as the Royal institution, but nearly a third longer; it also extends north and south, but has large projections at the centre, so as to be, not strictly oblong, but cruciform. The north and the south fronts are exactly alike; but the former is in a great degree hidden from all distant view by the Royal institution, while the latter stands so low relatively to the roadway above it as to seem almost to be in a pit. The flanks, however, are everywhere conspicuous to all points, high and low, whence the Mound itself can be seen. Each front, north and south, is completely faced with an Ionic portico of two projecting wings and a centre; each wing having four columns and a pediment, the centre having two columns in antis and a balustrade. The projecting part of each flank is faced with a hexastyle Ionic portico; and the other parts of the flanks are little else than dead wall, poorly relieved by bald pilasters, and by a balustered parapet. The interior arrangements for exhibition are all octagonal, and lighted entirely

from above. The estimated cost of the edifice, inclusive of the site and of the concomitant improvements, was £40,000.

The western suite of apartments in the Art galleries is occupied by the national gallery of painting and sculpture, open to the public, free of charge; and the eastern suite is set apart for the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, held from February to May.—A hall in George-street is used for the ordinary meetings of the Royal Scottish society of arts; who, though they have no public lectures, yet give from time to time expositions on interesting subjects connected with the useful arts.—A plain building, with a large hall, in Adam-square, belongs to the Watt institution and school of arts, which has a public library, two lecturers on respectively chemistry and mechanical philosophy, and teachers of respectively mathematics, the French language, the structure of the English language, ornamental modelling, and architectural, mechanical, and ornamental scroll drawing, serving altogether as an academy of arts, science, and literature to the operative classes.—In Lothian-road is the building of the Royal academy for teaching exercises, better known as the Riding-school. It is a large handsome edifice, and contains suites of apartments, some of which are rented by the Scottish military and naval academy. The Riding-school is superintended by 2 masters, and governed by 7 directors.—The military and naval academy has no fewer than 12 or 13 teachers, is governed by 27 extraordinary, and 14 ordinary directors, with chairman and trustees, and affords, in addition to technical tuition for the navy and army, a circle of instruction in several of the fine arts, in science, in foreign languages, and in general literature.

Classical Schools.—On the south face of Calton-hill, a little above the line of Regent-road, stands the High-school. This building is worthy of its magnificent site; and while it commands one of the richest of town and country landscapes of Edinburgh and its environs, is itself a beautiful feature of the scenery with which it is grouped. It is built of pure white stone, and consists of a central part and two wings, extending about 270 feet in front. The central building shows a pediment advanced upon a range of Doric columns; and the end buildings are nearly flat-roofed and of plain architecture, but connected with the central building by open colonnaded corridors. The entire edifice pleases and delights the eye as much perhaps as any single erection in the metropolis. A spacious flight of steps leads up to it from the enclosing wall in front; though the access in use is by a gateway on a higher level considerably to the west, and a fine play-ground intervenes thence to the entrances to the various class-rooms. The interior is distributed into a large hall, 73 feet by 43,—a rector's class-room, 38 feet by 38,—4 class-rooms for masters, each 38 feet by 28,—a room for a library,—and two small rooms attached to each of the class-rooms. On the margin of the road-way, on a lower site than the main building, are two neat lodges, two stories high; the one occupied by the janitor, and the other containing class-rooms, respectively 36 feet by 18, and 40 feet by 18, for writing and practical mathematics. The area of the school and play-ground is two acres, and was formed into a level by deep cutting in the face of the hill. The edifice was founded in 1825, amid pompous processional pageantry; and cost, with its appurtenances, about £30,000. There are a rector and four classical teachers, each of the teachers carrying a class round a circle of four years of progressive study, and then

receiving a new class. Except small allowances from the town council, the fees constitute the salary, and are 15s. a quarter for the masters' classes, and 16s. for the finishing or maturing class of the rector.—The High-school is traceable under the name of the High grammar-school, as far back as 1519. In 1578, when the magistrates had, for a while, made vain efforts to found an university, a school-house of respectable capacity, was erected on the grounds which now form the termination of Infirmary-street, or lie between that termination and Surgeon's-square. In 1777, a new and neat and commodious edifice was reared on the site of the old; but, owing to the plebeian character of its vicinity, and the inodorous and perhaps unhealthy associations of its locality, it became distasteful to the citizens of the New town, and continued to sink in estimation proportionally to the growing extension and the rising attractions of that successful rival of the ancient city.

North of Henderson-row, near the water of Leith, is the Edinburgh academy, of similar character and design to the High-school. The edifice is a low, neat, Doric structure, built after a design by Mr. Burn, at the cost of about £12,000, having a large fine play-ground in front, and constructed with reference more to interior commodiousness than to exterior display, yet not unsuited in appearance to the architecturally opulent district in its neighbourhood. The academy was founded in 1823, by a society who had, by proprietary shares of £50 each, a capital of £12,900, capable of being augmented to £16,000. It is more aristocratic in its plan than the High-school, or rather is conducted on principles which render it less accessible to the children of the middle classes, and has a longer period of study and larger fees,—the former being 7 years, and the latter £7 for the first year, £9 for the second, £11 for the third, and £11 10s. for each of the succeeding years. There are a rector, four masters for classics, and eight or nine for other departments.—Several other seminaries for a conjointly classical and general education have each a large staff of masters; but even the most conspicuous one of them, bearing par excellence the name of the Edinburgh institution, and ostensibly competing, though on a plan of its own, with the Edinburgh academy and the High-school, has no better an edifice than a plain commodious house in Queen-street, built originally for a private residence.

Elementary Schools.—The normal school, belonging to the Established church, is a large handsome edifice, in Castle-place, erected in 1845, at the cost of about £8,500, containing not only class-rooms and other appliances for a large attendance of pupils, but also dormitories for male students, and having a fine play-ground attached. This institution embraces a wide range of training, and is conducted by a rector, three masters, two tutors, and five teachers.—The normal school belonging to the Free church is an exactly similar institution, in Moray-house, Canongate.—Several of the parish schools, the Free church schools, and the other public schools, such as the Lancasterian and Bell's, have school-houses remarkable either for commodiousness, for elegance, or for both.

Eight very commodious and handsome buildings, for the gratuitous education of the poor children of deceased burgesses, freemen, and poor citizens of Edinburgh, have been erected by the governors of Heriot's Hospital, in respectively Cowgate-port, Heriot-bridge, Old-assembly-close, High-school-yards, Brown-square, West Rose-street, and Broughton-street. The one in Broughton-street is the latest of the eight, and was built in 1855;

and, though situated amid a tolerably fair display of New-town architecture, is so ornate with ground arcades, upper mouldings, and crowning statuary as to be, in a mere architectural respect, a decided accession to the neighbourhood. The one in Cowgate-port was built in 1840, and looks like a jewel in a setting of bogwood, or a flower-plot in the midst of a putrid marsh. It has piazzas, towers, ornamented windows, and various other architectural decorations; and situated in the most squalid district of the metropolis, and existing for the benefit of the poorest order of children, it seems, by the exhibition of its beauties as a foil to the deformities around it, to be a type of the transition which the blessings of education may effect from ignorance and filth, to mental polish and to elegance of character.

Museums, &c.—The Highland and Agricultural society's museum is a massive, handsome, recent edifice, standing isolated at the south corner of Victoria-street and George IV.'s bridge. The door is surmounted by an emblematic group of sculpture by A. H. Ritchie; and all the internal arrangements are admirably adapted to the display of the museum's surpassingly rich and diversified contents.—There is also a smaller agricultural museum in the college.—The antiquarian museum in the Royal institution, contains Continental, Egyptian, Romano-Scottish, early Scottish, and late Scottish antiquities,—among the last, the maiden or guillotine, John Knox's pulpit, the stool which Janet Gaddes hurled at the bishop of Edinburgh in St. Giles', some colours carried by the Covenanters during the civil war, and a specimen of the old iron bridle for taming the tongues of railers.—There is an interesting recently constructed museum of vegetable wonders in the botanic garden.—The museums of the university, of Surgeon's hall, and of the Royal society, have already been incidentally alluded to.

On a flat exposed piece of ground, on the summit of the Calton-hill, north of the National monument, stands the new observatory. It has the form of a St. George's cross, 62 feet long each way. On each of the four ends or terminations are six columns supporting a handsome pediment. The centre is surmounted by a dome, 13 feet in diameter, and has a pillar rising up to the dome, 19 feet high, for the astronomical circle. Near it, on the north-west shoulder of Calton-hill, is the old observatory, a plain, dingy building three stories high.—At the head of Castle-street, contiguous to the reservoir, is Short's observatory, a plain, large, lofty structure of 1855, furnished with attractions to visitors, at a charge of a shilling.

On the lands of Inverleith, about half a mile north of Canonmills, is the Royal botanic garden, twelve acres in area, enclosed by high walls, and transplanted from a former site in 1822-4. The surface declines slightly to the south, and is disposed in plots and promenades of great beauty and variety. Within the area are the superintendent's house, the museum, the lecture-room, extensive hot-houses suited variously to the plants of all climes, a spacious palm-house, an aquarium, a Linnæan arrangement, a Jussieuan arrangement, and many beautiful groupings of trees and shrubs.—Contiguous to the botanic garden on the south is the experimental garden of the Caledonian horticultural society. This has an area of eight acres,—the surface undulatingly diversified and very tastefully allotted; and it contains superintendent's house, several hot-houses, and a variety of open departments for respectively culinary plants, fruits, flowers, and ornamental shrubs.—On the lands of Broughton, opening from the north end of Claremont-street, were the

zoological gardens, tastefully laid out in promenades and flower-plots, containing for a number of years a tolerable collection of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, and frequently let out for temporary exhibitions entirely alien in character from every thing connected with zoology, but found to be uncompensating, and abolished in 1860.

The residences or haunts of persons who have figured prominently in literature may be noted here for want of a more suitable place; for, though in no sense schools, they act so suggestively on the mind as to be surely educational. The early poets, Dunbar, Gawin Douglas, and Sir David Lindsay, as also some early distinguished prose writers, were long resident in Edinburgh, and stand associated generally with the existing memorials of the ancient city. The poet Gay was for some time a resident, under the hospitality of Lady Catherine Hyde, in Queensberry-house. William Fowler, secretary to Anne of Denmark, and a poet, lived in a house still standing in the Anchor-close, High-street. Drummond of Hawthornden, one of the finest of the cavalier poets, figured in intimate connection with the original college of the city. Allan Ramsay lived at the head of Castle-street, and has bequeathed his name to Ramsay-lane which now leads off thence to the head of the Mound. Goldsmith, when studying medicine at the university of Edinburgh, lodged in College-wynd. Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, lived in James'-court, and entertained there that lion of literature on his way to the Hebrides, and also Paoli the patriot Corsican chief. Hume, the historian, lived for some time in the same neighbourhood, but finished his days in the house at the south-west corner of St. Andrew's-square; where he gave a farewell dinner, toward the close of his life, to a select company of Edinburgh literati, comprising Lord Elibank, Professor Fergusson, Dr. Blair, Adam Smith, Dr. Black the famous chemist, and Home the author of Douglas. Thomas Campbell, while engaged in writing his 'Pleasures of Hope,' lived in an obscure house in Alison-square, Potter-row; and Grahame, the poet of the Sabbath, stands associated, as visitor at least, with the same house. Mrs. Maclehoze, the Clarinda of Burns, lived in a decayed mansion, originally the residence of the second Earl of Stair, in a dismal old court, called General's-entry, near the junction of Potter-row and Bristo-street. Fergusson, the poet, died in a forlorn house in the same neighbourhood, originally the office of the famous Darien enterprize, but, at the time of the poet's death, a pauper lunatic asylum. Burns, during his brief residence in Edinburgh, when he enacted his part of 'Sylvander,' resided in the house No. 30 at the south-west corner of St. James'-square. Sir Walter Scott was born at the head of College-wynd, resided for some time with his father in George-square, and afterwards had his own town-house for many years at 39 Castle-street. Macvey Napier, the great editor, afterwards resided in the same house in Castle-street, Lord Brougham's father lived for some time in a house still standing in Cowgate; but afterwards removed to the house at the north-west corner of St. Andrew's-square; and there Lord Brougham was born. Lord Jeffrey long had his town residence at 24 Moray-place.

Benevolential Edifices.

Sanative Asylums.—The Royal infirmary, built during the reign of George II., stands on the south side of Infirmary-street. The edifice consists of a body and two projecting wings, all four stories high, substantially built, and abundantly perforated with windows. The body is 210 feet long, and, in the

central part, 36 feet wide,—in the end parts, 24 feet. Each of the wings is 79 feet long, and 24 wide. The central part of the body projects from the main line, and is elegant in its architecture; a range of columns, being surmounted by a cornice, whence arises a curiously adorned attic structure, bearing aloft a glazed turret. Between the columns are two tablets with sacred inscriptions; and in a recess above the entrance, is a statue of George II. in a Roman dress. The access to the different floors is by a large staircase in the centre of the building, so spacious as to admit the transit of sedan chairs, and by two smaller staircases, one at each end. The floors are distributed into wards, fitted up with ranges of beds capable of accommodating 228 patients,—the smaller rooms for the nurses and the medical attendants,—a manager's room, a waiting-room for students, and a consulting-room for the physicians or surgeons. Two of the wards, devoted to patients whose cases are considered most curious and instructive, are set apart for clinical lectures, attended by students of surgery, and delivered by the professors of clinical medicine in the university. Within the attic, in the centre of the building, is a spacious apartment formerly used as a theatre for surgical operations. The house has separate wards for male and female patients, and contains about 400 beds. The infirmary was first contemplated in 1725 by the royal college of physicians, but was encouraged by only a very small portion of the clergy or influential population; and, in 1729, it was commenced on quite a tiny scale, with the pitiful capital of £2,000. In 1736, the contributors to it having begun to be somewhat appreciated, were incorporated by royal charter. The Earl of Hoptoun, during the last 25 years of his life, when the institution was young and of slender means, contributed to it £400 a-year. In 1750, Dr. Archibald Ker of Jamaica, bequeathed to it an estate worth £200 a-year. In 1755, the Lords of the Treasury gave it £8,000. But the institution owed most to George Drummond, Esq., who was seven times Lord-provost; and a bust of him, by Nollekins, was afterwards set up by the directors in the hall. Other extensive buildings are connected with the institution, and serve variously as fever, lock, and surgical hospitals. One is the old High school, another the old hall of the college of Surgeons, another a neat new structure of 1855; and they stand in a large area, extending eastward to the back of Pleasance, and separated on the south from Drummond-street by the old city wall, cut down to half its height, and filled with an iron railing. The number of patients treated in the infirmary is about 3,500 a-year. The annual expenditure is about £11,000; and the income is derived mainly from voluntary contributions, and partly from property estimated to be worth about £26,000, exclusive of buildings which do not yield any revenue.

Sciennes-house, in the suburb of Grange, is used for male convalescents, and a house in West Preston-street, for female convalescents, from the infirmary, till they are able to go home.—Minto house, in Argyle-square, originally the town-residence of the Earls of Minto, was converted, in 1829, into a surgical hospital for paying patients, and became afterwards a lying-in hospital; but is now a training institution of the Scottish Episcopal church.—There is still, in the city, a lying-in hospital; there are also three institutions for delivering poor married women at their own houses; and there are an hospital for sick children, an institution for the relief of incurables, several public general dispensaries, and a public eye infirmary.—The Royal lunatic asylum, at Morningside, about a mile south-south-west

of Edinburgh, is partly a large edifice of 1810–3, partly an extensive addition about 40 years later, jointly costing upwards of £80,000; and it has accommodation for from 500 to 600 persons, and possesses all the most approved arrangements, and fine contiguous garden grounds.

Refuge Asylums.—Queensberry-house, in the Canongate, is used as a temporary pauper home of houseless wanderers and as a pauper night asylum.—Another place also, in Old Fishmarket close, off the High-street, is used as a pauper night asylum.—The Victoria lodging-houses in Cowgate, Merchant-street, and Westport are establishments maintained by a benevolent association for giving a lodger a comfortable bed and the use of kitchen, cooking-utensils, sitting-room, and library for three pence per night.—The metropolitan lodging-house in Grassmarket is an establishment exactly similar to the Victoria lodging-houses, but with a scale of charges, and an appendage of reading-room and baths.—The Shelter, in Grassmarket, is a house for the reception of young women who, having thrown themselves loose from society or been in prison, are desirous to be reclaimed.—The Magdalen asylum, within a court off the Canongate, and the Alnwick-Hill industrial home, near Liberton, are used for the refuge and reformation of prostitutes.—The Dean-bank and Boroughmoor-head institutions are maintained for the reformation of juvenile female delinquents.

School Asylums.—In Nicolson-street are two buildings, both originally private houses, fitted up the one in 1806, the other in 1822, as asylums for respectively the adult male and the adult female blind. Instruction is given in trades, in religion, and in general education. The inmates vary in number from 90 to 100; all are industriously employed; and nearly one third of the males are married.—A house in Gayfield-square, also originally a private residence, is an asylum school for blind children of both sexes, from 6 to 14 years of age.—North of Henderson-row, and near the Edinburgh academy, is the institution for the deaf and dumb, instituted in 1810. The building, raised by subscription, is large, commodious, and of not unpleasant appearance; and the system of training so excellent as to have been a model for similar institutions in other cities.—In St. John's-street is the house of industry and servants' home, where girls of 14 years of age and upwards are trained to be servants, and where respectable young women out of place enjoy a temporary retreat, where also is a school attached for both girls and boys.—Two other institutions may be mentioned here, rivals to each other, yet in a peculiar sphere, entirely schools in one sense, yet emphatically asylums in another, asylums at once refugial, educational, and reformatory, and serving at the same time as a grand example of benevolence which has begun to be well followed in some other large towns. These are the Edinburgh original ragged or industrial school and the United industrial school of Edinburgh, both instituted in 1847.

Workhouses.—The city workhouse stands within a high-wall enclosure on the west side of Forrest-road, contiguous to the grounds of Heriot's hospital. The original part of it was built in 1743, and other parts within comparatively recent years. The whole exhibits neat separate offices immediately within the gates, and a huge barrack-looking mass behind, four stories high, very spacious, and of the plainest possible aspect, with the old part very dingy. The accommodation originally was for 450 persons, together with a children's hospital for 220; but was eventually increased first to 691, and then to 909. The number of inmates at midsummer

1850 was 627; and at midsummer 1860, it was 514. The city parochial board for the poor comprises a body of 34 managers, and three departments of officials,—respectively the office department, the house department, and the medical department.

The St. Cuthbert's workhouse stands in an area to the west of Lothian road. The original part of it was built in 1762; other parts were added at different periods previous to 1845; and the whole was altered and enlarged in 1853, at the cost in that year of £4,500. The number of inmates at midsummer 1850 was 554; and the number at midsummer 1860 was 469. The board connected with it comprises 45 heritors, 6 members of session, and 30 elected managers, and has a numerous and varied staff of functionaries.—The Canongate workhouse stands at the foot of a wynd behind the Canongate tolbooth. It contains accommodation for 160 persons, and had 70 inmates at midsummer 1860. Its board of management is numerous and has five salaried functionaries.

Boys' Hospitals.—Heriot's hospital, situated on the summit of the southern ridge of Edinburgh, and surrounded by a spacious area or open park, with a main gateway from Laurieston, and an everyday thoroughfare from Grassmarket, is a magnificent and even princely structure. The edifice was commenced in 1628, and finished in 1650, at the cost of £30,000. It is the finest and most regular of the specimens of Gothic architecture designed by Inigo Jones. It is a noble quadrangle, 162 feet each way in the exterior, having an open court measuring 94 feet each way in the centre. This court is paved with square stones, and has a fountain in the centre; and is decorated, on the north and east sides, with piazzas 6½ feet broad, and, on the second story of the north side, with an effigy of the founder, placed in a niche. Over the gateway of the edifice, which is on the north side, fronting the Grassmarket, is a tower, projecting from the main line, surmounted by a small dome and lantern, and provided with a clock. The corners, or end parts of each front, project like the tower, and have the form and adornings of oriental turrets. In the projecting parts the house is four stories high; and in the other parts, three stories. The windows are 200 in number; but, owing to a whim of one of Heriot's executors, are architecturally adorned in a vast variety of ways, and, on a near inspection, give the edifice, which seems so superb and tasteful at a little distance, an offensive and caricatured appearance. On the south side, opposite the entrance, is the chapel, 61 feet by 22, neatly fitted up, and occasioning a projection in the building, which resembles a turret surmounted by a small spire, and gives balance to the tower on the north side. Till some years ago, the chapel presented to the view only a clay floor and bare walls, with a crazy rostrum for the preacher, and a row of stone seats for the inmates; but now it has a splendid pulpit, a richly-adorned ceiling, and beautiful oaken carvings, and is the principal interior attraction of the edifice. A terrace, with elegant stone balustrade, now surrounds the building; the grounds also are beautifully embellished; so that the whole place has a palatial appearance.

This establishment originated in a bequest of George Heriot, goldsmith, first on a small scale and in a humble way in Edinburgh, next to Anne of Denmark, consort of James, and afterwards to James VI. himself, both before and after his succession to the English crown. Many readers will form an idea—perhaps not an incorrect one—of his position in the King's household after the removal of the court to London, from the picture drawn of him as "Jingling Geordie," in the 'Fortunes of Nigel.'

On his death, in 1624, the sum of £23,625 10s. 3½d. was found, after deducting from his property payment of other bequests, to be available for maintaining and educating the sons of poor burghesses of Edinburgh. The civil disturbances which broke out in 1639 retarded the progress of the building; and, even after it was finished, occasioned it to be used for 8 years as an hospital for the forces under General Monk. In April, 1659, it was opened for 30 boys; and it was made available, in August of the same year, for 40,—in 1661, for 52,—in 1753, for 130,—and in 1763, for 140,—and eventually for 180. Boys are admitted when from 7 to 10 years of age, and usually leave when about 14. They are comfortably lodged and fed, wear a uniform dress, receive a very liberal education, and at leaving are presented with a bible, and a large supply of clothing of their own choice. Those of them who are destined to become tradesmen, are provided with an apprentice-fee of £50, and, at the close of their apprenticeship, with another supply of apparel, or a present of £5. Those who are distinguished for mental power, or give promise of being able to make fair attainments in scholarship, have their stay in the hospital prolonged, and afterwards receive bursaries of £30 a-year for 4 years, to enable them to attend the university. Ten other bursaries of £20 each for 4 years are given from the funds to aid boys of superior talents and acquirements, unconnected with the hospital. In 1836, the governors obtained parliamentary sanction to extend the benefits of the institution in the erection of free-schools in various parts of the city; and eight schools have since been erected. The management of the hospital is vested in the town-council and the city ministers of the Establishment. The increase of revenue arose from the executors' purchase of lands which were of small value at the time, but became of great value as part of the site of the New town. The yearly income in 1780 was £2,169; and now it is about £15,000.

George Watson's hospital stands 200 yards south of Heriot's hospital, at the entrance to the meadows, amid open grounds railed off from the meadow-walk and Laurieston. Part of the building is a large, plain, three-story oblong, extending east and west, surmounted at the centre by a small tower terminating in the figure of a ship, and was erected in 1738–41, at a cost of about £5,000; and another part consists of two massive wings, projecting southward from the oblong, and uniform with it in elevation, and was erected in 1857. The hospital originated in a bequest of £12,000 by George Watson, first a merchant in Holland, and afterwards an accountant in his native city, Edinburgh, who died in 1723. When the building was commenced, the fund had accumulated to £20,000. Twelve boys originally were admitted on the foundation, but now 80, who wear a uniform dress, and are lodged, fed, educated, and provided for in a similar way to the boys of Heriot's hospital. They are received from 7 to 10 years of age, and remain till 15. Those who leave to become tradesmen, receive an apprentice-fee of £10 a-year for five years, and afterwards, at the age of 25, if unmarried and well-conducted, receive a gift of £50; and those who prefer an academic education, and appear qualified for it, receive £20 a-year for 6 years. The managers are the master, assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant company of Edinburgh, five members of the town-council, and the ministers of the Old and Greyfriars churches.

Stewart's hospital stands a short distance north-west of the Dean bridge, overlooking the road to Queensferry. It was founded in 1849, and finished

in 1853. Its length is about 230 feet; and its shortest breadth is upwards of 100 feet. Its chief mass is quadrangular, with a height of two and three stories, and has an open court, with a screen and gatehouses in the centre. Two main towers rise from the angles of the court to a height of upwards of 120 feet, finished round the exterior with turrets and embattled parapets, but crowned in their centre with lanterns terminating in ogee-roofs and vanes. Two smaller towers also rise from each of the four angles of the building; and several turrets occur in the intervals. The central part of the back-front projects considerably, and comprises, in successive heights, first an arcade for exercise in inclement weather, next the dining-hall, and next the chapel. The architect was Mr. David Rhind. This establishment originated in a bequest of Mr. Daniel Stewart, of the Exchequer, who died in 1814. The amount was about £13,000, together with some houses in the Old town. The object of the hospital is "the maintenance and education of boys, the children of honest and industrious parents, whose circumstances in life do not enable them suitably to support and educate their children at other schools." Boys of the names of Stewart and Macfarlane have a preference. The age for admission is between 7 and 10, and that for leaving not later than 14.

Girls' Hospitals.—The Merchant Maiden hospital stands on the north side of the meadows, nearly 200 yards west of George Watson's hospital, the lines between these hospitals and Heriot's forming the sides of nearly an equilateral triangle. The edifice is Grecian, 180 feet long, and 60 wide, and has a handsome Ionic portico, of four columns and pediment. It presents its front to the meadows, but stands across the extremity of Archibald-place, so as to block up that street with its rear. It was built in 1816, after a design by Burn, at the cost of £12,250. The institution was founded in 1695, for the benefit of daughters of merchant burghesses in Edinburgh; and originated in voluntary contributions of the citizens, in a considerable grant by the company of merchants, and in a donation of property of the value of 12,000 merks by Mrs. Mary Erskine, the widow of an Edinburgh druggist. In 1707, the contributors obtained from parliament an act of incorporation. Before the erection of the present edifice, the inmates were lodged in a large tenement in Bristo-street. From 90 to 100 girls are maintained at one time on the foundation. They enter from 7 to 11 years of age, and depart at 17; they receive an education both substantial and ornamental; and, when leaving, each is presented with £9 6s. 8d. The governors are the Earl of Mar, some of the city clergy and the town-council, but principally official and elected members of the Merchant company.

The Trades' Maiden hospital was formerly a plain edifice in Argyle-square, on the site of the Industrial museum; and is now a commodious house, with large garden, a little south of the meadows. The institution was commenced in 1704, and obtained a charter of incorporation in 1707. The girls eligible for admission are the daughters of decayed tradesmen. They are received at the same age, and have their attention directed to the same departments of education, as the inmates of the Merchant Maiden hospital; and, when leaving, at the age of 17, each receives a Bible and £5 11s. The charity was founded and endowed by the incorporated trades of the city; but was greatly aided by Mrs. Mary Erskine, the benefactress of its sister and more opulent institution. The governors comprise the Earl of Mar and the deacons of the thirteen incorporated trades.

Boys' and Girls' Hospitals.—The Orphan hospital stands on the left side of the Water of Leith ravine, about 500 yards west of the village of Water of Leith. It was built in 1833, after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, at the cost of nearly £16,000. It is raised upon a terrace, and reached by a broad flight of steps. It comprises a spacious centre, and two moderately projecting wings, all two stories high. On the central part of the centre is a beautiful portico, with Tuscan columns and plain pediment; and behind this, on a line with the main wall, is a small quadrangular superstructure, neatly surmounted by a clock. Inward, contiguous to the wings, rise two noble quadrangular towers, each of two stages, having all the faces of both stages pierced with open arches, and terminating all the four angles with uniform small turrets. The effect of the edifice altogether is unique, light, and graceful. Orphans of both sexes are received into this establishment, at the age of from 7 to 10, and receive in it a good plain education, the girls at the same time being trained to become good domestic servants. About 150 can be accommodated; and they are eligible from any part of Scotland. The institution was founded by voluntary contribution in 1733; and next year a large and commodious building, ornamented with a spire, was erected in the hollow between the Old and the New town, immediately east of the central arches of the North-bridge. But this was found to be unhealthy, and was eventually swept away by the operations for the North-British railway terminus. The contributors were erected into a corporation in 1742.

John Watson's hospital stands also on the left side of the Water of Leith, about 200 yards west of the Orphan hospital. It was founded in 1825, and finished in 1828, after a design by Mr. Burn. The edifice is of Grecian architecture, large and showy, having in front a splendid portico. About 120 destitute children are maintained and educated,—admissible between 5 and 8 years of age, and dismissed when 14. The course of education is substantial and valuable, but not so extensive or of so lofty an aim as that of Heriot's and George Watson's charities. The institution originated in a bequest of John Watson, a writer to the signet, which was obtained in 1759, and which amounted in 1781 to £4,721 5s. 6d., but eventually accumulated to upwards of £90,000. The original specification of the bequest was for a founding hospital, but this was altered, by authority of an act of parliament, to an hospital "for the maintenance and education of destitute children, and bringing them to be useful members of society, and also for assisting in their outset in life such of them as may be thought to deserve and require such aid."

Donaldson's hospital is a pile of great size and surpassing splendour. It stands on a swelling ground, on the north side of the road to Bathgate and on the right side of the Water of Leith, 500 yards south of John Watson's hospital, and 600 yards west of the Haymarket. It was founded in 1842, and finished in 1851. A remarkable road-screen and elegant gates separate it from the highway; and a fine lawn, a grand stone balustrade, and a spacious terrace environ it. The edifice is in the Elizabethan style, after a design by Playfair. It covers a quadrangular space of 258 feet by 207, and contains a court of 176 feet by 164. Its height, except at the towers, is about 50 feet, and is divided into two stories and crowning embellishments. Four octagonal towers, of five stories, rise in the centre of the main front, flanking the grand entrance, and attaining a height of 120 feet; four square towers, of four stories, rise at each of the

angles to a medium height between the smaller finials and the central towers; and all the twenty towers have ogee roofs, and terminate in vanes. The number of window-lights is 600. The whole exterior, with perforated scroll ornament surmounting its oriels, ornamental lace-work and armorial bearings on its corner towers, flowers and cherub-heads on the tympanums of its buttresses, and shields with thistles, shamrocks, roses, and fleurs-de-lis on the embrasures of its parapets, is exceedingly elegant. Nor is the inner quadrangle less impressive; for there the symmetrical proportions of the masses and apertures, the picturesque groupings of the towers and turrets, the continuous lines of the mouldings and string-courses, and the richly ornate central pedestal, rising like a grand bouquet from the substantial pavement, fill the mind with wonder and delight. The interior also is in good keeping with the exterior. The corridors are between 3,000 and 4,000 feet in aggregate length; the principal staircases are about 20 feet square, and from 40 to 50 feet high; the apartments average 17 feet in height, and are 164 in number; the public rooms average about 65 feet in length by 25 in breadth, and have panelled ceilings, corbelled, bossed, and painted in imitation of oak; and the corridors, staircases, and public rooms have a wainscoat lining to the aggregate length of upwards of 4 miles. The chapel, in particular, is finished with high brilliance; and Queen Victoria, on making a visit to the scarcely completed pile in 1850, lingered here with unmistakable gratification.

This splendid institution was founded by bequest of James Donaldson of Broughton Hall, proprietor of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, who died in 1830. The amount bequeathed was about £200,000; and the specification was for the erection and endowment of an hospital for poor boys and girls, after the plan of the Orphan hospital of Edinburgh and John Watson's hospital. The trustees, by deed of constitution in 1844, vested the management of the institution in the Lord-justice-general, the Lord-clerk-register, the Lord-advocate, the Lord-provost of Edinburgh, the Lord-lieutenant of Edinburghshire, the principal of Edinburgh university, six other Edinburgh functionaries, and an elected body of fourteen other gentlemen. The hospital has accommodation for 150 boys and 150 girls. No children are admissible whose parents are able to maintain them. Children of the names of Donaldson and Marshall have the preference. A large proportion of those already admitted are deaf and dumb. The age of admission is from 6 till 9; and that of dismission not later than 14.

Adults' Hospitals.—Trinity hospital is the oldest charitable institution in Edinburgh. The original edifice stood on the east side of Leith-wynd, but at a remote date became ruinous, and was demolished. The subsequent edifice stood at the foot of Leith-wynd, on the west side, not far from the site of the North bridge, grouping there with other public buildings which were all swept away in 1845 by the operations for the terminus of the North British railway. It was originally the residence of the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College church; and, though afterwards repaired and somewhat altered, it continued to be a fine specimen of the architecture and monastic accommodations of the age in which it was erected. It was two stories high, and formed two sides of a square, or rather of a parallelogram. Along the interior of the upper story of the longer side ran a gallery about half the width of the house, lighted from the west, serving at once as a promenade, a library-room, and a grand corridor, and winged with a range of small cots.

each of which had a bed, a table, and a chair, for a single occupant. The other parts of the building were distributed into sitting-rooms, modern bedrooms, and other apartments. The hospital was founded and amply endowed by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II. What became of the bedesmen who occupied it in the times of popery, or how they were situated as inmates, does not appear. At the Reformation the hospital shared, for a season, the fate of institutions of a similar origin; but was repurchased, for its original purposes, by the town-council in 1585, and afterwards confirmed in its rights by a deed of James VI. Upon its resettlement it was destined for the support of decayed burghesses of Edinburgh, their wives, and their unmarried children, not under 50 years of age. At first only 5 men and 2 women were admitted; but in 1700 the number of inmates had increased to 54; and afterwards it was usually about 20 men and 20 women, the sexes having distinct accommodations and sitting-rooms, and meeting only at meals and at morning and evening worship. Those who were inmates in 1845 were pensioned off upon £26 a-year each; and persons elected since that time receive each £20 a-year. There used always to be also a considerable body of out-pensioners, who received a regular pittance from the funds; and about 80 persons, corresponding to this class, now receive £6 a-year each. The charity is managed by the magistrates and town-council as governors, and by a regular staff of officiates.

Gillespie's hospital is salubriously situated in an extensive park at the head of Burntsfield-links, near the south-west extremity of the Old town. The edifice is a commodious, oblong, elegant structure, partly in a castellated form, having turrets at the angles, and was built in 1801. The establishment is fitted up for the accommodation and support of persons of both sexes, not under 50 years of age, who have sunk from wealth or competence to destitution, and admits at one time about 50. In its vicinity is a school, opened in 1803, for the education of about 150 boys, who are admissible from 6 to 12 years of age, and are allowed to attend 3 years. Both institutions originated in a bequest by James Gillespie, a tobacconist of Edinburgh, of £12,000, besides considerable landed property. The governors are the master and 12 assistants of the Merchant company, some retired members of the magistracy, and two of the city ministers, who have a charter of incorporation. The sum of £2,000 was set aside from the entire bequest for the support of the school—Chalmers' hospital, "for the sick and hurt," is a large, oblong, pleasing edifice of 1861–2, in Laurieston, opposite the cattle-market. This institution originated in a bequest of about £30,000 by George Chalmers, plumber in Edinburgh, who died in 1836. The management of it is vested in the dean and faculty of advocates.

Ecclesiastical Edifices.

Established Church Edifices.—Victoria hall, or Assembly hall, where the general assembly of the Established church holds its meetings, stands at the point where the Lawnmarket forks into Castle-street and the New Western approach. Its site is high, only a few feet lower than the Castle esplanade, and on a line with the head of the Grassmarket and the west side of the Mound. The edifice stands east and west, presenting the whole length of its flanks to the thoroughfares which go past it, yet is prevented by a curve in the Lawnmarket from showing its east end or main front to any great extent of view. Its steeple, however, soars so loftily above the neighbouring houses, all standing on the



very crest of the hill's declivities, as to be fully seen from most parts of the city and of the circumjacent country, forming one of the most conspicuous features of the urban landscape. The building was founded in 1842, on occasion of the Queen's visit, and finished in 1844. It is in the decorated Gothic style, after a design by Gillespie Graham. Its length from east to west is 141 feet. Each flank displays five windows and an appropriate number of buttresses and pinnacles. The east end is surmounted by a lofty tower, gorgeous all over with Gothic decoration, looking in the distance almost like a sheaf of pinnacles, disclosing at near view much elaborated window-work, and sending up from its summit an octagonal spire to the height of 241 feet from the ground. The edifice cost about £16,000, and was raised at the joint expense of the government and the city. It is used also as the parochial church of the Tolbooth parish.

St. Giles' church stands on the north side of Parliament-square, separating the old area of that square from High-street. It is the most ancient ecclesiastical edifice in Edinburgh, but of unknown or uncertain date. It was originally of the cathedral or cruciform shape, in the Gothic style of the periods preceding any debasement in pointed architecture; but it has, in the effluxion of ages, been subjected to so many alterations, renovations, and repairs that its pristine character, excepting in its central tower and spire, has been almost wholly lost. Its general appearance now is irregular, heavy, and comparatively tasteless, with little of either the symmetry of form or the grace of decoration so commonly found in edifices of its age and class, its very pinnacles stumpy in form and coarsely crocketed, yet the whole pile, especially with the aid of its fine old tower and spire, grandly massive and pleasingly impressive. Its length is 206 feet; and its breadth, at the west end, 110 feet, —at the middle, 129 feet,—at the east end, 76 feet. Its great square tower, rising from its centre, is decorated at the top with open-figured stone-work, and sends off from its angles four arches which have pinnacles in their progress, and a small spire at their point of meeting, and produce the figure of an ornamented imperial crown. This figure rises 161 feet above the base of the edifice, and, occupying a high and commanding site, is seen from a great distance, and forms one of the most characteristic features of the city landscapes of Edinburgh. In the old times of traffic in the Parliament-close, St. Giles' church was packed round with shops, booths, stalls, and other places of trade, the very forge and work-shop of the famous George Heriot, the royal goldsmith, having been there; and so late as the year 1817, all the spaces between the buttresses were occupied by small shops, called krames, which had been grafted upon the walls, with the effect of not only disfiguring the basement of the edifice by their own forms, but also blackening its very pinnacles by the sooty smoke of their fires. A general renovation of the pile, however, was effected in 1830, under the direction of Mr. Burn, aided by a government grant of no less than £10,000; and this so completely swept away all excrescences and decays, and gave such an entirely new facing to the walls, together with replacements of salient decorations, that the whole building now looks as fresh and strong as many a new erection of the present century. St. Giles', in fact, is young again; and every fifteen minutes he appears joyous withal, ringing out from his tower a set of most beautiful chimes.

"Hoary Saint Giles, as he towers in height,
Shines like a monarch enthroned in light;

His bright crown blends with the sunny sky;
He gazeth aloft with gleaming eye;
He rings his bells with a merry chime,
Nodding and laughing at Father Time.

Proudly he towers, exulting and gay,
But his old companions where are they?
Old men and dwellings have come and gone,
The place which held them is void and lone;
Still the Old Saint, as in youthful prime,
Noddeth and laugheth to Father Time."

St. Giles is first mentioned in a charter of David II., dated 1359. In 1466, it was made a collegiate church, and contained about 40 altars dedicated to different saints. After the Reformation, it was partitioned into four churches, and some lesser apartments, and put into repair by the proceeds of the sale of vessels and paraphernalia belonging to its numerous altars, and the pompous ceremonies of its original worship. From 1633 to 1638, it was the cathedral of the brief bishopric of Edinburgh; and it was the scene of the well-known cutty-stool exploit of Janet Geddes, which acted like a disturber of the perilous equipoise on an alpine summit, sending down upon the whole episcopacy of Scotland an enshrouding and entombing avalanche. In 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed within the walls of St. Giles, by the representatives of the public bodies of Scotland. Near the middle of its south side, are monuments over the remains of Regent Moray and the great Marquis of Montrose; and under a window near the north-east corner is the monument of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. The edifice is now divided into three parts, the High church, the Old church, and the New North church. The High church is attended by the magistrates of the city, the judges of the Court of session, and the barons of Exchequer, in their respective robes of office; and, owing probably to this circumstance—though on a strictly ecclesiastical or presbyterial level with the other parish-churches of the country—it holds a place in popular estimation, and invests its ministers with a species of influence, as the metropolitan church of Scotland,—the St. Paul's of Edinburgh.

Trinity College church was an object of strong antiquarian interest. It was founded by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II.; and was very generally regarded as one of the finest Gothic edifices of its age. It stood on the west side of the foot of Leith-wynd; but being, in common with other buildings there, in the way of the operations of the North British railway company, it was taken down in 1848. Its materials were removed under registry by a skilful architect; and sharp disputes about re-erecting them were carried on till 1857. The edifice never was completed, but comprised only choir, central tower, and transepts. An unfinished wall closed up the area where the nave should have commenced. "Many of the details of it," says the author of the *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, "are singularly grotesque. The monkey is repeated in all varieties of position in the gurgils, and is occasionally introduced in the interior among other figures that seem equally inappropriate as the decorations of an ecclesiastical edifice, though of common occurrence in the works of the 15th and 16th centuries. The varied corbels exhibit here and there an angel or other device of beautiful form; but more frequently they consist of such crouching monsters, labouring under the burden they have to bear up, as seem to realize Dante's Purgatory of Pride, where the unpurged souls dree their doom of penance underneath a crushing load of stone." The interior was seated only over the central area, leaving the pillars fully exposed to view. Mr. Rickman pronounced it "a very beautiful decorated

composition, with the capitals of the piers enriched with foliage, not exceeded in design or execution in any English cathedral." On one of the buttresses were sculptured the arms of Guellders quartered with those of Scotland. The mortal remains of the royal foundress lay interred in an aisle on the north side; and at the taking down of the church, they were removed to the royal cemetery at Holyrood. The chapter of the church, according to the deed of foundation, consisted of a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 choristers. Before the Reformation, the place was called the Collegiate church of the Holy Trinity; but, after it became a Presbyterian place of worship, it was usually called the College kirk.

Canongate church, situated on the north side of the Canongate, several yards back from the street line, has a cruciform shape, with nave, transepts, and chancel. But though built in that form to humour the popish fancies of James VII., it is a pitiful imitation of the ecclesiastical structures of a preceding and less enlightened age. On the outside, it has only a little ornament, and that in such poor taste as to be almost a ludicrous apology for the obvious want of means to attempt something more grand. There is neither tower, spire, pinnacle, nor any piece of adorning which can be called either Gothic or Grecian. The street-front has considerably the appearance of a glazed gable, with a thing intended to do service as a portico at the middle of the base. On the pinnacle of this gable is the absurd ornament of a horned deer's head, surmounted by a cross, copied from the Canongate crest, and allusive to the monkish fable respecting the miraculous cross put into the hand of David I. when hunting the stag,—the same cross or 'rood' which gave name to the neighbouring abbey and palace.—For a long period, the parish of Canongate had for its church the abbey-church of Holyrood. After being ejected thence, in 1672, the parishioners were accommodated, for about 15 years, in Lady Yester's church. But having represented to James VII. that 20,000 merks had been bequeathed, in 1649, for their use, they obtained possession of the sum, and got the present edifice erected in 1688.—New-street church, a chapel of ease to the Canongate, is a plain building.

The Tron church stands isolatedly at the intersection of High-street and South Bridge-street, occupying the north-east angle of the small area called Hunter's-square. It was built in 1647, at a cost of £6,000. Its main front, presented to the High-street, and seen for some way up the ascent of North Bridge-street, is of pleasing appearance. In the middle is the base of a square tower, ornamented with pilasters; and there are 4 semi-gothic windows, and 3 door-ways. The square tower was originally surmounted by a curious wooden spire covered with lead; but, this having been wholly destroyed by the falling of embers upon it in the great fire of 1824, the tower was, in 1828, decorated and carried aloft with a handsome spire of stone. The Tron church derived its humble and malapropos name from its vicinity to the ancient Tron or public beam for weighing merchandise. The clock-dial in each face of the tower has a plate of dimmed glass, which is lighted with gas from the inside after nightfall.

The Greyfriars' churches, Old and New, are situated in a recess from the head of Candlemaker-row, or south end of George IV.'s bridge, immediately north of the city workhouse. Their site is the south-east part of an enclosure which was long the garden of the ancient monastery of the Greyfriars, and which rises gently from the skirts of the Grassmarket, to the summit of the ancient boundary of the city. The monastery stood on the south side of the Grassmarket, and was demolished in 1559; and the

garden was bestowed by Queen Mary on the city, to be used as a place of public interment. The Old Greyfriars church was built here in 1612, and was adorned at its west end with a steeple. But, in 1718, the steeple was blown up by the ignition of a quantity of gunpowder which had been lodged in it by the authorities of the city; and the town-council resolved, instead of re-edifying the towering appendage of the church, to add, by elongation, a new place of worship. This, constructed uniformly with the Old, was finished in 1721, at the cost of £3,045. The two churches then formed externally a plain oblong structure, with Gothic windows, and internally a place of Gothic construction, with heavy pillars and arches; and were entered by a common porch in the centre. Both were gutted by fire in January 1845. The new church needed only to be refitted, and was soon restored for use; but the old one sustained injury in the walls, was not rendered again serviceable till 1857, and was then adorned with windows of stained glass. This pile is famous for a great signing of the National Covenant, partly within its walls, and partly in the burying-ground around it, in 1638.

"They met within the ancient walls, where once the Greyfriars ruled,
A concourse vast of earnest men, in common danger schooled.
Oh! Arthur's Seat gave back the shout of that assembled crowd,
As one bare forth the mighty bond—and many wept aloud—
They spread it on a tombstone head—(a martyr slept beneath)—
And some subscribed it with their blood, and added 'Until death!'"

Lady Yester's church, situated on the north side of Infirmary-street, is a plain but agreeable-looking edifice, without a spire. It was built in 1803. Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, founded the original building, the predecessor of the present, in 1647, and gave the magistrates 15,000 merks to defray its cost, and aid its support. A small cemetery which formerly belonged to it is now covered with buildings.—Newington church, situated on the west side of Clerk-street, and built in 1823, has a Roman front, with a steeple 110 feet high. It measures 162 feet in length and 73 in width, and is chaste though not showy in appearance.—St. John's parish church stands on the south side of Victoria-street, and was built in 1838. It is a somewhat coarse building, in a mixed manner of architecture, without any tower, but with some ambitious ornamentation and a Saxon doorway.—Greenside church stands on the northern face of the Calton hill, on the line of the Royal-terrace, sufficiently isolated to expose all its sides to distant view. The greater part of the tower was built in 1851; but the rest of the pile was built in 1838. The whole is a Gothic abortion, all the more displeasing to the eye for occupying so conspicuous a site, in the near neighbourhood of Grecian masses.

St. Cuthbert's church stands in the hollow under the north-west face of the Castle-rock, a little inward from the angle of Prince's-street and Lothian road. It is a huge plain edifice, with a double slated roof; and is redeemed, in the ungainliness of its aspect, only by a lofty spire, rising at its west end, and erected some years later than the church. The whole was erected in the later part of last century, at the cost of £4,231. "It is said that, when the heritors determined upon building it, they pitched upon the architect whose estimate was least expensive, and who excluded from his plan the unnecessary ornament of a steeple; but, after getting time to contemplate the ground cumbered by an enormous oblong barn, with huge disproportioned windows, they regretted the error which they had sanctioned, and endeavoured to repair it by building a steeple in a style of ornamented and florid architecture, as

if the finery of such an appendage could relieve the heaviness of the principal building, which it only rendered more deformed by the contrast. In truth, however, even the steeple is by no means burdened with any excess of ornament; though, from its large proportions and prominent situation, it forms a marked and not unpleasant feature in some of the finest general views of the city." The original St. Cuthbert's church is older than Scottish record,—perhaps as old as the age succeeding the demise of St. Cuthbert, the end of the 7th century. It had several grants before the date of the charter of Holyrood; and, with its parish and kirk-town and rights, was granted by David I. to the monks of that abbey. St. Cuthbert's was not only the oldest parish in the lowlands of Mid-Lothian, but the most extensive; and it was the most opulently endowed in Scotland, except that of Dunbar. See the article CUTHBERT'S (St.).

Newington church, which we formerly noticed, and Buccleuch church, St. Bernard's, the Gaelic, Dean, St. David's, Morningside, and Lady Glenorchy's churches, were all erected as chapels of ease to St. Cuthbert's; and the four last continue to be such, while the four first have become quoad sacra parochial. Buccleuch church was the earliest of the chapels of ease, and is a dingy, old, cruciform structure in Chapel-street. St. Bernard's is a pleasing edifice of 1823, with a low neat steeple, in West Claremont-street. The Gaelic church is a plain building at the corner of Horse-wynd and Argyle-square. Dean church is a plain cruciform structure of 1836, with a belfry, in the suburb of Dean, north-west of Dean bridge. St. David's is an edifice with a Grecian portico, but with very plain flanks, in Gardiner's-crescent. Morningside church is a neat modern erection in the village of Morningside. Lady Glenorchy's, originally Roxburgh church, is a plain building of 1809 in Roxburgh-place.

St. George's church stands on the north side of Charlotte-square, on a line with the termination of George-street. It was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1814, at a cost of £33,000. Its architecture is a debated object among critics,—denounced by some as heavy, shapeless, and insufferably dull, and panegyrised by others as grand, chaste, and handsome,—superior to that of any other modern church of the Scottish Establishment. The architect was Robert Reid. The edifice is on a square ground-plan, and in a massive Greco-Italian style. Its front, 112 feet in length, presents between two comparatively plain projecting wings a lofty Ionic portico, with four columns and two pilasters,—surmounted, however, by only an entablature and a balustrade. And from the summit of the whole pile, rises first a grand square basement with massive cornice, next a very wide circular tower, zoned by an Attic-Corinthian colonnade, next a great lead-covered dome, crowned by successively cyclostyle-lantern, cupola, and cross, to the height of 150 feet from the ground. This domical feature of the edifice was designed as a mimic resemblance of the dome of St. Paul's in London; but far surpasses the excellences of a miniature imitation, and attracts the eye, and challenges admiration, from many points of view in the metropolis, but especially when so grouped as to appear on the background.—St. Luke's church, a chapel of ease to St. George's, is a plain building, without any tower, in Young-street.

St. Andrew's church stands on the north side of George-street. It was built in 1785, but was originally without a steeple. Its form is oval. Its front presents to the view a pedimented portico, with four remarkably elegant Corinthian columns. A tower of three stages, very symmetrical and

adorned with pillars, rises behind this, and sends aloft an octagonal spire to the height of 168 feet from the ground. The steeple is not only one of the finest in Edinburgh, figuring conspicuously in almost every general view of the New town, but also one of the most beautiful in the sky-line of any city; and it contains a fine chime of eight bells.—St. Stephen's church stands at the west end of Fettes-row, fronting the line of St. Vincent-street. It was built in 1826–8, at the cost of £21,000. It is in an order of architecture called the mixed Roman. From an obtuse angle in front rises a massive tower 163 feet high, terminated by a balustrade; and from each angle of the balustrade springs an elegant double cross. But whatever attractions to the taste, or challenges to criticism, the edifice offers to the view, are in a great measure marred by the lowness of its situation, overlooked by the ascent of the whole of the New town toward the summit on the line of George-street.—St. Mary's church, situated in the centre of Bellevue crescent, was built in 1824. It is of an oblong form, having one of the ends as its front. A range of six elegant Corinthian columns supports a pediment. A tower of three stages rises behind this; the first stage square, with Doric pillars at the angles; the second and the third stages circular, with respectively Ionic and Corinthian pillars around them; and a cupola surmounts the topmost stage, crowned by a small open cyclostyle, in the form of a small lantern.

Free Church Edifices.—The Free church College and High church at the head of the Mound, is one of the most prominent buildings in the city. It was founded in 1846, and opened in 1850; and is believed to have cost upwards of £30,000. It has a frontage of 165 feet, and extends backward 177 feet. The eastern part is the High church; and the rest, comprising a hollow quadrangle, is the College. The style is Elizabethan, of the variety called English collegiate, though with some deviations belonging to the perpendicular pointed. The architect was Playfair. The High church is comparatively plain; but has a buttressed, pinnacled, square tower of 96 feet in height at the north-east angle, and a neat little porch on the east side. The College is divided into two stories, crowned by a range of dormer windows. The main entrance is an elegant archway, with groined ceiling. Two towers flank it, exactly similar to the tower at the corner of the High church, but 121 feet in height. Projecting windows and embattled parapets occupy the space between the towers; embattled parapets also surmount the main wall; ornamental tympanums crown the dormer windows; and decorated clusters of chimney-shafts figure on the summit of the building behind the towers. The general effect of the facade, however, is heavy. The ground-line also is severely injured by the road in front of it being an ascent, not toward it, but across it. But the interior quadrangle, which measures 85 feet by 56, is very fine; and the south end of this is adorned by two octagonal towers, finished with ogee roofs and gilt vanes. The College contains nine class-rooms, a number of small apartments, a senate hall, and a library hall,—the last adorned with a statue of Dr. Chalmers by Steel. There are six professorships,—one of them on natural science, one on Hebrew and Oriental languages, one on church history, one on exegetical theology, and the other two on divinity.

Canongate or John Knox's church fronts the Canongate immediately east of John Knox's house. It has a remarkably beautiful facade of florid Gothic, terminating in four richly crocketed pinnacles, and in a decorated pediment surmounted by a cross. —Holyrood church is a much plainer structure, amid

a block of buildings immediately west of the palace yard.—The Tron church stands quite concealed from general view in a close off the High-street.—The New North church is a beautiful Gothic edifice, looking northward along George IV.'s bridge, and presenting its flanks to Forrest-road and Bristo-place. The lower part of its front, containing the great doorway, projects about twelve feet from the main wall, containing the great window, and is finely decorated with a mimic Gothic colonnade of shafts and archlets.—Greyfriars church, in Graham-street, has a very neat Saxon front, with two small turrets and a pediment.—Buccleuch church, confronting Buccleuch-street, is a pleasing Gothic edifice of 1856, with a lofty well-proportioned steeple, added in 1861-2.—A large church was founded, in 1862, on the western verge of Burntsfield-links, and will be in the early decorated Gothic style, with two steeples 108 and 250 feet high.

Roxburgh church is a plain Gothic building, with a neat porch opening into Hill-square, and a rear-front facing Richmond-place.—Davie-street church is a plain large building, formerly belonging to the Original Secession.—St. Paul's church stands in St. Leonard-street, nearly opposite the extremity of Rankellour-street. It has a plain Roman front, surmounted by a quadrangular belfry, each of whose faces is pierced with a wide arch.—Newington and Liberton church stands on the east side of Clerk-street, a short distance south of the Established Newington church. It is a comparatively large pile, formed upon the nucleus of an originally small one, and has a Gothic front.—St. John's church stands on a very steep acclivity, facing the New Western approach on the west, the Assembly hall on the north, the West bow on the east, and Victoria-street on the south,—almost overhanging on the last of these sides its namesake of the Establishment. It is in a mixed style of early Gothic, and displays a considerable amount of pleasing embellishment, but is remarkable chiefly for the manner in which it adapts itself to its surpassingly awkward site, having only a moderate elevation on the north, but standing far aloft like a castle in the air on the south, and perched there at its apparent foundation upon an edified terrace of two stories facing Victoria-street.—St. Cuthbert's church, the Gaelic church, and the two Chalmers' territorial churches, are structures of Gothic character, respectively in Spittal-street, Lothian-road, West-port, and Fountainbridge.—St. David's church and Dean church are plain buildings, respectively in Morrison-street and near the Dean-bridge.—St. Bernard's church, on the south side of Henderson-row, is a handsome Gothic erection of 1856, consisting of nave and aisles, with a small spiral tower.

St. George's church stands on the west side of Lothian-road, a short distance from the end of Prince's-street, but throws back its main body in a direction diagonal to its front, along the line of a lane which descends to the south-west. It is an elegant edifice in the Anglo-Norman style, but looks in some degree like two buildings fused into one. The architect was Mr. Cousin. The front part, on which the chief decoration is expended, has a slated roof parallel to Lothian-road, and exhibits a gable at each end and a pediment in the centre. The pediment is pierced with a circular window; two beautifully carved turrets flank it; some well-executed mimic arcades, in the Norman fashion of small attached shafts and arches, adorn the main wall; and a very handsome porch, elaborately decorated with chevron-work, forms the main entrance.—St. Andrew's church, in George-street, stands behind the street line, and is entered through a house be-

fore it.—St. Luke's church, in Queen-street, is situated similarly to St. Andrew's, but has a factitious street-front, in the Elizabethan style, with two crocketed turrets.—St. Stephen's church, in Wemyss place, was formed out of the upper parts of a large private house, and shows nine lofty windows, surmounted by a broad entablature.—Tolbooth church, in a lane off North St. David-street, is a Gothic structure of 1857, with large end window and roof-lights.—Lady Glenorchy's church, in Greenside-place, has a factitious front in the Elizabethan style, with low, broad embattled tower.—St. Mary's church, in Broughton-street and Albany-street, is a large beautiful edifice of 1859-61, in late Gothic and Tudor, with a richly carved steeple 180 feet high.—Pirig church, in Pirig-street and Leith-walk, is a structure of 1861-2, in the early decorated Gothic style, with double transept and a steeple 150 feet high.—The Assembly-hall, on Castle-hill, is an edifice of 1858-9, in the late Gothic style, built at a cost of £7,000, and has accommodation for about 1,700 persons.

United Presbyterian Edifices.—The Synod-hall and offices of the United Presbyterian church are in Queen-street. A plain porch forms the approach. A large refitted house, originally a private building, contains the theological class-rooms, the library-hall, and the secretary's apartments. And an edifice in the rear, erected in 1847, containing sitting-accommodation for 1,100 persons, and handsomely fitted up for the purposes of public business, forms the Synod-hall. This place is also in great request on hire for public meetings of an educational or philanthropic kind, and has hitherto been used as the lecture-hall of the Edinburgh philosophical institution. There are five professorships in connection with the theological hall; but the classes meet only during the autumnal months.

Arthur-street United Presbyterian church was originally Baptist, and passed in 1835 to the Relief for £2,100. Newington church also was originally Baptist, and passed in 1847 to the United Secession; and it will be superseded by a new edifice, in the early Gothic style, with a tower, founded in 1862. Nicolson-street church was built in 1819, at a cost of £6,000, and has a broad Gothic front, with turret-pinnacles, 90 feet high. Potterrow church was built in 1793, at a cost of £1,290, and repaired in 1831 at a cost of £300. Bristo church, in a court off Bristo-street, was built in 1802, at a cost of £4,084, enlarged at a cost of £1,515, and is neat and very spacious. South College-street church was rebuilt in 1857, has a front in the Florentine style, and is roofed and lighted in the manner of a Gothic clerestory. Infirmary-street church belonged originally to the protesting Antiburghers, came into its present connexion in 1856, and is adorned in front with only Doric pilasters. North Richmond-street church is small and neat. The two High-street churches are places occupied by recently-formed mission congregations. Laurieston-place church is a large handsome Gothic structure of 1859. Portsburgh church was built in 1828, at a cost of £1,947. Union church, in Bread-street, has a Roman front with pilasters and pediment, and was built in 1831. Lothian-road church has an Italian front of three stories, with recessed centre, rusticated basement and surmounting balustrade, and was built in 1831. Dean-street church, in Stockbridge, was built in 1828, at a cost of £2,100. Rose-street church was rebuilt in 1830, at a cost of £3,042, and presents to the street the greater side of an oblong, in Roman architecture, with pilasters and balustrades. St. James'-place church was built in 1800, at a cost of £3,600, and repaired in 1828 at a cost of £500.

Broughton-place church, standing across the east end of Broughton-place, was built in 1821, at a cost of £7,095, and repaired in 1853 at a considerable cost; and has a Roman front, with elegant tetrastyle Doric portico.

Episcopal Edifices.—St. Paul's Episcopal church stands on the north side of York-place, contiguous to Broughton-street. It was built in 1818, after a design by Mr. Archibald Elliott, at a cost of about £12,000. It is an elegant edifice of nave and side aisles, chiefly in the later Gothic style, but with Elizabethan doorways. Its length is 123 feet, and its breadth 73 feet. Its mouldings are profuse and beautiful; its pinnacles are symmetrical and finely crocketed; and four octagonal turrets rise from the four angles of the inner walls, to display themselves above the general mass in handsome open stonework. The effect of the whole pile, in the general street-line, is exceedingly fine. The great east window was decorated anew with stained glass representations in 1850. The organ here is said to be the finest in Scotland. This church, in consequence of having the Edinburgh bishop of the Scottish Episcopalian community for one of its officiates, is regarded by some persons as a cathedral.

St. John's Episcopal church stands a few yards north of St. Cuthbert's, in the angle between Prince's-street and Lothian-road. It was built in 1818, after a design by Burn, at a cost of £15,000. It is a splendid oblong edifice, of nave and aisles, 113 feet long and 62 feet wide, in the florid Gothic style, in imitation of St. George's chapel at Windsor. It rises on built vaults, with a terrace and apertures to the south, and has attached to its east end a vestry externally in keeping with the main building. A grand square tower rises from the west end, pierced through the basement with the main entrance, relieved in its sides by beautiful windows, and terminating at its summit, 120 feet high, in ornamented pinnacles. The decorations of the main entrance, of all the windows, and of the whole of both flanks, are in the finest manner of the later Gothic. The pinnacles, in particular, have exquisitely wrought finials, and some large niches on the flank walls are decorated with tabernacle-work. The pillars and arches of the interior also are light and symmetrical; and the middle roof is ornamented with mouldings and a profusion of decorations. The great window in the east is 30 feet high, and exhibits figures of the apostles in stained glass by Eggington of Bristol.

Trinity Episcopal church stands at the north-west end of the Dean bridge, overhanging the village of Water of Leith, and figuring conspicuously in many views of the west end and western suburbs of Edinburgh. It was built in 1839, after a design by Mr. John Henderson. It is a beautiful Gothic pile, of kindred character to St. Paul's and St. John's, and looks in the distance, partly owing to the nature of its site, not unlike one of the best of the English cathedrals. Below it are crypts; and its east front is ornamented by a square tower.—St. George's church is a small neat octagonal structure, with decorated front in mixed architecture, built in 1794, on the south side of York-place.—St. James' church is a large plain building, uniform with the contiguous range of private houses, on the north side of Broughton-place.—St. Columba's is a Gothic building, with only one flank exposed to full view, and with a low square battlemented tower at its west end, in Castle-place, on the New Western approach.—St. Peter's, in Luton-place, is a plain, high-roofed, Gothic-windowed edifice of 1858.—St. Paul's, in Carrubber's-close, was built by the Jacobites immediately after the Revolution.—St. Andrews, in

South Back of Canongate, is a small oblong structure of 1857, in the Saxon style, with an apse and a low square tower.—St. John's school-chapel, in Earl Grey-street, a school on work-days and a chapel on Sabbaths, is a low, coarse, cruciform erection of 1852, enlarged in 1862.

St. Thomas' English Episcopal church has one front in Rutland-street and another front in the recess-angle facing the point in which Prince's-street, Hope-street, Queensferry-street, and Maitland-street meet. Its south front is uniform with the contiguous private houses in Rutland-street; but its north front is in the Norman style, with a beautiful porch, some exquisite mimic arcade work, and a profusion of the chevron ornament.—St. Vincent's English Episcopal church, at the foot of St. Vincent-street, is a small Gothic edifice of 1856, with nave, chancel, north aisle, and spirelet.—St. Margaret's chapel, on the summit of the castle, was the private oratory of Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Canmore; underwent degradation so as to be long used for a powder magazine, but was a number of years ago re-appreciated and restored; serves now as a baptistry to the Episcopalian chaplain of the garrison, and is an interesting structure, with chancel-arch and simple apse.

Edifices of other Denominations.—The Reformed Presbyterian church, on George IV.'s bridge, is a Gothic edifice of 1860. The Original Secession church, in Laurieston-street, is a plain building. The Augustine Independent church, on George IV.'s bridge, is an elegant structure of 1859–61, in the Byzantine style, with tower and minaret. The Independent chapel in Richmond-place is a pleasing edifice of 1842, in early Gothic. The Independent chapel in Albany-street and Broughton-street was built in 1816, at a cost of £4,009, and has a neat front in mixed Roman style. The Catholic Apostolic church, in Broughton-street, has a neat Ionic front. The Evangelical Union chapel, blocking the head of Brighton-street, has a Roman front of curved contour, with pilasters and pediment. The Methodist chapel, in Nicolson-square, has a handsome Roman front, with basement arcade and crowning balustrade. The Baptist chapel in Dublin-street is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1858, with a double transept and a spirelet. The Baptist chapels in Bristo-place and West Rose-street have neat Roman fronts. The Baptist chapels in Leith-walk and Roxburgh-place, and the Glasstie chapel in Barony-street, are plain buildings. The Unitarian chapel, in Castle-terrace, has a Roman-Corinthian front, and is curious for having been closely undermined by the tunnel of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in Broughton-street, was built in 1813, at a cost of £8,000; shows a handsome Gothic front, with pinnacles 70 feet high; and has a fine organ and a splendid altarpiece. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, in Cowgate, was built in 1771–4, at a cost of £7,000; belonged originally to the Episcopalians, and was long occupied by Presbyterians; is in the Italian style, with a small steeple; and contains wall-paintings by Runciman. A St. Patrick's church, in Lothian-street and Bristo-place, occupied by the Roman Catholics prior to their purchase of the present one, was built in 1839, has a handsome pinnacled Gothic front, and is now used for Roman Catholic schools. The Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart, in Laurieston-street, was built in 1859–60, and has an Italian front and cupola lights. St. Margaret's convent, at the southern extremity of Burntsfield-links, was erected in 1835, after designs by Gillespie Graham. The convent of the

sisters of mercy, in Laurieston, adjacent to Chalmers' hospital, is an edifice of 1861, in the collegiate style.—The Protestant institute of Scotland, on George IV.'s bridge, a plain pleasing edifice, with large hall, in the course of erection in 1862, may be noticed in this place as a more appropriate one for it than any other. Its promoters are persons of various evangelical denominations; and its objects are to give training in controversial matters against Roman Catholicity to students for the Christian ministry.

Cemeteries.—Burying-grounds, though not edifices themselves, contain much sculptural work and some architectural work; and being always associated with churches either in fact or in fancy, they may be noticed more appropriately here than in any other connexion. And in order that they may all be seen in one group, the extinct ones may be noticed conjointly with the extant.

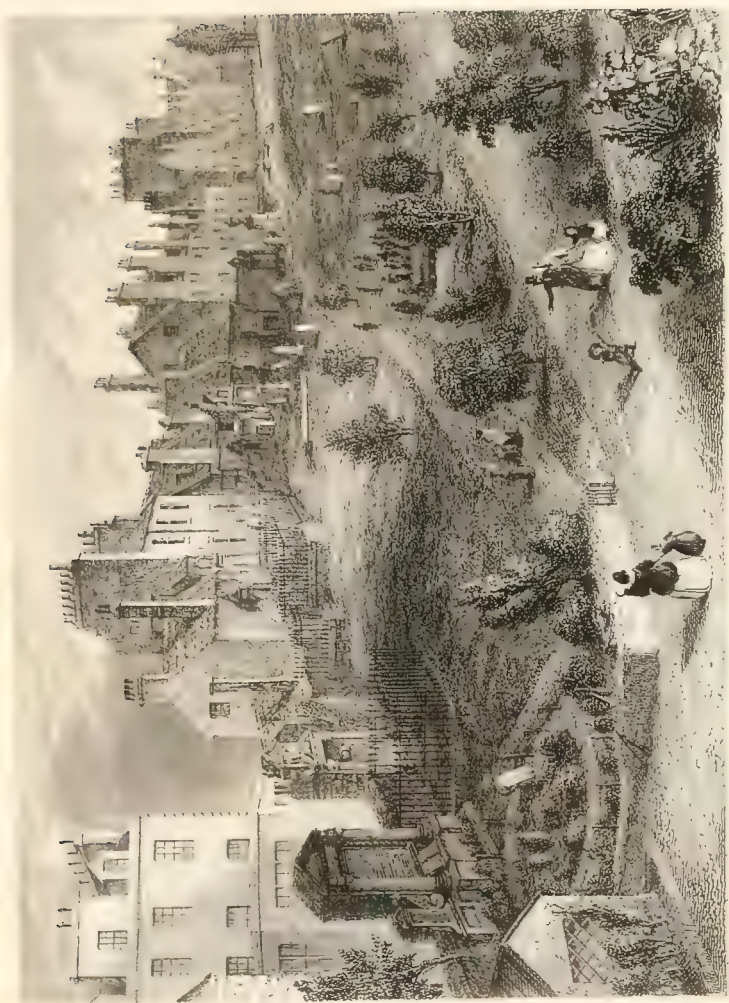
The first great cemetery of Edinburgh lay around St. Giles' church, in the area afterwards occupied by Parliament-close, and was extended down the slope toward the Cowgate, on the ground afterwards occupied by parliament-house and the law-courts. Part of this continued in use in the latter part of the 16th century, for the remains of John Knox were interred in it in 1572; but the whole was soon afterwards so completely secularized that, in 1607, the site of it was made the scene of a magnificent civic banquet to King James on occasion of his return to his Scottish capital. In 1800, the last relic of it was discovered at the head of Forrester's-wynd, which had been the cemetery's western boundary. This was a long stone, part of a decorated gateway, curiously sculptured with a group resembling Holbein's Dance of Death; but it was almost instantly destroyed by the workmen who discovered it. The whole cemetery was for a long time horribly overcrowded; yet so complete became the effacement of it that even the locality of Knox's grave totally ceased to be known.—Several other ancient burying grounds within or near the city became extinct; but none of them, except this, was either extensive or famous.

The cemetery of Holyrood was for ages the cemetery of the Canongate; but it afterwards came, like the abbey-church itself, to be restricted to the palace. Only the parts of it containing the ashes of the great and the noble, therefore, have escaped obliteration. The royal vault is within the church ruins, and contains the remains of David II., James II., James V., and Henry Lord Darnley.—The present Canongate burying-ground dates only from 1688. It possesses all the interest of any crowded urban cemetery, and has an interest of its own for containing the remains of Dr. Adam Smith, Professor Dugald Stewart, the poet Fergusson, the attainted Lord Cromarty, and the philanthropic Provost Drummond.—St. Cuthbert's burying-ground, around the church of St. Cuthbert's, is at once ancient, large, and crowded, containing many a pleasant monument, together with the ashes of not a few persons who have variously figured on the roll of fame. Branch-connexions of this cemetery also exist at Buccleuch-church and at Newington.—The High Calton burying-ground has already been incidentally noticed in connection with Waterloo place and with Hume's monument. It is a cemetery sufficiently curious for some of its contents, and not a little remarkable for its site, surmounting a lofty cliff on one side, and enclosed on the three others by respectively the metropolitan prison, a lofty retaining-wall, and the general post-office.—The Low Calton burying-ground occupies large part of the slope between the Regent-road and the North-back of the

Canongate, but, except for being in some degree ultra-mural and ornamental, it has not any particularly noticeable feature.

The Greyfriars' cemetery succeeded St. Giles' as the chief cemetery of the city; and, in spite of its comparatively great extent, it soon and long became overcrowded,—eventually to such a degree as to be noisome and pestilential. But of late years, it has been relieved from pressure, and dressed out tastefully with walks and shrubs. "Around its walls," remarks the writer of *Modern Edinburgh*, "are a number of beautiful and richly sculptured monuments of the 16th and 17th centuries, in the ornate style of the period, many of them quaintly adorned with emblems and ingenious devices, representative of mortality, the resurrection, hope, &c., as well as with heraldic decorations, monograms, &c. To these the touch of time has added additional riches; and the effect of the whole is exceedingly striking, when we look on these monuments as the memorials of distinguished men whose graves lie crowded around." There are also some fine monuments of modern style, mingling and contrasting with the older ones; while great part of the walks commands most impressive views of the castle-rock, the castle-hill, and the architectural masses of the eastern Old town, picturesquely blending the ancient and the modern, the durable and the evanescent, a great multitude of things in many a fashion speaking all of the mortality of man. There lie in this cemetery the remains of George Buchanan, George Heriot, Alexander Henderson, some of the martyrs of the Covenant, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir James Stewart, Principal Carstairs, Principal Robertson, Dr. Pitcairn, Sir John de Medina, Allan Ramsay, Colin Maclaurin, Dr. M'Crie, and many other men of high celebrity.—St. John's cemetery, around St. John's Episcopal church, is small but very tasteful, and blends, in the general view, with the contiguous cemetery of St. Cuthbert's.

Warriston cemetery is a modern ultra-mural burying-ground, in the manner of the Parisian Pèrè-la-chaise. It occupies a southward slope, on the north side of the Water-of-Leith, 600 yards north by east of Canonmills. It was so unfortunate as to be bounded along the west by the main trunk of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and cut across the middle by that railway's branch to Leith; but it has been tolerably well retrieved from these disadvantages by high walls; and in all other respects it is very finely situated, exposing nearly its whole surface to multitudes of points of observation within the New town, and commanding from all its walks one of the richest of the many rich northern views of the city and its environs. One approach is by a bridge over the railway on the north-west; and another is by a bridge over the Water of Leith, on the south. The grounds of the cemetery are laid out most tastefully; the walks broad and winding; some buildings for catacombs, and for sheltered places of interment, so constructed both in themselves and with reference to the contiguous surfaces as to produce a very pleasing effect; and a handsome Gothic chapel, for the burial-service of the Episcopalians, rising in the centre. Five other ultra-mural burying-grounds were formed subsequently to the Warriston, all on the same general plan as it, and all vieing with it and with one another in both embellishment and economy, yet none of them equal to it in beauty of situation. One of them, the Rosebank, is on the Pilrig-road, near North Leith; two, the Dean and the Dalry, the former containing the remains of Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Rutherford, and Professors Wilson





and Forbes, are in the western environs; and two, the Grange and the Newington, the former containing the remains of Dr. Chalmers, Sheriff Spiers, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and Hugh Miller, are in the southern environs.

Extinct Edifices.

The City Walls.—In 1450, James II. empowered the magistrates of Edinburgh to fortify the city with a wall, and to levy money from the inhabitants for its erection. The line of this wall, together with that of its subsequent enlargements, affords a joint view of the ancient structures of the city, and of its early extent and progress. A wall or defence, constructed before the time of James II., ran on the west, almost directly north from the foot of the Castle-esplanade; it was then interrupted by the North Loch, which served as a substitute; and probably the wall was thence continued to the foot of Leith-wynd. From the latter locality to the head of Canongate or foot of High-street, an uninterrupted range of houses on the west side, continued the line of defence. The wall of James II. was strengthened at the foot of the north-east rock of the Castle with a small fortress; it thence ran eastward along the south side of the North Loch till it came nearly opposite the foot of the Castle-esplanade; it then took a southerly direction till it gained the summit of the hill; and it was there cut with a gate of communication between the town and castle. The wall now ran obliquely down the hill toward the south-east till it arrived at the first turn in the descent of the West Bow; and it was here perforated with a gate called the Upper-Bow-port. From this gate it proceeded nearly due east along the face of the ridge between High-street and Cowgate, till it struck Gray's-close or Mint-close; thence it debouched, north-eastward, till it touched the High-street a little west of the head of Leith-wynd; here, it was intersected by a gate of communication between the city and Canongate; and afterwards it went down the west side of Leith-wynd, and then turned westward to make a junction with its commencement at the north-east foot of the Castle rock. The ancient city was thus shut up within very narrow limits. It consisted of simply the High-street, part of some of the alleys leading from it, and the whole of others; and was obliged to acquire extension by lifting its buildings upward in the air, rather than by the usual method of extending them along the surface,—especially as, while its area was so small, the fashion of the age urged multitudes of persons to seek residence within the royalty.

In 1513 an extended wall was built. This affected chiefly the southern district. It began at the base of the south-east corner of the Castle rock; it thence extended obliquely to the west end of the Grassmarket, and was there intersected by the gate called the West-port; it now ascended part of the hill called the High-riggs, and, turning eastward, ran along the north side of the park of Heriot's hospital; it next, on approaching Bristo-street, debouched northward, passing through part of what is now the cemetery of Greyfriars; it then turned eastward, leaving openings for gates called Bristo-port and Potterrow-port, in the line of those streets; it next went southward for a few yards, from Potterrow-port, and then, making an abrupt turn, wended its way along the south side of the present college, and the north side of the present Drummond-street, till it touched the Pleasance; and it there debouched almost at a right angle to the north, and thenceforth pursued its way, intersected by Cowgate-port and St. Mary-wynd-port,

to the point of the original wall west of the head or Canongate. Considerable parts of this wall, especially where it stretches along the north of Drummond-street, and the west of the north end of Pleasance, still exist.

The gate called the Netherbow, with which the wall was pierced on its crossing the High-street, stood originally about 50 yards west of the present termination of High-street; but, being found to occupy a position unfavourable to defence, was superseded, in 1571, by another, on the line of St. Mary's-wynd and Leith-wynd, which was built by the adherents of Queen Mary. A third, and very beautiful gate, supplanted the latter in 1606, and was reared on its site. This port was the principal entrance to the city, and has been rendered famous in history by a bill, in consequence of the indignation excited by what was called the Porteous' mob, having passed parliament for razing it to the ground. The buildings of the port went quite across the High-street, and disappeared in the houses on the sides. The gate was in the centre, perforating a house-like structure of two stories high, springing its arch from the summit of the lower story, and surmounted by a handsome square tower, terminating in battlements, and bearing aloft a tapering hexagonal spire. South of the gate was a wicket for foot-passengers. But the whole structure, pursuant to the decree of parliament, was pulled down in 1764.—At the foot of Leith-wynd was a gate called Leith-wynd-port; beside which was a wicket giving access to Trinity college church.—A wall also was thrown round the Canongate; and on the east was perforated with a gate, called the Water-gate.

The Ancient Street-Architecture.—From paucity of space, and in imitation of the Scottish nation's allies, the French, the houses of ancient Edinburgh were piled to an enormous height, rising, in many instances, to twelve stories. The access to the separate lodgings in these huge structures, called lands, was by common stairs, combining the inconveniences of steepness, filth, and darkness.—The earliest architecture of the city consisted, as in other contemporaneous burghs, of domestic buildings only a degree superior to the primitive cottage, and presenting to the eye, at best, a strongly built ground flat, with a frail superstructure of timber, and a front garniture of balcony or open gallery. A second stage of the city's architecture exhibited houses of three stories, the first of stone, and the second and third of timber. A third stage improved upon the second, simply in constructing all the stories of stone, and occasionally aspiring to a fourth story of the same material. A fourth stage, overpowered by an influx of inhabitants, and pent in by walls which assigned it a very limited area, sprung aloft like the lark into the air, and sought those enjoyments in aspiring towards the clouds which could not be obtained by an attempt to move along the surface. A fifth stage, incomparably the brightest and most brilliant of them all, burst the cerements of the ancient walls, and walked forth in architectural life and beauty, constructing the North bridge and the South bridge as media of extension towards the wide fields north and south of the hill-ridge of the original site, conjuring up the southern New town between 1774 and 1790, completing the northern New town between 1801 and 1826, branching off into the most splendid part of the Eastern New town between 1813 and 1828, shooting away into the Western New town between 1823 and 1830, and luxuriating in all directions round the ancient city with the freedom of movement and the gaudiness of attire indicative of transition from slavery to

freedom, or from incarceration to the breathing of the open air, and the surveying of the joyous scenes of one of the most beautiful landscapes in the world.

What we have called the fourth stage of the city's architectural progress extended from at least the middle of the 16th century till considerably past the middle of the 18th. Fynes Moryson, an English traveller who visited Edinburgh in 1598, says,—“The houses are built of unpolished stone, and in the fore-street good part of them is of freestone, which in that broad street would make a fair show, but that the outsides of them are faced with wooden galleries, built upon the second story.” John Taylor, another English traveller who visited Edinburgh in 1618, says, after noticing the castle,—“I descended lower to the city, wherein I observed the fairest and goodliest street that ever mine eyes beheld; for I did never see or hear of a street of the length, the buildings on each side of the way being all of squared stone, five, six, and seven stories high. And there are many by-lanes and closes on each side of the way, wherein are gentlemen's houses much fairer than the buildings in the High-street, for in the High-street the merchants and tradesmen do dwell, but the gentlemen's mansions and goodliest houses are obscurely founded in the aforesaid lanes. The walls are exceedingly strong, not built for a day, a week, a month, or a year, but from antiquity to posterity, for many ages.” The houses, however, did not, according to the picture of them in Marmion, lift “Gothic frontlets to the sky,” but were in a great degree in what is usually called the Flemish style. There were in all Edinburgh, in 1753, according to Maitland's account, just 12 churches, 260 closes, 8 courts or small squares, 22 wynds, and the following 12 streets, Lawnmarket, Luckenbooths, High-street, Canongate, Cowgate, Grassmarket, Portsburgh, Pleasance, Potter-row, Newington, Bristo-street, and Laurieston.

Extinct Civil Edifices.—The improvements on Edinburgh, especially the last and the long one, were not unattended by demolitions of important or interesting buildings. The demolished erection which of all others is the most regretted, and, if allowed to remain, would have continued to be the most beautiful and ornamental, was the Cross, situated on the High-street, a little below St. Giles'. This was a structure of mixed architecture, partly Grecian and partly Gothic, octagonal in form and 16 feet in diameter. After rising about 15 feet in height, it shot aloft from its centre an octagonal pillar equal in height to itself, and surmounted by an unicorn embracing an upright spear of nearly twice its own length. At each angle of the main building was an Ionic pillar projecting at the top into a species of Gothic bastion; and between the pillars, before being surmounted by the bastions, were modern arches. Over the arches, in the spaces between the bastions, heads were sculptured in the manner of a modern medallion; and over that which fronted the eastern part of the High-street were sculptured in alto-relievo the city-arms. The access to the building was by a door which fronted the Netherbow, and gave ingress to a staircase leading to the platform on the summit. The pillar which rose from this platform was 18 inches in diameter, and had a Corinthian capital, spangled with thistles. The town-council of the day,—proving themselves to be of the same kidney as the Mohammedan destroyers of the Alexandrian library, the Goth and Vandal desolators of Rome, and the plodding ‘turn the penny’ speculators, once potato-fed weavers, but eventually monied, opulent, and signally illiterate and self-conceited ‘practical men’ of a manufacturing town,—conceived the beautiful cross—such a structure

as their booby heads could not have devised in a millennium—to be an obstruction in the thoroughfare of the High-street, where a dozen structures of its bulk might have stood without molesting even the ten thousand carters of Glasgow, had it been placed in that noisiest of all other cities, and much less the few carriage and cab-drivers of Edinburgh; and, in 1756, it was ordered to be pulled down. The demolishers believed, very justly, that they were working for a name among posterity; and they have fully obtained what they sought, though of very different quality from what they desired. Scotland's mightiest minstrel, for example, has said—he whose own monumental cross is now the grandest structure of its class in the world—

“Dunedin's cross, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
But now is razed that monument
Whence royal edict rang,
And voice of Scotland's law was sent
In glorious trumpet clang.
O! be his tomb as lead to lead;
Upon its dull destroyer's head
A minstrel's malison is said.”

With strange perversity of taste, a huge bulk of a building, erected in the reign of Charles II., which served as a guard-house to the military police, and had at the west end a dungeon or blackhole for the incarceration of the unruly, and which was situated on the south side of Upper High-street, was allowed to incur the thoroughfare more than 30 years after the demolition of the elegant cross.—At the head of the Lawn-market, or foot of Castle-street, formerly stood a public Weigh-house, rearing aloft a neat spire. When this erection and the Netherbow and the cross existed, their spires combined with those of St. Giles and the Tron-church, to give the line of High-street an appearance of city architectural decoration greatly superior to what it now possesses. But for some surpassingly strange reason, which is not recorded, the Weigh-house was, about 1666, denuded of its spire, and left, in the naked clumsiness and deformity of its bulk, to disfigure the thoroughfare till 1822.—The principal incumbrance to the High-street was a range of buildings, called the Luckenbooths, rising to nearly the height of the houses on the street-line, stretching parallel with the side of St. Giles', and terminating at the west end in the Old Tolbooth of the city. A lane for foot-passengers ran between the Luckenbooths and St. Giles', and was lined on both sides with small shops,—those on the south side adhering like excrescences to the ecclesiastical edifice, and bearing the name of the krames. From the east end of this lane, a flight of steps led off past St. Giles; and from a statue of the Virgin Mary being placed in a niche on the side, was called St. Mary's steps. The Luckenbooths were built to serve as warehouses or shops, probably as early as during the reign of James III.; and the krames began to be erected in 1555; and both, along with the Tolbooth, were pulled down in 1817,—their demolition laying the north front of St. Giles fully open to the view, and converting the Old High-street and the Lawn-market into a continuous and uniform thoroughfare.

The Old Tolbooth, coeval with the Luckenbooths, was originally used for the confinement of prisoners, for the shops of tradesmen, for the courts of the burch, and even for the meetings of parliament. But after 1640 it was wholly distributed, on the ground-floor, into shops, and, on the other floors, into the apartments of a prison. The building consisted of two parts: the eastern was a square tower, with a spiral stair, and was closely akin in structure to the numerous strongholds which dotted the border-counties, and were used as residences and rally-

ing-points by the reavers of a marauding age; the western part was a parallelogram of rubble-work, and of later origin than its curious companion. In the tower were first a large room for the use of incarcerated debtors, next and higher up apartments for the confinement of criminals, and over the top of all a strong box for the safe custody of an important and peculiarly dangerous felon. The parallelogram was distributed into apartments for debtors. The Old Tolbooth, under a quaint name popularly applied to it, furnished at once title, incidents, and graphic materials to the novel which more than any other of his productions gave celebrity to Sir Walter Scott, —that of 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian.'—The buildings around the Parliament-close, immediately preceding those which now stand there, were a curious medley in both their architecture and their uses. "The dead wall of the old parliament-house was partially broken up with sundry motley patches of ornament, and surmounted with a barbarous embrasured balcony, terminated at the corners with turrets of similar character. On the south was to be seen, towering to the clouds, a certain lofty tenement, in its day one of the lions of Edinburgh, containing above a dozen stories, all densely peopled by a respectable class of inhabitants. On the east side was the fine old house or land which was burned down in 1824, with its piazza walk, under which was situated John's coffeehouse, once the resort of Dr. Pitcairn and other wits of the day; and farther on were situated the shops of the principal jewellers and booksellers, wherein were wont to congregate daily the great and learned of the land."

The West Bow, which ascended from the foot of the Grassmarket to the head of the Lawnmarket, forming the principal avenue by which wheel carriages reached the elevated parts of the city, contained a large amount of curious old architecture. Though one of the narrowest, steepest, noisiest, and most tortuous carriage-ways in the world, it was a centre of at once trade, wealth, fashion, and popular display, where fortunes were made, great deeds were done, nightly assemblies were held, and at least six monarchs made a public entry into the city. "Scarcely anything can be conceived more curious and whimsically grotesque than its array of irregular stone gables and timber galleries, which seemed as if jostling one another for room along the steep and narrow thoroughfare. Here were the Templar lands, with their antique gables surmounted by the cross that marked them as beyond the reach of civic corporation laws, and with their old world associations with the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Here was the strange old timber-fronted tenement where rank and beauty held their assemblies in the olden time. Here was the provost's lodging, where Prince Charles and his elated counsellors were entertained in 1745; and adjoining it there remained till the last a memento of his royal ancestor James II.'s massive wall, and of the old port or bow where-at the magistrates were wont to present the silver keys, with many a grave and costly ceremonial, to each monarch who entered his Scottish capital in state." Here also were the mansion of Lord Ruthven, the slayer of Rizzio, and memorials of Porteous, and of the martyrs of the covenant, on their way to execution. The greater part of the West Bow was swept away by the making of the New Western approach, George IV.'s bridge, and Victoria-street; and strangers who look at the remains of it have difficulty in believing that it could ever have been a carriage-way, the more so as the present communication from the upper part of it to the lower is a long flight of steps which dives right into the

causeway, and winds through the heart of an edified terrace.

In a small park through which Nicolson-street was cut, stood a pillar to the memory of Lady Nicolson. It was a very neat and chaste fluted Corinthian column, rising 30 or 40 feet from a pedestal which bore an appropriate inscription. When the improvements of the South bridge extension were made, it was 'underfooted,' and in that state it remained for many years at the north end of Nicolson-street; but it was eventually removed in some manner unrecorded, and was not long ago seen as a piece of lumber in the Riding-school.—The part of Shakespeare-square which was removed at the forming of Waterloo-place, stood across the end of Prince's-street with its front, and overhung the ravine of Low Calton with its rear. About the middle of it, looking down Prince's-street, was the Shakespeare-tavern and Coffee-house, which was the resort of the elite, and the most celebrated house of its class in Scotland.—In the eastern part of the open area of Drummond-place, on a line with Dublin-street and Scotland-street, stood a large fine edifice, originally the mansion of General Scott, but afterwards the excise-office. This was removed in 1845, in consequence of being undermined by the tunnel of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, the house itself being sold to the railway company for £3,200 to make way for their tunnel, and the site of it, together with the attached ground, for £1,280 to the proprietors of Drummond-place, for conversion into permanent pleasure-ground.

Extinct Ecclesiastical Edifices.—The Collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields was situated on the ground now covered by the university, or probably a little to the southward, very nearly on the site of the present United Presbyterian church in South College-street. Attached to it were a provost and 10 prebendaries. From its originally standing beyond the city-walls, though afterwards included within them, it was called the Kirk-of-Field,—the name by which principally it is known in history. Within the church was held the celebrated assembly of Scottish ecclesiastics, convoked by Bagimont the papal nuncio, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of benefices throughout the country. The valuation made by this assembly was made the standard at Rome for taxing the ecclesiastics of Scotland, and, under the name of Bagimont's roll, is a standard authority with historians in glancing at the financial matters of the Scottish ante-Reformation establishment. The provost's house connected with the Kirk-of-Field has been rendered immortally infamous in history as the scene of the murder of Darnley.

The monastery of Blackfriars was instituted by Alexander II., in 1230, and stood within the grounds of the Kirk-of-Field, on the site of the Old High school. The gardens around it occupied the whole space on the south side of the Cowgate, between the Pleasance and Potter-row. The monks received also from the royal founder of their convent a piece of ground long since covered with buildings, and along which extends the narrow street appropriately called Blackfriars-wynd. The monastery had frequently as a resident within its walls the person of its founder; and, in consequence, came currently to be called 'Mansio Regis,' the king's dwelling-house. A building belonging to the monks was an episcopal residence of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, which not long ago could be traced in Blackfriars-wynd. In 1528 the monastery was destroyed by fire; and it was hardly re-edified, when, along with its appurtenances, it was swept away by the Reformation. The lands belonging to it were bestowed by Queen

Mary upon the magistrates for building an hospital and supporting the poor; and, under James VI., they were disposed of in feus, and the proceeds applied to the building and endowing of Trinity hospital.—The monastery of Greyfriars, situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, nearly opposite the West-bow, was established by James I. The house was so splendid that the first monks, invited from Cologne in Germany, refused for a while to enter it, and were with difficulty prevailed upon to adopt it as their abode. Around it were spacious gardens, which afterwards became the site of the existing Greyfriars churches and cemetery.

East of the monastery of Greyfriars was an hospital of remote but unknown antiquity, called *Maison Dieu*. This structure having, at the beginning of the 16th century, become ruinous, a citizen erected beside it a chapel and hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. This foundation was designed to accommodate a chaplain and 7 poor men; but it was endowed with a pitiful annuity, and vested in trust with the corporation of hammermen,—whose poor still reap the benefit of its funds. The chapel still exists; and, though very small, was not long ago let and occupied as a place of worship. The steeple of it also continues entire, and is one of the most noticeable old curiosities of the city, the more so for having its top but a trifle higher than the neighbouring roadway of George IV.'s bridge.—About the middle of Niddry-street was a chapel dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, and founded in 1505 by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross. The corporations of wrights and masons, in 1618, acquired a right to it, and, in consequence, assumed the name of the united corporations of St. Mary's chapel.—Near the head of St. Mary's-wynd, on the west side, were a chapel and convent of Cistercian nuns, and an hospital dedicated to the Virgin Mary. From the last the narrow street has its name.—In Leith-wynd an hospital for the support of 12 poor men was founded in 1479, by Thomas Spence, bishop of Aberdeen, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the Reformation it passed into the possession of the town-council, obtained the unaccountable name of Paul's work, and was converted first into a workhouse, next into a house of correction, and next into a broad-cloth factory. Its name of Paul's work is bequeathed to a court and cluster of buildings on and around its site.—A little north of Paul's work, on the face of the bank leading up to the New town, stood a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, which, till a recent date, gave to the thoroughfare of Low Calton the name of St. Ninian's-row.

On the west side of the foot of Canongate, immediately adjoining the Watergate, was an hospital, founded in the reign of James V., by George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld, and dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and all saints. This was a foundation of great celebrity; and, besides lodging and supporting 7 poor men, provided out-door allowance to 30 poor persons, and a salary to two chaplains to officiate at the altars of St. Andrew and St. Catherine in the chapel of Holyrood. In 1617 the magistrates of Canongate purchased it from the chaplains and bedesmen, and converted it, under the new name of St. Thomas' hospital, into a lodging-house for their poor; and in 1634 they sold it to the kirk-session, to be still used as an hospital. Eventually it suffered an embezzlement of its entire revenues, and, for 30 years before being pulled down, in 1778, was converted into coach-houses.—Near the base of the north side of Arthur's-seat stood the chapel and hermitage of St. Anthony. The site, though in the immediate neighbourhood of a populous city, is still remarkably sequestered.

The cell of the hermitage still remains, 16 feet long, 12 broad, and 8 high. The rock rises within 2 feet of the stone arch which forms its roof, and overlooks a beautiful crystal rill celebrated in an old Scottish ballad. Nine yards east of the hermitage stood the chapel. This was a beautiful Gothic building, 43 feet long, 18 wide, and 18 high. At its west end rose a tower, 19 feet square, and 40 feet high.—At the north-east base of Calton-hill a Carmelite monastery or friary was erected in 1526; but it was destroyed at the Reformation. On its site was built an hospital for lepers, subject to regulations which evince both the frequent prevalence of leprosy in a former age, and the great dread in which the distemper was held.—On the south side of the city, in various localities within the parish of St. Cuthbert, stood seven old ecclesiastical edifices which have been noticed in our article CUTHBERT'S (St.).

The most celebrated of all the extinct ecclesiastical edifices of Edinburgh is Holyrood abbey. This, as regards its history and general character, has already been noticed in the section on "Holyrood." It was an edifice of great size, as well as of great magnificence, comprising all the parts of a first-class cathedral, nave, transepts, and choir, together with a large extent of residence for its princely abbot, its numerous canons, and its frequent noble or royal guests. What now remains of it is only the ruins of the nave; and as even this measures 148 feet in length and 66 feet in breadth, the vastness of the whole when entire may easily be surmised. The transepts, choir, and cloisters were totally demolished by the English in 1543; but they may be presumed to have exactly corresponded in style and execution with the nave. The walls of this were strengthened by elegant flying buttresses, and ornamented with tiers of small pointed arches resting on slender shafts. Each of the principal windows was divided into two apertures by pillars; these apertures were headed with pointed arches; one arch of a similar form enclosed both; and in the spandril between them were quatrefoil ornaments. At the restoring of the ruined nave into a chapel-royal by Charles II., a throne was erected for the sovereign, twelve stalls were erected for the knights of the thistle, and the floor was paved with marble. The original charter of the abbey still exists in the archives of the town-council. This document conferred on the canons the privilege of erecting the burgh which took from them the name of Canongate. It also bestowed upon them the churches of Edinburgh-castle, St. Cuthbert's, Liberton, Corstorphine, and Airth, and the priories of St. Mary's Isle in Galloway, Blantyre in Clydesdale, Rowadill in Ross, and Crusay, Oronsay, and Colonsay in the Hebrides. They had also the fishings of the Water of Leith, the privilege of mills at the place still called from them Canonmills, the right of certain revenues from the Exchequer, grants of lands in various places additional to those we have mentioned, a very extensive jurisdiction, and a right of trial by duel and of the water and fire ordeal. Their yearly income at the Reformation comprised 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of bear, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, 24 hens, 24 salmon, 12 loads of salt, and £250 in money.—A pretty little Gothic well, in the vicinity of the abbey, built about the beginning of the 14th century, and long regarded as "holy," still yields a limpid stream. Another well in the southern outskirts of the city, impregnated with the bituminous substance petroleum, called the balm well of St. Catherine, and long treated with superstitious awe by the Romanists, was formerly covered with a beautiful little chapel. There also existed a chapel of Holyrood in

the lower part of the cemetery of St. Giles', called the Nether kirk-yard, on the ground now occupied by the law-courts.

Sanatory Condition.

Sewerage.—By sanatory condition, in this place, we do not mean either vital statistics or the comparative salubrity of the climate, but we mean the local terrene circumstances by which the public health is affected. And one of the most prominent of these is sewerage. The state of this throughout the greater part of the New town, and in some of the new parts of the Old, is unexceptionable,—all under-ground, minutely ramified, and receiving all fluid impurities, through pipes, from every house. But in some parts of the New town, and throughout the greater part of the Old, it is only a surface-drainage for even the foulest matters to gratings and great ducts; and wherever unconnected, as it extensively is unconnected, by pipes with the interior of houses, it is all a monster- nuisance,—at some hours of the twenty-four utterly horrible to both health and smell, and at all hours offensive. The declivity of many of the streets, indeed, is strongly favourable to natural flushings in the time of rains; and the efforts of the police, in late years, have been arduous and most praiseworthy to make artificial flushings at all times of threatened pestilence. Still the state of the drainage is essentially bad, and must ever remain so till the whole city and suburbs shall be put under the same system as the best parts of the New town. The Water of Leith, which receives great part of the sewerage, has not near water enough, especially in times of drought, to carry it off; so that it is often, for weeks together, little else than a great open reeking common sewer. The attention of the authorities has of late been much devoted to this matter; and some remedies have been applied, which have materially mitigated the evil.

Police-Manure.—Edinburgh has little of that system of diffused manurial accumulation which prevails in Glasgow and some other large towns, and which acts there as a constant provocative of pestilential diseases. Ashes, rubbish, and all occasional refuse, are carried off daily, at a stated hour, under a code of special regulations, by well-appointed police waggons. The regulations, however, cannot always be enforced,—indeed are very generally infringed,—inasmuch that the contents of buckets, instead of being discharged direct into the waggons, are very generally emptied on the street, to lie there it may be for hours, or to be utterly scattered by bone-gatherers and by the winds. Excrementitious matters, also, in all the parts of the town where no connecting-pipes exist between the houses and the sewers, are treated and carried off in the same manner as the ashes; and there the nuisance is frightful,—all the more so that these parts of the town are just the parts where the population is densest, and the houses highest and most crowded. The general deposits of the street manure, too, the prodigious heaps which are formed by the daily discharge of the waggons, are perhaps not far enough from the town, not secluded enough from the nearest suburbs, not disposed of quickly enough to farmers; so that they have been blamed, we do not say with what justice, as an appreciable exciting cause of pestilence.

The general physical condition of the inhabitants in the worst-drained parts of the city—as also their moral condition in as far as that can be affected through the physical—is deplorable. We are, indeed, glad to say that something considerable is in the course of being done to ameliorate it; we would

likewise feel horror to say, even though it were immensely worse than ever it has been, that moral influence, especially the Divine influence of Christianity, cannot renovate it; still we feel bound to quote the following account of it, which figured conspicuously, not long ago, in the public prints:—“In this part of the town there are neither sewers nor any private conveniences whatever belonging to the dwellings; and hence the excrementitious and other refuse of at least 50,000 persons is, during the night, thrown into the gutters, causing (in spite of the scavenger's daily labours) an amount of solid filth and fetid exhalation disgusting to both sight and smell, as well as exceedingly prejudicial to health. Can it be wondered that, in such localities, health, morals, and common decency should be at once neglected? No; all who know the private condition of the inhabitants will bear testimony to the immense amount of their disease, misery, and demoralization. Society in these quarters have sunk to a state indescribably vile and wretched; and as Mr. Chambers observes, in a letter to the poor-law commissioners, ‘they have gravitated to a point of wretchedness from which no efforts of the pulpit, the press, or the schoolmaster can raise them, for they are too deeply sunk in physical distress, and far too obtuse in their moral perceptions, to derive advantage from any such means of amelioration.’ The dwellings of the poorer classes are generally very filthy, apparently never subjected to any cleaning process whatever, consisting in most cases of a single-room, ill-ventilated and yet cold, owing to broken, ill-fitting windows, sometimes damp and partially under ground, and always scantily furnished and altogether comfortless, heaps of straw often serving for beds, in which a whole family, male and female, young and old, are huddled together in revolting confusion. The supplies of water are obtained only from the public pumps, and the trouble of procuring it of course favours the accumulation of all kinds of abominations. The result of such a state of things will be found by referring to Dr. Alison's work on the ‘Management of the Poor in Scotland.’ It is there stated that, owing to the crowded and intolerably filthy state of the lodgings, the lanes and closes of the Old town are scarcely ever free from malignant fever, and that in the city itself the mortality (1837-8,) amounted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (1 in 22,) almost equal to that of the plague-depopulated Constantinople. Such facts are quite appalling, and should rouse the authorities to exertion. Nothing short of a pretty extensive demolition of the Old town will stay the evil; and surely if the lives of thousands are at stake, the consideration of property should not be allowed to retard the reform.”

Irrigated Meadows.—Some small tracts of low ground in the northern and western outskirts of the city, and a very large tract in the eastern environs, extending all the way from the vicinity of Holyrood by Restalrig to the frith of Forth, are disposed in foul-water irrigation meadows,—being kept in a state of constant swamp by the effusion over them of the contents of great common sewers from the city. This irrigation produces large crops of herbage, but is a serious monster- nuisance, loathsome to look upon, horrible to the olfactory nerves, and probably not hindered by the abundant dilution of the noxious gases arising from it with the pure air of the surrounding high-grounds from doing material injury to the public health. And even though it could not be proved to aid directly any pestilence, it at least is damaging to cheerfulness and mental energy. In winter, when the irrigation is not much practised, and the water is, for the most part, either diluted with rains or allowed to flow directly to the

frith, very little disagreeable odour arises from the meadows; but in summer, when the irrigation is vigorously prosecuted, a strong odour, sometimes a heavy stench, is diffused; and in dry, sunny, hot weather, in particular,—especially if a keen wind blow from the east, bringing up to the city the exhalations from the whole length of the meadows, and from their greatest breadths, and holding these close to the ground by means of thick fogs—the odour becomes comparatively far-spread and is disgustingly offensive.

Public Promenades.—The spacious garden-areas of the New town, the wide valley between the New and Old, the protrusion of the skirts of the Castle-rock, the protrusion of the Calton-hill, and the overhanging of Salisbury-crags and Arthur-seat, all serve as “lungs” to the city, for exhaling bad air and inhaling good. The scenery of the gardens and of the environs also acts well on the public health by contributing to the cheerfulness of the mind. The right of access to the enclosed gardens, likewise, by families all around them who own houses or pay for garden-keys, is or might be an aid to the health of these families only a degree less powerful than the exclusive possession of small pleasure-parks in the country. The public right of entrance to the Botanic gardens, too, together with extensive leave of promiscuous admission to public nurseries and to the horticultural society's garden, is a privilege of health, as well as of instruction, worth much money, but which, through some strange perversity, does not appear to be greatly appreciated.

Public promenades, always open, readily accessible, containing “ample scope and verge enough” for games and exercise, are not so good or abundant in Edinburgh as they ought to be, but nevertheless are much better than in many large towns. The Queen's-park, as we noticed in the section on “Holyrood,” is a large grand privilege of this kind; and while hitherto specially valuable to the inhabitants of the Old town, it was recently enhanced to the inhabitants of the New, by the forming of a pleasant access direct from the Abbey-hill, so as to avoid the abominations of Croft-an-righ and the Watergate. The Calton-hill was monstrously curtailed by the Regent and the London roads, by the Regent and the Royal terraces, and especially by the enclosing of all its gentler slopes to form pleasure-grounds to the houses of these terraces and to the High-school, so that little more than the crown of it was left available for the public; yet this has been so well enriched with walks, and been made so easily accessible by stairs and gravelled-paths and carriage-way as to form, together with the hill's own attractions of height and isolation and scenery, one of the finest public promenades in the empire. The Borough-Moor, once a common of great extent on the south side of the city, has piece by piece been alienated in even larger proportion than the Calton-hill, having parted with all the beautiful pendants which now aggregate form what is popularly called Canaan; yet a very fine tract of it, with rich sward, undulating surface, and charming side-views, still remains under the name of Bruntsfield-links, serving not only for pedestrian exercise and all ordinary games, but for the exclusive game of golf. The Meadows, extending eastward from Bruntsfield-links, to the vicinity of Newington, are a still finer piece of ground, and larger. They are the site of an ancient lake, called the Borough-loch. In the 17th century, that lake was gradually drained; and in 1722, the marshes left by it were let to Mr. Thomas Hope, under an obligation to drain and enclose them. These parts were the eastern section of the Meadows, and have ever since borne the name of Hope-park. The whole of

the Meadows were afterwards completely drained, nicely levelled, beautifully enclosed, clumped with wood, zoned all round and cut across the middle by broad level avenues between lines of trees, and a portion let for drying clothes, the rest for grazing cattle. But by a new arrangement, made in 1854, the whole, under certain regulations, have been thrown open as a public promenade. The principal entrance to them is from the east end of Laurieston, opposite the end of Forrest-road, and is distinguished by sculptured unicorns, bearing the old Scottish banner, “In defence.” The archers' hall, where the Queen's body-guard for Scotland hold their meetings, adjoins the walk at the north-east of the Meadows; and the butts for archery are set up, on field days, in Hope-park.

A large field at Raeburn-place, in Stockbridge, was given to the public in 1854, by Mr. Hope of Moray-place, under special regulations, as a public promenade and place of athletic sports. West Prince's-street gardens and the adjoining slopes of the Castle-hill, like the enclosed parts of the Calton-hill and the Borough-moor, are alienations of city commonage; and attempts have of late been made by the town-council, though as yet unsuccessfully, to obtain repossession of them by purchase, or conjoint access to them by rental, for the uses of the public. The East Prince's-street gardens were formed in 1849–50, by means of a sum of £4,400 received from the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway Company. They extend from the Mound to Waverley-bridge, and from Prince's-street to the vicinity of the Bank of Scotland. A level terrace about 100 feet broad, with a gravel walk along its centre 20 feet broad, extends along the north side of the gardens. This terrace is on the same level as the roadway of Prince's-street, and is partly occupied by the Scott monument. The south margin of it is supported by a stone wall, and surmounted by a handsome parapet, four feet high, having pedestals at regular intervals for the reception of a series of six statues. Two fine flights of steps, each 15 feet wide at the top and branching out towards the bottom with circular wing-walls to nearly 30 feet, lead from the ends of the terrace to a walk about 10 feet wide along the middle of the face of the slope. The part of the bank above this walk is carpeted with sward; and the part below is planted with shrubbery, and interspersed with walks. A large portion of the ground at the bottom is occupied by the railway, and of course neither belongs to the gardens nor contributes anything to their beauty; but this, besides being enclosed by stone walls 4 feet high, is materially concealed by a grassy embankment gently rising to a level with the coping of the wall, and planted on the top with a hedge and shrubbery. The grounds on the skirts of the Mound and all on the south side have a much more diversified character, largely dashed with the rural and the sylvan, in consequence of the previous existence of old plantations and paths; and they combine with the symmetry of the north side, the flower-borders of the walks, the transit of the railway, and the environing romantic city views of the New town and the Old, of the North bridge and the Calton-hill, to produce the most extraordinary groupings of scenery, together with the most rapid and startling transitions, which exist anywhere in the world.

Baths.—Excellent facilities for summer sea-bathing exist at the parts of the frith nearest the city, especially at Granton, Seafield, and Portobello. The dwelling-houses of even the New town of Edinburgh are not near so generally provided with fixture-baths as the dwelling-houses in the new parts of Glasgow.

Good public baths exist for the upper and middle classes, both in the city and in the neighbourhood. Public baths for the working-classes were long desiderated by some of these classes themselves; and at length, in 1844, subscriptions were set a-foot to provide such a suite of them as should be accessible on the most moderate terms. The subscriptions began with spirit, but fell considerably short of the anticipated amount. A property was purchased at the Low Calton, and sold at a profit to the North British railway company. Another property was purchased in Nicolson-square, and fitted excellently up, but not without incurring a debt of upwards of £1,000, obtained on the personal obligation of some individuals, who necessarily became the immediate managers. "The number of baths taken," says a notice in 1852, "is gradually increasing,—a sure indication that a taste for the bath is spreading among the working and other classes in Edinburgh. There is in fact nothing to regret but the burden of debt which presses on the concern, and prevents the extension and cheapening of baths for workmen, for whose comfort no attention has been spared. The baths are open every lawful day for the inspection or use of visitors. In 1848, 17,529 baths were taken; in 1849, 19,465; in 1850, 22,913; and in 1851, 24,822. The money drawn in 1848 was £396 8s. 9d.; and in 1851, £569 2s. 9d. Large public swimming baths, with very ample appliances, have subsequently been established at South Back of Canongate and at the foot of Pitt-street.

Judicial Courts.

National Functions.—Edinburgh is strictly the metropolis of Scotland,—the theatre of everything national which remained to the country after the union of its crown and its parliament with those of England. It is the central sphere of the officers of state, the theatre of a royal household, the residence of the Queen's body-guard for Scotland, and the seat of all parts of the general establishment for the administration of national justice, both politically and ecclesiastically, and at the same time, of course, the seat of the several jurisdictions for the city itself, and for the different kinds of territorial divisions which lie immediately around it.—So great is its character as the national theatre of justice, so vast the concourse to it in that character, so many the rich residents in it or well-paid functionaries in that character, that its people live by this, directly or indirectly, in almost as large proportion as the people of Glasgow or Manchester live by the cotton-manufacture.

Some of the officers of the state, such as the Keeper of the great seal, the Lord-privy-seal, the Lord-clerk-register, and the Lord-justice-clerk, do not necessarily reside in Edinburgh, and have either merely nominal duties or such as are performed by deputies. But the Lord-advocate, by a strange inconsistency, wields such vast, varied, local powers as would require his almost constant residence here though he could multiply himself threefold, and yet holds relations which compel him to spend a large proportion of his time in London. He performs the functions both of public prosecutor and of grand-jury; he can seize any suspected person without needing to name his informer,—can give liberty to an accused person at any period previous to trial,—and can interfere, even after trial, to avert capital punishment; he is the confidential counsel of the Crown in the national affairs of Scotland; he oversees and watches the whole country as to the conservation of its peace, and presides over or affects its entire executive; and as its functions are so

numerous, he delegates a portion of his power to a number of deputies.

The Court of Session.—The Court of Session is the supreme civil court of Scotland,—a court both of law and of equity, and possesses discretionary power. In fact, the business of this court comprises all that, in England, occupies the court-of-chancery,—the vice-chancellor and the master-of-the-rolls,—the courts of Queen's bench, and of common pleas and exchequer,—the court of admiralty (with the exception of prize cases),—the court of Doctor's commons, and the court of bankruptcy. The Court of Session at present consists of 13 judges. The Lord-president and 3 senior puisne judges form what is termed the first division of the court; the Lord-justice-clerk and 3 senior puisne judges form the second division of the court; and these two divisions are termed the Inner house. The remaining 5 puisne judges officiate in what is called the Outer house as Lords-ordinary, each sitting singly; the last appointed of those judges being more particularly occupied during the period of session in what is termed the Bill-chamber, or in those proceedings, of the nature of injunction or stay of process, which require the more summary interposition of the court. The great majority of cases—all cases indeed, with a few exceptions not worth mentioning here—are brought in the first instance, and in their earliest stage, before one or other of the Lords-ordinary; the record is made up before him, and under his superintendence, and the case prepared for decision. It is then argued before him, and, in general, decided by him. From his judgment there lies an appeal to the Inner house, in one or other of its divisions. The judgment of the division is final, subject only to appeal to the House of Lords. There is no appeal from one division to the other, nor from one division to the whole court. But either division may require the opinion of the other judges; in which case, judgment is given according to the opinion of the majority of the whole court.

The party who comes into court as plaintiff has it in his power to select, not only the Lord-ordinary before whom the cause shall in the first instance proceed, but also the division by which the judgment of the Lord-ordinary, if appealed from, shall be reviewed. The two divisions of the court, it may be proper to observe, are thus in all respects of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction. The same may be said of the Lords-ordinary, with the exception of a few cases reserved for the exclusive determination of the Inner house; each Lord-ordinary having in himself, for the decision of the cases before him, the full jurisdiction of the court of session, and his judgment, if not brought under review of the Inner house, becoming the judgment of the court, not subject to appeal even to the House of Lords, which is only permitted when judgment has been given by the court of session in one of its inner chambers. The court thus constituted has, in virtue either of original or appellate jurisdiction, cognizance of all civil causes and matters, with the exception of those only which are reserved for the small debt courts, and of the revenue cases which are reserved for exchequer. It would be unnecessary, perhaps, to enter more minutely into the limits of its jurisdiction; but it may be proper to mention that the jurisdiction is exclusive as regards all questions of real property, and as to all other questions is subject only to this limitation, that no case under £25 value can be brought before it originally. Recent statutes, by abolishing the courts of admiralty and the consistory courts, have thrown into the court of session the whole business which came before those courts respectively. But besides this, though the court of

exchequer still remains as a separate jurisdiction, its judicial business is now discharged by two judges of the court of session, sitting as barons of exchequer.

A far more important duty, and one of great labour and responsibility, devolves upon the Lord-president, as Lord-justice-general, and the Lord-justice-clerk, and 5 puisne judges of the court of session under a separate commission, by which there is conferred upon them supreme criminal jurisdiction. The court of justiciary sits as occasion requires, in Edinburgh, for despatch of business, embracing there the criminal business of the three Lothians, with such cases as, from their importance or other reason, are brought to Edinburgh for trial. In each year, during the vacations of the court of session, there are three spring-circuits and three autumn-circuits, with an additional winter circuit for Glasgow. The business of the court of exchequer, and, during vacation, the business of the Bill-chamber department of the court of session, which require constant attendance, are discharged in rotation by those judges of the court of session who are not included in the commission of the court of justiciary. In enumerating the whole business thus devolving on the supreme judges of Scotland, the business of the Teind court (embracing all questions as to the modification of stipends to the clergy, and the respective liabilities of the parties subject to the payment of stipend) must not be overlooked, nor the still more important duty of presiding in the trial of civil cases by jury, where under recent statutes that course of procedure is resorted to.

The Law Faculties.—The faculty of advocates consists of between 400 and 500 barristers, who have the privilege of pleading before the supreme courts. Their affairs are presided over by a dean, and managed by a council, a treasurer, and a clerk; and are subject to the authority of the court of session. Every candidate for membership is examined on the Roman and the Scottish law, and must pay £100 toward the common fund, and £100 toward the Advocates' library. Members of the faculty alone are eligible to the judgeships of the court of session, the sheriffships of the Scottish counties, and several important offices and dignities connected with the government. The faculty, till about the commencement of the present century, was exclusive and aristocratic, requiring the adventitious qualifications of rank and noted ancestry, in addition to those which were strictly personal; but, though now more popular in constitution, and looking only to the talents and the scholarship of its members, it is probably the most influential body of the metropolis, and everywhere commands respect. A clerk, appointed by an advocate, is entitled, after paying fees and being found qualified, to act as an attorney in the supreme courts, and is called an advocate's first clerk.

The faculty of writers to the signet includes from 600 to 700 individuals, who are entitled to act in the supreme courts, and have the sole right of making documents valid by the signet or seal of her majesty. They were originally and literally clerks in the secretary of state's office. Their business was to record and issue writs passing the signet, on which various proceedings took place. They still receive commissions from the keeper of the signet; but, though never erected into a corporation, it has been held that they have acquired the rights and privileges of one by usage. Their advantages over the notaries and lawyers' clerks arose from their keeping together as a body. For a long period after advocates' clerks were recognised as a

sort of solicitors, writers to the signet not only excluded themselves, but were excluded by the court, from acting as agents. Tempted, however, by the growing emoluments of law-agency, and aided by qualifications superior, it is believed, to most of the advocates' clerks, their interferences, originally surreptitious, were at length acknowledged by the court, and their commission as writers to the signet is now held to authorize their acting also in the capacity of solicitors before all our highest courts. Their peculiar privileges as writers to the signet are of a trifling nature; and their peculiar duties may also be understood in the course of two months. Their library, however, is valuable, and their corporation funds are extensive. Their supporting a lecturer on conveyancing, and a widow's scheme, add to their consequence.—The solicitors before the supreme courts of Scotland are, as agents, on a footing, in every respect, with writers to the signet. The only distinction is, that the latter had a connection with the court, as clerks to the signet, before they had any connection with it as agents.

Miscellaneous Courts.—The high court of admiralty consisted, after the Union, of a judge appointed by the Lord-vice-admiral of Scotland, and functionaries of inferior jurisdiction appointed by the judges; and, in civil causes, it was subject to review by the court of session. The magistrates of Edinburgh also possessed an admiralty jurisdiction over the county of the city, and to the midwaters of the frith of Forth, limited on the west by a line drawn from Wardie brow to the Mickrie stone; and on the east by a line drawn from the extremity of the Pentland hills to the middle of the frith east of Inchkeith.—The Commissary court, or head consistorial court of Scotland, was, as to its business, nearly all merged in the court of session in 1830. A power of confirming the testaments of persons having property in Scotland who died abroad, remained with the officers of the defunct court, to devolve at their death to the sheriff of Edinburghshire.—Two deputies perform some unimportant or comparatively trivial duties of the Lyon-court, or, more strictly, of the sinecure office of Lyon-king-at-arms.—The sheriff-courts of the county are held in Edinburgh; but are not different from those of other counties.—The convention of royal burghs, a court constituted in the reign of James III., meets annually in Edinburgh, and is presided over by the Lord-provost of the city. It consists only of delegates chosen year by year from the individual royal burghs, yet has all the characters of a corporation, with qualities and privileges which have been conferred by statute. It discusses and determines questions of trade in which the interests of the burghs may be concerned; and before dissolving itself at the end of its sittings, it appoints a committee who wield its powers till the election of its successor. It has no funds, yet possesses a statutory power to assess the burghs annually for the supplies of the current year.

Ecclesiastical Courts.—The general assembly of the Church of Scotland holds a full meeting annually in May. A presbytery of fewer than 13 parishes, delegates to it 2 ministers and 1 elder; a presbytery of fewer than 19, but more than 12, delegates 3 ministers and 1 elder; a presbytery of fewer than 25, but more than 18, delegates 4 ministers and 2 elders; a presbytery of fewer than 31, but more than 24, delegates 5 ministers and 2 elders; and a presbytery of more than 30, delegates 6 ministers and 3 elders. Each royal burgh sends one member; Edinburgh sends two; and each university sends one. The Assembly has an ecclesiastical president or moderator, elected by the votes of its members,

and a civil president, or overseer, the representative of her Majesty, or, as he is called, the Lord-high-commissioner, appointed by the Crown. The former is the real president, acting very much as if the civil president did not exist. A commission of the assembly, consisting of a large portion of its members, are invested with all its ecclesiastical powers to despatch business which cannot be overtaken during the 10 days of its full session, and to watch over the interests of the church throughout the country; and this body holds several meetings in the course of the year.—The synod of Lothian and Tweeddale meets at Edinburgh on the first Tuesday of May and November; and the presbytery of Edinburgh, on the last Wednesday of every month except May.

The general assembly of the Free church of Scotland—which has a constitution exactly similar to that of the Established church, but without any of the civil elements—also holds a full meeting in Edinburgh annually in May; and a commission of it, exactly similar to the other's commission, meets here also in August, November, and March. The Free church's synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and its presbytery of Edinburgh, likewise hold their meetings here.—The synod of the United Presbyterian church holds its meetings generally in Edinburgh, but occasionally in Glasgow. The Edinburgh presbytery of that body meets monthly in Edinburgh.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and the synod of the United Original Seceders share their favours between Edinburgh and Glasgow.—The annual meetings of the Congregational Union of Scotland, as also meetings of other congregational bodies, have not the character of courts, and regard Edinburgh as only one of several great centres of influence.—Edinburgh is the seat of a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal church. It is the residence also of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Municipal Affairs.

The Town-Council.—The city of Edinburgh is governed by a Lord-provost, magistrates, and council, who are elected according to the provisions of a special act passed in 1856. The Lord-provost is styled right honourable, is *ex officio* high-sheriff of the royalty, and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction. The magistracy consists of a lord-provost, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and six bailies, each of whom is *ex officio* a member of the council. The number of councillors is 39. For the purposes of the election the city is divided into wards or districts. The number of municipal electors in 1862 was 8,833. One-third part of the councillors go out of office every year, but are eligible for re-election. The provost, bailies, treasurer, and other office-bearers, are elected by the councillors. The provost's term of office is three years, and he is eligible for immediate re-election. The other office-bearers go out at the expiration of one year, and cannot be re-elected until each shall have been out of his particular office one year; but this does not prevent their being kept in the council from year to year by their being elected to fill the different offices in succession.

Previous to the burgh reform act, the corporation was of a close character, though not altogether without an admixture of popular representation. The return made to the house of commons in 1793, describing the constitution as settled by the authority of a decret-arbital of King James VI., 1583, a decret-arbital of Lord Islay, 1729-30, and two acts of council, 1658 and 1673, was as follows:—"Council consists of 17 merchants, 6 deacons, and 2 trades'

councillors, in all 25. These shorten the leets for 14 deacons, and elect 6 of them council deacons. They may continue two years. The 14 deacons are elected as follows:—Each corporation or trade vote a list, or leet of six, which they give in to the council, who return three of the six for the election of a deacon, who is chosen by a majority of the votes of the members of the respective corporations. The 25 members of council elect three merchants' and two trades' councillors. The old and new council, consisting of 30, leet for the office-bearers, who are elected by them and the eight deacons not of the council, making in all 38. Thereafter the council consists, as formerly, of 25; but the eight extra deacons have a vote in every case exceeding the value of £1 13s. 4d. The magistrates consist of a lord-provost, dean-of-guild, and treasurer, each of whom may be re-elected for one year more, and four bailies, who cannot be re-elected into the same office the succeeding year; and they must be out of council one year before they can be put in the leet for bailies; each of these office-bearers remains in council one year, *ex officio*, as councillors. A bailie, though he cannot be re-elected until he be out of council at least for one year, yet the sett does not prevent his being kept in council a considerable time, by being elected into other offices, such as treasurer, dean-of-guild, and provost, one after the other."

The Magistrates' Jurisdiction.—The magistrates, prior to the act of 1856, had ordinary burgh jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over only the ancient royalty and the extended royalty; but now they have it over all the parliamentary burgh. This is defined by a line drawn from a point on the Leith and Queensferry road, 400 yards west of the Inverleith road at Goldenacre, straight to the north-western corner of John Watson's hospital; thence straight to the second stone bridge on the Union canal; thence straight to the Jordan or Powburn at the enclosure of the Morningside lunatic asylum; thence down that burn to a point on it 150 yards below the transit of the Carlisle road; thence straight to the summit of Arthur's seat; thence straight to the influx of a burn at the west side of Lochend-loch; thence straight to the junction of Pilrig-street and Leith-walk; thence along Pilrig-street and the Bonnington-road to the Leith and Queensferry-road; thence along that road to the point first described. They have also, within these bounds, exclusive jurisdiction as to weights and measures, and co-ordinate jurisdiction with the sheriff as to offences against the public houses act. They likewise wield the authority formerly possessed by the police commissioners, and form committees to carry out police acts. They are also commissioners of supply for the city, and likewise members of the commission of the peace for the county of the city; which extends beyond the parliamentary burgh toward the firth of Forth. The lord-provost too is lord-lieutenant of the county of the city; and the lord provost, the junior bailie, and the dean of guild, are members of the city of Edinburgh paving board. The town-council also control the water company, govern Heriot's hospital and Trinity hospital, are patrons of the High School and of thirteen of the city churches, and appoint one of the assessors and four of the curators of the Edinburgh university. The chief committees of the council are the lord provost's, including watching and coal weighing; markets, including slaughter-houses; cleaning and lighting, including workshops; streets and buildings, including drainage, public parks, and bleaching-greens; plans and work, including fire-engines and police house department; police appeals; education; law; the

hospitals; and the treasuries. Ordinary courts for the city, in all the departments of the burgh jurisdiction, are held daily; a sequestration court for the city is held every Friday; and a ten merk court and a small debt court for the city and county of the city are held every Monday. The ten merk court determines claims of servants' wages to any amount, and claims of other kinds for sums not exceeding 11s. 1½d., and is held by the bailies. The small debt court is held by the justices of peace. Much power and patronage formerly possessed by the town-council was taken from them by the University act of 1858 and the annuity tax abolition act of 1860.

The City Finances.—The revenues of the city are now derived principally from landed property, feu-duties, and market-dues; but were formerly derived also from the shore-dues of Leith, from imposts on wines and malt liquors, from the annuity tax for ministers' stipends, and from the seat-rents of the city churches. The amount of it in 1788 was about £10,000; in 1841-2, £19,884 6s. 9d.; and in 1853-4, £33,247 2s. 6½d. The value of the whole heritable and moveable property of the city in 1833,—exclusive of the Leith dues, the church-patronage, and the dead-worth of the High-school, the council-chambers, and the court-rooms—was £271,657. But notwithstanding this apparent opulence, the corporation, after having long lain under heavy embarrassment, was in 1833 declared insolvent.

There is not sufficient evidence that the disastrous state of the city affairs was caused by actual embezzlement or fraudulent malversation. Exaggerated expectations of the continued and indefinite increase of the city in prosperity and size may have led the managers of the corporation into an increase of expense far disproportioned to the really considerable growth of the revenue. Offices were multiplied, and salaries raised; a spirit of litigation prevailed; great profusion took place in the expenses of civic parade and entertainments; and extravagant sums were expended on public buildings and other public works, as ill-adapted in general to their object of embellishing the city as they invariably were disproportioned to its finances. The expense of law-proceedings for the city, for the period from 1819 to 1832 inclusive, was £24,162; and for the same period the expenses connected with passing local acts of parliament amounted to £12,156. For the year 1819 the cost of city-entertainments was £782. In 1820, it was £1,666; and the election dinner of the magistrates that year cost £533. St. George's church was built on a plan estimated at £18,000, but cost £33,000. The new High school was erected at a cost of about £30,000, of which £22,973 was defrayed by the city. A separate account, under the head of petty disbursements, was kept, which averaged for the last five years of the old regime about £1,200 per annum. The expense of keeping up the causeways, repairs of property, advances for college and churches, &c., was merely stated as casual payments; and whenever the expenditure exceeded the revenue, reference was made to a large sum of casual payments which, it was stated, would not likely occur again, although they always did occur. Some debts also, which had originated in transactions with the Crown, were of long standing; and a debt to government of no less than £228,374, for the works of Leith docks, had been recently contracted. In 1723, the total debt was £78,164; and in 1833, exclusive of the sum for the Leith docks, it was £407,181.

An act of parliament legalising a settlement was obtained in July 1838. "By this act the town-council are relieved of their responsibilities and of all concern with the Leith docks. The manage-

ment of these was placed under commissioners. Government agreed to postpone the interest on the debt due; an annual sum of £2,000 was secured to the city clergy, in lieu of the merk per ton, which was abolished; and £2,500 for the payment of the necessary expenses of the University and High-school. Another sum of £3,180, was appropriated to the city creditors, making in all £7,680 of annual payment to the city of Edinburgh out of the revenues of the Leith docks and harbour. The remaining revenue was to be appropriated, under the direction of the commissioners, to the improvement of the harbour, and the residue, if any, to be paid towards the ultimate extinction of the government debt. The affairs of the city of Edinburgh and those of Leith were also entirely separated. The arrangement with the creditors was, that for every hundred pounds of debt they were to receive a bond bearing three pounds of perpetual annuity—that these bonds were to be transferable, and the debt redeemable only by the payment of the full sum, or by purchasing the bonds at their market value. The revenues and the properties belonging to the city were divided into two classes. The first class contains all the alienable revenues, which are conveyed in security to the creditors for the payment of their annuities. The gross amount of this sum was calculated at the time to amount to £17,554, including an annuity of £3,180, payable from the harbour of Leith; and after deducting £1,600 as the expense of management, the net produce was taken at £15,954. The claim of the creditors of three per cent. on the whole amount of their debts amounted to £12,000 secured over the above sum. The second class contains the inalienable revenues, which are specially secured to the city, and declared by the act not to be liable, either directly or indirectly, for any debts or obligations contracted by the city prior to the 1st of January 1833, when it was declared to be bankrupt. The gross amount of this sum is £5,030; the net produce is £4,294." The income since then has grown apace; and in the year 1861-2, it amounted, exclusive of police revenue, to £40,729.

Police Establishment.—After the battle of Flodden, the citizens began voluntarily to perform the duty of what was called the watching and warding of the city; and did it in rotations of four. In 1648 a paid guard of 60 men was appointed to do all the duty, under the command of a captain and two lieutenants; but it proved distasteful to the inhabitants, and soon gave way to the resumption of the voluntary system. About 1689, another paid body of much greater permanency, and 126 strong, was raised under authority of an act of parliament; they were called the town-guard, and had their rendezvous in the lower portion of the old tolbooth; and they perambulated the streets at night, clothed in old military costume, with long blue coats and cocked hats, and carrying each a huge Lochaber axe. There was, in addition to these, a militia regiment, called the trained bands, comprising 16 companies of 100 men each, with the Lord provost as colonel at its head; but this was called out only on great occasions, such as for some state pageant, or on the anniversary of the King's birth-day.

A better system was inaugurated in 1805, improved in 1812 and 1822, and matured in 1848. The territory comprehended by it included all the parliamentary burgh, together with a tract to the north; but the latter was transferred by the municipal extension act of 1856, to the police district of Leith. The administration was vested in commissioners, some ex officio, some elected by certain public bodies, most elected by rate-payers; and was transferred, by the municipal extension act, to the magis-

trates and town-council. The establishment comprised, in 1861, a superintendent, a first-lieutenant, 4 other lieutenants, a surgeon, an inspector of lighting and cleaning, 2 inspectors of nuisances, a salesman of manure, a superintendent of streets and buildings, an inspector of markets, a master of fire-engines, a billet-master, and a force of 339 men. The superintendent's salary was £400. The assessment is levied from houses and shops according to the rental, and varies in rate to suit the exigencies of expenditure. In the year 1851-2 it amounted to £32,123, and was levied at the rate of 1s. 5d. per £1 on rents at and above £10, and 8d. on rents below £10; and in 1861-2, it amounted to £45,621, but then included the amount of imposts in lieu of the annuity tax, as enacted in the previous year.

Two series of statistics throw light on the action of the police force, and on the state of public crime and immorality. The first series exhibits the crimes and misdemeanours reported at the police-office during the 3½ years from the commencement of 1842 to the 30th June 1845. The total number of persons apprehended during each year ranged from 10,000 to 12,000. The petty thefts gave an average, in round numbers, of fully 4,000 per annum; while, under the heads, "assaults and breaches of the peace," "beggars and vagrants," the average number was 5,000. The crimes of a more serious character, such as housebreakings, robberies, &c., were in 1842, 531; in 1843, 415; in 1844, 378; and for the first half of 1845, 183. In regard to housebreakings, the number of cases reported for the three years, was 271, 265, and 222 respectively, and for the half-year 101. A new system of night watching was attended with success. In 1842, about 5 out of every 7 cases reported were committed during night; in 1844, the proportion was reduced to 4 out of 7; and for the first half of 1845, not only were the cases of housebreaking much less frequent, but those committed during day exceeded those during night by 55 to 46, the latter number being little more than half as many as were committed by night in the corresponding period of any of the three previous years. The number of drunken cases brought before the police court in 1842, was 4,225; in 1843, 5,400; in 1844, 4,900.—The second series of statistics gives the totals of apprehensions, punishments, and cases of drunkenness in the years 1856-60. The number of persons brought before the judges of police in 1856 was 9,260, or 4,716 males and 4,544 females; in 1857, 8,552, or 4,594 males and 3,958 females; in 1858, 8,650, or 4,635 males and 4,015 females; in 1859, 10,652, or 5,604 males and 5,048 females; in 1860, 9,501, or 4,979 males and 4,522 females. The number punished was 5,748 in 1856; 5,350 in 1857; 5,651 in 1858; 7,519 in 1859; 6,708 in 1860. The numbers admonished was 1,659 in 1856; 1,563 in 1857; 1,490 in 1858; 1,670 in 1859; 1,393 in 1860. The number who were drunk when apprehended for crimes and offences, or who were found drunk in the streets and kept by the police till they became sober, was 7,736 in 1856; 7,785 in 1857; 8,308 in 1858; 8,753 in 1859; 7,016 in 1860. The number of drunk persons taken in charge on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays, was 3,365 in 1856; 3,530 in 1857; 3,742 in 1858; 4,189 in 1859; 3,291 in 1860. The per centage of drunk persons in the apprehensions for crimes or offences was 39 in 1856; 43 in 1857; 52 in 1858; 46 in 1859; 44 in 1860.

The Trades' Corporations.—The incorporated trades, formerly represented in the town-council, are:—1. Waulkers; constituted by seal of cause, 20th August, 1500. 2. Surgeons; seal of cause, 1st July, 1505; crown charters, 13th October, 1506, 11th May, 1567, 6th June, 1613; statutes, 1641,

1670; crown-charter, 28th February, 1694; statute, 1695. 3. Skinners; seals of cause, 1586, 1630. 4. Furriers; act of council, 7th September, 1533, 5th April, 1665. 5. Goldsmiths; seal of cause, 20th August, 1581; crown-charters, 3d January, 1586, 14th December, 1687. 6. Hammermen; seal of cause, 2d May, 1483. 7. Wrights; act of council, 15th October, 1475. 8. Masons; act of council, 15th October, 1475. 9. Tailors; seals of cause, 26th August, 1500, 20th October, 1531, 11th November, 1584; royal charters, 18th November, 1531, 4th June, 1594. 10. Baxters; before 1522. 11. Fleshers; seal of cause, 11th April, 1488. 12. Cordiners; seals of cause, 28th July, 1449, 26th November, 1479, 1st February, 1586; crown-charter, 6th March, 1598. 13. Websters; seals of cause, 31st January, 1475, 27th February, 1520. 14. Bonnet makers; seal of cause, 31st March, 1530; —, 1684. The corporation of candlemakers was constituted by charter from the magistrates, 5th September, 1517; confirmed by royal charter, 4th May, 1597; and ratified by act of parliament, 17th July, 1695, which conferred the usual privileges of incorporated trades. The corporation of barbers, originally united with the surgeons, had a separate constitution by seal of cause, granted by the town-council in 1722. These two corporations, however, were not represented in the conveyance or the town-council. All the trades chose their own deacons.

The Merchants' Company.—The Merchants company is intimately connected with the guildry, and has the virtual patronage of three public charities. The company was established by royal charter, dated 19th October, 1681, which erected "the then hail present merchants, burgesses, and gild brethren of the burgh of Edinburgh, who were importers or sellers of cloths, stuffs, or other merchandize, for the apparel or wear of the bodies of men or women, for themselves and successors in their said trade in all time coming, in a society or company, to be designed the Company of Merchants of the city of Edinburgh," which was ratified by act of parliament, 1693. A subsequent charter, and two successive acts of parliament, the last dated 28th May, 1827, have regulated the dues of entry, and authorized the company to admit all persons "being merchants, burgesses, and gild brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh." The rate of entry-money, as regulated by the last statute, is £63. The company's stock, at September, 1834, was £23,776. The income from interest of money, rents of real property, and entry money, &c., amounts to about £1,100 per annum, and is expended chiefly in supporting widows and decayed members.

Separate Jurisdictions.—Three portions of the city, situated beyond its old royalities, but lying contiguous to its old streets, and municipally incorporated with it by the municipal extension act of 1856, had previously separate jurisdictions. These are Canonsgate, Portsburgh, and Calton.—Canonsgate was one of the most ancient burghs of regality in Scotland, and had charters from David I., Robert I., and Robert III. The abbots of Holyrood had the superiority of the burgh, and are stated to have appointed as its earliest sett two bailies, a treasurer, and council, with right to make burgesses and craftsmen, and to hold courts civil and criminal, with privilege and liberty of chapel and chancery, by issuing briefs, and serving the same before such courts. These powers and privileges, with certain feu-duties and other property, they afterwards conveyed to the community, reserving nothing but the bare superiority of the burgh. The abbots continued superiors till the Reformation. Robert Stewart,

commendator of Holyrood, exchanged the abbacy for the temporality of the bishopric of Orkney, with Adam, bishop of Orkney. The superiority passed successively into the hands of Sir Lewis Bellenden of Broughton, and others, and was at last acquired by the city of Edinburgh about the year 1630. The only property belonging to the burgh consisted of the superiority of certain properties within the burgh, the right to levy petty customs, market-dues, and causeway mail, and an annual allowance from the police-establishment of Edinburgh, "in lieu and place of 1-4th part of the monies arising from the sale of the dung or faulzie of the streets of Canongate and Pleasance," which had previously belonged to the burgh. The burgh had no debt; and the magistrates had not for a number of years exercised their burghal jurisdiction in criminal matters. They held a weekly court for civil causes, in which they disposed of the same classes of questions that are competent to sheriffs and magistrates of royal burghs. They also held weekly a small debt court, in which causes not exceeding £5 sterling were tried *viva voce*. The magistrates acted also as justices of the peace within the territory of the burgh, in all matters falling under the cognizance of justices; and were assisted by an assessor, who was a member of the faculty of advocates, and was appointed by the town-council of Edinburgh as superiors of the Canongate. The jurisdiction extended over the whole territory of the burgh, including Canongate-proper, the Abbey of Holyrood-house, Pleasance, North Leith, and Coal-hill. None but burgesses or freemen of the burgh were entitled to carry on trade or manufactures within the bounds; and in those callings which fell within the exclusive privileges of the incorporated crafts, it was necessary, besides the qualification of burgher, to be an entered member of the particular craft. The fee for admission as burgher was, to a stranger, £3 3s.; but to the children of a burgher only £1 11s. 6d. The number of burgesses could not be exactly ascertained; but it had been estimated to amount to about 400. There are eight incorporated crafts, all united under one conveynery, and possessed of funds, which are appropriated to the support of poor members and the widows of deceased members. These are hammermen, tailors, wrights, bakers, shoemakers, weavers, feshers, and barbers.

The Abbey sanctuary, which was noticed in the conclusion of our section on "Holyrood," has a court of its own, of a peculiar nature and jurisdiction. The sanctuary comprehends all the abbey yard, and all the Queen's park. In the times of Romanism, it gave protection from every kind and cause of legal prosecution; and after the Reformation, it continued to be regarded as an asylum for debtors, and perhaps petty offenders; and it still retains its privilege of exemption from personal arrest for civil debts. This privilege has been recognised by various decisions of the supreme court, and by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1696, and subsequently by the various acts of the imperial parliament called the bankrupt acts. The bailie of Holyrood is appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, as hereditary keeper of the palace, and holds his office during pleasure. His commission gives him power to appoint a substitute, and to name fiscals, clerks, and other officers of court. The jurisdiction of the bailie is that of regality; and it was not affected by the act abolishing heritable jurisdictions, being a royal residence and a regality independent of a superior. The jurisdiction is both criminal and civil; and, from the diet-books of court, the bailie seems to have exercised it at different times to a very consi-

derable extent. It is in some respects privative. The bailie alone can grant warrants against persons within his jurisdiction, and his concurrence is necessary to the civil warrant of other judges.

The burgh-of-barony of Portsburgh comprehended two districts,—Easter and Wester Portsburgh, which are discontiguous. Easter Portsburgh lies wholly to the east of Bristo-street, and has been described as comprehending the east side of Bristo-street from Bristo-port southward, Potter-row, Lothian and South College-streets, Drummond-street to opposite to Adam-street, and Nicolson-street to nearly the entry to the York hotel on the west, and to the Surgeon's hall on the east. Wester Portsburgh lies wholly to the west of Wharton-lane and the Vennel, and has been described as comprehending the main street of Wester Portsburgh on both sides, from the old corn-market and foot of the Vennel to Main-point; the whole of Laurieston, both sides, from Wharton-lane to Lochrin, including Portland-place, Cowfeeder-row, on the west, and to Burntsfield-links on the east, including Home and Leven streets. There lies interjected between the two the whole territory along the southern boundary of Heriot's work and the old city-wall, comprehending the west side of Bristo-street, Park-place, Teviot-row, the Meadow-walk, the grounds of Watson's hospital, &c. This burgh had no corporation property, revenue, or debts. A baron-bailie and two resident bailies were annually appointed, and there were a clerk and a procurator fiscal. These were all officers appointed by the city of Edinburgh in its character of baron and superior; and any expense connected with their establishment was defrayed by the city. There had been no jurisdiction exercised of late years within the Portsburghs, either by the baron or resident bailies. Formerly courts were occasionally held for recovery of debts under 40s., and for deciding summary complaints for thefts, breaches of the peace, &c. But for a good number of years the former had been taken to the small debt courts of the county, and the latter to the police court. There were no burgesses and guild-brethren in Portsburgh; but there were eight incorporated trades deriving their rights from John Touris of Inverleith.

The lands of Calton formed part of the barony of Restalrig, belonging to Lord Balmerino. The magistrates and council of Edinburgh having bought them from Lord Balmerino, obtained, in 1725, a charter from the Crown, disjoining them from the barony and burgh-of-barony of Restalrig, and annexing them to the city of Edinburgh. This charter, however, does not erect the lands into a burgh-of-barony. The town-council appointed each year one of their number to be bailie of Canongate and Calton; but in the latter no judicial functions were exercised by him, nor does it appear that he had right to exercise any jurisdiction. The bailiary of Calton extended from the brewery a little to the eastward of the Shotts foundry at the north back of Canongate, westward along the street so called, including all the houses next the Calton-hill, and turning round and including the High Calton, passing through the archway of the Regent-bridge along Calton-street, and down the street leading to Wordsworth's stables, including all the buildings on the side of that street next the hill, and down to the Greenside well at the north-eastern extremity of the city's property of Calton-hill; whence the boundary crossed over the hill by the wall of the Regent-terrace garden and the east end of the High school to the brewery above-mentioned, all the intermediate property being included. As observed, however, in a report by the town-council, "it consisted of sev-

eral fragments, the limits of which, after the erection of the Regent-bridge and the extension of the royalty in that quarter, were extremely difficult to ascertain." The only corporation connected with that of the Calton was that of the incorporated trades.

Social Affairs.

The Classes of Society.—"A comparison of the population returns of Edinburgh with those of five

other of the large towns of the kingdom," says Black's Guide through Edinburgh, "will enable the reader to form some idea of the proportions which the professional and other liberally educated classes bear to the other orders of society. The returns for 1831 admitting of a more accurate classification than those of 1841, we adopt the former, as being more convenient for our present purpose.

Names of Towns and their Suburbs.	Total population.	Males Twenty Years of Age.					Male Servants.	Female Servants.
		Employed in Manufactures, or in making Manufacturing Machinery.	Employed in Retail or Handicraft Trades.	Capitalists, Bankers, Professional, and other liberally educated Men.	Labourers Employed in Labour not Agricultural.	Other Males (except Servants.)		
Edinburgh & Leith,	161,909	792	19,764	7,463	4,448	2,296	1,422	12,429
Glasgow,	202,426	19,913	18,832	2,723	574	4,012	946	8,006
Liverpool & Toxteth Park,	189,242	359	21,208	5,201	16,095	1,214	363	9,033
Manchester & Salford,	182,812	15,342	17,931	2,821	7,629	1,695	398	3,985
Bristol & Barton-Regis,	103,886	415	11,270	2,654	7,312	1,867	814	5,702
Birmingham,	146,986	5,028	19,469	2,358	5,292	1,371	966	5,233

This table, compiled from parliamentary documents, not only demonstrates the large proportion borne by the educated ranks to the general mass of the population, but from the number of male and female domestic servants it is also obvious, that the average number of families in comfortable circumstances must exceed that of any of the other large towns of the empire. It must not, however, be concluded, that there are many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh in circumstances of great opulence. In this respect it probably cannot vie with the other towns in the table; but competence is as generally possessed, and comfort as widely diffused, as in any other community of like magnitude."

Edinburgh is also, in the truly national sense of the word, metropolitical. "Nothing can be more erroneous," remarks Mr. Lorimer, in his recent brochure on the Universities of Scotland, "than to liken Edinburgh to such places as Bath or Cheltenham or any of the mere pleasure-towns of England. Edinburgh, after her quiet fashion, is a busy place enough, and, London excepted, unquestionably fulfils the idea of a capital more than any other city in this country. She has nothing of that air of a pro-consular residence, which, while it confers on Dublin a certain external splendour, unfortunately renders her more like to what we imagine Calcutta or Montreal than to the capital of any European country, however small. There is no foreign ruling class in Edinburgh; what she has is Scotch, and what Scotland has is hers. The true centre of Scottish life, from her, as from the heart of the land, the life-blood of Scotland issues forth, and to her it returns freely again. Every Scotchman finds in her a common centre for his sympathies. The inhabitants of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and the like, have no bond of union other than as the inhabitants of a common country; but every man of them feels that he has a tie to Edinburgh. It is to her that he looks for his news, his praise, his influence, his justice, and his learning. And there is always a large body of sojourners within her walls, who compose a fluctuating, but as regards both wealth and position, by no means an unimportant part of her population. These persons, we believe, are attracted hither for the most part by

one or other of the following causes,—the beauty of the place, the excellence and cheapness of the elementary education which they can here procure for their families, and the prospect which Edinburgh society holds out of their being able to gratify those refined and cultivated tastes which they may have elsewhere formed."

The city has also a calm steady character, in keeping with the predominance of legal and scholastic pursuits from which it derives its chief maintenance, and totally contrasted to the fluctuations, excitements, and mercantile convulsions which produce so much misery in manufacturing towns. On the other hand, as may be inferred from some of our statements on its sanitary condition, its poorer classes are excessively poor, not from any peculiar bad tendency in themselves, nor merely from the bad influence of their unhealthy domiciles, but chiefly from the want of scope for industry and of healthy stimulus to exertion. There is likewise a disproportion of females over males much greater than in almost any other town in the empire. This in the city and suburbs, exclusive of Leith, in 1831, out of a population of 136,301, was no less than 15,556; and in 1861, out of a population of 168,121, was 18,317. Two reasons have been assigned for so curious a phenomenon; one, the unusually large proportion of female servants in the city, tending to draw girls hither from the country; the other, the paucity of general industrial occupation, forcing young men to seek employment elsewhere, while compelling their sisters to remain in their native town.

Expenses of Living.—The rent of self-contained houses ranges from £40 to £150; and that of flats, or single floors, ranges from £10 to £40. The number of male householders, in 1859–60, at a rent of £10 and upwards, was 7,863; at from £6 to £10, 3,947; under £6, 10,248. The number who had no profession, business, or known occupation, was 1,726. The direct local taxes are levied on four-fifths of the actual rent. The following comparative statement of other expenses in Edinburgh, in the years 1790, 1821, and 1850, will enable readers to compare this city both with itself and with other places:—

	1790.	1821.	1850.
Assessed taxes, rent £45, and 12 windows,	£3 18s. 0d.	£10 15s. 0d.	£2 3s. 9d.
Beef, mutton, per lb.,	2½d. to 4d.	7d. to 8d.	5½d. to 7d.
Fowls, each,	10d. to 1s.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Eggs, per dozen,	3d. to 4d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 1s. 1d.
Butter, per lb.,	9d. to 10d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s. 2d.
Bread, 4 lb. loaf,	5½d. to 6d.	9d.	5d.
Oatmeal, per boll,	12s. to 13s. 4d.	20s. to 21s. 4d.	8s. to 12s.
Tea, black, per lb.,	4s. to 5s. 6d.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	4s. to 5s. 6d.
Lump sugar, per lb.,	6d. to 7d.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	6d. to 7d.
Pepper, per lb.,	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	4s.	1s. 4d.
Salt, per bushel,	4s.	8s.	4s.
Soap, per stone, 16 lb.,	6s. 8d.	12s.	8s.
Candles, per do.,	6s. 8d.	13s. 4d.	6s. 8d.
Port wine, per doz.,	15s. to 20s.	42s. to 50s.	24s. to 36s.
Rum, per gallon,	9s. to 12s.	21s. to 22s.	12s.
Brandy, per do.,	10s. to 14s.	24s. to 30s.	24s.
Aqua vitæ, per do.,	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	10s. to 15s.	9s.
Porter, per dozen,	3s. 6d. to 4s.	6s. to 8s.	4s. 6d. to 6s.
Ale, per do.,	3s. to 4s.	6s. to 8s.	4s. to 6s.
Coals, per cwt.,	6d.	9d. to 10d.	6d. to 10d.
Potatoes, per boll,	6s. 8d.	13s. 4d. to 16s.	12s. to 14s.
Superfine cloth per yard,	19s. to 19s. 6d.	30s. to 31s. 6d.	20s. to 25s.
Making a suit of clothes,	8s. to 10s. 6d.	26s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.
Hats, each,	8s. to 14s.	26s. to 30s.	10s. 6d. to 30s.
Top boots, per pair,	21s.	45s. to 50s.	40s. to 46s.
Boots, do.,	10s. to 14s.	30s. to 36s.	18s. to 24s.
Shoes, do.,	5s. to 6s.	10s. 6d. to 14s.	9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
High school fees, per quarter, each branch,	5s.	15s.	25s.
College, per class,	£3 3s.	£5 5s.	£4 4s.
Music, per 12 lessons,	12s. to 20s.	31s. 6d. to 63s.	44s. to 84s.
Drawing, per do.,	7s. to 10s.	12s. to 21s.	10s. 6d. to 84s.
Apprentice fee to a writer to the signet,	£40	£150	£200
Female servants' wages per annum,	40s. to 60s.	£6 to £12	£8 to £12
Board and lodging for a single person per annum,	£30 to £50	£80 to £100	£50 to £100
Horse hire, per day,	2s.	7s. to 9s.	7s.
Post chaise, per mile,	1s.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Bed-room, per night,	1s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 2s.
Breakfast,	8d. to 10d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Proceedings brought before Court of Session,	£3 3s.	£7 to £8	£7 to £8

Amusements.—Edinburgh has a strong passion for almost every kind of both private and public amusement. No place can exceed it in the constant, rapid, giddy whirl of social intercourse. The gravity of its literary influences goes all into gas with multitudes, and takes the firm solid form with but comparatively few. The drama, however, is much less in vogue than might be expected. Music, especially in the form of grand harmonies, is more in repute, and has of late years been enthusiastically pursued in great concerts, oratorios, and operas. A rush is made by multitudes to the Leith and Musselburgh races. The attractions of the circus are extensively acknowledged. All kinds of travelling celebrities visit Edinburgh, and, with scarcely an exception, are well patronized. Exhibitions of the fine arts have very numerous votaries. And athletic sports in the open air, from the coarsest to the most refined, are considerably practised and extensively admired. The general tone of society, however, as estimated by the principles of sound religion or of comprehensive policy, is not good,—far too light, too dissipated, too free from healthful restraint, too forgetful of the best interests of at once body, mind, and social man.

There are numerous clubs and societies who devote themselves to some particular amusement, either for its own sake or for sake of its connexions. The chief are the following,—the Edinburgh chess club, instituted in 1822; the Edinburgh amateur musical association; the Edinburgh harmonists' society; the Edinburgh St. Cecilia amateur orchestral society, instituted in 1848; the Edinburgh amateur choral society, instituted in 1854; the Edinburgh choral union, instituted in 1858; the Edinburgh solfeggio association, established in 1838; the Edinburgh tonic sol-fa association, instituted

in 1857; the Scottish vocal music association; the Association for the revival of sacred music in Scotland; the Edinburgh royal naval club; the Royal Eastern yacht club; the Skating club; the Duddingston curling club, instituted in 1795; the Royal Caledonian curling club, instituted in 1838; the Merchiston curling club; the Edinburgh curling club, instituted in 1830; the Coates curling club, instituted in 1854; the Drumdryan curling club; the Edinburgh burgess golfing society, instituted in 1735; the Honourable company of Edinburgh golfers, claiming an unknown antiquity, and figuring on record since 1744; the Royal Caledonian hunt, instituted in 1777; the Burntsfield-links golf club, instituted in 1761; the Burntsfield allied golf club, instituted in 1856; the Warrender golf club, instituted in 1858; the St. Leonard's golf club, instituted in 1857; the Merchiston golf club, instituted in 1860; the Salisbury archers club, instituted in 1836; the Edinburgh toxophilotes club, instituted in 1858; the Grange cricket club, instituted in 1832; the Newington cricket club; the Edinburgh academical cricket club; the Edinburgh academical football club; the Forth swimming club, instituted in 1850; and the Eastern boating club, established in 1846. We may mention here also the Celtic society, which was instituted in 1820, for promoting the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands of Scotland, and for encouraging education among the Highlanders by the distribution of prizes in schools; and the Royal company of archers, which was instituted in 1703 by a charter of Queen Anne, holds field-days for practice, and is the Queen's body guard in Scotland.

Learned Societies.—The corporations, associations, clubs, and other bodies in Edinburgh, which may, in some sense or other, be called learned, are nu-

merous and diversified. One grand group comprises the Royal society of Edinburgh, instituted in 1783; the Royal college of physicians, instituted in 1681; the Royal college of surgeons, constituted in 1778; the Royal college of veterinary surgeons, incorporated in 1844; the Astronomical society, instituted in 1812; the Meteorological society of Scotland, instituted in 1856; the Royal physical society, instituted in 1771; the Edinburgh geological society; the Botanical society, instituted in 1836; the Society of antiquaries of Scotland, instituted in 1780; the Philosophical institution of Edinburgh; and the Educational institute of Scotland, instituted in 1847. Another group comprises the Board of trustees for the encouragement of manufactures and art in Scotland, instituted in 1727; the Royal institution for the encouragement of the fine arts in Scotland, established in 1819; the Royal Scottish society of arts, instituted in 1821; the Royal Scottish academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1826; the Royal association for the promotion of the fine arts in Scotland, founded in 1833; the Architectural institute of Scotland, constituted in 1850; the People's art union of Scotland; the Photographic society of Scotland; the Edinburgh photographic society; the Highland and Agricultural society of Scotland, instituted in 1784; the Caledonian horticultural society, instituted in 1809; and the Scottish arboricultural society. Another group comprises the associated societies of the university of Edinburgh; the Royal medical society, instituted in 1737; the Harveian society, instituted in 1782; the Hunterian medical society, instituted in 1824; the Edinburgh obstetrical society; the Medico-chirurgical society, instituted in 1821; the North British branch of the pharmaceutical society of Great Britain; the Phrenological society, instituted in 1820; the Edinburgh phrenological association; the Scots law society, instituted in 1815; the Juridical society, instituted in 1773; the Dialectic society, instituted in 1787; the Diagnostic society, instituted in 1816; the Speculative society, instituted in 1764; the Tusculan society, instituted in 1822; the Theological society of the university of Edinburgh, instituted in 1776; the Bannatyne club, instituted in 1823; the Edinburgh academical club; and the High school club, instituted in 1849. The principal public libraries are the Advocates', the Signet, the college, the subscription, the select subscription, the philosophical institution, and the mechanics' subscription libraries; and there are numerous others belonging to societies and congregations, and several excellent circulating ones.

Benevolent Societies.—The institutions, associations, and public funds which claim, in some manner or other, to be benevolent, range from the verge of mere self-gratification to the highest flights of philanthropy and religion, and are exceedingly numerous. The chief patriotic and quasi-patriotic ones are the Edinburgh city rifle volunteer corps, with nineteen companies; the Edinburgh city artillery volunteer corps, with nine companies; the Edinburgh city engineer volunteer corps; the Royal association of contributors to the national monument of Scotland; the Wallace monument committee; and the association for the protection of the public rights of roadway. The masonic ones are the grand lodge of the freemasons in Scotland; the religious and military order of the temple; the grand chapter of royal arch freemasons of Scotland; the royal order of Scotland, dating from Kilwinning; the supreme council for Scotland of the 33d and last degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite; and the lodges of Edinburgh, Mary's chapel, Edinburgh journeymen, Edinburgh defensive band, Ed-

inburgh and Leith Celtic, Canongate Kilwinning, Canongate and Leith, St. David's, St. Luke's, St. Andrew's, St. James', St. Stephen's, St. Clair, Roman eagle, Trafalgar, Caledonian, and Rifle. The principal provident institutions are the National security savings' bank of Edinburgh, instituted in 1836; the Burgh and parochial schoolmasters' widows' and children's fund, established in 1807; the Edinburgh society of teachers, instituted in 1737; the Society of messengers at arms, instituted prior to 1631; the Edinburgh school of arts friendly society; the St. Cuthbert's lodge of free gardeners, instituted in 1824; the Society for the sons of the clergy, instituted in 1790; the Widows' fund of the church and universities of Scotland; the Free church ministers' widows' and orphans' fund; the Society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of ministers and missionaries of the Free church; the Friendly society of ministers in connexion with the United Presbyterian church, instituted in 1792; the Dissenting ministers' widows' fund, instituted in 1797; the Society of sons of United Presbyterian ministers, instituted in 1854; the Scots episcopal fund, established in 1806; and the Scotch episcopal friendly society, instituted in 1793.

The principal philanthropic institutions are the numerous asylums, hospitals, and schools, noticed in our account of the edifices of the city; the Society for relief of the destitute sick, instituted in 1785; the Edinburgh benevolent and strangers' friend society, instituted in 1815; the Senior and Junior female societies, instituted in 1797; the Edinburgh society for the relief of indigent old men, instituted in 1806; the Benevolent fund for the relief of indigent gentlewomen, founded in 1847; the Indian relief fund, instituted subsequent to the Indian mutinies; the Edinburgh and Leith society for the relief of deserving foreigners in distress; the Society in Edinburgh for clothing the industrious poor, instituted in 1815; the Craigerook mortification for the benefit of orphans and the aged; the Fund of Scottish masonic benevolence, instituted in 1846; the Society for the education of imbecile children in Scotland; the Prison discipline society of Scotland; the Scottish society for prevention of cruelty to animals, established in 1839; the Scottish association for suppressing drunkenness; the Association for promoting improvement in the dwellings and domestic condition of agricultural labourers in Scotland; the Edinburgh society for the diffusion of information on capital punishments; the Saturday half-holiday association, instituted in 1854; the Edinburgh total abstinence society, instituted in 1836; the Edinburgh ladies' total abstinence society; and fourteen Edinburgh societies for the benefit, in various ways, of natives of Galloway, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Peebles-shire, Kinross-shire, Forfarshire, Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, Morayshire, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland.

The principal religious institutions, together with such educational ones as may be appropriately ranked with them, are the missionary and school schemes of the several ecclesiastical bodies; the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, incorporated in 1709; the Edinburgh branch of the society for promoting Christian knowledge; the Scottish missionary society, instituted in 1796; the Scottish Bible society; the Edinburgh Bible society; the National Bible society of Scotland; the Scottish ladies' association for the advancement of female education in India; the Female society of the Free church of Scotland for promoting Christian education among the females of India; the Ladies' association for promoting the Christian education of Jewish females; the Edinburgh ladies' association

on behalf of Jewish females; the Ladies' Free church continental association; the Scottish coast mission, instituted in 1852; the Scottish branch society for the Irish church missions to the Roman Catholics; the Scottish ladies' society in aid of the Irish Presbyterian mission to Roman Catholics, instituted in 1841; the Society in Scotland for promoting religious knowledge among the poor, instituted in 1786; the Society for the support of Gaelic schools; the Ladies' association for the support of Gaelic schools, instituted in 1846; the Scottish ladies' association for promoting female industrial education in Scotland; the College for daughters of ministers of the Church of Scotland and of professors in the Scottish universities; the Congregational union of Scotland; the Baptist home missionary society for Scotland; the Baptist association of Scotland, instituted in 1856; the Scottish episcopal church society; the missionary association of episcopalians in Scotland; the Sabbath alliance; the Edinburgh subdivision of the evangelical alliance; the Scottish reformation society, instituted in 1850; the Protestant institute of Scotland, instituted in 1860; the Scottish Protestant association, instituted in 1854; the Religious tract and book society of Scotland, instituted in 1793; the Scottish 'Monthly Visitor' tract society; the Edinburgh auxiliary naval and military Bible society; the Edinburgh auxiliary to the London missionary society; the Edinburgh auxiliary to the Irish evangelical society; the Edinburgh association in aid of Moravian missions; the Edinburgh Church of England missionary association; the Edinburgh ladies' association in aid of the society for the support of Gaelic schools; the Edinburgh continental association; the Edinburgh city mission, instituted in 1832; the Edinburgh medical missionary society; the Edinburgh young men's Christian association, instituted in 1855; the Edinburgh gratis Sabbath school society, instituted in 1797; the Edinburgh Sabbath school teachers' union, instituted in 1841; the Edinburgh Sabbath school association; and the Edinburgh and Leith seamen's friend society, instituted in 1820.

Trade.

Manufactures.—Edinburgh abounds in productive industry, in all departments of ordinary artificership, and in noble efforts of both skill and labour, yet has not, and never had, any staple produce of art for the supply of the general market. Her manufactures, perhaps, are more diversified, exhibit a larger aggregate of genius, than those of many other great towns; but some are of the common kinds for the supply of local wants, and therefore need not be mentioned, while the rest are all on so limited a scale as to require only the briefest notice.

The linen manufacture was at one time considerable, but sank, many years ago, into decline, and is now extinct. The making of rich shawls and plaids, in imitation of India shawls, was commenced in 1805, and promised for a time to become a staple, but never made much way against competition in other quarters, and has very greatly declined. A large handsome edifice, at Fountainbridge, was erected in 1841 as a silk spinning-mill, but did not succeed; and is now an American India-rubber over-shoe factory, employing about 350 hands. Another large neat edifice, in the same locality, built in 1861, is a comb factory, employing about 150 hands. Extensive suites of flour mills stand in various parts of the outskirts, and are owned by twelve mill-masters. There are also twenty-two malt liquor breweries, one barn brewery, six distilleries, and six rectifying establishments; several of the breweries and distilleries very large. A number of

paper-mills in the vicinity, particularly in the valley of the North Esk, may be regarded as belonging to Edinburgh, and are represented in it by twenty-one wholesale stationery warehouses. Carpet-making has seven establishments; floor-cloth making, two; fringe and tassel making, four; and furniture-printing, three. Coach-building is carried on in nineteen establishments, coach-lace-making in two, coach-spring-making in one, and saddlery and harness in twenty-one. Glass-making maintains ten establishments, glass-cutting three, glass-staining five, and the making of glass-chandeliers one.

There were likewise, in the city and its environs, in 1861, 12 iron-foundries, or warehouses connected with them, 6 establishments for making agricultural implements, 6 for making bricks and tiles, 14 for making machines, 4 for making tools, 3 for making carpenters' tools, 2 for making saws, 11 for making articles of cutlery, 1 for making steel punches, 5 for making beams and steel-yards, 6 for making wire-cloth, 4 for making wire-netting, 13 for basket-making, 17 for brush-making, 2 for making whips and thongs, 8 for making fishing-tackle, 2 for comb-making, 2 for glove-making, 4 for colour-making, 7 for candle-making, 2 for soap-making, 8 for making dies and stamps, 3 for making printers' types, 4 for making printers' presses, 1 for making printers' ink, 9 for making gas-meters, 1 for making globes, 8 for making trunks and portmanteaus, 3 for making buttons, 4 for making artificial flowers, 6 for making bandages and artificial limbs, 2 for making lasts, 4 for stuffing birds and quadrupeds, 3 for manufacturing chemicals, 1 for making chemical instruments, 3 for making philosophical instruments, 3 for making stucco-work, 5 for building organs, 17 for making musical instruments, 7 for making hats, 9 for making pocket-books and dressing-cases, 1 for making gold and silver lace, 1 for manufacturing hair, 2 for making coloured paper, 1 for making waterproofs and airproofs, 1 for making bows, 1 for making bits and spurs, 50 for making clocks and watches, 7 for making German clocks, 97 for making cabinet-work, 6 for making iron-bedsteads, 10 for making Venetian blinds, 12 for working leather, 15 for making ropes and sails, 1 for making millstones, 5 for cutting marble, 1 for making whiting, 1 for manufacturing gelatine, 1 for making varnish, 3 for making vinegar, 6 for making pipes, 1 for refining metal, and 1 for refining sugar. The proportions of all the finer classes of artificers also, especially those in fancy work and trinketry, are exceedingly large for the city,—clearly indicating that they serve for a great extent of general market.

The workers in all the fine arts, too, particularly painters and sculptors, were they reckoned merely by their numbers, and by the amount of money they command, might well be regarded as a great body of manufacturers. The nurserymen likewise are large producers for large part of Scotland, having amongst them in the environs of the city, or almost interlaced with some of its out-streets, no fewer than sixteen nurseries, most of which are very large. The work of education, too, in everything except tangibility, or as regards at once the attracting of money, the giving of employment, and the developing of industry, produces the effects of a real manufacture, and of a great one. And the book-trade, besides being in itself, as we shall immediately see, a large literal manufacture, is the maintaining cause of several of the manufactures which we have enumerated, and a strong stimulus to others.

The Publishing Trade.—Literature is not far from being a staple produce of the metropolis. In the printing of law papers for the legal functionaries, of bibles and school-books for general diffusion over

Scotland, of numerous periodicals of national circulation, and of volumes or ponderous works of popular attraction or standard and enduring value, a proportion of operatives and of literary persons—particularly the former—incomparably greater is employed in Edinburgh than in any other town of the three kingdoms except London. So late as near the close of the 18th century, literature, in the strict sense of the word, was little more an article of manufacture than in any Scottish provincial town; but it started up with an energy, and proceeded with attractions, and increased with a rapidity which have eventually earned for the city the name of Modern Athens, in compliment more to her learnedness and her being the emporium of the nation's means of knowledge, than even to the characteristic features of her topographical position. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* was the first large work which the Edinburgh press produced; and, bulky and magnificent as it was, it gave but imperfect indication of the spirit of achievement which had been roused. The beautiful, incessant, and very varied productions of the Ballantyne press, combined with the princely speculations of Constable, and the coruscations of talent which played from the literary coteries of the *Edinburgh Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, were the first demonstrations to the world that Edinburgh was taking her place as a manufactory and a mart of literature. But the machinery of publishing was as yet chiefly propelled by one individual, and after his death, seemed, for a time, to be obscured partially from view; but it has since been greatly multiplied in its powers, and advantageously distributed among many possessors, so as to work with the vigour and the glee of healthful competition.

There are at present eight large establishments, besides agencies of some others, entirely devoted to wholesale or number publishing. There are nearly thirty other establishments which, in greater or less degree, combine the business of publishing with the business of retail bookselling. There are upwards of eighty other shops, besides boxes and stalls, devoted to the sale of books; many of them in such a manner as to render Edinburgh a book-mart scarcely more for itself than for a great extent of country; and seven of them having large circulating libraries attached. A number of the printing-offices, both those belonging to the great publishers and those employed in general customer-work, are very large, resembling far more factories than workshops. Engraving and lithographing, not only for general purposes, but in special connexion with map-making and with the producing of illustrated books, are in extensive request, there being at present fifty-nine engravers or engraving establishments, ten engravers on wood, and twenty-nine lithographic printing establishments.

The proportion of grave, informational, standard books, as contrasted to frivolous, fictionary, ephemeral ones, is very much greater than in London. The periodicals—though scarcely a fair index of either the amount or the quality of volumes and serials—are sufficient to indicate their prevailing tone. Those at present in course of publication—not to name two of the best in London which were removed thither some years ago from Edinburgh, nor several other weighty ones in England whose value materially consists in the contributions of Edinburgh literati—are the *North British Review*, the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, the *Journal of Jurisprudence*, the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, the *Scottish Gardener*, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Mac-

phail's *Magazine*, the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, the *Reformed Presbyterian Magazine*, the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, the *News of the Churches*, the *Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal*, the *Church of Scotland Home and Foreign Missionary Record*, the *Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church*, the *Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church*, *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, the *Christian Treasury*, the *Family Treasury*, *Good Words*, the *Bulwark*, and the *Eastern Females' Friend*. The newspapers published in Edinburgh, in 1862, were—daily, the *Caledonian Mercury*, the *Daily Review*, the *Courant*, and the *Scotsman*; thrice a-week, the *Witness*; twice a-week, the *Evening Courant*, the *Gazette*, the *North Briton*, the *Scotsman*, and the *Scottish Press*; and weekly, the *Edinburgh News*, the *Ladies' Own Journal*, the *Mid-Lothian Advertiser*, the *North British Advertiser*, the *Scottish Farmer*, the *Scottish Railway Gazette*, the *Week*, the *Weekly Mercury*, the *Weekly Review*, and the *Weekly Scotsman*.

General Traffic.—Edinburgh is the seat of a very extensive general retail trade, for the supply of respectively its own stated population, its shoals of transient visitors, the shoals of travellers passing through it, and a large breadth of circumjacent populous country. In consequence, also, of its being the stated winter residence of many of the country gentry, and the occasional residence of all classes of wealthy families, considerable portions of the rents of distant estates and of the dividends of all sorts of stocks pass through the hands of its bankers. It is likewise the seat of a very great market for rural produce. Weekly markets of large value are held in the Grassmarket for grain, and in the cattle-market-place for sheep and black cattle; and annually, in November, all-hallow fair is held during two days, in the southern outskirts, for sheep, black cattle, and horses. A very large commerce also belongs to Edinburgh, the trade of Leith being chiefly and that of Granton wholly the trade of Edinburgh,—distinguishable by little else than the circumstance that these places are not within the city's municipal boundaries. Edinburgh is likewise the seat of numerous public bodies, boards, and committees who control or manage the traffic of great part of the kingdom; and it has its own *Merchants' Company*, established in 1681, its own *Chamber of commerce and manufactures*, instituted in 1786, and its own stock-exchange, formed in January 1845.

Banks.—The banking-offices in Edinburgh are those of the *Bank of Scotland*, the *Royal bank of Scotland*, the *Commercial bank of Scotland*, the *British Linen Company's bank*, the *National bank of Scotland*, the *Union bank of Scotland*, the *Clydesdale bank*, the *City of Glasgow bank*, the *Oriental bank corporation*, and the *Agra and United Service bank*,—the statistics of all of which, except the last, have been sufficiently given in our *General Introduction*.

Insurance Companies.—The insurance-offices in the city, variously head and branch, amount to no fewer than eighty-four. Some of the most prominent are the *Friendly insurance company*, established in 1720; the *Caledonian insurance company*, established in 1805, with a capital of £150,000; the *Hercules fire and life insurance company*, established in 1809, with a capital of £750,000; the *North British fire and life insurance company*, established in 1809, with a capital of £500,000; the *Scottish widows' fund life assurance society*, founded in 1815, with a capital of £1,000,000; the *Edinburgh life assurance company*, established in 1823, with a capital of £500,000; the *Scottish union insurance company*, instituted in 1824, with a capital of £5,000,000; the

Standard life assurance company, established in 1825, with a capital of £500,000; the Scottish provident institution for life assurance and annuities; the Scottish equitable life assurance society; the National fire and life insurance company of Scotland, established in 1841, with a capital of £200,000; the life association of Scotland, founded in 1838; the Colonial life assurance company, with a capital of £1,000,000; the English and Scottish law life assurance and loan association, established in 1839, with a capital of £1,000,000; and the insurance company of Scotland, originally established in 1821, with a capital of £760,000, and united in 1847 to the Alliance assurance company, with a capital of £5,000,000.

Hotels.—The number of hotels and large inns in Edinburgh is about eighty. The style of most of them is excellent. "No city out of London can offer better hotel accommodation. In this respect it presents at this day a striking contrast to what it did at the end of last century. Then there was scarcely a place that could be dignified with the name of hotel; and its inns were mean buildings, with dingy and dirty apartments, slovenly attendants, and totally devoid of any semblance of comfort. Now the case is altered. Spacious hotels and clubs of princely appearance rear their heads in almost every street, and every thing that can be desired for the comfort of the inner or the outer man may be had. The accommodation some of these establishments offer is really superb; and at the same time there is such a variety of houses of all grades as to suit every class of persons from the peer to the peasant, no man needing to go to the expense of a single shilling beyond what his purse warrants him in expending."

Among the first-class hotels are Barry's British in Queen-street, Douglas' in St. Andrew-square, and the Royal, the Caledonian, and the Balmoral in Prince's-street. Among family hotels are the London, the Waterloo, the Queen's, Lambre's, and Kennedy's. Among commercial hotels are the Bridge, the Crown, the Turf, the Star, the Ship, the Albert, the Regent, the Royal British, the English, Erskine's, and Sievwright's. Among temperance hotels are the Albion, the Waverley, Maclaren's, Jaap's, Brown's, Milne's, and Buchanan's. Other hotels of note are the Alma, the Bedford, the Clarence, Grieve's, the Café Royal, the Edinburgh, and the Cockburn. The great majority of the hotels are either in Princes-street or in places near it. The number of small inns, and respectable lodging-houses, is exceedingly great; and that of inferior places of entertainment is so vast as to be an utter nuisance to both strangers and denizens. There are about twenty refreshment and reading-rooms for the working-classes.

Communications.—The North British, the Caledonian, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railways diverge from Edinburgh as from a centre, each having here a grand terminus, all communicating here with one another, and all so freely ramifying into branches, and so abundantly connecting themselves with other railways, as to offer communication, more or less direct, with almost all parts of the kingdom. The Union canal, though now stripped of the greater part of its worth by the westward railways, still offers to Edinburgh the advantages of a cheap communication with the mineral fields of Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire. Steamers from Leith, Newhaven, and Granton afford ready communication with Rotterdam, Hamburg, Newcastle, Hull, London, the coast-towns of Fife-shire, Bo'ness, Alloa, Stirling, Dundee, Aberdeen, the coast-towns of the

Moray frith, Wick, Thurso, Orkney, and Shetland. Coaches run from Edinburgh to Bilston, Blackshields, Blythbridge, Corstorphine, Dalkeith, Dunfermline, Habbie's Howe, Inverkeithing, Lasswade, Loanhead, Musselburgh, Portobello, Penicuik, Queensferry, Ratho, Roslin, Pathhead, and West Linton. Omnibuses ply within the city and its environs, between High-street and Leith, between the Mound and Leith, between Newington and Stockbridge, between the Mound and Whitehorse, and between the Register-house and Morningside. A profuse supply of licensed cabs and hackney-coaches stands ever ready for hire, from an early hour till a late one, at numerous appointed stances throughout the city.

Statistics.

School Statistics.—Any attempt to enumerate the public schools of Edinburgh, or the great private schools and the boarding schools, would occupy much more space than we can spare. The total number of day-schools in Mid-Lothian in 1851 was 399,—of which 232 were public and 167 were private; and considering that the population of the city comprises nearly two-thirds of that of the county, but especially that a considerable proportion of it is but temporarily resident for the express purpose of securing the education of children, we may infer that at least 300 of the schools, or at any rate that at least three-fourths of the apparatus of all the 399, must have been within the city. And a very large number of them, be the total what it might, must be estimated, as to both attendance and efficiency, on a very different principle from the aggregate of schools throughout the kingdom, their size, their appointments, and their range being far above the average. The proportion of children between 5 and 12 years of age reported in the Census returns of 1851 to be in attendance on the schools was 73·8 per cent. of the whole number of children of that age in the Old town, 87·1 per cent. in the New town, 82·4 per cent. in the whole city. The number of scholars of all ages reported in the Census of 1861 was 29,969. The number of teachers of classics whose names appear in the City Directory of 1862 is 18; of dancing, 9; of drawing, 13; of elocution, 4; of fencing, 3; of French, 13; of German, 9; of Italian, 1; of music, 58; of mathematics, 6; of navigation, 2; of writing and arithmetic, 12; of English and miscellaneous departments, 55.

Church Statistics.—In 1851, according to the Census, there were within the parliamentary burghs of Edinburgh and Leith 139 places of public worship. The attendance at 123 of these, on the 30th of March, was 48,886 in the forenoon, 47,227 in the afternoon, and 11,319 in the evening. The number of sittings in 106 of them was 81,873; of which 14,876 were free, and 53,897 appropriated. Of the Established Church, 26 had a forenoon attendance of 8,764, and 23 contained 19,994 sittings; and there were altogether 34. Of the Free Church, 29 had an attendance of 15,315, and 26 contained 20,830 sittings; and there were altogether 30. Of the United Presbyterian church, 20 had an attendance of 12,792, and 18 contained 20,465 sittings; and there were altogether 21. Of the Original Seceders, 1 had an attendance of 250, and contained 900 sittings; and there were altogether 3. Of the Reformed Presbyterians, 1 had an attendance of 317, and contained 540 sittings. Of the Episcopalians, 10 had an attendance of 3,052, and 7 contained 3,796 sittings; and there were altogether 11. Of the Independents, 6 had an attendance of 2,376, and contained 5,610 sittings. Of the Evangelical Union, there was one; no report from which was given.

Of the Baptists, 7 had an attendance of 1,654, and 6 contained 3,096 sittings. Of the Society of Friends, 1 had an attendance of 47, and contained 430 sittings. Of the Unitarians, 1 had an attendance of 110, and contained 750 sittings. Of the Wesleyan Methodists, 4 had an attendance of 682, and contained 1,865 sittings. Of the Primitive Methodists, 1 had an attendance of 50, and contained 250 sittings. Of the Glassites, 1 had an attendance of 150, and contained 260 sittings. Of the New Church, 1 had an attendance of 50, and contained 150 sittings. Of the Catholic and Apostolic church, 1 had an attendance of 185, and contained 300 sittings. Of the Jews, 1 had an attendance of 28, and contained 67 sittings. Of the Roman Catholics, four had an attendance of 2,454, and 2 contained 1,500 sittings; and there were altogether 5. And of isolated congregations, 8 had an attendance of 750, and 5 contained 1,070 sittings; and there were altogether 9.

Edinburgh is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The royalty contains the parishes of High church, Old church, New North, Tron, Tolbooth, Old Greyfriars, New Greyfriars, Trinity College, Lady Yester's, St. John's, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and Greenside. The parliamentary burgh, now also the municipal burgh, contains likewise the parish of Canongate, the precincts of the castle, large part of the parish of St. Cuthbert's, most part of the parish of South Leith, and small parts of the parishes of North Leith, Duddingston and Liberton. The High, the Tron, St. Andrew's, Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, and South Leith parishes are collegiate. All the charges within the royalty were formerly in the patronage of the town-council; but by the annuity tax-abolition act of 1860, those of the Tolbooth, the Old church, the second High, the second Tron, and the second St. Andrew's, passed to the Edinburgh Ecclesiastical commissioners. These are ten persons, elected by certain public bodies, in terms of the act, to administer the temporal affairs of the city churches, and they have power, at the next vacancies, to allow those five charges to lapse. The patron of the first charge of Canongate, of both charges of St. Cuthbert's, and of the first charge of South Leith, is the Crown; the patrons of the second charge of Canongate are the heritors and the Kirk-session; and the patrons of the second charge of South Leith are the Kirk-session and the Leith incorporations. The stipend of the city ministers is all on one platform; it was paid, till 1860, mainly from the annuity tax, on houses and shops within the royalty, and it rose from £200 each in 1802 to £625 in 1850; but it is now paid chiefly from new taxes mixed up with the police assessment, and is fixed for the life-time of the present incumbents, at £600 each, but may be decreased afterwards to £550. Each of the ministers of Canongate has a stipend of £240; and the first has a manse,—the second £40 for house-rent. Each of the ministers of St. Cuthbert's had, till lately, a stipend of about £365, but now has more, and the one has a manse,—the other, £60 for house-rent. The stipend of the South Leith ministers will be stated in the article on Leith. In 1851, according to a return to a committee of the House of Commons by the kirk-sessions, the number of communicants in High church parish was 386; in Old church parish, 234; in the New North, 490; in the Tron, 300; in the Tolbooth and the Old Greyfriars, 235; in the New Greyfriars, 615; in Trinity College, 237; in Lady Yester's, 900; in St. John's, 432; in St. George's, 600; in St. Andrew's, 806; in St. Stephen's, 900; in St. Mary's, 715; and in Greenside, 1,060.

There are in Old Greyfriars' parish the quoad-sacra parochial Gaelic church; in St. George's parish, the chapel of ease of St. Luke; in Canongate parish, the chapel of ease of New-street; in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, the quoad-sacra parochial churches of Buccleuch, St. Bernard's, and Newington, and the chapels of ease of St. David's, the Dean, Lady Glenorchy's, and Morningside. The patrons of the Gaelic church are the Society for propagating Christian knowledge; of St. Luke's, the session of St. George's; of New-street church, members, &c.; of Buccleuch church, communicants and trustees; of St. Bernard's, the managers; of St. David's, the session of St. Cuthbert's; and of Newington, Dean, Lady Glenorchy's, and Morningside churches, trustees.—The total of contributions toward the General Assembly's schemes, in the year 1861–2, by the High church, was £27 19s. 7d.; the Old church, £5 10s. 10d.; the New North, £68 14s.; the Tron, £93 10s.; the Tolbooth, £9 18s.; Old Greyfriars, £32 16s. 10d.; New Greyfriars, £29 16s.; Trinity College, £15 12s.; Lady Yester's, £49 3s.; St. John's, £3 16s. 1d.; St. George's, £240 10s. 7d.; St. Andrew's, £236 10s.; St. Stephen's, £237 14s. 1d.; St. Mary's, £66 15s. 8d.; Greenside, £151 7s.; Canongate, £3 8s. 5d.; St. Cuthbert's, £121 15s. 7d.; South Leith, £29 9s. 6d.; the Gaelic, £1 16s.; St. Luke's, £23 8s. 11d.; Buccleuch, £32 11s. 7d.; St. Bernard's, £51 10s.; Newington, £59 9s.; St. David's, 9s.; Dean, £5 5s.; Morningside, £14 3s. 4d.

The number of Free church places of worship was 25 in 1850, and 30 in 1862. The number of communicants in 1850, was—in the High church, 818; in the New North, 650; in the Tron, 344; in the Tolbooth, 975; in Greyfriars, 454; in St. John's, 962; in St. George's, 918; in St. Andrew's, 426; in St. Stephen's, 472; in St. Mary's, 507; in the Canongate, 371; in St. Cuthbert's, 251; in the Gaelic, 416; in St. Bernard's, 520; in Buccleuch, 316; in the Dean, 334; in Holyrood, 104; in Lady Glenorchy's, 749; in Newington, 650; in Pilrig, 252; in Roxburgh, 258; in St. David's, 350; in St. Luke's, 570; in St. Paul's, 550; and in Westport, 350. The sums raised by the congregations, in the year 1861–2, were—the High church, £3,115 15s. 5d.; the New North, £2,437 9s.; the Tron, £293 14s. 0½d.; the Tolbooth, £2,150 12s. 10d.; Greyfriars, £860 12s. 3½d.; St. John's, £2,935 19s.; St. George's, £6,476 10s. 6d.; St. Andrew's, £2,667 8s. 9½d.; St. Stephen's, £1,802 6s. 5½d.; St. Mary's, £5,410 2s. 11½d.; Canongate, £378 4s. 1½d.; St. Cuthbert's, £625 4s. 6d.; the Gaelic, £1,135 2s. 8d.; St. Bernard's, £661 9s. 9d.; Buccleuch, £593 14s. 8d.; the Dean, £382 2s. 6d.; Holyrood, £468 19s.; Lady Glenorchy's, £755 19s. 11½d.; Newington, £955 10s. 5d.; Pilrig, £2,955 13s. 3d.; Roxburgh, £599 19s. 4d.; St. David's, £305 10s.; St. Luke's, £1,286 4s. 2½d.; St. Paul's, £811 6s. 2d.; Westport, £533 14s.; Cowgate, £176 3s. 5d.; Cowgatehead, £261 6s. 6½d.; Fountainbridge, £931 2s. 0½d.; McCre's, £509 8s. 1d.; and Pleasance, £150 8s. 2½d.

The other places of worship, in 1862, were—Arthur-street United Presbyterian church, with 690 sittings; Bread-street or Union U. P. church, with 1,050 sittings; Bristo U. P. church, with 1,671 sittings; Broughton-place U. P. church, with 1,600 sittings; South College-street U. P. church, on the site of a previous church, which had 1,667 sittings; Dean-street or Stockbridge U. P. church, with 1,200 sittings; St. James'-place U. P. church, with 1,540 sittings; Infirmary-street U. P. church, belonging to a congregation who previously occupied what is now St. Patrick's Roman-Catholic church in Cowgate; Laurieston-place U. P. church, built by a congregation who removed to

it from Portsburgh church; Lothian Road U. P. church, with 1,284 sittings; Newington or Duncan-street U. P. church, with 700 sittings; Nicolson-street U. P. church, with 1,170 sittings; North Richmond-street U. P. church; Portsburgh U. P. church, with 832 sittings; Potterrow U. P. church, with 885 sittings; Queen-street U. P. church, the synod-hall; Rose-street U. P. church, 1,363 sittings; Henderson and Mary-chapel U. P. mission churches, in in High-street; the Reformed Presbyterian church, on George IV's Bridge; the Original Secession churches, in South-bridge, and Laurieston-street; the Augustine Independent church, on George IV's Bridge; the Albany-street Independent chapel, with 878 sittings; the Richmond-place Independent chapel; the Evangelical Union places of worship in Brighton-street and George-street, the former originally Presbyterian; the Dublin-street Baptist chapel, built by a congregation who removed to it from one with 480 sittings in Elder-street, the Leith-walk Baptist chapel, with 1,000 sittings; the Rose-street Baptist chapel, with 750 sittings; the Baptist places of worship in Bristo-place, Richmond-court, and Argyle-square; St. Paul's Episcopal church, in York-place, with 1,036 sittings; St. John's Episcopal church, in Princes-street, with 821 sittings; St. George's Episcopal church, in York-place, with 642 sittings; Trinity, St. James', St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John's-School, St. Thomas', and St. Vincent's Episcopal churches, respectively in Dean, Broughton-street, South back of Canongate, Luton-place, Carrubber's-close, Earl Grey-street, Rutland-street, and St. Vincent-street; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with 1,278 sittings, in Nicolson-square; the United Methodist Free church, in Drummond-street; the Friends' Meeting-house, in Pleasance; the Catholic Apostolic church, in Broughton-street; the Roman Catholic churches of St. Mary, St. Patrick, and the Sacred Heart, in Broughton-street, Cowgate, and Laurieston-street; and the Jews' synagogue, in Richmond-court.

Life Statistics.—Longevity in Edinburgh as compared to longevity in other places has been computed as follows,—the proportion per 1,000 of persons who die above 60 years of age is 229 in England and Wales, 206 in London, 204 in Edinburgh, 198 in Bristol, 159 in Birmingham, 130 in Manchester, 129 in Glasgow, and 112 in Liverpool. The mean age of persons at death in Edinburgh has been computed at 47·22 in the class of gentry and professional men, 36·53 in the class of merchants, and 25·83 in the class of artisans. But comparative longevity in the New town and in the Old town, and again between the aggregate of the Old town and the most crowded parts of it, is very striking. "With a nearly equal population in the two grand departments of the city," says Mr. Thorburn, in his *Statistical Analysis of the 1851 census of Edinburgh*, "we find 677 persons in the New town above 70 years of age, while in the Old town that class amounts to only 384. The district in the Old town the least favourable to longevity is High church parish, lying between Bank-street and North-bridge-street, and that too among an almost purely Scottish population. While the ratio of persons above 70 in the ancient and extended royalty is 1·65 per cent. to the whole population, and that of the New town to its population is 2·04 per cent., the Old town shows to its population a ratio of only 1·24 per cent., and the High church parish falls so low as 0·79 per cent. There is thus in that parish only one person above 70 years of age in 120 of the population. In the entire royalty, the males above 70 amount to 388, being 1·44 per cent. of the male population; while the females amount to the greatly larger

number and ratio of 681 or nearly two per cent. of the population of that sex. And as to the mortality of the young, the total population in the first year is 962, while by the fifth year it has fallen to 583, the decrease between the two ages being equal to about 40 per cent. In the New town again, we find the following figures,—first year, 622; fifth year 503, or about 18 per cent. of decrease, showing a difference in favour of the New town of about 22 per cent. The difference is still more startling if we take the parish of St. Mary's, in which the numbers stand thus,—first year, 127; fifth year, 115, showing the small decrease of only about 9 per cent."

Population Statistics.—We shall state first the population of the urban section of the county, comprising Edinburgh, Leith, and their suburbs; next, the population of the parliamentary burgh of Edinburgh; next the population of the royal burgh of Edinburgh, ancient and extended; and next, the population of the parishes and parts of parishes contained within the parliamentary burgh. And we may premise that the parishes of the ancient royalty are High church, Old church, New North, Tron, Tolbooth, Trinity College, Lady Yester's, Old Greyfriars, New Greyfriars, and St. John's; that the parishes of the extended royalty are St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and Greenside; that the parishes of St. John's and Greenside were constituted subsequently to 1831, the former out of the New North and two Greyfriars, and the latter out of St. Andrew's; and that Edinburgh castle is ultra-parochial. It may be well also to indicate the individual situation of each of the parishes of the royalty. New Greyfriars lies south of the Grassmarket, and west of Candlemaker-row; Old Greyfriars, south of the Cowgate, east of Candlemaker-row, and west of College-wynd and West College-street; Lady Yester's, south of the Cowgate, and east of College-wynd and West College-street; the Old church, north of the Cowgate, south of the High-street, and east of South Gray's or Mint close; the Tron, north of the Cowgate, south of the High-street, west of South Gray's or Mint close, and east of Blair-street; the New North, north of the Cowgate, south of the High-street, west of Blair-street, and east of George IV's bridge; St. John's, north of the Cowgate and the Grassmarket, south of the Lawnmarket and the New Western approach, and west of George IV's bridge; the Tolbooth, north of the Lawnmarket and the New Western approach, and west of Bank-street; the High church, north of the High-street, east of Bank-street, and west of North-bridge-street; and Trinity College, north of the High-street, and east of North-bridge-street. St. George's lies south of Queen-street, and west of Hanover-street; St. Stephen's, north of Queen-street, and west of Dundas-street, Pitt-street, and Brandon-street; St. Mary's, north of Queen-street, York-place, Picardy-place, and Leith-walk, and east of Dundas-street, Pitt-street, and Brandon-street; Greenside, south-east of Leith-walk and of the continuation of that thoroughfare up toward Leith-street, and east of the entry to Nottingham-place and of the Calton-hill stairs; and St. Andrew's, south of Queen-street, York-place, and Picardy-place, west of the head of Leith-walk and of the entry to Nottingham-place, and east of Hanover-street.

Population of Edinburgh, Leith, and their suburbs in 1801, 82,560; in 1811, 102,987; in 1821, 138,235; in 1831, 161,909; in 1841, 166,450; in 1851, 193,929; in 1861, 201,749. Inhabited houses in 1851, 10,217; in 1861, 12,335. Population of the parliamentary burgh of Edinburgh in 1841,

140,241; in 1861, 168,121. Houses, 9,760. Population of the royal burgh of Edinburgh in 1841, 56,336; in 1861, 66,429. Houses, 3,585. Population of the ancient royalty in 1841, 24,390; in 1861, 31,979. Houses, 1,189. Population of the extended royalty in 1841, 29,888; in 1861, 34,450. Houses, 2,396. Population of the High church parish in 1831, 2,614; in 1861, 2,487. Houses, 101. Population of Old church parish in 1831, 1,952; in 1861, 4,444. Houses, 194. Population of the New North parish in 1831, 1,350; in 1861, 3,952. Houses, 126. Population of the Tron parish in 1831, 3,009; in 1861, 3,288. Houses, 133. Population of the Tolbooth parish in 1831, 3,016; in 1861, 2,321. Houses, 75. Population of Trinity College parish in 1831, 4,244; in 1861, 3,306. Houses, 127. Population of Lady Yester's parish in 1831, 2,890; in 1861, 2,708. Houses, 100. Population of Old Greyfriars parish in 1831, 4,345; in 1861, 3,365. Houses, 147. Population of New Greyfriars parish in 1831, 4,536; in 1861, 3,413. Houses, 90. Population of St. John's parish in 1841, 2,140; in 1861, 2,695. Houses, 96. Population of St. George's parish in 1831, 7,338; in 1861, 9,169. Houses, 687. Population of St. Andrew's parish in 1831, 7,339; in 1861, 4,310. Houses, 328. Population of St. Stephen's parish in 1831, 5,772; in 1861, 8,313. Houses, 542. Population of St. Mary's parish in 1831, 6,587; in 1861, 8,126. Houses, 644. Population of Greenside parish in 1841, 3,636; in 1861, 4,532. Houses, 195. Population of Canongate parish in 1831, 10,175; in 1861, 10,971. Houses, 501. Population of the part of St. Cuthbert's parish within the parliamentary burgh in 1841, 70,722; in 1861, 86,000. Population of the whole of St. Cuthbert's parish in 1831, 70,887; in 1861, 91,325. Houses, 5,955. Population of the part of South Leith parish within the parliamentary burgh of Edinburgh, in 1841, 3,229; in 1861, 4,017. Military in Edinburgh castle, in 1841, 754; in 1861, 668. The city sends two members to parliament.—In 1834, the parliamentary constituency was 7,714; the municipal constituency, 4,230. In 1861 the constituency, both parliamentary and municipal, was 8,833. The yearly value of real property, within the parliamentary burgh, in 1843, was £657,665, in 1861–2, £868,495.

History.

The Origin of Edinburgh.—Ancient Edinburgh was of such remote origin as to be for some time perceptible to modern inquiry only through the thick haze of fable and uncertainty which the early romancing annals of all old cities and countries delight to throw round their objects. Situated, too, in the Roman province of Valentia, within the territories of the Picts, at a point easily accessible from the plains of England, it witnessed numerous incursions and devastations during all the great roistering periods of Scotland's early history, so as to suffer successively from Romans, from Caledonians, and from the Anglo-Saxons, but most of all from the invading army of Edward I., severe obliterations of such records as had been framed on either stone or parchment of the circumstances of its origin and the events of its early cycles. Most writers, whatever opinions they may entertain respecting its antiquity as a mere town-seat of population, are agreed that the Castle-rock was fortified by the Ottadini long before their subjugation by the Romans. The most ancient name on record applied to the rock is *Castell Mynydd Agned*, which means, in the language of the Britons, 'the Fortress of the hill of Agnes.' Either, therefore, the rock was fortified after the time of St. Agnes, or it was bereft, in the Christian era, of its original name. At a later

date, when a monkish fable was fabricated as to its having been the residence of the daughters of the Pictish kings, it was called *Castrum Puellarum*. About or after the year 617, when the Anglo-Saxon domination in the Lothians had been established, and when Edwin, a powerful Northumbrian prince of that race, began his reign, it acquired the name of Edwin's-burgh. The Celtic population, moulding the name into affinity with their language, called it *Dun Edin*, and, at the same time, made the name descriptive of the site,—the words *Dun Edin* meaning 'the Face of a hill.' The town probably owed not only its name, but its origin, to the residence of the Northumbrian Edwin; for, according to the statements of Simon of Durham, it must have been a considerable village in 854.

Events till the death of James I.—In 1093 the castle was the refuge of the widow and children of Malcolm Canmore, at the period of his being slain; and was besieged by Donald Bane, the brother of Canmore, and the usurper of his throne, with the view of seizing the heir to the crown. In the reign of David I. the town, though consisting of thatched and mean houses, had grown to be one of the most important in Scotland, and appears to have been for some time erected into a burgh. David I., in his charter to the canons of the abbey of Holyrood, gave liberty to construct the burgh of Canongate, and recognised the previous existence of the church of St. Cuthbert's. William the Lion made Edinburgh castle his frequent residence, and materially promoted the progress of the town. But having been made prisoner during a hostile incursion into England, he surrendered it, in 1174, to Henry II., and did not regain it till his marriage, in 1186, with Ermengard the English princess, who brought it as a dower. In 1215 Edinburgh was the scene of the first parliament of Alexander II., and, in 1239, of a provincial synod held by Cardinal L'Aleran, legate of Pope Gregory IX. Alexander III. resided in the castle, and made it the depository of the regalia and the archives; and he suffered in it a sort of invasion from the Earl of Dunbar, at the head of a party attached to the English interests, who expelled the patriot nobility, and dictated terms to the King.

The wars of the succession which followed the death of the Maid of Norway, grandchild to Alexander, involved Edinburgh in serious disasters. In 1291 Edward I., as the acknowledged superior of Scotland, received a surrender of the castle, and next year he received the fealty of the abbot of Holyrood. The castle having been withdrawn from him, he captured it, in 1294, after the battle of Dunbar; and, in 1296, he received the fealty of the magistrates and inhabitants of the burgh. In 1313 the castle was re-captured by Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and it was afterwards stripped of its fortifications by Robert Bruce. In 1322 the abbey of Holyrood was plundered by the army of Edward II.; in 1326 it was the scene of one of the parliaments of Robert Bruce; and, in 1328, it accommodated the celebrated parliament in which the representatives of burghs were first admitted among the seats, and which confirmed the treaty of Edward III. acknowledging the independence of Scotland. In 1334 the usurper and vassal-prince, Edward Baliol, held a parliament in Holyrood, and agreed to surrender to Edward III. the castle, town, and county of Edinburgh. In 1336 Guy, Count of Namur, approaching the town with an army in the service of the English king, the Earl of Moray encountered him on the Borough moor, drove his forces in headlong confusion into Edinburgh, pent up a portion of them to slaughter in the narrow

lane of St. Mary's-wynd, and chased the rest to a precarious and temporary retreat on the bare rock of the castle. In 1337 Edward III. rebuilt the castle, and left it in charge of a strong garrison. In 1341, by means of an expert stratagem as a fertile imagination could have invented, or a brave heart carried into execution, Sir William Douglas, the black knight of Liddesdale, recovered the castle to the patriots, and greatly contributed by the event to the expulsion of the English from Scotland.

The hostile incursions of the English being suspended, Edinburgh grew into more consideration. Robert Bruce had already bestowed on the burgh the harbour and mills of Leith. During the reign of David II. it was the seat of numerous parliaments, the source of frequent issues of coin, and confessedly the chief town, though not yet the actual capital, of Scotland. During the reign of Robert II., in 1384, a company of French knights having arrived in the town to aid the arbitrary schemes of the King, the church of St. Giles was occupied as the scene of deliberation respecting a predatory warfare on the borders. Edinburgh, then the royal residence, was called by Froissart, who accompanied the French knights, the Paris of Scotland, and described as consisting of 4,000 houses, so poor that they could not afford the knights due accommodation. In 1385 Richard II. making an excursion into Scotland, gave the church of St. Giles, the abbey of Holyrood, and the whole town to the flames; and, after looking on for five days in vengeful triumph, left all in ashes except the castle. John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, who acted as the King's lieutenant, and who soon after succeeded to the throne under the name of Robert III., now granted permission to the citizens to raise habitations within shelter of the castle-walls. In 1400 the castle was repeatedly assaulted by Henry IV., but successfully defended by the Duke of Rothesay, the heir apparent to the Scottish crown. In 1402 a parliament was held in Edinburgh to inquire into the assassination of the Duke of Rothesay. While James I. was a prisoner in England, Edinburgh partook of the desolation which swept generally over the country. In 1416 the castle was taken by Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, but restored in 1418; and, in 1423, when a ransom was proposed to be given for the King's release, the town had advanced so far in prosperity as to be able to contribute to the object 50,000 merks of English money. After the King's return, in 1424, he often honoured Edinburgh with his residence; and in 1429, he received, before the high altar of the church of Holyrood, the abject submission of Alexander, the rebellious Lord of the Isles. In 1430 the Queen was delivered of twins, one of them the future James II., in the abbey of Holyrood. In 1431 the town was scourged with pestilence; and, in 1436, it was the scene of the last parliament of James I.

The reign of James II.—On the murder of James I., in 1436-7, Edinburgh became, in every sense, the metropolis of Scotland. From the reign of David II. it had, in all public transactions, held the place of primary burgh, and had been frequently the seat of parliaments and the royal abode; but it shared its honours with other towns, and wanted in point of favour what it might have justly claimed in point of paramount importance and power. Now, however, its title to entire metropolitan dignity became fully recognised. Neither Perth, Stirling, nor any other resort of the King and court possessing sufficient means to protect the royal family from the murderous attacks of the ferocious nobles, James II.—then only 7 years of age—fled or was conveyed, after the assassination of his father, to Edinburgh

castle; and, in the same year was crowned and held his first parliament in the abbey of Holyrood, and set up in the city the machinery of his government. During the years 1438, 1439, and 1440, the castle was the scene of frequent contests and intrigues respecting the keeping of the King's person. In 1444 Crichton, the ablest man in Scotland, having, as the victim of faction, been dismissed from the high office of chancellor, provisioned the castle and gave defiance to Douglas of Balveny, the royal favourite. Next year, his estates having been escheated by a parliament held in the city, and partly laid waste by military emissaries of the favourite, Crichton sallied from the castle, and, after inflicting severe retaliation, returned within its walls. Being now besieged by the King in person, he defended himself with such skill and resolution that the castle was gladly accepted from him, in 1445-6, on terms of capitulation, which involved his restoration to his office and to the royal favour.

During these troubles, and up to 1456, James II. lavished upon the city such grants and immunities as made it much more indebted for its prosperity to him than to any other monarch. Among other favours, were permission to fortify the town with a wall, and levy a tax to defray the cost,—exemption of burgesses from the payment of any duties except a petty custom,—a grant of all the vale between Craigend gate on the east, and the highway leading to Leith on the west,—and a grant of the 'haven silver' and customs on ships entering the roadstead and harbour of Leith. In 1449 Mary of Gueldres, after having been espoused by proxy to James II. at Gueldres, was married to him in person, and pompously crowned, in the abbey of Holyrood. In 1460 James II. having been killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh castle, was brought a corpse to the city he had enriched with his munificence, and interred on the spot where he had received his crown. His Queen, who had imitated his taste in raising the dignity of the metropolis, and had founded and endowed Trinity church and hospital, died three years after him, and was laid in the church which she had reared.

The reign of James III.—James III., throughout his inefficient reign, conferred on Edinburgh the advantages of his residence and of several immunities. In 1461 Henry VI., after his defeat at Towton, sought refuge in Scotland, and was honourably entertained for a time in the capital. In 1469 the Princess Margaret of Denmark was married to the King, and crowned, amid splendid pageantry, in the abbey of Holyrood. In 1475 the city was so desolated with pestilence that parliament, though summoned, failed to assemble. In 1477, James III. gave to the city a charter minute, and now very curious, establishing the sites of its markets. In 1478 began those intrigues at Edinburgh of the King's brother, the Duke of Albany, to supplant him in the throne, which issued in extensive disasters to the town and country, and eventually terminated in the King's death. Albany, having been imprisoned in the castle, effected his escape to France; and passing thence, in 1482, into England, bargained with Edward IV. to hold the crown of Scotland under him, as superior of the realm. The Duke of Gloucester, deputed by the English king, marched on Edinburgh; and meeting no resistance, was induced by Albany to spare the town from a destruction with which he had menaced it, "only taking such presents," saith Hall, "as the merchants genteelly offered him." The English Garter King-at-arms now ascended the platform of the cross, and summoned the Scottish king, who had taken refuge in the castle, to perform

all he had promised to Edward IV., and to pardon Albany. The citizens, evincing both their wealth and their patriotism, agreed to repay to the English king certain sums which he had advanced in consideration of a concerted marriage between his daughter and James' son; and, the Duke of Gloucester having been wiled away by the permanent cession of the town of Berwick, and the Duke of Albany having been pardoned by a formal act of forgiveness, the provost and citizens, assisted by the latter, processed to the castle to escort the King from his durance. James III. and Albany mutually embraced, and then rode together to Holyrood-house, amid the tumultuous joy of a deluded people; and the King bestowed on the inhabitants some munificent expressions of his gratitude for their patriotism in the season of his distress. At the close of 1482 Albany, immediately after having been received into favour, and injudiciously constituted Lieutenant-general of the realm, intrigued once more against the King. James III., however, by retiring into the castle, and rousing the citizens, disappointed his purposes of treason. Edinburgh, by its loyalty to the sovereign, and especially by its prompt performance of all its stipulations with England, obtained great praise, and, in reference to the ample resources which it evinced itself to possess, was called by the Continuator of the Annals of Croyland "ditissimum oppidum." Early in 1488 the King, hard pressed by a powerful combination of insurgents, and obliged to leave the city and flee to the north, deposited his treasure and valuable effects in the castle, and supplied it with ordnance and provisions to sustain a siege; but he was assassinated in the same year, and proved to have been only heaping up store for his murderers.

The reign of James IV.—Late in 1488, the first parliament of James IV. assembled in Edinburgh, amid the guilty triumphs of rebellious faction; and for some time succeeding the early part of the next year, the castle, town, and shire were under the domination of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. As James IV. grew up in years, he frequently invited the knights of every country to tournaments at Edinburgh, and took great delight in rendering the city a busy scene of magnificent entertainments. In 1503 the King was, with gorgeous parade and pomp, married, at Holyrood-house, to Lady Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII. In 1508 the printing-press was introduced to Edinburgh by Chapman and Millar, under a royal charter; and it produced curious specimens, some of which are still preserved in the Advocates' library. About the same time, the King, continuing to reside in the capital, entertained the French ambassador at great expense, and with coarse profusion. In 1513, while a dreadful plague had broken out and was desolating Edinburgh, James, preparing for a hapless war, busied himself in inspecting his artillery in the castle and the outfit of his navy at Newhaven; and, having summoned the whole array of his kingdom to assemble on the Borough-moor, he marched thence to his disastrous defeat and violent death on the field of Flodden.

The reign of James V.—The magistrates and numerous burgesses of Edinburgh having followed the late King in his fatal expedition, drew upon the city apprehensions of fearful retaliation. All men able to bear arms were instantly ordered to stand, if necessary, to the defence of the walls; and other vigorous measures were adopted to maintain a stern resistance. But the privy-council withdrew for some months to Stirling; and there James V. was crowned. Early in 1514 the magistrates of Edinburgh, fearful of disasters with which the city

seemed menaced, raised a permanent city-guard of 24 men, levied £500 Scots for the extending of the fortifications and the purchase of artillery, and ordered the erection of the second or southern wall. In 1515 the putative Duke of Albany, to whom all eyes were turned for giving stability to the fragile and shattered government, and vigour to the Scottish arms, was received in Edinburgh with unwonted magnificence and processional demonstrations of feeling; and he proclaimed at the cross the peace for Scotland which France had negotiated with England. In the same year a parliament which assembled in the city, appointed him protector and governor of Scotland during the minority of the infant King. But Albany, though residing at Holyrood-house, and wielding all the power of royalty, thought himself insecure unless he should obtain command of the young King and his mother's persons, who had retired to the castle. Forcible measures were adopted which first drove the Queen to take flight with the young Prince to Stirling,—next compelled her to yield up the fortress of that town, and return to Edinburgh castle,—and next converted the latter place into a state-prison for the infant monarch. In the meantime, the town became the scene of frequent tumults and copious bloodshed, from contentions among the nobles, and from strifes for superiority in the magistracy. On one occasion, upwards of 200 men were slain on the streets in a *melée*, popularly commemorated under the odd name of "Cleanse the causeway," between the Hamiltons and the Douglasses. On another occasion, there was an encounter with similar results, between the partizans of the Earls of Huntly and Moray, and those of Lords Rothes and Lindsay. These facts, and others of kindred character which occurred, evince that, under the regency of Albany, the metropolis enjoyed neither the amenity of civilized manners, nor the most ordinary protection of common law. In 1519 and 1520, while Albany was absent in France, the city lay prostrate beneath the twofold scourge of devastation by the plague, and of the ascendancy of lawless violence maintained with the aid of an armed force from the borders. In 1522, Albany having returned from France, a parliament held in the city authorised the removal of the young King from the castle to Stirling, but was too feeble to reform the popular profligacy of manners, or to strengthen the weakness of the laws. At the close of 1523, Albany met the parliament at Edinburgh for the last time; and in May 1524, he departed for ever from Holyrood-house to France, leaving the Scottish government and the police of the metropolis in a state of utter confusion.

In July 1524, the Queen brought James V., now in his 13th year, from Stirling to Edinburgh, and caused proclamation to be made that he had assumed the government. In November of this same year, while parliament was sitting, the Earl of Angus, who had been married to the Queen, broke into Edinburgh, with several other chiefs and 400 armed followers; and, having vaunted or proclaimed themselves at the cross to be good subjects, went to the council of state, and demanded that the Queen should be deprived of the guardianship of the infant King. The castle immediately fired upon the town, and killed several innocent persons; and Angus, menaced, along with his fellow-insurgents, by a body of hackbutters who had been called out against him, and having received a mandate from the King to retire from the city, withdrew to Dalkeith. Early in 1525, a coalition and division of patronage having been effected between the Queen and her opponents, the young King, who had taken refuge in the castle, removed his residence to Holy-

rood-house, and afterwards went in person to meet his parliament in the tolbooth, his crown being borne before him by Angus. In 1525, Angus acquired such an ascendancy as, while he dictated to the whole kingdom, enabled him to subject the metropolis to the will, and impoverish it for the pampering of his creatures; and, from that date till his final disgrace and forfeiture in 1528, he occasioned continual disturbances and tumultuous movements both in Edinburgh and throughout the country, in opposing first the Queen and next the Monarch.

About 1528, additional excitements arose in the city from the private diffusion of the principles of the Reformation. In May 1532, after various establishments for the administration of equity had been tried and rejected, the college of justice, or system of national law-courts the same in *limine* which exists at present, was founded. This event was the greatest in intrinsic importance which had yet graced the annals of Edinburgh, and immediately raised the dignity and influence of the city, and occasioned it to become the resort of many families from among the best portion of the community who possessed a competency of worldly wealth. In the same year, and during two or three years following, the magistrates, and even the parliament, adopted measures to remove nuisances which hitherto had defiled or obstructed the streets, and diffused putridity among the lanes, and occasioned the lampoonings of wit and the severities of satire; and they now ordered the thoroughfares to be paved, lanterns to be hung out at night, the meal-market to be removed from High-street to "some honest place," where it would be no obstruction, and a substantial wall to be built from Netherbow to Trinity College church. In August 1534, Norman Gourlay and David Straiton were tried and condemned, at Holyrood-house, for the heresy of the Protestant faith, and executed at Greenside. In 1537, Magdalene, the first consort of James V., arrived from France at Leith, made a triumphal entrance into Edinburgh amid magnificent processions and joyous acclamations, and, in forty days, was carried a corpse to the royal tomb in Holyrood abbey. In July 1538, Mary of Guise, James V.'s second wife, entered Edinburgh amid similar greetings to those which had been accorded to her predecessor, and was treated by the citizens with rich presents, and "with farces and plays." At the close of 1542, James V., having died at Falkland, was buried in Holyrood by the side of his first wife.

The reign of Mary.—The regents Arran and Beaton having rejected some ambitious schemes of Henry VIII. respecting the person of their infant Queen Mary, who was only a week old at her father's death, the Earl of Hertford arrived in the Forth with a numerous fleet and army, and, besides inflicting numerous devastations on other towns and the country, set fire to Edinburgh, burnt the abbey and palace of Holyrood, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon the castle. In 1548, the city, after being again menaced by an English force, was garrisoned by part of a French reinforcement of 6,000 men under D'Esse. In 1551, the queen-dowager, after conveying her infant-daughter to France, was received, on her return to Edinburgh, with distinguished honours; and in 1554, having been constituted regent of the kingdom, she encouraged plays in the city, and cajoled the magistrates to defray much of the expense. In October 1555, John Knox arrived in the city, and speedily occasioned a shifting of its scenes. Next year a concourse of people assembled in and around Blackfriars' church, to protect him from the hostile pro-

ceedings of an ecclesiastical judicatory. Early in 1557, Knox having gone to Geneva, Harlow and Willock, two other reformers, arrived and successfully preached their doctrines in Edinburgh and Leith. In December of the same year, a few nobles signed the first covenant in Edinburgh, and were the germ of "the Congregation." In June 1558, an invasion from England being apprehended, the burghesses of Edinburgh voluntarily agreed to maintain upwards of 700 armed men for the defence of the city. Next month the reformers and the queen-regent came to an open rupture. On the anniversary of St. Giles, when the priests carried an effigy of the patron saint with great processional pomp along the streets, the populace flamed forth in indignation, dispersed the ecclesiastics, and tore the effigy in pieces. In 1559, Knox having returned from Geneva, and the army of the congregation approaching the town from the north, the magistrates ordered all the gates except two to be shut, and these two to be guarded; and they sent commissioners to meet the reformers at Linlithgow, and treat with them; and placed a guard of sixty men to protect St. Giles' church. When the army of the congregation entered Edinburgh, they took possession of the mint, and of the offices of government; but found the work of upsetting popish altars, destroying the paraphernalia of popish ceremonies, and converting monasteries into private dwellings, sufficiently accomplished by the populace.

Open hostilities now occurred in regular warfare between the troops of the reformed, and the troops of the queen-regent. Leith, which was in a fortified condition, was the head-quarters of the Romish or government party, who were aided by the opportune arrival of an auxiliary force from France; Edinburgh was the head-quarters of the reformed party, and entirely in their possession; and the fine plain which stretches between the Calton-hill and Leith, was the scene of frequent skirmishes and resolute onslaughts. The irregular troops of the reformed could ill cope with the well-disciplined auxiliaries from France; but, eventually aided by a force from Elizabeth of England, they succeeded, about the middle of 1560, to expel the queen-regent's forces from the kingdom, to dismantle Leith, and to remove every hindrance to the ascendancy and the civil establishment of the principles for which they contended. Edinburgh, now in undisputed possession of the reformers, and entirely freed from the influences which had hitherto swayed it, underwent an almost entire change of moral aspect, yet did not pass through the transition without some ebullitions of popular feeling, and some riotous movements on the part of small portions of its people. Women were prohibited from keeping taverns; the market-day was changed from Sunday to Saturday and Monday; measures were adopted for the suppression of immorality; the reformed religion was introduced to all the places of worship, and enforced on the attention of the whole population; and on the 20th December, 1560, the first general assembly of the Kirk assembled under the local sanction of the magistrates.

In August 1561, Mary, the young Queen, arrived at Leith from France; and she made a public entry into Edinburgh amid clamorous and showy demonstrations both of welcome to her person, and of caution against interference with the recent changes in religion. Splendid dresses were prepared; the public streets were ornamented; and as she issued from the castle, where she dined, a boy descended, as if from a cloud, and delivered to her a bible, a psalter, the keys of the castle gates, and some verses containing "terrible significations of the vengeance

of God upon idolaters." Having arranged her government at Holyrood-house, she set out on a progress to visit her principal towns throughout the country, and left the metropolis, as she found it, wholly under the power of the reformers. In June 1562, the town-council ordered the figure of St. Giles to be displaced from the banner of the city, and substituted by the thistle; and ordained that no one should be eligible to any civic office who was not of the reformed faith. In May 1563, the Queen, dressed in her robes and wearing her crown, met her parliament in the capital, and concurred in an act of oblivion as to the proceedings of the Lords of the Congregation. Edinburgh, with Knox for its minister, and the general assembly for its most influential court, now gave tone to the whole country, and lifted the spirit of religious reform up to a point of high dominance which was sufficiently menacing to the adherents of popery, and little careful of pleasing the monarch.

On the 28th July, 1565, Lord Darnley was proclaimed King at the market-cross; and at 5 o'clock on the following morning was married to the Queen within the chapel of Holyrood. On the 9th March, 1566, David Rizzio was assassinated in the Queen's presence in her supper-apartment at Holyrood; and on the 19th June of the same year, she was delivered, in a small room in the castle, of her son James. On the 10th February, 1567, Darnley, then lying in a convalescent state in the house of Kirk of Field, was blown up with gunpowder; and on the 15th May following, Bothwell, who was believed to have been the author of Darnley's murder, and who had repudiated his wife, was married to the Queen in Holyrood, by Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney. On the 6th of June, a smouldering popular indignation having begun to belch up in flames, Mary and her husband fled from the city, pursued by 800 horsemen. On the 11th, the associated insurgents, amounting to 3,000 men, marched upon Edinburgh, and though the gates were shut against them, easily entered, and took possession of the seat and the powers of government. On the 14th, she was brought from Carberry-hill to Edinburgh, and conducted through the streets, amid popular insults, to the house of Sir Simon Preston, the provost; and next day, she was sent off a prisoner to Lochleven castle. Her valuables within Holyrood-house were seized; her plate sent to the mint to be converted into coin; and her chapel in Holyrood spoiled of its furniture and ornaments, and generally demolished. The last of these acts, however, was chargeable, not on the body of the successful insurgent chiefs, but only on the Earl of Glencairn.

The reign of James VI.—A government was now formed in the name of James VI., the infant son of Mary; and on the 22d of August, 1567, the Earl of Moray was proclaimed, at the cross of Edinburgh, the regent of the kingdom. At the coronation of the infant King in the church of Stirling, three of the magistrates of Edinburgh attended to represent the city. In 1568, when the nation was violently excited by Mary's escape from her imprisonment and the brief civil war which followed, the metropolis was in arms to repress insurrection, and was, at the same time, desolated with pestilence. On intelligence of the regent Moray's assassination in January 1569-70, at Linlithgow, the city was thrown into great confusion, and put under a strong guard night and day; and the Lords of the court of session were with difficulty dissuaded from abandoning it as too tumultuous a scene to be the seat of their court. The chiefs of the Queen's party marched upon Edinburgh from Linlithgow, and were received within the walls by Kirkcaldy, the governor of the

castle, the provost of the town, and one of the ablest soldiers of the period. Kirkcaldy ordered all who opposed the Queen to leave the town within six hours, seized the arms of the citizens, planted a battery on the tower of St. Giles', and repaired the walls and strengthened the gates of the city. A war now commenced within the limits of the metropolis and its suburbs, the miseries of which did not soon come to an end. In May 1571, two parliaments sat in the harassed city,—the one on the Queen's side, in the Tolbooth,—the other, on the King's side, in the Canongate. While the two legislatures fulminated forfeitures at each other, their respective partisans fought frequent skirmishes in the neighbourhood and the streets. The castle was kept for the Queen, with great superiority of advantage; and Holyrood-house was retained for the King by the regent Lennox. A small army, sent from Berwick by Elizabeth, eventually crushed the Queen's party, and, on the 29th May, 1573, forced the castle to capitulate. Kirkcaldy and his brother, though they surrendered on the understanding of being favourably treated, were hanged at the cross. The quick succession of four regents, who fell amidst the furies of civil war, neither quieted the nation nor brought peace to the metropolis.

At length, in March 1577-8, James VI. himself came upon the unsettled stage. Having summoned a parliament to meet in Edinburgh, and resolved to remove his residence from Stirling, he made a magnificent entry into the metropolis on the 17th October, 1579, and passed to the palace of Holyrood, with a cavalcade of 2,000 horse. In December 1580, the Earl of Morton was called to account by the privy council for his many crimes, and, in particular, for being accessory to the murder of Darnley. He was first warded in Holyrood, next sent to the castle, next removed under a strong guard to Dumbarton, and eventually brought back to Edinburgh, and guillotined with the infamous instrument called "the Maiden," which he himself, it is believed, introduced to the country, and which afterwards drank the blood of patriots and martyrs. When the King's provocation of his reformed subjects by his attempted extensions of the royal prerogative, led, in 1582, to his capture in the raid of Ruthven, the conspirators brought him to Holyrood-house, and demanded of the magistrates a body of hackbutter to guard him in the palace. In January 1583 two ambassadors arrived from France to solicit his freedom. The King ordered the magistrates to entertain them with a banquet. But the ministers of the city appointed the day of feasting to be a day of fasting, and occupied the whole of it in successive religious services in St. Giles', in the course of which they used language less measured than the taste of a later age would approve, respecting all the parties connected with the banquet. The King, having freed himself from thralldom, established a guard of forty gentlemen on horseback for the protection of his person, and made adequate provision for the governor of the castle. Having arrived, in 1587, at the legal age of twenty-one, he made a royal banquet in Holyrood-house for reconciling his factious nobles; and, with puerile conceit, made irascible men walk hand in hand to the cross, and there partake a collation of wine and sweetmeats provided by the magistrates, and pledge one another in the juice of the grape to mutual forgiveness and future amity.

When intelligence arrived in August 1588, of the approach of the Spanish Armada, the magistrates commanded the citizens to provide themselves with arms in order to guard the coast, and raised a body of 300 men to defend the city. James was in the practice of ordering the magistrates to entertain his

friends; and, by draining their coffers with the costs of banquets, he brought the metropolis into a less opulent condition than had graced it during several preceding reigns; and now, in the prospect of his marriage with the princess Anne of Denmark, he commanded the magistrates to find suitable accommodation and entertainment for the royal bride, from the time of her arrival at Leith till Holyrood-house could be duly fitted out for her reception. The magistrates paid 5,000 merks to be excused; and afterwards, when the bride was driven back by adverse winds, and when James himself, with more enterprise than he was supposed to possess, determined to cross the ocean and convey her home, they provided him at enormous cost, with a beautiful and commodious ship for the voyage. In May 1590 the royal pair arrived at Leith, and were received in Edinburgh with acclamations of welcome; and six days after their arrival the Queen was crowned in Holyrood. In December 1590 the Earl of Bothwell having broken into the palace at the hour of supper, and laboured by fire and demolition to overcome obstructions in his way to the King's apartment, the citizens ran to the rescue, forced Bothwell to flee, and captured eight of his followers, who were executed on the morrow. In September 1593 James vainly renewed attempts, which he had formerly made, to dictate to the city in the choice of its council and magistrates; and in November he even issued a proclamation, forbidding any person to enter Edinburgh without his leave. In February 1594, when the Queen was delivered of Prince Henry at Stirling, the town-council of Edinburgh presented the King with ten tuns of wine, and sent 100 citizens, richly accoutred, to attend the baptism; and next year, when Bothwell continued to raise treasonous tumults, they appointed the sovereign a body-guard of fifty citizens. In September 1595 the boys of the High school broke into rebellion; and one of them fired a pistol from the school-house, and shot one of the magistrates who had been summoned to reduce them to order. In August 1596, when the princess Elizabeth was born, the magistrates were invited to the baptism in Holyrood-house; and they made a promise of 10,000 merks to be paid to the princess on the day of her marriage,—a promise which not only was fulfilled, but raised to 15,000 merks.

In December 1596, the clergy and citizens being irritated and alarmed at what they believed to be menacing interferences of the King with religious liberty, a serious tumult broke out in the city, and rolled along toward the town-house to attack the King and his council, who sat in consultation. The provost and magistrates opportunely came upon the theatre, and, by skilful management, assuaged the storm. James fled from the city, issued a proclamation which painted in dark colours the objects of the uproarious but harmless tumult, and sent a charge to the magistrates to arrest the ministers, and, in consequence, obliged the latter to flee from the country. The privy-council also declared the tumult to have been traitorous; the several judicatories were removed to Leith; and the court of session was directed to sit at Perth after January 1597. The town-council, as well as the inhabitants, were now completely alarmed, and sent a deputation of citizens to Linlithgow, to make unequalled submissions, and to sue for pardon. James made a public entry into the city with great ceremony, and, in March 1597—moved partly by the people's tears and 30,000 merks of their money, and partly by the interposition of Elizabeth of England—formally pardoned the tumult, and drank with the provost and magistrates in token of reconciliation. In 1599 the King came once more into collision with

the ministers of Edinburgh, he having invited to the city a company of English players, and the presbytery denouncing histrionic performances as positively sinful. This company of actors was the first who appeared on a Scottish stage after the Reformation, and is supposed to have included Shakspeare. In 1600 Robert Bruce, the favourite minister of the city, and four of his clerical brethren, were banished by proclamation at the cross, and forbidden, on pain of death, to preach or to come within 10 miles of the King's residence, for the crime of being sceptical as to the reality of the Gowrie conspiracy; and the dead bodies of the Earl of Gowrie and his brother were brought from Perth to Edinburgh, and hung up at the market-cross as the bodies of traitors.

James having succeeded to the crown of England by the demise of Elizabeth, on the 24th March, 1603, many persons hastened from London to Edinburgh with the welcome news. On the 31st March the nobility and the Lyon King-at-arms proclaimed the event at the cross. On the Sabbath previous to his departure for England, James attended public worship in St. Giles', and, at the close of the sermon, delivered a formal valedictory address. At this period, and during some subsequent years, Edinburgh, in common with other Scottish towns, severely suffered by frequent visitations of plague. In 1608 James empowered the magistrates to wear gowns, and to have a sword of state carried before them in their processions. In 1616 the King, in fulfilment of a promise made at his departure, paid a visit to Edinburgh. Arriving at the West Port, he was received by the magistrates in their robes, and some citizens in velvet habits; and was treated to an oration by the town-clerk, abounding in the most fulsome and rhapsodical flattery. The citizens afterwards entertained him with a sumptuous banquet, and presented him with 10,000 merks of double golden angels, in a silver bason. In June 1617 James convened his 22d parliament in Edinburgh, and sanctioned, or rather instigated, its passing decrees for the resuscitation of prelacy, and the improved support of the castle. After presiding at a scholastic disputation of the professors of the university, he departed in September 1617 for London. News of his death, in March, 1625, having arrived, the ministers of the city praised him in funeral sermons, as a most peaceable and religious prince.

The reign of Charles I.—On the 31st March, 1625, Charles I. was proclaimed at the cross; and the town-council agreed to advance to him the assessment of the city, and to contribute to the maintenance of 10,000 men; and they, at the same time, provided for the city-guard, and for the discipline of all the citizens. On the 12th June, 1633, Charles visited Edinburgh, to be crowned King of Scotland. He was received at the West Port by the magistrates in red furred gowns, and 60 councillors in velvet dresses; and conducted along the streets with a display of pageantry more gorgeous than had graced the public entry of his father, and indicating an increase in civic wealth. On the 18th he was crowned in the abbey church of Holyrood with unwonted splendour; and on the 20th he assembled his first Scottish parliament, mainly for the purpose, as would appear, of carrying out his projects in favour of prelacy, and the introduction of a liturgy. By the acts of this parliament, and by the erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh, his brief residence, though hailed at the moment with demonstrations of delight, ignited a smouldering, far-spreading, fierce fire of discontent. Scarcely had he returned to London when the hidden fire burst forth into a blaze. When the liturgy, which was chiefly copied from that of

England, was read in St. Giles', a tumult ensued. In October 1637 a great concourse of persons of every rank resorted to Edinburgh to avow their discontent, and declare their opposition. A proclamation, commanding them to disperse, only produced a new tumult. The withdrawal of the privy-council and the court of session to Linlithgow was followed by increased uproar and confusion. During 1638 discontent was animated into organized insurrection. A convocation assembled in Edinburgh to oppose the liturgy, and adopted the strong measure of renewing the covenant.

The magistrates now ordered the citizens to prepare for war; and the Covenanters, on their side, drew to arms. On the 22d September proclamation was made—but at too late a date, and in too exacerbated a condition of the popular feeling—that the liturgy was abandoned. In December the Covenanters beleaguered the castle, and were aided by the town-council with a force of 500 men, and a subsidy of £50,000 Scotch. But a pacification taking place in May 1639, at Berwick, the castle was delivered to the Marquis of Hamilton as the King's officer. A parliament which sat in Edinburgh in December 1639, broke up amid mutual excommunications of unconstitutional conduct. In 1640 fresh preparations were begun for determined war. The magistrates appointed a night-guard, exercised the citizens in arms, and raised fortifications to defend the town against the castle. Ruthven, the governor of the castle, fired upon the city, but being invested by Lesley, the general of the Covenanters, was forced to surrender. The treaty of Ripon put an end to hostilities. In August 1641 Charles revisited Edinburgh, and pardoned and conciliated the insurgents. Having been well-received by the magistrates, and sumptuously entertained at the cost of £12,000 Scotch, he departed in November. The magistrates still adhered to the covenant, and raised for its support a regiment of 1,200 men, at the expense of £60,000 Scotch. In October 1643 the solemn league and covenant was sworn in St. Giles'. In March 1645 a plague again desolated the city; but happily was the last with which it has been afflicted.

The reign of Charles II.—After the execution of Charles I. Edinburgh joined in the national engagement in favour of Charles II., and undertook to contribute a quota of 1,200 men. But, in lieu of the men, the town-council afterwards offered to pay £40,000 Scotch; yet, in consequence of impoverishment by plague and civil war, they were in so disastrous a predicament that they first thought of borrowing the money, and next pleaded exemption from paying it, on the ground that it had been promised in an unlawful cause. In May 1650 the Marquis of Montrose was brought a prisoner into the city, conveyed along the streets in ignominious parade, tried and condemned by the parliament, and publicly executed at the cross. Having obtained the consent of the exiled Charles II. to be their King, the magistrates, in July 1650, proclaimed him at the cross. Lesley, the commander of the Scottish troops, having been subdued at Dunbar, on the 3d September, by Cromwell, who had crossed the Tweed and menaced the metropolis, Edinburgh was abandoned to its own fears, and left by the magistrates without a government. On the 7th September Cromwell took possession of the city, and three months later forced the castle to capitulate. In December 1651 the magistrates returned and resumed the government. Commissioners from Cromwell for ruling Scotland having arrived, in January 1652, at Dalkeith, the citizens of Edinburgh were so humbled that they felt obliged to ask their

consent before proceeding to elect new magistrates. The metropolis now enjoyed, for several years, a degree of repose to which it had long been a stranger; but it was so impoverished that scarcely a person was able to pay a debt,—the city itself being unable to satisfy a claim upon it for £55,000 sterling.

When intelligence arrived in 1660 of the Restoration, the town-council addressed a letter to the King, congratulating him on his recovery of the throne; the town-clerk made a journey to London, and presented £1,000 sterling for the royal acceptance; and the citizens expressed their joy by partaking of a sumptuous feast at the market-cross. Charles ratified some old privileges, empowered the magistrates to levy a new civic tax, abolished the English tribunals in Scotland, and directed a parliament to meet at Edinburgh for the adjustment of the national affairs. Parliaments which met in January 1661, and May 1662, abolished presbytery, condemned the covenants, restored prelacy, and, in consequence, incited the Covenanters to arms, and threw the metropolis and the country into confusion. Edinburgh was put into a posture of defence; the gates were barricaded; ingress or egress was prohibited without a passport; the gentlemen of the neighbouring territory were called in to afford their aid; and the court of law placed its members under arms. In December 1666 ten of the Covenanters who had been captured in the action of Rullion-green, were executed in Edinburgh.

During the whole period of Charles II.'s reign, from the year 1663, the metropolis was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of vast numbers of Covenanters, many of them the best and brightest men of the age. But the tyranny which was exercised, the inquisitorial proceedings which were carried on, the martyrdoms which were perpetrated, the demonstrations of a ferociously persecuting spirit which were made, and the military manoeuvres of a standing army which were practised, did not for an hour awe the inhabitants into submission, and scarcely succeeded in even repressing them from attempting bold though hopeless deeds of insurrection. At the execution of one Mitchell, who was concerned in an attempt to assassinate the archbishop of St. Andrews in the High-street, bands of women assailed the scaffold, and made a strenuous endeavour to effect a rescue. During 1679 the Duke of York—the future James VII.—resided in Edinburgh, was magnificently entertained by the magistrates, and introduced the drama and other appliances of fashionable dissipation. In 1680 the students of the university having, in contempt, probably, of the Duke of York's religious creed, resolved to burn the Pope in effigy, the magistrates interposed, and a tumult ensued. The college was now, for a time, shut up; and the students exiled under a prohibition not to approach within twelve miles of the town. In May 1682 the Duke of York, after having utterly effeminized the capital, and diffused an idle and ruinous taste for show and extravagance, and lured the magistrates into numerous acts of mean servility, took his departure for London.

The reign of James VII.—Intelligence having arrived of the demise of Charles II., in February, 1685, a stage was erected at the cross, the militia drawn out, and proclamation, amid pompous displays, made of the accession of James VII. On the 20th June the Earl of Argyll was brought into Edinburgh, paraded along the streets, bound, uncovered, and preceded by the hangman, and publicly executed with every accompaniment of ignominy. On the 1st of November, a letter from the King, dispensing with the test, and indicating favour to papists, was read at the privy-council. Early in

1686 an order, dictated by the King, was issued by the privy-council, forbidding the booksellers of Edinburgh to print or sell any document which reflected upon popery. A subsequent order authorizing the public and open celebration of mass occasioned a popular tumult. A journeyman baker, who was concerned in the tumult, having been ordered by the privy-council to be whipped along the streets, a mob rose to his rescue, beat the executioner, and continued all night in riotous possession of the town. The King's guards and soldiers from the castle were brought out to the assistance of the town-guard, and, firing upon the mob, killed two men and a woman. Next day several of the rioters were scourged amid a double file of musketeers and pikemen; a drummer was shot for having uttered an expression of strong antipathy to papists; and a fencing-master was hanged at the cross simply for having expressed approbation of the recent tumults, and drunk the toast of 'Confusion to Papists.'

On the 29th of April, 1686, a parliament was convened at Edinburgh, to which was read a letter from the King proposing indulgence to the Roman Catholics; which included among its members the Lord-chancellor Perth, who was a Papist, and had not taken the test required by law; and which, though sufficiently pliant, was not so servile as the King desired in adopting and enforcing his religious schemes. James, persecuting and spurning the sturdier members for their votes, did by his own authority what the parliament refused to do,—he took the Roman Catholics under his protection, assigned them for the exercise of their religion the chapel of Holyrood abbey, commanded the magistrates to be conservators of their privileges, and promoted as many of them as possible to places in the privy-council, and the offices of government. Watson, a popish printer, was appointed by the King the printer to the royal family, and by the privy-council the printer of all the prognostications in Edinburgh; and he carried through the press the numerous books whose imprints indicate their having been printed during the reign of James II. "in Holyrood-house." Some minor particulars mentioned by Lord Fountainhall sufficiently indicate the deep undercurrent in the direction of popery which flowed beneath the surface of the King's public enactments. "On the 23d of November, 1686," says he, "the King's yacht arrived from London, at Leith, with the altar, vestments, images, priests, and their apurtenants, for the popish chapel in the abbey of Holyrood. On St. Andrew's day the chapel was consecrated, by holy water, and a sermon by Wederington. On the 8th of February, 1688, Ogstoun, the bookseller, was threatened, for selling Archbishop Usher's sermons against the papists, and the History of the French Persecutions; and all the copies were taken from him; though popish books were printed and sold. On the 22d of March the rules of the popish college, in the abbey of Holyrood, were published, inviting children to be educated gratis."

But James VII. had now run his race of religious folly, and was about to forfeit for himself and his heirs the crowns which he had meretriciously adorned with Romish gems. Throughout the months of September and October, 1688, his officers of state at Edinburgh acted as if they expected an invasion from Holland. Throughout August and November the court of session almost ceased to sit, considering its functions to have ceased from the apparent dissolution of the government. On the 3d December the students of the university, acting as the tools of more influential parties, burned the Pope in effigy, and clamoured for a free parliament.

At length the Chancellor, the Earl of Perth, in whose person rested the whole government of Scotland, indicated, by his flight from Edinburgh to the Highlands, that the metropolis and the country were freed from the caprices and the tyrannies of the dynasty of the Stuarts.

The reign of William and Mary.—No sooner was it known that William, Prince of Orange, had landed, and that the regular troops were withdrawn from Scotland, than Edinburgh was peopled with crowds of Presbyterians pouring into it from every part of the country, and became a scene of tumultuous confusion. A mob rose, drums were beat through the streets, and a rush was made upon every thing identified with popery. The populace and the students ran to the abbey of Holyrood to demolish the chapel; but were fired upon and repulsed by the guard, 12 of their number being killed. Wallace, the captain of the guard, refusing, when called upon, to surrender, another rush was made upon his party, and terminated in the slaughter of some, and the capture of the rest. The mob now pillaged the abbey church and private chapel of Holyrood, pulled down the Jesuits' college, plundered and sacked the religious houses and private dwellings of Roman Catholics, burned at the cross the paraphernalia of the chapels for saying mass, and made a general demolition of whatever was popish, or connected with the ecclesiastical policy of the dethroned monarch. Guards were now placed throughout the city to prevent further tumults. Nor—owing to the discretion of the Duke of Gordon, the governor, who yet refused to resign his command—did the castle fire upon the town during the season of violence. On the 25th December the students paraded, with the college-mace before them, and a musical band, to the cross, and there again burnt the Pope in effigy,—the town-council, and the portion of the privy-councillors who had not fled, looking on with approbation.

The magistrates, notwithstanding their former sycophantish submission to James, were among the first to offer their services to the Prince of Orange; and on the 28th December they addressed him, congratulating him on his success, and assuring him of their cheerful concurrence in preserving their religion and their liberties. On the 14th of March, 1689, a convention of Estates was held at Edinburgh; and declared the forfeiture of James VII., offered the crown of Scotland to William and Mary, abolished the prelacy, and re-established Presbyterianism. On the 26th of March the magistrates of the city gave their oath of fidelity to the Estates. On the 11th of April William and Mary were proclaimed at the cross King and Queen. During the sitting of the convention 6,000 Covenanters from the west protected its members, and preserved the peace of the city. Viscount Dundee, better known as Graham of Claverhouse, prowled about the city for a while with a small armed body of about fifty horse; and when about to retire before the forces which were accumulating within its walls, he climbed up the western side of the castle-rock to a postern now closed up, and held a conference with the Duke of Gordon, who still maintained possession of the fort. An alarm now arose that the castle was about to bombard the parliament-house, and scatter the convention; but was magnanimously quelled within doors by the president, the Duke of Hamilton, who turned the lock, and declared that members should not depart till there was actual danger. The adherents of the revolution were suddenly summoned to the streets by beat of drum; and, in crowding together into masses, gave the city the appearance of hurried preparation to resist a menac-

ing attack. On the 13th of June, 1690, the last hopes of the Jacobites having been slain at Killiecrankie, the castle was surrendered by the Duke of Gordon. Several Jacobite plots were at various periods discovered in the city, but were easily crushed.

In July 1690 the magistrates were empowered to raise a revenue for maintaining the city-guard. An act was soon after passed, though not without opposition, to enable the corporation to pay its debts. During the whole of the reign of William the city was disgraced with the practice of torture, in nearly as cruel a degree as under the later Stuarts. In 1698 a statute was enacted by the Scottish parliament, against erecting houses in Edinburgh of a greater height than five stories, or of less thickness of wall in the ground story than three feet. On the 3d of February, 1700, a dreadful conflagration broke out on the south side of Parliament-square, and consumed the treasury-room, the old Royal exchange, and extensive piles of building on the south and east sides of the square. Early in the same year the whole of the printers in Edinburgh, and some other parties, were severely prosecuted for the publication of pamphlets reflecting on the government. As the year 1700 advanced, the massacre of Glencoe, the disregard of the Scottish privileges at the treaty of Ryswick, and particularly the opposition of the King to the recently formed company for trading to Africa and the Indies, and the failure of the settlement which this company attempted to establish on the isthmus of Darien, exacerbated the people of Edinburgh and provoked them to open violence. On the arrival of news which were temporarily favourable respecting the Darien settlement, a mob obliged most of the inhabitants to illuminate, committed outrages on the houses which were not lit up in obedience to their dictation, secured the avenues to the city, burned the doors of the Tolbooth and set at liberty the victims of prosecution for libel upon government. When news shortly after arrived that the settlement was destroyed, and the hopes and capital of the trading company demolished, the mob were so furious that the officers of state and the royal commissioner to parliament fled from the city to escape becoming victims to the popular indignation.

The reign of Anne.—Intelligence having arrived in March, 1702, of the demise of William, Queen Anne was proclaimed at the cross with the usual ceremonies. In March, 1704, a large quantity of popish paraphernalia, consisting of sacerdotal habiliments, communion-table linen, pictures, chalices, crucifixes, whipping-cords, rosaries, consecrated stones, relics, remissions and indulgences, were, by order of the privy-council, carried to the cross, and there burned or otherwise destroyed. In March, 1705, a vessel belonging to the English East India company having put into the Forth, the crew were suspected of piracy, aggravated by murder, upon the crew of a Scottish vessel in the East Indies; and—more in retaliation of the uncompensated seizure in the Thames of a vessel belonging to the Scottish African company, than in due appreciation of their imputed conduct—they were tried in Edinburgh, and condemned. The evidence against them appearing slender, intercessions were made for the royal mercy on their behalf. But the populace were deeply enraged, and, on the day appointed for the execution, congregated in vast numbers round the parliament-house, where the privy council and the magistrates were assembled in deliberation whether and how the victims should escape. The magistrates, aware of the revengeful fury of the mob, assured them

that three of the criminals were ordered for execution. But the Lord chancellor, emerging from the privy-council to his coach, some person shouted that the magistrates had cheated them, and that the criminals had been reprieved. The mob now stopped the chancellor's coach at the Tron-church, broke its glasses, insulted and ill-treated the chancellor, and could eventually be appeased only by the criminals being brought out for execution.

In 1706, when the measure of the national union came before the Scottish parliament, the inhabitants of Edinburgh rose in insurrection against the constituted authorities. Even while it was known to them only *in limine*, they were under strong irritation; but when it became known in its details, they pressed in vast crowds toward the parliament-house, and hooted and insulted every member of parliament who was believed to favour it. On the 23d of October they attacked the house of Sir Patrick Johnston, their late provost, who was a strenuous advocate for the Union, and compelled him to seek refuge in a precipitate flight. Increasing in numbers and in fury, the mob scoured the streets, became absolute masters of the city, and seemed as if proceeding to shut up the gates. The commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, posted, with the consent of the magistrates, a battalion of foot-guards in Parliament-square and other suitable localities, and speedily succeeded in quelling the riot, and restoring order. But so deep and general was the popular rage, and so strong the panic it had excited, that nothing less than the whole army, encamped in the vicinity, was deemed a force sufficient to protect the parliament and the city. Three regiments of foot were constantly on duty in the town,—a battalion of guards protected the abbey,—and the horse-guards attended the commissioner. Thus strongly protected, yet not undisturbed by popular hootings and insults, the parliament continued its deliberations on the Union, and at length, on the 16th of January, 1707, ratified the articles. But the members encountered severe difficulties, submitted to remarkable privations, and adopted devices not a little curious, in order to authenticate by their signatures the popularly detested contract, first retiring in small numbers to a summer-house behind the Earl of Moray's house in the Canongate; next, when discovered and scared away by the mob, taking refuge, under the darkness of night, in an obscure cellar in the High-street; and then, before they could be discovered by persons early a-foot in the morning, taking a precipitate leave of the city, and starting off for London.

Effects of the Legislative Union.—From the consummation of the Union on the 1st of May, 1707, Edinburgh, during half-a-century, lay prostrate and stunned under the blow which had been inflicted on her importance, stripped of the jewels and ornamented raimentings of her once courtly character, and pouring on the dust, unlamented by her nobles, the crimson hearts'-blood of her metropolitan pride. The city—as to nearly every thing which had rendered it opulent and illustrious—was utterly forsaken, and appeared to have lost all its attractions; and a thick gloom, such as had never before darkened its sky, hung over the dwellings and hearts of its citizens. But eventually the Union, the occasion of temporary and afflicting disasters, worked indirectly out for it an amount and a brilliance of well-being which have, in some respects, made it the envy and the wonder of every other city in the world. From the date of the Union down to the present day, only eight events or groups of events in its history are of sufficient

importance, or so detached from the history of particular institutions, and unanticipated in the early portions of this article, as to require notice. These events or groups of events are the rebellion of 1715, the Porteous mob, the rebellion of 1745, some tumults before and after the period of the French Revolution, the visit of George IV., the great fires of 1824, some demonstrations connected with the passing of the reform bill, and the several visits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The Rebellion of 1715.—The rebellion of 1715 commenced with an unsuccessful attempt to capture Edinburgh castle by surprise. Some well-concerted measures were arranged; but they were discovered before the appointed hour of action, and easily disconcerted. The Bank of Scotland was immediately subjected to an extraordinary demand upon its specie, and compelled, for a short time, to suspend payment. Fifteen hundred insurgents passed the Forth from Fife, and marched upon Edinburgh; but they found it so well-prepared by the exertions of the magistrates in fortifying it, and the presence of a military force under the Duke of Argyll to give them a warm reception, that they declined to attack it, and filed off, first to nestle in the decayed fort of Leith, and next to seek death and discomfiture in the south. The arrival, immediately afterwards, of 6,000 Dutch troops to aid the King's measures, prevented Edinburgh from being the scene of any further event during the brief remaining period of the rebellion.

The Porteous Mob.—In 1736 occurred the strange tumult called the Porteous mob, famous in the city's annals, and graphically described in the tale of the Heart of Mid-Lothian. Two smugglers—who had violated revenue laws recently extended from England to Scotland, and who attracted the sympathy rather than the reprehension of the populace—were tried, convicted, and condemned to death. On a Sabbath while at church, between two guard soldiers, one of them suddenly started up, and sprung upon the soldier at his side. The other, whose name was Wilson, now seized both the soldiers, and held them fast till his companion escaped; and he, in consequence, won no stinted meed of praise from the general population of the city. On the 14th of April, when Wilson was led out to execution in the Grassmarket, the mob pelted the executioner and the city-guard. John Porteous, the captain of the guard, enraged at the attack, ordered his men to fire. The guard, in the first instance, fired over the heads of the mob; but, enjoined by their angry captain, fired next among them, killing six persons, and dangerously wounding eleven. Porteous was tried for murder and condemned; but was reprieved by the Queen-regent Caroline. An opinion having gained general credit among the exasperated populace that Porteous would get a second reprieve, and even that, on the day named for his execution, he would be adroitly transferred for safety to the castle, a formidable conspiracy was formed with profound secrecy, and executed with singular promptitude. On the night preceding the day named for his execution, a mob, disguised in dress, broke into the jail, set at liberty all the prisoners except Porteous, drove off some gentlemen who attempted to lure them from violence, carried Porteous to the Grassmarket, suspended him on a dyer's pole till life had fled, and then dispersed with the utmost quietness and order. Great indignation was excited at court, and Edinburgh was menaced with a fearful retaliation. The lord-provost was taken into custody, and not admitted to bail till after three weeks of confinement; and he was commanded, along with the bailies and three lords of justiciary, to appear before

the House of Lords. A bill passed the upper house to unfrock the provost, to confine the provost in close custody for a year, to abolish the city-guard, and to destroy the city-gates; but in the lower house this severe bill was transmuted into an order upon the city to pay the widow of Porteous £200 a-year. Though a reward of £200 was offered for the discovery of each person who had acted in the conspiracy, and though it was accompanied with a proffered pardon to any accomplice who should turn informer, not one individual concerned in the affair was ever brought to justice, or even traced.

The Rebellion of 1745.—At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, the city-guard was augmented to 126 men, the trained bands were ordered to be in readiness, 1,000 men were raised by subscription, and placed under the direction of the town-council, a part of the King's forces were brought into the vicinity, the walls were repaired, ditches were thrown up, inquisition was made respecting strangers lodging in the city, the money of the banks and other public offices was removed to the castle, and all preparatory measures were adopted which might contribute to the defence or safety of the metropolis. On the 13th of September the Pretender crossed the Forth with 2,000 men, some miles west of Stirling; and on the 15th he had reached Linlithgow, and driven Gardiner's dragoons before him in retreat. The city's regiment and town-guard, marching out to assist the King's forces, in making a stand a mile to the westward of Edinburgh, saw the troops whom they went to support in full retreat, and fell back upon the city only to witness universal consternation among its inhabitants. While negotiations were attempted with the rebel camp for the safety of the city, 800 Highlanders, under Cameron of Lochiel, took advantage, on the afternoon of the 17th September, of the opening of the Netherbow for the admission of a carriage belonging to the negotiators, to rush quietly into the town, overpower the guard, and take immediate and entire possession of the streets. On the same day the Chevalier led his little army into the King's park, fixed his camp at Duddingstone, entered Holyrood-house, commanded the magistrates, on pain of military execution, to furnish stores which cost 2s. 6d. per pound on the real rental of the inhabitants, ordered the citizens to give up their arms, proclaimed James VIII. of Scotland at the cross, and at night held a splendid ball in the palace.

On the 18th Charles was joined by Lord Nairne, with 1,000 men from the North. On the 20th he marched out to the field of Prestonpans; and on the 21st won his easy victory there, and returned in triumph to Edinburgh. On the 25th the castle, alarmed by some noise among the rocks, fired upon the Highland guard at the West port. Charles now cut off communication between it and the city; and the castle being scantily supplied with provisions, the governor threatened a cannonading if the blockade should not be removed. A severe firing was now commenced upon the city, and filled all quarters with terror and confusion, demolished and burned a number of houses, and killed and wounded many of the inhabitants as well as of the Highland soldiers. At the end of two days, Charles removed the blockade, and restored quiet; and on the 31st of October, he, at the head of his army, left Edinburgh for England. After the final defeat of Charles, 14 standards taken at Culloden were ignominiously burned at the cross of Edinburgh; and the Duke of Cumberland visited the city in his way to the South, and occupied apartments in Holyrood-house. Archibald Stewart, Esq., who filled the office of lord-provost when the rebels entered

the metropolis, was brought before the justiciary-court, for malversation favourable to the Jacobites; but after a trial of six days, as remarkable for its interesting character as for its length, was acquitted.

Tumults between the years 1778 and 1812.—In 1778 the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, then quartered in the castle, being required to embark for India, broke into mutiny, and encamped on Arthur's-seat; but were brought to allegiance through the interposition of Lords Dunmore and Macdonald. In 1779, a mob—exasperated by measures in progress to repeal the penal laws against Roman Catholics—burnt one popish chapel, plundered another, and destroyed considerable property belonging to Romish priests and people, and even to some Protestant advocates of their civil rights. Military assistance was called in, and quelled the disturbance without loss of life or recourse to violence; but the city was afterwards obliged to compensate damages to the amount of £1,500. When the French revolution broke out, several citizens of Edinburgh were brought to trial for treason and sedition, and visited with rigorous punishment. During the atrocities of the French reign of terror, the city made zealous demonstrations of loyalty. After the breach of the peace of Amiens, four volunteer regiments were raised in the city, constituting a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men. On the night of the 31st December, 1811, a body of youths, united by previous conspiracy, and armed with bludgeons, scoured the streets, indiscriminately plundered persons in their way, drove the police headlong before them, killed one person and mortally wounded several others, and, during a considerable part of the night, maintained mastery over the town. Three of the youthful rioters were afterwards brought to trial, and publicly executed in the High-street. Some affecting incidents connected with their execution, and especially the horrors of the scene which caused it, excited salutary, general, and permanent feelings, both of aversion to the bacchanalian festival of celebrating the transition from an old to a new year, and of concern for the education and moral training of the young.

The Visit of George IV.—George IV.'s visit to Scotland in 1822, both in the event itself and in the preparations for it, stirred the whole kingdom from centre to circumference, and made immense excitement in the metropolis. The authorities at Edinburgh got scarcely a month's notice to prepare, yet exerted themselves so zealously, and were so zealously aided by all persons who could render them any help, as to perform wonders. "The apartments in Holyrood-house were cleaned, repaired, and fitted up with suitable elegance; a new approach was formed from the south side of the Calton-hill to the front of the palace; the road through the King's park was opened for the convenience of his Majesty travelling to and from Dalkeith-house, where it was intended he should reside; the Weigh-house was removed to clear the passage to the castle; a barrier, like the gates of a city, was constructed in Leith-walk, nearly opposite Picardy-place; and triumphal arches were erected at Leith, where it was presumed his Majesty would land, but in case that should not be found expedient, a communication was opened with Trinity chain-pier. At the same time an encampment was formed on Salisbury-crags and the Calton-hill, where guns were stationed, and poles erected for displaying the royal standard; and, in a word, every effort was used to receive his Majesty with becoming pomp and splendour. Meanwhile, crowds of people from all parts of the country, and equipages of every description, from the superb fa-

shionable chariot-and-four to the humble Glasgow noddy, poured in daily. All was bustle, anxiety and expectation, the novelty of the approaching spectacle heightening the interest with which it was anticipated, and raising to the highest pitch of excitement the loyal feelings which seemed to animate every bosom. The session of parliament having been closed by his Majesty in person on the 6th of August, he embarked at Greenwich for Scotland on the 10th. On the 14th the royal squadron arrived in Leith roads; but the state of the weather being unfavourable, it was announced that the landing would be deferred till the morrow.

"On the 15th, which proved a remarkably fine day, all was bustle and preparation. The whole of Leith-walk was lined with scaffolding on each side; every corner was crowded with well-dressed people; and the windows in every street through which the procession was to pass, exhibited clusters of heads densely packed together. Exactly at noon a gun from the royal yacht announced that his Majesty had embarked; and soon after, the royal barge entered the harbour amidst the thunder of artillery, and the still more gratifying peals of enthusiastic acclamations, sent forth by the immense multitude who had assembled to witness this magnificent spectacle. At the landing-place, which was a platform covered with scarlet-cloth, his Majesty was received by the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Fife, Sir William Elliot, Sir Thomas Bradford, the judges of the supreme courts, and the magistrates of Leith, all of whom he shook cordially by the hand. His Majesty then proceeded to his carriage, which was opened at the top; and after being seated with the Duke of Dorset and Marquis of Winchester, it drove off at a slow pace, guarded by the company of royal archers, under the command of the Earl of Elgin, and a detachment of the Scots Greys. The train of the procession, which moved by Bernard-street, Constitution-street, and along Leith-walk, was of a more splendid kind than had ever been seen in Scotland, and consisted of all that rank and pomp could contribute to grace the ceremonial. The head of the cavalcade reached the barriers of Edinburgh about one o'clock, when the lord-provost, accompanied by the magistrates, presented his Majesty with the silver-keys of the city, which his Majesty immediately returned with a short and courteous speech. The procession then moved forward by York-place, and St. Andrew's-square to Prince's-street, and turning to the eastward, proceeded to the Regent-bridge, Waterloo-place. On entering Prince's-street, where, on the one hand, the picturesque irregularity of the Old town, surmounted by its venerable and majestic Acropolis, and, on the other, the elegance and splendour of the New town, with the Calton-hill in front, terraced with human beings, burst upon the view, his Majesty was charmed with the scene, then enlivened by every accompaniment that could heighten the feeling of admiration, and waving his hat, exclaimed, 'How superb!' About two o'clock his Majesty reached the palace of Holyrood-house, and his arrival was announced by salutes fired from the castle and from the guns placed on the Calton-hill and Salisbury-crags.

"After receiving the congratulations of the magistrates and other authorities, his Majesty set out in his private carriage for Dalkeith-house. Fireworks were exhibited in the evening, while a beacon blazed on the summit of Arthur's-seat; and the night following there was a general illumination. On the 17th his Majesty held a levee in Holyrood-house, which was most numerous and splendidly

attended; on the 19th he received the addresses of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, of the four universities and of other public bodies; and on the 20th he held a drawing-room, which was graced by about 500 ladies, the most distinguished for rank, beauty, and fashion, which Scotland could boast of. On the 22d, his Majesty went in procession from Holyrood-house to the castle, which would have proved a gorgeous pageant had not the effect of the spectacle been impaired by almost incessant rain. On the following day he reviewed a body of about 3,000 cavalry, chiefly yeomanry, on Portobello sands; and the same evening attended a splendid ball given in honour of the royal visit by the peers of Scotland. On the 24th a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the great hall of the Parliament-house by the lord-provost, magistrates, and town-council, on which occasion his Majesty honoured the city by creating the lord-provost a baronet; and the following day, being Sunday, he attended divine service in the High church,—Dr. Lamont, moderator of the General Assembly, officiating on the occasion. A ball given by the Caledonian Hunt was attended by his Majesty on the 26th; and on the 27th he made his last appearance before his Scottish subjects in a visit to the theatre, where with his accustomed good taste, he had commanded the national play of 'Rob Roy' to be performed, and where, both at his entrance and departure, he was hailed with long-continued and enthusiastic acclamations from all parts of the house. On the 29th his Majesty, after partaking of a splendid repast prepared at Hopetoun-house, embarked on board the royal yacht at Port Edgar, near Queensferry, amidst the cheers and cordial adieus of a vast body of spectators, assembled from all parts of the adjacent country."

The Great Fires of 1824.—Two great fires broke out in the Old town, in 1824, respectively on the night of the 24th of June and on the night of the 15th of November, and worked awful devastation. The former especially was one of the most dreadful fires of modern times, continued three days, destroyed the greater part of the section of the High-street between St. Giles' church and the South-bridge, as well as parts of some houses on the opposite side, and looked for some time as if it would destroy the whole city. Some of the houses consumed by it were of great height and vast capacity, containing each from forty to sixty dwelling-places of the poor, besides large well-stored basement-story shops; so that they were very doleful to look upon, both for their enormous disgorgitation of human beings, fleeing to the streets and carrying their bits of furniture along with them, and for the prodigious volumes of flame which they shot far aloft into the sky. Sir Walter Scott, who was a witness of the conflagration, said,—“I can conceive no sight more grand or terrible than to see those lofty buildings on fire from top to bottom, vomiting out flames, like a volcano, from every aperture, and finally crashing down one after another into an abyss of fire, which resembled nothing but hell; for there were vaults of wine and spirits which sent up huge jets of flames whenever they were called into activity by the fall of these massive fragments. Between the corner of the Parliament-square and the Tron church all is destroyed excepting some new buildings at the lower extremity.”

Political Reform Demonstrations.—No place in the United Kingdom exceeded Edinburgh in the excitements and demonstrations which accompanied the popular demand for parliamentary reform in 1830; nor did any place display a higher enthusiasm in the first exercise of the franchise which the reform

bill conferred. At the election of the city members in December 1832 for the first reformed parliament, the population poured into the streets in greater numbers and in higher glee than on any former occasion known to history,—almost rivalling the appearance of the crowds from all parts of the country who greeted the visit of George IV. And in the autumn of 1834, shortly after the retiring of Earl Grey from the premiership, a large portion of the citizens invited him to a public banquet, in order to testify their admiration of him for having obtained the reform bill; and as no hall in the city was large enough for their purpose, they procured the erection of a temporary pavilion on the Calton hill; and there, to the number of about two thousand, they sat down with the Earl to dinner,—the general body of the people, at the same time, making demonstrations abundantly enthusiastic. At subsequent periods, also, the ultraists, who accepted the reform bill only as an instalment of much greater changes, made various considerable excitements among the lower classes of the citizens. And in the spring of 1848, in particular, at almost the first crash of the sudden political revolutions throughout the continent of Europe, the mobocracy of Edinburgh burst hotly into sympathy with them, breaking the public lamps, smashing windows, scouring the streets, and threatening for two nights to do everything they could to overthrow all established order; but they were promptly and permanently hushed, partly by the vigorous behaviour of the authorities, and still more by the strong counter-demonstrations of the rest of the inhabitants, in every possible form of expression, but particularly in the form of powerful patrolling masses of special constables.

Visits of Victoria and Albert.—In September 1842, Edinburgh was honoured by a visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The intention of the royal personages was merely to pass through the city, with all possible quietness, on their way first to Dalkeith palace and next to Taymouth castle; so that no kind of processional display was contemplated. But the authorities of Edinburgh, in sub-concert with those of the royal household, made preparations to give a grand reception at a triumphal arch in Brandon-street; while multitudes of the citizens, as also multitudes of strangers from all parts of the country, nearly as numerous as those who had crowded the city on occasion of the visit of George IV., engaged places at windows, on platforms, and at all other available stances along the expected route, by way of Pitt-street, Dundas-street, Hanover-street, Prince's-street, Waterloo-place, and Regent-road, to enjoy a sight of the Queen and the Prince, and to render their progress through the city practically a jubilation. In consequence of some mistake in the management of the preconceived signals, however, the royal personages, on the morning of the 1st of September, landed so very early at Granton, and rode so very early into the city, and through it, as to take the magistrates, and the greater number of the people, entirely by surprise.

“The civic authorities, robed and chained in their council-room at the Royal exchange, sat solemn and silent as the Roman senators on the occasion of the irruption of the barbarians. Struck at once with surprise and dismay at the sound of the castle guns firing the salute, they started up to a man; and, learning that the Queen had already passed the barrier, they rushed to their carriages, *saute qui peut*, filled with that natural eagerness to be blessed with a sight of Her Majesty, which they partook with their fellow-citizens. Seeing that their magisterial occupation was gone for that day, they drove off down the High-street, and while some of them

took the South Bridge, others pursued their break-neck way down the steep and narrow Canongate, with the anxious hope that, as they had missed their chance of appearing officially before the royal eyes at her Majesty's entrance into the city, they might at least behold her as humble individuals, as she was departing from it. The crowd that had assembled in the High-street, with the wise intention of taking its time and the direction of its motions from those of the magistrates, no sooner beheld them bolt out and escape in this manner than they followed pell-mell with all speed. But they could by no means catch the provost and bailies, and meeting with streams of people equally bewildered who were rushing across at right angles to the High-street, by the South and North Bridges, the confusion became quite like that of a routed army. Some of the civic authorities tried to gain their object by endeavouring to cut in before the Queen at different points, but, with one exception, they arrived everywhere just in time to be too late."

The citizens afterwards consoled themselves as well as they could with a general illumination. The Queen, also, on hearing of their disappointment, promptly consented to revisit the city on the 3d, with the express view of showing herself to her people, in a procession from Holyrood to the castle, thence by Bank-street, the Mound, Prince's-street, and Queensferry-street, on her way to lunch at Dalmeny-park, and once more along the southern outskirts of Leith, on her way back to Dalkeith; and the news of this being spread by proclamation of the magistrates, effectually restored all parties to the highest good humour. The procession, accordingly, took place, in the grandest style, though with much more of moral demonstration than of gaudy pageantry. But it so closely resembled that of George IV.'s public entry that it need not be described. On the 6th of September, also, and again on the 13th, the Queen and her Consort, on their way to and from their tour into Perthshire, were enthusiastically cheered by dense crowds along all their route within the city, between Newington and the western suburbs. And at their departure from Scotland on the 15th, their progress, by way of Nicolson-street, the North-bridge, and Hanover-street, from one extremity to another of the environs, was everywhere an ovation. "From the Dalkeith road at Newington, all the way to Granton, a distance of four miles, there was one continued mass of human heads on both sides of the way, with the exception of the bridges cleared by the military. Every window, balcony, or place of vantage along the line was tenanted by eager occupants at an early hour; and no position was yielded up even for a moment, lest the holder of it might thereby be prevented from giving one last enthusiastic greeting to the Queen, ere she should intrust her sacred person to the waves, and showering blessings on her head."

The Queen and her Consort and their children were again in Edinburgh on the afternoon of the 29th of August, 1850. But on this occasion they took up their abode at Holyrood, and remained there till the morning of the 31st. Arrangements had been attempted to organise a grand masonic procession, with Prince Albert at its head, on the 30th, to grace the laying of the foundation stone of the Art-Galleries on the Mound; but, for some cause connected with the notions of the masonic authorities, these arrangements had failed. The public, however, were understood to be under a tacit resolution to pay the same honours to Prince Albert alone which they would have paid to the entire intended procession; and right fully and heartily did they

fulfil this notion. The cortege which started from Holyrood at the appointed hour comprised only the carriage of the Sheriff and the carriage of the Prince; but it proved all the grander for its simplicity, and dazzled and pleased the mighty multitude all the more for its wanting the pomp and glare and outspread length of a pageant. The entire line of the progress, from Holyrood by way of Abbey-hill and Waterloo-place to the Mound, was a scene of dense and high excitement. The streets, roads, and adjacent grounds along the whole route, the balconies in front of Regent-terrace, the Regent-gardens, the spacious grounds along the lower side of the Regent road, the screens and projections of the High-school, the towers and battlements of the new jail, all the sudden slopes and terraces of the Calton-hill, the galleries of Nelson's monument, and all other places which could command any view of the cortege, either near or remote, were occupied by masses of well-dressed spectators. Probably not fewer than 150,000 persons turned out to view some part or other of the line of the procession. The reception of the Prince at every point was most enthusiastic, and all the romantic scenery through which he passed rang and echoed with the joyous acclamations of the people. The scene in Waterloo-place along Prince's-street up to the Royal institution was literally a triumph; and the erections on and around the Mound, both temporary and permanent, made a most imposing display,—all mottled with banners or clothed with men.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and some of the royal children, again spent two nights in Edinburgh, in each of the years 1851–61, on their way to and from Balmoral; and the Prince of Wales resided at Holyrood during some months of 1859, to enjoy the benefits of Edinburgh as a seat of learning. A magnificent spectacle took place, in the Queen's park, in 1860,—the review, by her Majesty in person, of upwards of 20,000 volunteers from all parts of Scotland; another spectacle, of similar character, occurred on the same ground, next year,—a grand sham battle among the volunteers of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, aided by the regular troops who were in garrison; and both spectacles were witnessed, and at the same time splendidly enhanced, by well-dressed multitudes, spread densely over the adjacent heights. Another grand display, precisely similar to that of August 1850, and at least equally triumphant, occurred in October 1861, at the laying of the foundation-stones of the New General Post-Office and the National Industrial Museum, by the Prince Consort; and this was afterwards remembered with peculiar emotion, on account of its happening only two months before the Prince's demise. The appreciation of the royal visits, on the part of the citizens, has ever been enthusiastic,—rather increased than diminished by the yearly repetition.

EDINBURGH AND BATHGATE RAILWAY.
See BATHGATE AND EDINBURGH RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH AND DALKEITH RAILWAY, a railway from St. Leonard's at Edinburgh to the South Esk river, with branches to Leith, Musselburgh, and Dalkeith. It makes an extent of about 14 miles; but also intersects or receives branches from the principal coal-fields of Mid-Lothian. It was formed under sanction of acts passed in 1826, 1829, and 1834; was originally projected solely for conveyance of coals, manure, and other bulky matters; crossed so many as seventeen highways or streets on a level; and described eleven bad curves within a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, several of them about 500 feet in radius. It soon began to be used for passenger-traffic, but was worked only by horses,

so that locomotion on it was never speedier than on a common road; and it was purchased, in 1845, by the North British railway company, and very greatly altered. It leaves St. Leonard's on an inclined plane 116 feet long, descending 1 foot in 30, passes through a tunnel 1,716 feet long, and runs for 3 miles from the bottom of the inclined plane on a level; and all the part of it from the St. Leonard's terminus to the impact with the North British line is now used only for coal-traffic; but the other parts, after being cured of their faults by correction of their curves and otherwise, were linked into the North British railway system, and now form part of the grand railway ramification from Edinburgh to all the south-east of Scotland, traversed by locomotive engines, doing all the work of general traffic, and concentrating in the great terminus at Waverley-bridge. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW CANAL. See UNION CANAL.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. This magnificent work, projected in 1825 but only resolved on in 1835, and an act for which was obtained on the 4th of July, 1838, after a parliamentary contest of three sessions, was begun at the end of that year, and was opened on the 18th of February, 1842. Measured from its original terminus at the west end of Edinburgh, it is 46 miles in length, being 2 miles longer than the Bathgate road betwixt the two cities, and 1 mile shorter than the Cumbernauld-road; but as carried into the heart of Edinburgh, at the North loch, its length is $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles. With the exception of an inclined plane at Glasgow, it presents nearly a level line throughout, the ruling gradient being 1 in 880, or 6 feet a-mile, and that only for a few miles. The gauge or width of the rails is 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and their weight 75 lbs. to the yard. They are laid with 4 feet bearings on cast-iron chairs. In the cuttings, the chairs are placed on whinstone blocks of 4 cubic feet each; on the embankments, they are fixed on transverse sleepers of larch 9 feet long. The interval between the up and down rails is 6 feet. Pursuing a course to the south of west, through Prince's-street gardens, and St. Cuthbert's parish, the line is carried across the Water of Leith, at the distance of 1 mile from the original terminus, by a viaduct of three arches. One mile beyond this it enters Corstorphine parish; and thereafter runs for about half-a-mile through the parish of Currie, in which it passes the hamlet of Culton. It then enters the parish of Ratho, through which it runs for a distance of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, bending nearly due west after crossing Ratho-burn, but again turning to the south of west after leaving Norton-mains, in which direction it enters Kirkliston parish in Linlithgowshire, through which it sweeps in a curve of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Hitherto the line has passed through a fertile and beautiful country, by an easy line presenting no extensive embankments or deep cuttings; but shortly after entering Linlithgowshire, it is conducted across the valley of the Almond by a stupendous viaduct, consisting of 36 arches, of 50 feet span each, with piers 7 feet wide, and varying from 60 to 85 feet in height; which is connected by a lofty embankment with another viaduct of 7 arches of 60 feet span, known as the Broxburn viaduct, by which the line is carried across the turnpike-road to Glasgow. The view from this part of the line is magnificent; but the eye of the amateur would have been still further gratified had the line of arches been continued between the two viaducts in place of the present lofty and ponderous, though probably less expensive embankment.

From the Broxburn viaduct the line proceeds in

a north-west direction, impinging on the Union canal, passing the solitary ruin of Niddry-castle on the right, and then plunging into a tunnel of 367 yards in length, by which it is conducted, at the depth of 100 feet, through a ridge of whinstone-rock at Winchburgh, soon after emerging from which, it enters Abercorn parish at the 11th mile from Edinburgh. A deep cutting of nearly 2 miles in length occurs in this parish, through which the line pursues a course more nearly west. Until the completion of the 12th mile from Edinburgh, the ascent has been gradual, amounting only to 63 feet; that is, on an average, only 1 in 1,000. From this point to the viaduct by which it is conducted across the Avon, and leaves Linlithgow parish, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it has an inclination of 1 in 1,056. The line now skirts the ancient town of Linlithgow on the south, passing between the town and the Union canal, and commanding a fine view of the palace and the adjacent lake. The Avon, and the finely-wooded valley through which that romantic stream runs, is crossed by a viaduct of 20 arches of 50 feet span, and 3 of 20 feet, some of them upwards of 90 feet in height, and of beautiful light masonry, from which the magnificent aqueduct by which the Union canal is led across the same valley, at a point a little higher up the stream, is visible in its full extent. The surface of the Avon viaduct is only 38 feet above the level of the Edinburgh old terminus. It conducts the line into Muiravonside parish in Stirlingshire, through which it runs nearly due west for a distance of about 2 miles, passing the ruined castle of Almond on the left. A little beyond the 20th mile, it enters the parish of Polmont, in which it passes to the south of the village of Redding. From the 23d to near the 30th mile, it intersects the parish of Falkirk, in a line nearly parallel with the Union canal. The high ground immediately south of Falkirk, and part of Callendar-park, the seat of Mr. Forbes, is pierced, at the depth of 130 feet, by a tunnel of 830 yards in length, 27 feet wide, and 20 feet in height. A little beyond the 25th mile, at Tamfourhill, the line is conducted across the Union canal locks by a viaduct of a striking appearance and great solidity, the principal arch in which—a segment arch of 24 feet 6 inches rise—has a span of 131 feet. The stones of which this great arch is composed were brought from Forfarshire; they are five feet deep in the bed, of a bluish colour and peculiar strength. The weight of the arch-stones alone of this stupendous piece of masonry is upwards of 1,900 tons. The arch was thrown upon trussed centres, which required betwixt 12,000 and 13,000 cubic feet of timber for their construction. The other arches here are 2 of 20 feet, 2 of 16, and 1 of 63 feet span. The view on the portion of the line from the western extremity of the Callendar tunnel to the last-mentioned viaduct is very magnificent, presenting the rich carse of Falkirk stretching away towards the east, with that town close under the eye of the spectator,—the windings of the Forth and Stirling-castle, with the rich level carse-ground between in the centre,—and the towering heights of Benledi and the Ochils, Benlomond and the Grampians, in the distance. It adds to the interest of the scene, that we are here traversing the ground on which the battle of Falkirk was fought in 1746.

Passing Tamfourhill, and crossing Bonnymuir, a little beyond the 29th mile, the railway enters Cumbernauld parish, in the shire of Dumbarton, through which it runs in a waving line—having the Forth and Clyde canal on the right—a distance of nearly 6 miles. In the neighbourhood of Castlecary it crosses the road from Falkirk to Cumbernauld,

and the deep ravine of the Red-burn, by a viaduct of 8 arches, each of 50 feet span, and nearly 90 feet in height,—the one end terminating on a forced embankment, the other resting on the far-famed remains of the Roman camp at this spot. From a little beyond Castlecary the general direction of the line to its western terminus is to the south of west. Passing about a mile to the north of Cumbernauld, it continues on through rather a rough country, but commanding an extensive view of the valley stretching along the southern base of the Campsie-hills, till it approaches Croy-mill, which is the summit of the line, being 79 feet above the level of the old eastern terminus, and 49 feet above the top of the inclined plane at the Glasgow terminus. The cutting of the great ridge of whinstone-rock at Croy was a work of vast labour and expense. Towards the centre of the ridge, the rock rises to a height of 70 feet above the level of the rails. Running through Drumshanty moss, upon a formation of dry turf, on which layers of brushwood and sand are placed, and across the Luggie, by a sixth viaduct of 4 arches of 30 feet span, it is carried, a little beyond the 39th mile, over the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, by a seventh viaduct of 1 arch of 44 feet, 3 of 30 feet, and 1 of 15 feet span, with a height of from 33 to 48 feet. Entering the county of Lanark in Cadder parish, the line proceeds, with a few moderate cuttings and embankings, through a rude district of country, exhibiting the struggles of the husbandman with a niggardly soil, until it crosses the Kirkintilloch road near Bishopbriggs, and enters the Barony-parish at the 43d mile. From this point to the head of the inclined plane at Cowairs, there is some heavy cutting and embanking. At the head of the inclined plane near Cowairs, the engine establishment is erected; and here were placed the fixed engines which worked the tunnel terminating in the depot in Queen-street, before the introduction of the powerful locomotive which now drags the train to the summit of the tunnel. The inclined plane is 2,077 yards in length, consisting of open cutting, and a tunnel divided by eyes or openings of 40 feet each in length, into three portions of 550, 300, and 297 yards. Its fall is 1 in 43. It is lighted by 43 gas-lamps. The terminus at the head of Queen-street opens into George's-square; and is within 200 yards of the Royal exchange, and 750 of the Clyde.

The stations on the direct line between Edinburgh and Glasgow are Corstorphine, Gogar, Ratho, Winchburgh, Linlithgow, Polmont, Falkirk, Castlecary, Croy, Campsie-Junction, and Bishopbriggs. There are connected with this railway, either by original construction, by purchase and incorporation, by leasehold, or by close agreement, the Union canal, which is now used as a canal only subordinatedly to the railway,—the Bathgate and Edinburgh railway which diverges from the main line at a point a little west of the Ratho station,—the Stirlingshire Midland Junction railway, which goes off at the Polmont station, to a junction with the Scottish Central railway near Larbert,—two branches to the Monkland railways, from respectively the parish of Linlithgow and the parish of Kirkintilloch,—a branch from Greenhill, a little west of Croy, to the Scottish Central railway,—the Scottish Central railway itself,—the Stirling and Dunfermline railway,—the Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness railway, together with that railway's branches to Shotts and Bathgate,—the Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh railway,—a branch from Garngibber to Lennoxton of Campsie,—and a short branch from Cowairs to serve for connexion with the Caledonian railway. The directors got power, in 1855,

to subscribe £50,000 to the Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh railway, and to raise £180,000, by shares, to enlarge the Queen-street station, and for other purposes. The total amount raised, by shares and loans, till the close of 1860, was £4,408,004.

EDINBURGH AND GRANTON RAILWAY.

See EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH AND HAWICK RAILWAY.

See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

See EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH AND PERTH RAILWAY, a projected railway, which gave place to the project of the Edinburgh and Northern, but held for a time a stiff place in the popular imagination, to diverge from the Edinburgh and Glasgow at Gogar, to proceed thence to South Queensferry, and to go by a comparatively direct route from North Queensferry to Perth. The ferry on the Forth was to be passed by powerful steamers, which it was calculated would generally perform the voyage in five or six minutes. The railway thence was to pass Inverkeithing, to send off a branch of about 2 miles to Dunfermline, to traverse the great coal-fields in the parishes of Dunfermline, Beath, Aberdour, and Auchterderran, and to proceed by Kinross, Milnathort, and Glenfarg, to Strathearn and Perth. The extent of works required to be constructed would be only 34 miles, though the total distance from Edinburgh to Perth is about 43 miles.

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND GRANTON RAILWAY. See EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE RAILWAY. This railway is an amalgamation of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway to the south of the Forth, and the Edinburgh and Northern railway to the north of the Forth. The amalgamation was twice made,—respectively in 1849 and in 1851. The scheme was defined to be a line from Edinburgh, in conjunction with the North British railway and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, to Leith harbour and Granton pier, to Burntisland on the Fife shore and to Ladybank, a junction from Ladybank to the Scottish Central railway near Perth, a continuation from Ladybank to Cupar-Fife and to Tayport, to be joined from the latter place by ferry with the Arbroath and Dundee railway at Broughty-Ferry, and branches to Kirkcaldy harbour and to Newburgh harbour, a branch from Thornton to Dunfermline, and a branch from Loggie in the vicinity of Guard-bridge to the city of St. Andrews. All these parts of the scheme have been executed; as also a supplementary part, sanctioned in June 1852, comprising a branch from Thornton to Kirkland-works and Leven harbour.

The line commences at the general terminus in the North loch valley of Edinburgh, opposite St. Andrew's-street, traverses a tunnel to the foot of Scotland-street, has there a depot-station, traverses another tunnel past Canonmills, crosses the Water of Leith on a handsome viaduct, sends off a branch down the left bank of that stream to North Leith in the vicinity of the docks, proceeds through deep cuttings to Trinity, curves rapidly there to the west, and descends an inclined plane, with a curve at its farther end, to Granton pier. Excellent appliances exist there for prompt pleasant transference to the ferry. This is five miles broad; and a powerful, beautiful steam-barge for each train passes it in about twenty minutes. The appliances of pier and terminus on the Burntisland side are equally good. The railway proceeds thence along the beach, under cliffs, and through cuttings, and at

one place through a short tunnel, to Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy, enters the latter town on a stupendous viaduct, sends off a branch to Kirkcaldy harbour, proceeds by the station of Sinclairtown and Dysart to Thornton-junction, sends off there a branch on the left hand to Dunfermline and a branch on the right hand to Leven, and proceeds thence by the stations of Markinch, Falkland-road, and Kingskettle to the Ladybank-junction. This is 27 miles from Edinburgh; and here the line divides into its two great forks toward respectively Perth and Dundee. The general direction from Edinburgh hitherto had been nearly due north; but the general direction henceforth to Perth is north-westward, and to Tayport north-eastward.

The Perth fork proceeds to Collesie station, which is pitched upon a viaduct over cross-roads. It passes the pretty scenery of Lindores loch; and then, on a precipitous embankment, midway up the face of Clatchend crag, at an elevation of upwards of 100 feet above the level of the adjacent public road, it curves into a sudden view of the frith of Tay and the carse of Gowrie. It cuts off an upper terrace of Newburgh, but passes comparatively high above the rest of the town. It turns to a direction south of west to Abernethy, crosses the foot of Glenfarg, goes up Strathearn to the Bridge of Earn, deflects there to the north, traverses a tunnel through the Hill of Moncrief, and terminates on the South Inch of Perth.—The Dundee fork passes down the valley of the Eden, by Springfield station, to Cupar-Fife, goes under a high bridge at Cupar station, crosses the Eden, proceeds by Dairsie station to the vicinity of Guard-bridge, sends off there the branch to St. Andrews, and proceeds by Leuchars, and across the arid tract of Tents moor to Tayport. The ferry thence to Broughty castle is only seven furlongs; and is effected promptly and pleasantly by well-appointed steamers; communication at the same time being made direct with Dundee, for all persons who prefer it, by other steamers. The run on the part of the Dundee and Arbroath railway between Broughty and Dundee is similarly short and facile to the run from Edinburgh and Granton.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, situated in the eastern part of the southern division of Scotland, has a somewhat serrated outline, yet has proximately the figure of a half-moon, whose body rests on the frith of Forth, and whose horns stretch away south-east, and to the north of west. On the north it is bounded by the frith of Forth; on the east by Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire; on the south by Selkirkshire, Peeblesshire, and Lanarkshire; and on the north-west by Linlithgowshire. It lies between $55^{\circ} 39' 30''$ and $55^{\circ} 59' 20''$ north latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 52'$ and $3^{\circ} 45' 10''$ longitude west from Greenwich; and measures in extreme length from east to west about 37 miles, in average breadth from north to south a little under 10 miles, and in superficial area 367 square miles or 234,925 statute acres. These are the measurements of the recent Ordnance survey; but those of the author of 'Caledonia' and of the author of the 'Agricultural Survey of Mid-Lothian,' which formerly were much relied upon, gave only 229,120 and 227,832 English acres. The boundary-line along the Forth runs nearly east and west, and is about 12 miles; that on the east runs nearly north and south, and is about 23 miles; that on the south runs west-north-westward, and is about 38 miles; and that with Linlithgowshire follows, with one brief exception, the course of Breich-water and Almond-water, runs north-eastward, and is about 21 miles.

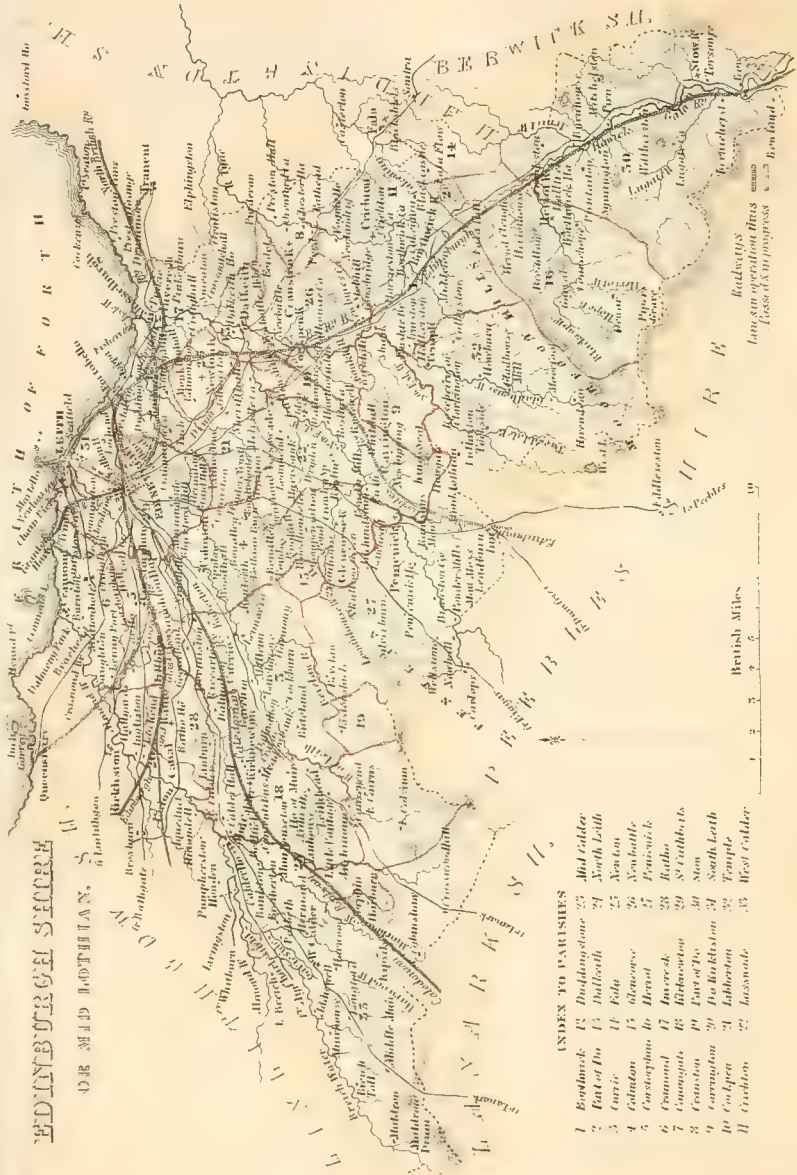
Edinburghshire may, in the most general point of view, be considered as consisting of an inclined plane or hanging level, descending northward or eastward of north toward the frith of Forth; and a section, 11 miles in length, of upland ploughed by streams, and inclining southward at its south-eastern horn.—The most prominent hills are the Pentlands, which come in upon the county in continuous and parallel ranges from Peeblesshire, and sweep northward nearly along its middle, over a distance of 12 miles, till they terminate in bold outlines 6 miles from the sea, or 4 from the capital. East-Cairn-hill, near the middle of a continuous group of eminences not greatly inferior to it in elevation, rises 1,802 feet above the level of the sea at Leith. See the article PENTLANDS. Next to the Pentlands, the Moorfoot hills, which are a continuation of the Lammernmoor hills, are the most conspicuous ranges. From Coatlaw, on the west side of Moorfoot water, the most northerly one of two ranges, coming in from Peeblesshire, stretches about 10 miles east-north-east, and terminates in Cowberry hill, near the source of Gala water. This range cuts off the parishes of Heriot and Stow from the main body of the county, and forms a line between waters which flow northward, and the sources of the southward streams which are carried off toward the Tweed. The other range of the Moorfoot hills also branches off from Coatlaw on the western point, and extends, with a wider spread than the former, about 10 miles, in a south-east direction, over the country which is drained by the Heriot and the Luggate waters. The two Moorfoot ranges may, as to the geographical lines which they form, be regarded as two sides of a triangle which has Gala water on the east as its base. The area of this triangle, and the stripe along the Gala water, are irregularly studded by hills of the transition series, generally round, sometimes insulated, and nowhere linked into a continuous range.

Along the extensive inclined plane which stretches between the Pentland and the Moorfoot ranges and the sea, are several brief hilly chains, or remarkable congeries of elevations. The most singular, romantic, and curiously agglomerated are those which partly environ and partly bear aloft the capital, and which were briefly described in the articles, ARTHUR'S SEAT, CALTON, and EDINBURGH. Between the parishes of Cranston and Crichton on the east, and the parishes of Dalkeith and Cockpen on the west, a continued ridge of hill stretches nearly 6 miles from north to south; but, though rising in various places from 550 to 680 feet above the level of the sea, does not much obstruct a road which crosses its centre from Edinburgh to Coldstream. Through the parish of Corstorphine run the hills of the same name, in a curving direction from north-west to south-east, over a distance of 2 miles; but, rising only 474 feet above the level of the sea, they derive their conspicuousness of appearance, partly from some remarkable indentations in their summits, and chiefly from their being surrounded by a rich extensive plain. In Ratho parish a small congeries of hills, called the Plat hills, rising 600 feet above the level of the sea, runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from north to south. In the southern extremity of the same parish, at the head-springs of the Gogar burn, are three trap hills in a line, called Dalmabay-crags, two of which rise respectively 660 and 680 feet above the level of the sea. Other hills in the county are either rising grounds of inferior note, or spurs of the Pentland range.

The northern and western sections of the county are in general arable, fertile, and variegated only to an agreeable and highly beautiful degree with

EDINBURGH SHIRE

OR MID Lothian.



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rising grounds; and the southern and south-eastern sections, especially the latter, are, to a large extent, pastoral. About one-third of the whole county may be estimated as the proportion of hill or grounds inaccessible to the plough. On the great inclined plane which forms the northern division, is a tract of upwards of 50,000 Scotch acres of arable and fertile lands, stretching about 15 or 16 miles from east to west, and 6 or 8 from north to south. The hills and rising grounds which diversify this tract, while they greatly embellish the landscape, abound in fine pasture, and are nearly equal in territorial value to the level grounds. Farther south, and nearer the mountain-ranges, is another tract of plain country, situated from 600 to 900 feet above the level of the sea, with a northern exposure, having in general a good soil, not unfriendly to vegetation, abounding in warm and wealthy spots which carry luxuriance up to the very base and along the lower face of the mountains, and containing stretches of moorland and moss which, in many instances, have accepted opulence and adornment from the hand of culture. Interspersed among the mountains, especially among the Moorfoot ranges, are several dales or valleys, consisting of good arable land. The pasture in the hilly and unploughable districts is in general sweet and healthy, and enriches the country with the breed of sheep which it supports. The soil of the county is much diversified. Clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are all, in many cases, to be seen on the same farm, and frequently in the same field, with many variations of quality; and they are so blended, and compete so briskly for pre-eminence, that one cannot easily determine which predominates.

"Almost the whole of the county may be seen at once from the summit of Allermore, the most elevated of the Pentland hills to the north. Its waters may be traced by the fringe of wood with which their banks are generally ornamented. The numberless villas in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and gentlemen's seats, all over the county, are seen beautiful and distinct, each in the midst of its own plantations. These add still more to the embellishment of the scene from the manner in which they are disposed; not in extended and thick plantations, which turn a country into a forest, and throw a gloom upon the prospect, but in clear and diversified lines, in clumps and hedge-rows, or waving in clouds on the brows of hills and elevated situations, useful as well as ornamental; protecting, not injuring, cultivation. In fact, Mid-Lothian, when viewed on a fine summer-day from almost any of its hills, displays a prospect of as many natural beauties, without being deficient in those embellishments which arise from industry and cultivation, as perhaps can be met with in any tract of the same extent in Great Britain. The expanse of the Forth, which forms the northern boundary, adds highly to the natural beauty of the scene; and the capital, situated upon an eminence adjoining to an extensive plain, rises proudly to the view, and gives a dignity to the whole. Descending from the hills to the low country, the surface, which had the appearance of an uniform plain, undergoes a remarkable change to the eye. The fields are laid out in various directions according to the natural figure of the ground, which is unequal, irregular, and inclined to every point of the compass. The most part, however, of the land lies upon a gentle slope, either to the north or the south, in banks which are extended from west to east all over the county. This inequality in the surface contributes much to the ornament of the country, by the agreeable relief which the eye ever meets with in the change of objects; while the uni-

versal declivity, which prevails more or less in every field, is favourable to the culture of the lands, by allowing a ready descent to the water which falls from the heavens."

Edinburghshire is well watered; though, from its peculiar configuration, it is washed by no stream of sufficient length or volume to be called a river. All the numerous streams, which touch or intersect it, are designated either burns or waters. But its deficiency as to natural inland navigation is abundantly compensated by the sweep along its northern boundary of the broad navigable sea-waters of the Forth. The frith where it rolls past the county is from 7 to 12 miles broad, and swarms with white fish and herrings, and profusely scatters on the beach some of the best kinds of shell-fish. But for many ages it has been making encroachments on the land; and, in consequence, it stretches out in long shallows from the shore, and offers greatly less and fewer facilities for navigation than would seem to be promised by the expanse of its waters, and the declination of its coast. Almond water, the most westerly stream of the county, comes down upon it at the northern angle of the parish of West-Calder from Linlithgowshire, intersects a wing of the parish of Mid-Calder, and, thence to the sea, forms the north-western boundary-line. The water of Leith rises in the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, and flows generally in a deep channel between wooded banks, over a distance of 20 miles to the sea at Leith. The Esk—the largest stream in the county—is composed of two main branches which unite below Dalkeith, and fall into the sea at Musselburgh; and, by its head-waters and its numerous tributaries, it drains the whole country lying between the Pentland and the Moorfoot ranges of mountain. The Tyne rises near the north-east termination of the Moorfoot hills, and after flowing 7 miles northward in the county, debouches to the east, and passes away into East Lothian. The Gala rises in the northern limit of the Moorfoot hills, and flows 10 miles southward through the parishes of Heriot and Stow, receiving from the west the waters of the Heriot and the Luggate, and leaves Edinburghshire at its south-eastern angle. All these streams form the subject of separate articles in the present work.—The lakes are so inconsiderable as to be fit objects of notice only in the articles on the parishes.

A continuous bed of coal, nearly 15 miles in length, and from 7 to 8 in breadth, extends across the county from Carllops to Musselburgh, in a northerly direction, stretching beneath the vale of the North Esk. Coal is worked, however, chiefly in the lower part of the vale, and there occurs in seams from 20 to 25 in number, partly on edge and partly flat, and from 2 to 15 feet in thickness. In one estate, in the parish of Lasswade, coal appears to have been worked as far back as the beginning of the 17th century. The quantity annually dismembered from the earth during many years, was so considerable as to yield a rental for the pits of about £12,000; and has been materially increased since the construction of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway. But owing to the prevalence of 'dikes,' the great expense of working the mines, and the spirited competition of the Fife and Western coal-districts, it has not yielded large remuneration to proprietors. In the rising ground south of Newbattle, on the estate of the Marquis of Lothian, fine parrot-coal occurs in abundance, and is thence carried to Edinburgh for the manufacture of coal-gas.—Limestone abounds in the coal-district, and also between that district and the hills by Middleton, Crichton-Dean and Fala, as well as in the

south-west angle of the county, in the parish of East Calder. The most remarkable and abundant strata are near Gilmerton, in the parish of Liberton. One mine—which has been abandoned from time immemorial, and which evinces that limestone was first worked in localities where it looked out from the surface—"presents the appearance of an immense series of arcades upon a considerable declivity, reaching from the surface to a most profound depth under the incumbent fields, and forming quite a local wonder."—Sandstone of excellent quality and various kinds is abundant. One principal quarry is at Craigleith, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and near the metropolis; and has produced the immense quantity of beautifully white and very durable stone, of which the greater part of the New town of Edinburgh is built. The six columns in front of the college, each consisting of one stone 23 feet by 3, and supposed to be superior to any similar pillars in Britain, are from this quarry. Another principal quarry is at Hales, in the parish of Colinton, about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, and yields a slaty stone which is easily worked, and of great value for pavement. Several other quarries of inferior note occur in various localities. Rocks of the eruptive kinds are found in every parish of the county, and have been quarried not only for local buildings, and for paving the streets of Edinburgh, but for transportation in considerable quantity to London. Millstones, petrifications, and beautiful specimens of marble, are produced in the parish of Penicuik. Lead was, at a former date, found on the south side of the Pentlands, at the head of the North Esk. Copper is believed to exist in several parishes; but, though tried for a time in Currie, is not sufficiently abundant to be remuneratingly worked. Iron is much more frequent, particularly in the vicinity of coal. Gems are now very rarely met with, but anciently were not altogether scarce. The Arthur-seat pebble, a species of jasper, was, at no remote date, occasionally seen.—Mineral waters, chalybeate and sulphureous, spring in two localities near Edinburgh, in Cramond, Mid-Calder, and Penicuik, and in various other districts.

However early, during rude and tumultuous ages, the plough may have been introduced to Mid-Lothian, agriculture appears to have there made some progress before the close of the 11th century. At that epoch, and for ages afterwards, the county was for the most part covered with forests. But while the feeding of flocks among the woods and in vast pastures on the Gala water was pursued by the opulent, husbandry was practised by the poor. David I. raised agriculture in the popular estimation, and threw around it the dignity and eclat of royal adoption; becoming himself the greatest farmer in Mid-Lothian, and maintaining many agricultural establishments. David I. also showed his people an example of horticulture; and speaks, in his charter of Holyrood, of his garden under the castle. Horticulture was generally practised in Scotland during the Scto-Saxon period; and commanded much attention, in the instance of the royal gardens of Edinburgh, during the disastrous reign of David II. But the prevalence of groves and shrubberies long obstructed, in every shape, the cultivation of the soil. Edward III. did much to abridge the domination of the forests; yet even he left large clusters of native oak to spread their dark wings over the rich plains, and send down their hungry roots into the productive soil, so late as the 16th century. While woods lifted their umbrageous covering over the country, and warriors and freebooters prowled beneath them to trample upon luxuriance, and break through the fences reared by the hand of cultiva-

tion, agriculture could not make material progress. Mills, kilns, and breweries, indeed, were not few in number, and afforded no unambiguous intimation that the farmer was quietly and unostentatiously resisting the soldier, as well as subduing the asperities of the soil. Yet the lower orders of the inhabitants—those chiefly who practised agriculture—were the slaves rather than the tenants of the landowners, and laboured unwillingly for others rather than willingly for themselves. The tillers of the ground—especially when coin was scarce, and the circulation of it nearly unknown—could not, in consequence, possess sufficient capital to enable them advantageously, for either their families or the population around them, to follow the plough. The tenant, therefore, rented from the landlord—who copied the example of the freeholders of England—not only the land but the materials with which it was stocked; and was bound to deliver up all he possessed whenever he vacated his farm. The strange tenure by which the cultivator of the soil thus held the lands on which he expended his labour was called a steelbow, and long and almost hopelessly obstructed the progress, or rather the beginning, of improvement.

A patient, persevering, and assiduous course of quiet industry,—a course possessing these properties in a degree inconceivable by an age of stir and speculation and rapid evolutions,—was indispensable in combination with frugal economy to carry up the value of agricultural capital from the cypher of the steelbow age, to the flourishing and opulent period of identity of farmship with independence, luxury, and social greatness. The era of improvement, to an extent fully visible, was so late as about the end of the first quarter of the 18th century. At that period a society of improvers formed in Edinburgh, and now, according to the usual ingratitude of the world, almost entirely forgotten, issued agricultural instructions, and illustrated them by example. Other parties, near and after the same date, followed in their wake. In particular, Sir James Macgill, and, 60 years later, Sir John Dick of Prestonfield in Duddingston, carted away manure from Edinburgh, and demonstrated how, by artificial appliances, a barren soil may be converted into the seat of luxuriance and agricultural wealth and beauty. At later dates, down toward the close of the 18th century, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Hamilton of Fala, Thomas Hope of Rankeilior, and the Duke of Buccleuch, aided or directed by Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk and Dr. Irvine of Dalkeith, achieved great improvements in the introduction of grasses and succulents, of hedges and ditches, and of economical ploughs and well-adapted implements of husbandry.

The present state of agriculture in the county is as high and prosperous as modern science and capital can well desiderate. A territory around the metropolis is extensively laid out in nurseries and garden-grounds, and is maintained or forced in its luxuriance by the importation of manure from the city. A district beyond is distributed chiefly into potato fields, enriched and supported by the same manurial appliance; and this district, patched with spots of the former territory, has been extended away westward, in consequence of the facilities for conveying manure which have been afforded by the opening and traffic of the Union canal. The ulterior and larger parts of the arable division of the county are laid for crops of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, summer tares, rye-grass, and clover. In the moorlands, though a few miles of ascent from the plain reveals a difference of almost as many weeks in the date of harvest, cultivation rapidly ex-

tends, striding along heath and bog, and even making a considerable ascent up the acclivities of the hills. Well-constructed fences, sheltering plantations, draining, manuring, and all the arts of improvement, are contributing their quota to enhance the opulence of the wealthy soils, and confer value and ornament upon the poor. The farmers are well-educated, experimental, generally affluent, and distinguished by the bearing of independence and reflection.

The agricultural statistics of Edinburghshire were obtained, for the year ending in the harvest of 1846, under the direction of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. The total area represented in these was found to be 176,874 acres, 1 rood, 35 poles, Scotch measure; and of this 8,182 a. 2 r. 28 p. were under wheat, 9,108 a. 1 r. 31 p. under barley, 82 a. 8 p. under rye, 21,661 a. 2 r. 9 p. under oats, 928 a. 3 r. 10 p. under beans, 380 a. 1 r. 18 p. under pease, 6,625 a. 1 r. 23 p. under potatoes, 9,374 a. 10 p. under turnips, carrots, and mangel wurzel, 3,537 a. 1 r. 29 p. under clover, tares, lucern, and artificial grasses, 7,591 a. 1 r. 7 p. under hay, 663 a. 3 r. 21 p. under other crops, 88,414 a. 1 r. 12 p. in pasturage, 1,829 a. 38 p. in fallow, 7,200 a. 1 r. 15 p. under wood, 8,720 a. 2 r. 4 p. waste, and 1,297 a. 2 r. 12 p. of allowance for the difference between inside and outside measure. And the number of cattle was 4,693 cows, 9,638 other bovine animals, 68,797 sheep, and 3,075 swine. Another set of statistics, on a different plan, was obtained, for the year 1854, under the direction of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The gross produce comprised 262,128 bushels of wheat, 454,116 bushels of barley, 868,376 bushels of oats, 1,582 bushels of bere or bigg, 48,468 bushels of beans, 245,762 tons of turnips, and 26,212 tons of potatoes. The average produce per imperial acre was 32 bushels 1 peck of wheat, 40 bushels 2 pecks of barley, 38 bushels of oats, 31 bushels 2 pecks of bere or bigg, 31 bushels 1 peck of beans, 17 tons 4 cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons 15 cwt. of potatoes. And the number of cattle was 4,582 horses, 5,430 milk cows, 7,784 other bovine animals, 2,540 calves, 83,395 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 26,148 tups, wethers, and wether-hogs, and 6,403 swine.

The landed property, on the whole, is well divided; yet a considerable number of the estates are rather large. Farms are of various sizes, but generally of an extent to suit well the present practices of husbandry. The usual time for leases is nineteen years. The old valued rental was £15,921. The real rental of land in 1810-1811, was £277,828; in 1861-2, £387,310. The yearly value of assessed property in 1815, was £770,865; in 1843, £1,057,562. The average of the far prices from 1854 to 1860, was for first wheat, 49s. 11½d.; for second wheat, 46s. 10½d.; for first barley, 35s. 6½d.; for second barley, 32s. 8½d.; for third barley, 30s. 1½d.; for first oats, 26s. 1d.; for second oats, 23s. 9½d.; for pease and beans, 41s. 5½d.; and for oatmeal, 19s. 2½d. Farm labourers get 9s. or 10s. of weekly wages; young unmarried men, living as farm-servants in the farm-house, receive from £5 to £7 a-year, with bed and board; and married farm-servants, or hinds, get £16 in money, 6½ bolls of meal, 3 bolls of potatoes, a house and garden, coals driven, and one month's meat in harvest.

During the reigns of the earliest Scoto-Saxon kings, the people must have enjoyed the benefit of those domestic fabrics without which society can hardly exist. Yet at that period manufactories were represented only by the achievements of handicraftsmen. The making of salt and the art of distillation, were the sole and miserable indications of progress at the demise of Alexander III. During the

14th and 15th centuries, an independent but ruined nation scarcely enjoyed the most common handicrafts; nor could two centuries of distractions, subsequent to the reign of James I., give much energy to the incipient, the hardly-existing, manufactures of the county. Legislation, during that period, vainly interposed encouragements to men without skill or capital or social support to engage in the useful labours of the loom; and even after the Restoration it strove assiduously, but without success, to introduce various manufactures. A hundred and forty years ago, or little more, the fabrication of linen was, almost perceptibly and on a very small scale, introduced. The board of trustees for encouraging manufactures in North Britain, aided by several of the nobility and gentry, soon made a strong and favourable impression. In 1729 a number of Dutch bleachers from Haarlem commenced a bleachfield on the Water of Leith, a few miles west from Edinburgh; and soon exhibited to the gaze and the imitation of Scotland the printing and stamping of all colours. Extensive bleachfields were afterwards formed in the neighbourhood of the city, and on the banks of the Esk, particularly in the parish of Lasswade. A very large establishment for the preparation of linen-yarn was also erected at Kirkhill, south from Edinburgh. Various kinds of fabrics are at present woven, though not by any means to an amount proportioned to the bulk and facilities of the county, in Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh. At Stobbs and Roslin are the only manufactories of gunpowder in Scotland.

Mid-Lothian, however, while possessing high advantages equal or superior to those of many a district whose manufacturing industry has made its weavers princes, and has covered its surface with a swarming population, is exceedingly and almost unaccountably deficient in the amount and spirit of its manufactories. Its principal factorial produce consists of soap, candles, shoes, glass, intoxicating liquors, pottery, leather, iron, paper, and books. A massive, handsome, quadrangular edifice, erected in 1841, on the banks of the Union canal, at the western outskirts of Edinburgh, introduced the manufacture of silk into the county, but not with any better effect than the previous introduction of the manufactories of flax and wool. And as to the manufacture of cotton, Edinburghshire knows next to nothing. Home-made paper, however, first issued from this county; and is now manufactured at Lasswade, Balerno, Melville, Penicuik, Colinton, Polton, Auchindinny, and various other places on the waters of Leith and Esk, occupying 16 mills, and employing about 4,000 hands; and, though not able to compete in the finer qualities with the paper of the south of England, it supplies nearly all Scotland with the best material for the press. Edinburghshire, viewed in the aggregate, is far from being a manufacturing district, and appears by its factorial produce, rather to apologize for its indolence, or its aristocratic spirit, or its fondness for luxuriating in the wealth and finery of its landscape, than to offer competition to the plodding and matter-of-fact districts of the kingdom.

Edinburgh is the only royal burgh in Mid-Lothian. Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh, are municipal and parliamentary burghs. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony. Canongate and Portsburgh were burghs of regality, but are now incorporated with Edinburgh. The villages and hamlets are Water of Leith, Dean, Morningside, Wardie, Granton, Davidson's Mains, Cramond, Corstorphine, Gogar, Newbridge, Bonnington, Ratho, Colinton, Hailes' Quarry, Juniper-Green, Slateford, Swanston, Longstone, Currie, Balerno, Hermiston, Kirknewton, East

Calder, Wilkinston, Bell's Quarry, Mid-Calder, West Calder, Trinity, Newhaven, Restalrig, Jock's Lodge, Duddingston, East Duddingston, West Duddingston, Joppa, Inveresk, Cowpits, Craighall, Monkton-hall, Stoney-hall, New Craighall, Gilmerston, Morton, Niddry, Niddrymill, Adamsrow, Claybarns, Edmonston, New Engine, Old Engine, Easter Millerhill, Wester Millerhill, Pentecox, Redrow, Sheriffhall, Engine, Squaretown, Lugton, Whitehill, Chesterhill, Sauchenside, Preston, Cowslad, Crichton, Pathhead, Fala, Faladam, Stow, Clayhouse, Dewarton, Middleton, North Middleton, Newlandrig, Stobbsmills, Gorebridge, Easthouses, Newbattle, Stobhill, Westhouses, Bonnyrig, Dalhousie, Gowkshill, Hillhead, Hunterhill, Poltonstreet, Prestonholm, Shiltnoor, Stobhill-Engine, Westmill, Carrington, Thornton, Whitefaugh, Lasswade, Loanhead, Rosewell, Roslin, Penicuik, Howgate, and Kirkhill. Among the principal seats are Dalkeith-palace, the Duke of Buccleuch; Duddingston-house, the Marquis of Abercorn; Dalhousie-castle, the Earl of Dalhousie; Newbattle-abbey, the Marquis of Lothian; Dalnahoo-house, the Earl of Morton; Oxenford-castle, the Earl of Stair; Melville-castle, Viscount Melville; Calder-house, Lord Torphichen; Colinton-house, Lord Dunfermline; Roseberry, the Earl of Roseberry; Bellwood and Dun-Edin, Baroness Sempill; Hailes-house, the Rev. Sir William H. Carmichael, Bart.; Penicuik-house, Sir George Clerk, Bart.; Prestonfield, Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngnam, Bart.; Greeuhill, Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart.; Woodhall and Milburn-tower, Sir J. L. Foulis, Bart.; Pinkie-house, Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.; Grange-house, Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart.; Ravelston, Sir P. Keith Murray, Bart.; Gilmerston-house, Sir David Baird, Bart.; Riccarton-house, Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.; Hawthornden, Sir James Walker Drummond, Bart.; Beechwood, Sir David Dundas, Bart.; Comiston, Sir John Forrest, Bart.; Clifton-hall, Sir A. C. G. Maitland, Bart.; Brunsfield house, Sir John Warrender, Bart.; Arniston, Robert Dundas, Esq.; Niddry, Andrew Wauchope, Esq.; Morton-hall, Richard Trotter, Esq.; Edinonston, John Wauchope, Esq.; Whitehill, R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.; Calderhall, S. B. Hare, Esq.; Woodhouselee, James Tytler, Esq.; Drum-house; Harburn; Redhall; Craigiehall; Braid; Muirhouse; Ravelrig; Craiglockart; Baberton; Saughton; Vogrie; Malleny; Dreghorn; Clermiston; Beechwood; Dryden; Mavisbank; New Hailes; and a multitude of others.

The maritime traffic of Mid-Lothian, and also of East and West Lothian, Peebles-shire, and Selkirkshire, is concentrated at Leith, and is of considerable extent. Fisherrow or Musselburgh has some commerce, and is largely a port for fishing-boats. Newhaven also is a large fish-port; and both it and Trinity pier were formerly points of communication with Fife. Granton is now the chief point of that communication, and is the station for the railway ferry, and for the steamers to Stirling, Aberdeen, and London. The Union canal, stretching between Edinburgh and the Forth and Clyde canal at a point near Falkirk, traverses the parishes of St. Cuthbert's, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and Kirkliston. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs in the same direction as the canal, intersecting the county a little farther to the north. The Caledonian railway goes off from the capital south-westward, through the parishes of St. Cuthbert's, Colinton, Currie, Kirknewton, Mid-Calder, and West-Calder, traversing the south-eastern wing of the county to nearly its utmost extremity. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, in its short course to Granton and North Leith, traverses the parishes of St. Andrew's,

St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's, North Leith, and Cramond. The North British railway sends off its main trunk eastward, through the parishes of Trinity-College, Canongate, South Leith, Duddingston, and Inveresk; its Hawick branch south-eastward, through the parishes of Liberton, Newton, Dalkeith, Newbattle, Cockpen, Borthwick, Heriot, and Stow; and its Peebles communication from Eskbank south-westward, through the parishes of Cockpen, Carrington, and Penicuik. All the great lines of road in the county diverge from the metropolis. One leading to Haddington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the east of England, runs down to Portobello, and thence proceeds along the shore. Another leading to Lauder, passes through Dalkeith, and leaves the county near the village of Fala. A third, leading through Selkirk and Hawick to Carlisle, and through Jedburgh to New-castle-on-Tyne, passes a little to the west of Dalkeith, and traverses the parishes of Newbattle, Borthwick, Heriot, and Stow, running along the banks of Gala water from near its source till, in its company, it leaves the county. A fourth, leading to Peebles, breaks off from the former in the parish of Liberton, and thence intersects the parishes of Lasswade and Penicuik. A fifth, leading to Biggar and Dumfries, goes through the village of Morningside, skirts the eastern part of the parish of Colinton, and intersects the parishes of Glencorse and Penicuik. A sixth, leading to Lanark, passes through the villages of Slateford and Currie, and leaves the county near Crosswoodhill. A seventh, leading to Glasgow by way of Whitburn, passes through the villages of Hermiston, East-Calder, and Mid-Calder. An eighth, leading to Glasgow by way of Bathgate, passes the village of Corstorphine, and leaves the county a mile south of the village of Kirkliston; and it sends off, in the parish of Corstorphine, a slightly diverging branch which leads to Linlithgow and Falkirk. The ninth and last great line of road passes through the metropolitan suburb of the Dean, and intersects the parish of Cramond, leading on to Queensferry, there to communicate by steam-boat across the Forth with the great road to Perth. Every part of the county, or at least its non-pastoral districts, is freely intersected with intermediate and cross roads.

Edinburghshire sends one member to parliament; and has its polling-places at Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Mid-Calder. The parliamentary constituency in 1861 was 1,904. The city of Edinburgh also sends two members; and Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh, conjointly send one. The court of lieutenancy is divided into six districts. The sheriff courts are held in the County Buildings at Edinburgh; and a sheriff court for the Leith district, which comprises the parishes of North Leith and Duddingston, and the greater part of the parish of South Leith, is held every Tuesday in the courtroom in Constitution street, Leith. The sheriff small debt court is held at Edinburgh on every Wednesday and Friday, and at Leith on every Tuesday. The sheriff circuit court is held at Dalkeith on the third Thursday of every month. The justice of peace small debt court is held at Edinburgh on every Monday. The police force, in 1861, was 47; the salary of the chief constable was £400; and the police stations were Jock's Lodge, Portobello, Duddingston, Musselburgh, Dalkeith, Pathhead, Gorebridge, Stow, Penicuik, Birdiehouse, Lasswade, Gilmerston, Slateford, Currie, Kirknewton, West Calder, Mid-Calder, East Calder, Ratho, Corstorphine, Davidson's-Mains, Coltbridge, Granton, Newhaven, Newton-grange, Milton-cottages, Roslin, Millerhill, Carrington, and Newbridge. The number of com-

mittals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 556 in the average of 1836-40, 600 in the average of 1841-45, 729 in the average of 1846-50, 631 in the average of 1851-55, and 547 in the average of 1856-60. The total number of prisoners in the jails on the Calton-hill of Edinburgh during the year ending 30th June 1860, was 4,813; the average duration of their confinement 26 days; the net cost per head, £15 14s. 6d. The total of prisoners in the cells of the court-buildings, in the same year, was 805; the average duration of confinement, 5 days; the net cost per head, £15 9s. 7d. The number of registered poor in the year 1851-2 was 8,802; in the year 1859-60 8,962. The number of casual poor in 1851-2 was 4,217; in 1859-60, 3,761. The sum expended on the registered-poor in 1851-2 was £46,869; in 1859-60, £59,060. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851-2, was £2,337; in 1859-60, £1,713. The assessment for prisons, in 1861, was $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £1; for police and rogue-money, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for militia expenses, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. The births in 1856 were 8,650,—in 1860, 8,941; the marriages in 1856, 2,034,—in 1860, 2,311; the deaths, in 1856, 6,324,—in 1860, 6,454. The percentage of illegitimate births in 1858 was 8·2; in 1860, 8·3. Population in 1801, 122,597; in 1811, 148,607; in 1821, 191,514; in 1831, 219,345; in 1841, 225,454; in 1851, 259,435; in 1861, 273,997. Males, in 1861, 126,390; females, 147,607. Inhabited houses in 1811, 24,162; uninhabited, 802; building, 308. Total of rooms in 1861, 185,866; number of rooms to each family, 2·9; number of persons to each room, 1·4; total of scholars of all ages, 47,617.

There are in Edinburghshire 48 quoad civilia parishes, and part of two others. There are also 8 quoad sacra parishes, and 8 chapels of ease. Two of the parishes and one of the parts are in the presbytery of Linlithgow: 17 of the parishes and the other of the parts, together with one parish of Haddingtonshire, constitute the presbytery of Dalkeith; and the rest of the parishes constitute the presbytery of Edinburgh,—all in the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 230; of which 66 belonged to the Established church, 49 to the Free church, 40 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 3 to the Original Seceders, 16 to the Episcopalians, 14 to the Independents, 9 to the Baptists, 1 to the Society of Friends, 1 to the Unitarians, 6 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 to the Primitive Methodists, 1 to the Glassites, 1 to the New church, 13 to isolated congregations, 5 to the Roman Catholics, 1 to the Catholic and Apostolic church, and 1 to the Jews. The number of sittings in 48 of the Established places of worship was 35,735; in 43 of the Free church places of worship, 28,580; in 34 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 27,535; in the 2 Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 940; in 11 of the Episcopalian chapels, 4,656; in 10 of the Independent chapels, 6,720; in 6 of the Baptist chapels, 3,096; in the six Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 2,125; in 7 of the places belonging to isolated congregations, 1,320; and in the other reported places of worship, the numbers noted in the statistic section of our article on EDINBURGH. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath, at 53 of the Established places of worship was 15,264; at 46 of the Free church places of worship, 18,858; at 36 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 17,462; at the two Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 610; at 14 of the Episcopalian chapels, 3,608; at 13 of the Independent chapels, 3,318; at the 9 Baptist chapels, 1,742; at the 6 Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 925; at the 13 meeting-houses of isolated con-

gregations, 750; at the 5 Roman Catholic chapels, 2,650; and at the other reported places of worship, the numbers noted in the statistic section of our article on EDINBURGH. There were in 1851, in Edinburghshire, 232 public day-schools, attended by 15,465 males and 13,793 females,—167 private day-schools, attended by 4,103 males and 3,918 females,—61 evening schools for adults, attended by 1,510 males and 632 females,—and 321 Sabbath schools, attended by 12,734 males and 14,462 females.

The antiquities of Mid-Lothian, most instructive and valuable, though least noticed and but partially interesting, are the traces, in the names of its localities, of the presence and influence successively of the Britons, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, and the Scots-Irish. The Ottadini and the Gadeni, the British descendants of the first colonists, enjoyed their original land during the second century, and left memorials of their existence in the names of the Forth, the Almond, the Esk, the Leith, the Breich, the Gore, and the Gogar, and of Cramond, Cockpen, Dalkeith, Dreghorn, Inch-keith, Roslin, and Pendreich. The Romans, though untraceable in the topographical nomenclature, have left roads, encampments, baths, and sepulchres sufficient to attest their temporary dominance. The Anglo-Saxons, who came into Mid-Lothian in fewer numbers than into Berwickshire and East-Lothian, have bequeathed a much smaller proportion of names than in the latter counties, but have left sufficient indications of their presence in the names Stow, Newbattle, and Lasswade, and in the occurrence in the south and south-east of *Lau, Rig, Dod, Shiel, Lee, Dean, Hope, Ham, Burgh, Law, Cleugh, and Holm*. But there does not occur in the county the word *Fell*, applied to a mountain, or any intimation of the presence at any period of a Scandinavian people. The Scots-Irish, who came in from the west, and acquired entire ascendancy, are abundantly commemorated in the local nomenclature, and have bequeathed Gaelic names too numerous to be exhibited in a list, and so obvious as to be noticeable by even a careless observer. The Gaelic names were imposed partly after the year 843, when the Scottish period commenced; but chiefly, perhaps, after the year 1020, when Lothian was ceded to the Scottish king. Owing, probably, to the comparatively recent superinduction of English names upon Gaelic ones, the proportion of Anglo-Saxon in the nomenclature of the county is about four times more than that of the Celtic or British.

British antiquities, though not abundant, occasionally occur. Druidical circles appear in the parish of Kirknewton and on Heriot-town-hill. Cairns, which may be regarded as funeral monuments of the Britons, exist in the parishes of Borthwick and Colinton. Tumuli, which mark the scenes of British conflict, and whence stone coffins were dug, occur in the parish of Mid-Calder, and were levelled at dates not remote in the parishes of Newbattle and Lasswade. Oval or circular camps, indicating by their form that they owed their construction to the Britons, may be traced, or are still of conspicuous outline, in the parishes of Penicuik, Borthwick, Crichton, Lasswade, and Liberton. Strengths, which probably were, in their original shape, fortlets of the Britons, are the maiden castles of Roslin and Edinburgh. The caves of Hawthornden, though improved by warriors of a later date, were very likely hiding-places of the British tribes.—The Romans, who entered Mid-Lothian toward the conclusion of the first century, and did not finally retire from it till after the lapse of 360 years, seized the best places of defence, and secured their power by a ramification of camps, forts, and roads, which

have left so numerous traces as to draw largely on attention in minute topographical description; and they reared altars, baths, granaries, and other works of art, which still occasionally meet the eye, and dropped innumerable coins and weapons and other minor relics, which have for generations arrested the delighted gaze of many an antiquary, and continue, to the present hour, to be not unfrequently disclosed to view in turning up the soil.—The Anglo-Saxons and the Scots bequeathed numerous castles and strengths, many of which have totally disappeared, while others are wholly or partially in a ruinous condition. The most remarkable are Craigmillar castle, in the vicinity of Edinburgh; Crichton castle, 10 miles south-east of Edinburgh; Borthwick castle, 2 miles farther south; Dalhousie castle, in the parish of Cockpen; Hawthornden and Roslin castles, in the parish of Lasswade; Ravensnook castle, in the parish of Penicuik; Dalkeith castle, now obliterated by the hand of modern improvement; Cousland castle, in the parish of Cranston; Lennox tower, in the parish of Currie; Catcune castle, on the Gore water; Locherwart castle, near the sources of the Tyne; Luggate castle, on Luggate water; and Fala tower, on the northern side of Fala moss. Many of these form the subject of separate articles in the present work. Of all the castles, Craigmillar, both for the beauty of its situation, and for its extensive means of defence, is most worthy of notice. See CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

The ecclesiastical antiquities of the metropolis and its suburbs are numerous and interesting, and are noticed in the article on EDINBURGH. Extensive monasteries existed at Newbattle and Temple. Corstorphine church, and the church of Duddingston, are curious remains, still in use, of a considerably high antiquity. On Soutra hill, united to an Edinburghshire parish, are vestiges of an ancient hospital. In the parish of Cranston are the ruins of some buildings and enclosures which are conjectured to have been monastic. But the most beautiful ecclesiastical relic of antiquity out of Edinburgh, is Roslin chapel, in the parish of Lasswade: See ROSLIN.—The Roman legionaries, who delighted to dwell along the salubrious shores of Mid-Lothian, possibly enjoyed, to some extent, the surpassingly rich religious benefits of the Christian dispensation. The Saxon colonists of the county derived much religious instruction from the efforts of Baldred, and from the more excursive and productive labours of Cuthbert. The bishopric of Lindisfarn, established in 635, appears to have included Mid-Lothian; but was obliged permanently to renounce it at the abdication of the authority of the Northumbrian Saxons. After the ascendancy of the Scottish kings the county was annexed to the bishopric of St. Andrews, and continued to be attached to it till the period of the Reformation. Under the reforming processes of David I., the churches of Edinburghshire were probably placed under the subordinate authority of the deans of Lothian and Linlithgow. Anciently, the archdeacons and deans of Lothian were persons of great consideration, and acted a conspicuous part in national affairs; rising, in many instances, to the rank of bishops, serving occasionally as chancellors of the King; and one of them wore the hat and the dignity of cardinal. The office of archdeacon, however, became eventually merged in that of the official of Lothian. This was a person who ranked high, and wielded prodigious influence; and he usually resided in Edinburgh, and acted a conspicuous part in the public conventions and the royal councils. In general, the ecclesiastical affairs of the county were fitfully managed till the Reformation freed them from the noxious influences of the Romish

superstitions and errors, and placed them under the popular regimen of presbyteries and synods. In 1633, Charles I., in the prosecution of his wild scheme for imposing episcopacy upon the reformed and presbyterian Scottish people, erected Edinburgh into a bishopric, and gave the incumbent prelatie domination over all Mid-Lothian, and various other territories; but though he thus, at the latest practicable hour, technically raised the metropolis to the dignity of a city, he could not prevent the new bishopric, only five years after its erection, from falling permanently to ruin amid the summary overthrow of the whole episcopalian fabric of the kingdom.

Fields of battle, with the reminiscences which they suggest, hold a middle place between antiquities and history, and partake the character of both. Every foot of ground covered by the metropolis and its environs, and many a spot throughout the county, were the scenes of sanguinary contests which, in many instances, involved the fate of the kingdom. Places in which the successive colonists, conquerors, and lords of the ascendant during the lapse of thirteen centuries, fought for victory or possession, are either identified with the castle and town of Edinburgh, or so obscurely intimated as to be, in a great degree, matter of conjecture. Near Roslin, in the parish of Lasswade, a Scottish army of from 8,000 to 10,000, led by Sir Simon Fraser and Sir John Cumyn, achieved three successive victories, on the 14th of February, 1303, over an aggregate English force of 30,000 men under Ralph Confrey, treasurer to Edward I. The Borough-moor, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was, in 1334, the scene, after a desperate conflict, of the utter discomfiture and dispersion of an English force under Count Guy of Naumur, by the Scottish patriots the Earls of Murray and March, Sir Alexander Ramsay, and their followers. A spot in the parish of Crichton witnessed, in 1337, another sharp conflict between the Scotch and English troops; and various other localities in the county were drenched with blood during the sanguinary and prolonged wars of the succession. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsie, the ancestor of the present noble family of Dalhousie, often sallied from the caves of Hawthornden, and chased the mercenary forces of England from the vicinity of the metropolis. In 1385, Mid-Lothian was, in many places, devastated by pillage and conflagration during the retaliatory incursion of Richard II.; and a century and a half later, it considerably suffered in several localities from the invasions which were made by England, to resent the disarrangement of Henry VIII.'s plan of marrying his son to the young Scottish Queen. In 1547, the field of Pinkie, lying between the village of Inveresk and Wallford and Carberry, witnessed a disastrous onslaught, in which 10,000 Scottish troops were killed, and 1,500 made prisoners, by an English force, commanded by the Duke of Somerset. In 1567, Carberry-hill, in the parish of Inveresk, was the scene of a battle array, though not of an actual conflict, and of the surrender of Queen Mary immediately prior to her imprisonment in Lochleven-castle. In 1666, on Rullion-green, in the parish of Glencorse, an armed body of Covenanters twice repulsed a party of the King's troops under Dalziel; but, on a third attack, were routed, and upwards of 50 of them slain.

The history of Mid-Lothian is, in most particulars, so identified with that of the metropolis, which has already been sketched in the article EDINBURGH, and in others has been so anticipated in our views of its agriculture, antiquities, and fields of battle, that little remains to be told except the facts which refer

to territorial distribution, and the erection of the district into a county. Mid-Lothian, very probably, was placed under the salutary regimen of a sheriff, as early as the epoch of the introduction of the Scots-Saxon laws. A sheriffdom is apparent from the reign of Malcolm IV. down to the restoration of David II.; and appears, during this period, to have extended over Haddingtonshire on the east, and Linlithgowshire on the west. But from the time of David II., down to its adjustment in its present form, the sheriffdom or shire suffered successive limitations; in every age it was abridged in its authority by various jurisdictions within its bounds; and, for a considerable period, it was confused in its administration by distribution into wards, each of which was superintended by a sergeant. In August, 1744, James, Earl of Lauderdale, succeeded his father in the sheriffdom, and was the last who held the office under the old regime. The first sheriff under the present improved practice, was Charles Maitland of Pittrichie, who received his appointment in 1748, with a salary of £250. A constable was attached, from an early period, to the castle of Edinburgh; and, as early as 1278, appears to have exercised civil jurisdiction.—From the year 1482, the provost of Edinburgh had the power of sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the territories of the city, and those of its dependency of Leith.—The abbot of Holyrood acquired from Robert III. a right of regality over all the lands of the abbey, wherever situated, and particularly over the barony of Broughton in Mid-Lothian. The jurisdiction was acquired after the Reformation by the trustees of Heriot's hospital, and, at the epoch of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, was compensated by £486 19s. 8d.—The monks of Dunfermline obtained from David I. baronial jurisdiction over the manor of Inveresk, including the town and port of Musselburgh, and maintained their lordship and regality till the period of the Reformation. The jurisdiction was bestowed by James VI. upon Sir John Maitland, sold in 1709 to the Duchess of Buccleuch, and eventually compensated, in common with all the baronial jurisdictions of the Buccleuch family, by £3,400.—The regality of Dalkeith was obtained by the Douglasses of Lothian; passed into the possession of the family of Buccleuch; and ceased in 1747.—The barony of Ratho, when Robert II. ascended the throne, was erected, in common with the other estates of the Stuarts, into a royal jurisdiction, and given by Robert III. to his son James; and it was disjoined from Mid-Lothian and annexed to Renfrewshire, when the sheriffdom of Renfrew was settled by dismemberment from Lanarkshire.—The extensive estates in Mid-Lothian which belonged to the archbishop of St. Andrews were erected into a regality, and were under the control of a bailie appointed by the proprietor.—The baronies or lands of Duddingston, of Preston-hall, of Carrington, and of Carberry, were also all regalities administered, in the case of the first, by a bailie, and in the case of the others, respectively by the Duke of Gordon, Lord Dalmeny, and Sir Robert Dickson.—In addition to all the privileged authorities now enumerated—which in the aggregate must have greatly embarrassed the civil administration of the county—there existed from the reign of Malcolm IV., a justiciary of Lothian, who exercised a greater power than even the sheriff, and must have very materially abridged and restrained the jurisdiction of the sheriffship. The power of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, both baronial and ecclesiastical, must likewise have thrown impediments continually in the way of the sheriff's movements; and even after the Reformation, when prelacy and its appliances were abolished,

continued for a time to be perpetuated as to its effects. The overthrow of all hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, was one of the happiest events in the diversified history of Mid-Lothian.

EDINGTON CASTLE, an ancient fortalice, of which the southern side still remains, 2 miles east of the village of Chirnside, in Berwickshire.

EDINKILLIE. See **EDENKILLIE**.

EDINKLENS. See **INNERWICK**.

EDINSHALL, a curious, quondam, ancient tower, now levelled with the ground, on the north side of Cockburnlaw, in Berwickshire. It is supposed to have been erected in the 7th century by the first Saxon invaders of Britain. See **COCKBURN-LAW**.

EDINVILLE, a hamlet in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire. Population, 17.

EDLESTON. See **EDDLESTONE**.

EDMONSTONE, a village and an estate in the parish of Newton, 4 miles south-east of Edinburgh. The village stands contiguous to the village of Woolmet, and shares with that village and with other villages in the vicinity the character of rows of red-tiled cottages, grotesquely chequering the landscape. Population, 143. The mansion of Edmonstone, in the midst of a finely wooded park, is in the neighbourhood of the village. The estate of Edmonstone has belonged since the beginning of the 18th century to the family of Wauchope; but it belonged from a remote period till about the beginning of the 17th century to the family of Edmonstone, who are said to have come to Scotland with the queen of Malcolm Canmore. An owner of it in the latter part of the 17th century was a senator of the college of justice under the name of Lord Edmonstone. There are very extensive coal-mines on the estate.

EDMONSTONE-EDGE. See **PINKIE**.

EDNAM, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the northern verge of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Berwickshire, and by the parishes of Sprouston, Kelso, and Stitchell. Its post-town is Kelso. Its outline approaches the parallelogramic, lying from south-west to north-east, but has sinuosities, and expands at the north. Its greatest length, from Spital on the south to the boundary beyond Girth-ridge-hall on the north, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its greatest breadth, in a line drawn over High-ridge-hall, is $2\frac{1}{2}$. The Tweed forms the south-east boundary-line; and the Eden intersects the parish from east to west, dividing it into not very unequal parts. Along the banks of both rivers are beautiful and rich low grounds. The district, as a whole, is low and level, but delightfully diversified. The generally flat ground gently rises, in some places, into inclined plains; and, in two spots, swells into fine elevations, one near the village called Ednam hill, and the other between the Tweed and the Eden called Henderside hill. The land is among the best in the Merse, and is well-cultivated, well-enclosed, and agreeably variegated with plantation. There are five landowners. The only mansion is Henderside-park. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £15,395. Assessed property in 1843, £8,329 7s. 5d. There are three corn-mills and a brewery. The parish is traversed along the Tweed, by the road from Kelso to Coldstream, and through its centre by the road from Kelso to Berwick by way of Swinton. James Thomson, the author of 'The Seasons,' and the son of the first minister of the parish after the Revolution, was born in 1700, in the manse of Ednam. An obelisk to his memory, 52 feet high, and built in 1820, stands on a rising ground about a mile from the village. Ednam village is beauti-

fully situated on the Eden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kelso. In 1558, it was burnt by the earl of Northumberland. The name is a contraction of Ednam, —a word signifying the village on the Eden, and appropriately descriptive. Population of the parish in 1831, 637; in 1851, 658. Houses, 123.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £15 1s. 8d. The parish-church was built in 1800. Sittings about 260. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £35 or £36 school-fees. As early as the 12th century, the mother or parish-church of Ednam had two dependent chapels; one at Newton, now Newton-don; and the other at Nathanthorn, now Nanthorn; and, along with these chapels, it belonged to the monks of Kelso. The kings had at Ednam a mill, whence David, in 1128, granted to the monks of Kelso, 12 chalders of malt, with the turbary in the moor of Ednam.

EDRACHILLIS. See EDDERACHILLIS.

EDRADOUR. See MOULIN.

EDRICK. See ELDRIG.

EDRINGTON CASTLE, a small old ruin, at the south-eastern verge of the parish of Mordington, contiguous to the boundary with the Liberties of Berwick. It is situated on a steep rock, overhanging the Whitadder, and totally inaccessible from the west. The original castle seems to have been a solid and substantial strength, well-fitted, in feudal times, to check incursions and depredations from the south side of the Tweed. It was frequently the scene of strife during the Border wars, and was more than once an item among the objects of treaty between the Scottish and the English kings. In 1534 Henry VIII., in demonstration of his friendship for Scotland, restored it to James V., from whom it had been taken during an international war.

EDROM, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Edrom and Allanton, in the district of Merse, Berwickshire. It is bounded by Buncle, Chirnside, Hutton, Whitsome, Swinton, Fogo, Langton, and Dunse. In form it presents extreme angles to the north, south, and east, and would be nearly an equilateral triangle, but for having a deep indentation and a small wing on the west, and a less considerable indentation on the south-east. Its greatest length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth 4 miles; and its superficial area 13 square miles. Except in the north-west division, where there are inconsiderable rising grounds, the surface is flat. Whitadder water comes down upon the parish at its north-west angle, and, over a distance of six miles, forms its northern and north-eastern boundary-line. Blackadder water comes in from the south-west, forms, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the boundary-line with Fogo, and then runs 5 miles north-eastward through Edrom, and falls into the Whitadder at Allanton. Langton-burn, and another brook flowing from the west, unite with the Blackadder, the former drawing, for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the boundary-line with Dunse. Near Langton-burn, on the Edrom side, is a mineral well, called Dunse spa, which was long celebrated for its reputed medicinal qualities, but has latterly fallen into disrepute, and become quite neglected. The soil in a small part of the district is naturally moorish, but in general is rich and fertile, and, excepting in about one-eighth of the area, devoted to plantations, buildings, and roads, is all arable. Pools and lochlets formerly generated marsh, and rendered the climate insalubrious; but they have been completely drained, to the benefit alike of health and of agricultural produce. On the estate of Kimmergham on the Blackadder is a valuable

bed of shell-marl, which has contributed much to the enrichment of neighbouring soils. Sandstone abounds, and is worked in several quarries. Blackadder-house, on the right bank of the Blackadder near its embouchure, is an elegant modern edifice, accompanied with extensive shrubberies and green-houses, and a beautiful Gothic conservatory which was constructed at the cost of several thousand pounds. Allanbank-house, Kelloe, and Kimmergham, all on the same stream, Broomhouse on the Whitadder, and Nisbet, a seat of Lord Sinclair, at the western boundary, are all mansions possessing the attractions either of architecture or of beautiful demesne and cheering situation. There are nine landowners. The real rental is about £16,000. Assessed property in 1843, £15,020 7s. 9d. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834, £32,500. The Dunse branch of the North British railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it. There are four corn-mills and a saw-mill on the Blackadder, and two paper-mills on the Whitadder. There were anciently fortalices at Broomhouse, Blackadder, and Nisbet, and keeps or bastells at Kelloe and two or three other places. Allanbank is celebrated as the scene, in 1674, of a Covenanters' conventicle, between 3,000 and 4,000 in number, to whom the eminent and devout ministers, Blackadder and Welch, assisted by three of their brethren, preached and dispensed the Lord's Supper. The village of Edrom stands in the north-west corner of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dunse, on the road between that town and Berwick, and is the seat of the parish-church and delightfully situated. It is now, and has ever been, a mere hamlet, yet is a place of much antiquity. *Adder* or *Ader* is the Cambro-British *Avedur*, signifying 'a running stream;' and *Ader-ham*—first twisted into Ederham, and then abbreviated into Edrom—means 'the hamlet on the running stream,' and well describes the position of the village, overlooking the stream of Whitadder. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,435; in 1851, 1,474. Houses, 271.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £242 16s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £337 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with about £15 school-fees. The parish-church is supposed to have been built about the year 1499; and was repaired in 1696, reseated and repaired in 1782, and subsequently fitted up with two private galleries. Sittings, 407. There is a Free church at Allanton: attendance, 558; sum raised in 1854, £202 2s. 11d. There are two private schools, and two or three small public libraries. Robert Blackadder, first archbishop of Glasgow—whose family derived its surname from the river of the parish—built to the ancient church of Edrom a vaulted aisle, part of which is still standing. The church, with its lands, was granted by Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, and afterwards confirmed by David I., to the monks of Coldingham; and continued to be held by them, and served by a vicar, till the Reformation. During the minority of James V., the most murderous contests for the lands of Blackadder continued between the Homes on the one side, and the Blackadders of Blackadder on the other, and violently, though not rightfully, terminated in favour of the Homes.

EDZELL, a parish partly in Kincardineshire, but chiefly in Forfarshire. It contains in its Forfarshire district, a post-office village of its own name. It is bounded by Strachan, Fettercairn, Strickathrow, Lethnot, and Lochlee. Its length, south-eastward, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its south-eastern part, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is a sort

of peninsula, the East and the West waters flowing along its limits, and forming a confluence, under the name of the North Esk, at its extremity. Both of these streams approach the parish from the west; the former intersecting it over a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in passing to the eastern limit, there to become its boundary line. In the western and northern sections, the parish is hilly; but in the southern section, and in places traversed by the East water, it is more open, and well-sheltered with plantation. The greater part of the parish being bleak and unsheltered, the air is generally sharp and piercing, but is not insalubrious. The Kincardineshire district forms about one-seventh of the whole, bears the name of New Dusk, was formerly a separate parish, and is the property of Gladstone of Fasque. The Forfarshire district belongs all to Lord Panmure. So large a proportion of the parish as about 46 square miles is upland, chiefly heath; and only about 4,270 acres are arable,—only about 200 under wood. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £17,241. Assessed property in 1843, £2,505 2s. 11d. Three of those monuments of antiquity, called Druidical temples, are in this parish; two within a few yards of each other at Culindir, and one at Dalbogg. They consist of tall upright stones, enclosing elliptical spaces, the area of the largest being 45 feet by 36. The castle of Edzell is a magnificent ruin. It consists of two stately towers, in different styles of architecture, and evidently built at different periods, but connected by an extensive wall, and formerly winged with buildings in the rear. The proprietors of this castle, the Lindsays of Glenesk, surpassed in power any other family in Forfarshire. One of them became heir to his cousin, Earl Crawford, but did not retain the peerage in his family. Another, about the beginning of the 16th century, built in Edzell a small castle called Auchmull, and in Lochlee another called Invermark, and was compelled to burrow in them as hiding holes from the inquisition made after him for the murder of Lord Spynie. The parish is provided with two lines of road along the vale of the East water, one on each bank, and with numerous cross-roads in its peninsular division. The village of Edzell stands in the lower part of the parish, 6 miles north by west of Brechin. It formerly bore the name of Slateford. It began to undergo great improvement in 1839, and is now a beautiful assemblage of neat stone houses, with flower-plots in front of them, surrounded by pleasant scenery, and much frequented by summer lodgers. Fairs are held on the first Monday of May, on the Friday in July after Aikay, on the Wednesday after the 26th of August, and on the Friday in October before Kirriemuir. There are in the parish a woollen mill and about 50 linen looms. Population of the village, about 397. Population of the parish in 1831, 974; in 1861, 1,025. Houses, 205. Population of the Forfarshire portion in 1831, 901; in 1861, 968. Houses, 194.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with other emoluments £30. The parish church was built in 1818, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 460; sum raised in 1854, £182 7s. 2½d. There are a Free church school in the village, and two other schools at Killoch and New Dusk.

E'EN. See OYNE.

EFFOCK (THE), a head-stream of the Forfarshire North Esk, flowing about 4 miles north-eastward down Glen-Effock, to a disembogement about 1½ mile below Lochlee church.

EGG. See EIGG.

EGGERNESS. See EAGERNESS.

EGILSHAY. See EAGLESHAY.

EGLINTON CASTLE, a noble mansion, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, situated on the banks of the Lugton, in the south of the parish of Kilwinning, district of Cunningham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Irvine in Ayrshire, and 26 from Glasgow. This edifice is of a castellated yet modern and very stately and magnificent structure, and was built about the year 1798. A spectator, looking upon it from any part of the lawns, has high conceptions of its grandeur, and of the taste and opulence of its proprietor; and the more minutely he surveys it, he experiences these conceptions becoming more lofty and brilliant. There is a large circular keep, and at the corners are circular turrets joined together by a curtain,—to use the language of fortification. The whole is pierced with modern windows, which in some degree destroy the castellated effect, but add to the internal comfort. The interior of the fabric corresponds with the magnitude and the beauty of its exterior. From a spacious entrance-hall, a saloon opens, 36 feet in diameter, the whole height of the edifice, and lighted from above; and from this the principal rooms enter. All the apartments are spacious, well-lighted, and furnished and adorned in the most superb manner. One of them in the front is 52 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 from floor to ceiling. Every thing about the castle contributes to an imposing display of splendid elegance and refined taste. Nor are the lawns around it less admired for their fine woods, varied surfaces, and beautiful scenery. The park is 1,200 acres in extent, and has one-third of its area in plantation.

The first of the ancient and originally Norman family of Montgomery, who settled in Britain, was Roger de Montgomery, or Mundegumbrie. Under the banner of William the Conqueror—to whom he was related—he obtained great distinction; and, accompanying that monarch into England, he, in 1066, commanded the van of his army at the battle of Hastings. In guerdon of his bravery, he was created Earl of Chichester and Arundel, and afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, and, in a short period, lord of no fewer than 57 lordships throughout England; and, at the same time, received extensive possessions in Salop. Having made a martial incursion into Wales, he captured the castle of Baldwin, and imposed upon it his own name of Montgomery,—a name which not only it, but the romantically situated town in its vicinity, and the entire county in which it stands, have permanently retained. The first of the family who settled in Scotland, was Robert de Montgomery. Walter, the son of Allan, the first steward, having obtained from David I. several Scottish estates, Robert accompanied him from Wales to take possession of them, and received from him the manor of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. This was, for two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish section of the Montgomeries. John de Montgomery, seventh laird of Eaglesham, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, and niece of King Robert II., and obtained through her the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan. At the battle of Otterburn he had the command of part of the Scottish army under the brave Earl of Douglas, and, by his personal valour and military conduct, contributed not a little to the celebrated victory which was achieved. The renowned Henry Percy, well known by the name of Hotspur, who was general of the English army, Sir John Montgomery took prisoner with his own hands; and with the ransom he received for him, he built the castle of Polnoon in

Renfrewshire. See the article **EAGLESHAM**. His grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomery, was raised by James II., about 1488, to the title of Lord Montgomery, and inaugurated into the office of king's bailie of Cunningham. His son, Hugh, was elevated, about 1508, to the title of Earl of Eglinton; and, a few years previously, in June, 1498, obtained a charter to himself and his heirs of the office of bailie of Cunningham, and chamberlain of the town of Irvine. About the time of his obtaining this charter, a feud arose between him and Lord Kilmaurs, which continued between the families, and occasionally blazed forth in deeds of violence, and originated tedious and fruitless appeals to umpires, till after the union of the crowns.

Hugh, one of the line of Earls, came into possession of the earldom when considerably under 16 years of age; and having, for a time, been placed or rather coercively brought under the curatorship of his grand uncle, Sir Neil Montgomery, of Langshaw, he eventually enjoyed his inheritance during only ten months when he fell the victim of his family's hereditary feud. Riding from his own castle, towards Stirling, on the 20th of April, 1586, he was, at the river Annock, waylaid and shot by David Cunningham of Robertland, and other Cunninghams, the emissaries of the Earl of Glencairn, the descendant of Lord Kilmaurs. Though this atrocious act of assassination created a strong sensation throughout the country, and was afterwards partly punished by Robert, the master of Eglinton, it was at length, under the feeble and capricious administration of the pedant, James VI., formally pardoned. So late as twenty years after this event, on the 1st of July, 1606, the old feud broke out in a violent tumult at Perth, under the very eyes of parliament and the privy-council. In the 18th century, all the valuable improvements in gardening, planting, and agriculture, which, during half-a-century, were made in the parish of Kilwinning, and throughout a great part of Ayrshire, proceeded, in a great measure, from the spirited exertions, combined with the fine taste of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton. Nor was his successor in the peerage less distinguished for his magnificent and costly, though considerably unsuccessful, schemes to enrich the district of Cunningham, and advance the public weal of Scotland, by improving the harbour of Ardrossan, and cutting a canal to it from the city of Glasgow. See **ARDROSSAN**.—At Eglinton castle, in the month of August, 1839, occurred a gorgeous pageant, in imitation of the tournament of the Middle ages,—a “passage of arms,” as a tilt with wooden poles smoothly rounded at the end, over lists carefully strewn with sawdust five inches deep, yielding soft repose to unhorsed knights, was somewhat facetiously termed.—Susanna, the third wife of Alexander, the ninth Earl of Eglinton, and daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, is celebrated for her personal beauty, and for her transmission of a nobleness of mien, distinguished at the period as “the Eglinton air,” to a family of one son and seven daughters.

EGLIS, a prefix in topographical names,—the same as **EAGLES**: which see.

EGLISHAY. See **EAGLESHAY**.

EGLISMONICHTY, an ancient chapelry, now included in the parish of Monifeith, Forfarshire. The chapel stood on a crag above Dichty water, nearly opposite the mill of Balmossie.

EGMORE. See **CUPAR-FIFE**.

EIGG, or **EGG**, an island in the parish of Small Isles and county of Inverness. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; and is about 8 miles west of Arasaig, the nearest part of the mainland. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky,

having a small valley running through it. The low grounds are tolerably productive. The superficial area is 5,580 Scots acres, whereof 935 are arable; and the gross rental, in 1826, was £650. Basaltic pillars here and there appear over the whole island. Along the coast, the rocks are chiefly of a light honey-comb lava, having a great resemblance to other volcanic productions. Scure-Eigg is the highest part of the island. This hill, from its peculiar shape, has at a distance a singular appearance; but, as we approach nearer, it rises in grandeur, and at length, a stupendous columnar promontory bursts on our view. The whole of this promontory is perfectly mural, extends for upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and rises to the height of 1,340 feet. It is entirely columnar, and the columns rise in successive ranges until they reach the summit, where, from their great height, they appear diminutive. Staffa, the most magnificent assemblage of natural columns that has yet been discovered, is the only one that can bear a comparison with Scure-Eigg. On the south coast of Eigg, there is a small island, called Eilan-Chastel, or Castle Island, on which a few persons, tending cattle, live during part of the summer months. The sound between this island and Eigg makes a tolerable harbour for vessels not exceeding 70 tons. The air is generally moist, and the weather rainy: the climate, however, is healthy. The language principally spoken and universally understood is Gaelic, and from it the names of places seem mostly to be derived. There are various Danish forts; and, on the farm of Kildonnain, near an old Popish chapel, is a barrow which is said to be the burial-place of Donnan, the tutelary saint of Eigg. A road was formed across the island by the statute labour of the inhabitants. The parish school and the manse are in Eigg. Here also is an inn. Population in 1831, 452; in 1861, 309. Houses, 54.

EIL (**LOCH**), the upper part of an inlet from the sea, on the borders of Argyle and Inverness-shire, which, nearer the ocean, is known by the name of Loch Linnhe. Near its head is the house of Loch Eil, the residence of the chief of the family of Cameron. At the point where the loch turns northward, and changes its name from Linnhe to Eil, stand Fort-William and the village of Maryburgh.

EILAN. See **ELLAN**.

EILDON, a hamlet in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. Population, 56. Houses, 14.

EILDON HILLS, a brief mountain-range of three conical summits, in the parishes of Melrose and Bowden, Roxburghshire. The central summit, according to Ainslie's map of Scotland, rises 1,330 feet, and, according to Sir John Leslie, 1,364 feet above the level of the sea, and is celebrated for the opulence of the scenery which it overlooks; and the north-eastern summit, scarcely less elevated, and commanding a minute view of the rich beauties at its base, and a full view of most of the landscape seen from the loftier summit, is famous for its monuments of antiquity. From the north only these summits—each more important than the third—are visible; and, as seen from that quarter, they possess a lovely outline, and exquisite proportions, towering aloft on a base of irregular but generally rapid acclivity from the banks of the Tweed, and forming a magnificent back-ground to a picture full of minute and various beauties. Seen from the south, all the summits are in view, but heathy and bleak in their appearance, and serving as a foil to the luxuriance and the brilliant displays of the surrounding country. Looking down from the Eildons, an observer sees at his feet the fine abbey of Melrose peering out from among trees, and the

joyous movements of the Tweed, windingly prolonging its stay among villas and clusters of plantation and verdant slopes and all the varieties of a gay river's adornments. Lifting his eye higher, he surveys a sea of hills, wearing the uniform hue of pastoral wildness, till they terminate in the distant ranges of Lammermoor and the Yarrow braes; and, turning slowly southward, he observes minutely the attractions of Cowdenknows and the lands of Dryburgh, and sees all Teviotdale and the Merse—rich in scenery as in song—hung out before him like a panorama, till the horizon is hemmed in by the long blue line of the hazily seen Cheviots. The rocks of which the Eildons consist are chiefly porphyritic traps, with large quantities of felspar. Many parts show clinkstone; and a large portion of the surface glitters in the sunshine:—

"Broad Eildon's shivery side, like silver, shines,
As in the west the star of day declines."

On the side of the Eildons is an artificial tumulus, called the Bourgo, of great extent, and currently believed to have been the scene of Druidical orgies. On the north-eastern summit are vestiges of a Roman camp, fortified with two fosses and earthen mounds more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and having a level space near the centre, where was the pretorium, or general's quarters. The camp included springs of good water, and an ample supply of wood for fire; and—affording abundant space for man, beast, and baggage, and lifting the eye away to even a very distant view of an enemy—it had all the properties of a well-chosen station. Appearances have been discovered on the Eildon hills of the same kind as the famous parallel roads of Glen Roy. There are no fewer than sixteen distinctly traceable terraces running round these hills, and rising one above another like the steps of a stair.

EILLAN. See ELLAN.

EIRE. See FINDHORN (THE).

EISDALE. See EASDALE.

EISHART (Loch), an arm of the sea, about 7 miles in length, bounding the west side of the peninsula of Sleat in the island of Skye.

ELANDONNAN. See ELLANDONAN.

ELCHAIG (THE), a mountain stream, traversing a rugged alpine glen, to which it gives the name of Glenelchaig, and flowing into the head of Lochlong, in the northern division of the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire.

ELCHIES. See KNOCKANDO.

ELCHO CASTLE, an ancient residence of the noble family of Wemyss, on the river Tay, in the parish of Rhynd, north-east of Moncrieff hill, and 4 miles below Perth. Though in a ruinous condition, it is still entire, and was not long ago re-roofed. It is of considerable extent, strong and thick in its walls, very hard and durable in its materials, and must formerly and for a long time have been a place of note. The battlements which crown it, and which are accessible by several well-preserved winding stairs, command splendid prospects along the river. Elcho gives the title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss,—whose ancestor was created Baron Wemyss of Elcho in 1628, and Baron Elcho and Methol, as also Earl of Wemyss, in 1633.

ELDERSLIE, a village in the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, about 2 miles west from the cross of that town. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers, cotton-spinners, and workmen at the neighbouring coal-pits and quarries. As the village is intersected by the high-road leading from Paisley westward, and as the canal from Glasgow to Johnstone, and the railway from Glasgow to Ayrshire,

both pass close to it, it enjoys great facilities for commercial intercourse. There is a copious supply of excellent spring water, especially from the Bore, a spring so called from its water having come in contact with a shaft which was put down about the beginning of this century, when boring for coal. A chapel of ease, containing 800 sittings, was built here in 1840. The patronage of it is vested in the subscribers. Elderslie, as a village, is a straggling place, with only common-place attractions; but it stands on the ground where Scotland's famous champion, "the Wallace wight," was born, where he flourished, and whence he took his designation of "the Knight of Elderslie;" and for that reason it challenges the earnest thoughts of all Scotchmen, yet looks to many of them to be a degrading intruder on so sacred a spot. Mr. Ramsay, in his *Notices of Renfrewshire*, says: "The place called Elderslie, also written Ellerslie, has been rendered classical by its association with the name of the renowned Sir William Wallace:—

"At Wallace's name what Scottish blood
But boils up in a spring-tide flood!
Aft have our fearless fathers strode
By Wallace's side,
Still pressing onward red-wat-shod,
Or glorious died."

Near the west end of the village, and close to the north side of the turnpike-road which passes through it, stand the shattered remains of the celebrated tree, called 'Wallace's Oak,' among the branches of which, when in full leaf, tradition affirms that our great patriot-hero concealed himself from the English. In transmitting this tradition, the popular voice, ever prone to exaggerate, has magnified it so much as to assert that the branches afforded shelter, not only to Wallace, but also to 300 of his followers. The modified form of the narrative is surely sufficient to induce every true Scotsman to contemplate this 'monumental oak' with reverence. In the year 1825 the trunk measured 21 feet in circumference at the ground, and 13 feet 2 inches at 5 feet from the ground. It was 67 feet high, and the branches extended 45 feet east, 36 west, 30 south, and 25 north, covering altogether a space of 19 English poles. Since that time the dimensions of the tree have been much diminished, partly through natural decay, but chiefly by the cutting-off of portions, which are preserved in many a form as mementos of the indomitable supporter of his country's independence. The barony of Elderslie belonged to Sir Malcolm Wallace; and here, as is generally believed, his heroic son first saw the light. Near the oak-tree, but on the south side of the road, a plain building of rather ancient appearance is pointed out as the very house in which Wallace was born; but the architecture and the condition of this edifice show that it must be referred to an era much more recent than that in which he flourished. Any mansion which then existed at this place must have decayed, or been destroyed, in the course of the five centuries which have since rolled away. Adjoining the house just noticed is an old garden, from the foundations of the walls of which there was dug, about 30 years ago, a stone bearing the following inscription, cut in Roman letters: 'W. W. W. CHRIST IS ONLY MY REDEEMER.' These initials probably indicate two proprietors of Elderslie, William Wallace, father and son, who lived in the 16th century. In the garden there is to be seen a fine and very old specimen of the Scottish yew. The name of 'Wallace's Yew' has been assigned to it, probably for no other reason than because it stands at a spot hallowed by his name. Elderslie remained for nearly five centuries, after Wallace's time, in the possession of various

branches of the family from which he was descended. In 1729 it fell to an heiress, Helen Wallace, only child of John Wallace of Elderslie, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Succoth. The late Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart., Lord-president of the court of session, was one of the children of this marriage." In 1769 Mrs. Campbell sold the estate to the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, Arch. A. Speirs, Esq. Elderslie house, the seat of the present Mr. Speirs, is situated upon the left bank of the Clyde, adjacent to the burgh of Renfrew, at the distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Elderslie. It was built in 1777-82 by his ancestor, who, in 1760, had purchased the ground on which it stands, and who gave it the name of the estate from which he took his designation. Elderslie house has, since that time, been enlarged and improved. It fronts to the south, and is surrounded by a fine park. Population of the village of Elderslie, in 1861, 784.

ELDRIG, the highest part of the ridge of upland on the mutual border of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire. It has an altitude of at least 1,600 feet above sea-level; and it cradles the head-streams of both the Rotten Calder and the White Cart. See **KILBRIDE (EAST)**.

ELDRIG, or **EDRICK**, a village in the south of the parish of Mochrum, 10 miles north-west of Whitehorn, Wigtonshire. Population, 217. Houses, 37.

ELEIN. See **ELLAN**.

ELGAR, or **ELLA**, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Shapinsay. It lies about a furlong to the south of Shapinsay, and is separated from it by a reef of rocks that are almost dry at low water.

ELGIN, a parish, containing a royal burgh of the same name, in Morayshire. It is bounded on the north by New Spynie; on the east by St. Andrew's Lhanbride; on the south by Birnie; and on the west by Alves. It is of irregular form, but extends about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Its superficial contents have been estimated at about 18 square miles. Excepting a part lying westward of the Lossie, and comprising the vales of Pluscardine and Mosstowie, which are separated from each other by a steep hilly ridge, the parochial surface rises with a gentle acclivity from the town on its northern extremity to the base of the Blackhills, and thence rapidly to the summit of these hills, on its southern boundary. The only river of any importance is the Lossie, which a tributary runs northward from the Blackhills. The Lossie flows slowly through the low lands also northward, partly through the parish, but dividing it from Spynie on the north before it falls into the Moray frith at Lossiemouth. This river frequently overflows even its artificial banks. In 1829 the Morayshire floods, so graphically described by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, committed great havoc here. In the back parts of the parish the soil is chiefly light and sandy clay with calcareous particles; but many places, particularly on the river banks, are of a rich loam and clay, exceedingly fertile, and yielding excellent crops. Great part of the parish is under cultivation. Even in remote times tillage seems to have been attended to in this part of Scotland, and indeed considerably advanced, as the scattered facts collected from among the less useful and important records of political and military history by the writer of the *Old Statistical Account* of this parish sufficiently evince. About 3,000 acres, however, are still waste, or in pasture. Thriving plantations now cover much of the old wastes. Some of these are extensive, while others consist of scattered belts and clumps of various foliage, which add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The secluded glen, at the

west end of the parish, in which the fine ruins of Pluscardine priory stands, has been so judiciously wooded that the interest and romantic beauty of the scene are greatly enhanced. See the article **PLUSCARDINE ABBEY**. The chief mineral product of this parish is a bed of secondary limestone, tinged of a dark colour by the oxide of iron. It is used as manure, and for mortar. It runs from the southern vicinity of the town eastward as far as the Moray frith. The hilly ridge between Mosstowie and Pluscardine consists of strata of a peculiar, hard, pale-coloured sandstone, which is considered superior to all others found in Scotland, except, perhaps, that of Craigleith, near Edinburgh. In 1826 a considerable quantity of it was exported to London for the building of the new London bridge. The old red sandstone also appears in this district; and about 15 years ago, a curious cave was discovered in it, which Mr. Duff, the geologist, speaks of as follows:—"A considerable part of the cave had been quarried away before its interest was suspected, nor until considerable quantities of bones had been exposed. It would appear, from the quantity of calcined wood and burnt stones which strewed the outer entrance, that the cave had been used by man as a shelter, in which the process of cooking had gone on; subsequently it had been taken possession of by foxes, or other predacious animals, which had hoarded the bones now found of deer, dogs, hares, rabbits, seals, birds, and fishes; but the most interesting feature of the cave is, that it proves by its contents, the upheavement of an ancient sea-beach, with its rolled pebbles, sea-sand, and shells, lying undisturbed, and above them a mass of brown mould evidently derived from the decomposition of animal matter. Many of the shells—such as the turbo and patella—may have been carried there for food; but the sand, besides being nearly half made up of fragments of shells, contains many entire specimens of minute shells which could not have been brought thither for any economical purpose, either by man or animals. Here, then, we have a portion of the sea-shore or beach elevated from 17 to 20 feet above high water-mark, with its sand, shells, and pebbles lying undisturbed, as they are seen lying and undisturbed on the beach which is every day washed by the ocean waves." The principal landowners of the parish are the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Moray, Duff of Milton-Duff, and six others. The real rental is about £9,000. Assessed property in 1843, £15,591 17s. 4d. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1835, £21,300. There are in the parish eight grain mills, a saw mill, a wool carding-mill, two distilleries, two breweries, and a tannery. The parish is traversed southward by the roads to Knockando and Rothes, and westward across its north end by the great communications between Aberdeen and Inverness. Population in 1831, 6,130; in 1861, 8,726. Houses, 1,446.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. Patron, the Crown. The charge is collegiate. Stipend for both charges, £523 3s. 11d.; glebe of each, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £82 18s. 7d. The parish church was built in 1828, and contains 1,800 sittings. There was formerly a mission church of the Royal Bounty at Pluscardine; but it ceased to be connected with the Establishment in 1843. Four places of worship belonging to the establishment stand within the parliamentary burgh of Elgin, which comprehends parts of the parishes of St. Andrew's Lhanbride and New Spynie; and these four places aggregately contain 2,680 sittings, and were attended on the census day by 1,452 persons. There are two Free churches in the town—the High and the South—jointly containing 1,460

sittings, and attended on the census day by 1,340 persons. There is also a Free church at Pluscardine. The sum raised in 1854 by the High Free church was £572 2s. 11d.; by the South Free church, £663 3s. 1½d.; by the Pluscardine Free church, £85 9s. 6d. There are in the town two United Presbyterian churches, with jointly 1,226 sittings, and an attendance of 881; an Episcopalian chapel, with 300 sittings, and an attendance of 140; an Independent chapel, with an attendance of 260; a Baptist chapel, which, along with another returned for the parliamentary burgh in 1851, contained 600 sittings, and had an attendance of 150; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with 250 sittings, and an attendance of 109. The principal school in the town is an academy, partly endowed, partly supported from the burgh funds, and comprising three departments, classical, mathematical, and English, but conducted by six teachers, and affording instruction, not only in the branches strictly belonging to its three departments, but also in French, German, practical astronomy, drawing, elocution, &c. The salary of the three head-masters is £50, £45, £45, with fees. There are 16 other schools in the parish, attended by about 600 children; and among those of them in the town are a school of industry, a free school, an infant school, two schools for young ladies, and two dancing schools.

ELGIN, a royal burgh, the capital of Morayshire, once an important episcopal city, the cathedral seat of the great bishopric of Moray, is situated 174 miles north of Edinburgh, 63½ north-west of Aberdeen, 12 east-north-east of Forres, 9 west-north-west of Fochabers, and 5 south-south-west of Lossiemouth, its sea-port. The name of Elgin is generally supposed to have been derived from Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who, about 927, conquered Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, and Moray, and probably made a settlement at Elgin, which is so ancient as to have been a town of some note, and a favourite and usual royal residence, even before it became the episcopal seat of the diocese. As the word Helgyn is still used in the inscription on the corporation seal, it is probable that this etymology is correct. The town extends nearly a mile along the south side of the Lossie, in the midst of scenery so beautiful and vegetation so luxuriant that the inhabitants delight, and justly so, in claiming, for the environs of their ancient city, the distinguished appellation of "the Garden of Scotland." Of all the Scottish towns, Elgin bears the strongest resemblance to St. Andrews. Doubtless this must be attributed to the circumstance of its having once been, like that ecclesiastical metropolis, the seat of an important and wealthy see,—the sumptuous residence of a numerous corps of dignified Papistical, and quite as dignified Episcopal ecclesiastics, and of affluent provincial gentry, drawn together here as to a common centre of attraction. Many of their houses are still pointed out:

"Bright towers of warlike chiefs around appear,
The lowly roof and noble dome are here
Sweet is the scene: yet, Scotia, turn thine eyes
And weep, for lo! thy church a ruin lies."

Although, like those of a similar character in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the ancient mansion-houses here were long since 'handed down' to artizans and others in the lower ranks of life; and though it may be said, not only that a new town has sprung up, but that the old has, in a measure, 'cast its skin,' and now become completely renovated; nevertheless the period is by no means remote, when Elgin wore the antiquated, still, and venerable aspect which so well befits the habits and

harmonizes with the repose of genuine ecclesiastics, in the full enjoyment of an intellectual '*otium cum dignitate*.'

The houses of the long main street of Elgin, as it then existed, were of venerable age, with high-crowned roofs, overlaid with heavy slabs of priestly gray; presenting, to the street, like those—we may now almost also say of *old*—in Dysart, Edinburgh, and other towns, the portly fore-stair, and a double range of the more distinguished open piazza, consisting of a series of pillared arches in the front wall, over the entrance to a paved and sheltered court within, in which, as well as in his humbler small dark shop or cellar, was the ancient 'merchant' wont, at times, with carelessness, but with complete security, to leave his goods, and walk unceremoniously off,—his "half-door on the bar,"—to breakfast, dinner, or his evening stroll. But few of these piazzas now exist, and some that do are either built entirely up, or otherwise converted into shops of modern style. The last house which retained them open was Elchies-house, lately removed. Diverging from the main street, the essential form of which—as widened in the centre of the town, to comprehend 'the Muckle kirk,' 'the Little kirk,' its adjunct, and the Town-house, or Tolbooth,—is still the same, though much improved in length and breadth as well as substance, numerous lanes and closes, flanked by houses of inferior grade, stretched off, rectangularly, as they still do, like the ribs from a spinal ridge. The dates of their erection, and the names of their proprietors, were usually inscribed upon the lintels of these ancient domiciles, with here and there a holy benediction. The pavement of the main street was an ancient causeway, which tradition modestly reports to have been the work of no more ancient hands than those of Cromwell's soldiers; though, most likely, it was many ages older. It rose high in the middle; and 'the crown of the causeway,' where the higher minded folks delighted to parade, was elevated and distinguished by a row of huge stone blocks, while those of a more moderate calibre occupied the sloping sides. The drains which ran along the street were crossed, rectangularly, by the common gutter, which, in heavy rains, was often swelled into a mighty torrent. The street had no side-pavements, till Lord Fife, aided by the citizens, and the road-trustees, introduced them in 1821.

St. Giles's, or 'the Muckle kirk,' was razed, in 1826, to make way for the present splendid substitute. The period when the original St. Giles was built is not on record. It was very ancient, and is early mentioned as a parsonage. In the palmy days of the cathedral's glory, it was in the bishop's pastoral charge. It stood upon two rows of massive pillars, spreading into pointed Gothic arches, with a vaulted roof, weighed down by heavy hewn stone, instead of slate. In 1679, on Sunday, 22d June, and, providentially, in the interval between the services, the roof fell in, and, except the arched tower in the centre, and the pillars at the sides, the total fabric was destroyed. In 1684, it was rebuilt, when two long aisles were added, on each side, to the original form of the church. The Little kirk, where service was performed on week days, was appended to the middle tower, upon its eastern side, but was demolished sixty years ago. Although the interior of the Muckle kirk, with its rows of massive sandstone pillars running along its aisles, and terminating upwards in the high peaked arches which upheld its vaulted roof, possessed a dignity and grandeur of no common order, heightened and enhanced as was the *tout ensemble* by its richly carved and massive oaken pulpit, galleries, and seats, the

exterior was by no means rich in architectural display—presenting nothing worthy of record, except the lofty pointed gable of its western aspect, which was occupied by a large fine Venetian three-arched window, and the central, Gothic, grand front entrance from the paved square called the Plainstones. The central tower was a square heavy mass without a steeple. It possessed a curious old fashioned clock, however, and a bell whose long familiar tones were held in veneration by the natives, as indeed was every thing connected with the Muckle kirk;—so much so that its demolition caused a general feeling of deep regret, if not dismay, amongst them, which the unequivocal symptoms of decay, and the impending probability of other dangers such as those of 1679, did little to diminish.

“The Tolbooth, biggit wt stanes frae ye kirk-yard dyke, and sclaited wt stanes frae Dolass,” in the year 1605, is now, like ‘the kirk-yard dyke’ itself, amongst the things that were. It stood in the middle of the market-place, and consisted of the court-house and the jail, a square uncomely tower, which terminated in a short spired roof. A new and elegant court-house having been erected, it was doomed, in 1840, no longer to encumber the ground; and immediately behind the court-house a new prison, containing 15 separate apartments, and costing about £1,500, was erected at the joint expense of the county of Moray, the city of Elgin, and the town of Forres. ‘The Muckle cross’ stood also in the market-place, but was many years ago removed. ‘The Little cross’ still stands entire near the entrance to Grant-ledge,—Lord Seafield’s house, —and opposite an old piazzaed mission. Here it probably marked the old burgh-boundary on the east. The burgh, it is thought, was once surrounded by a wall; at all events there were two entrances or gateways to the town, one called the East port, and another called the West.

On the flattened summit of the Lady-hill, a mount with conical and precipitate slopes, north-west of the High-street, there was anciently a royal fort erected so early as the reign of William the Lion, for protection to the town, which probably then crept close around it. Ruins of the castle-walls, of extraordinary thickness, are still visible. They seem to have been cemented into one hard mass, as durable as rock, with hot run lime. As the warlike spirit of the age subsided, Elgin castle fell into decay; but legends of the nursery give other causes for its disappearance. These assure us that the inmates were afflicted with the plague or pest, and that, *hac causa*, we presume,—

—“the castle in a single night,
With all its inmates sunk quite out of sight.
There, at the midnight hour, is heard the sound
Of various voices talking under ground,
The rock of cradles,—wailing infants’ cries,
And nurses singing soothing lullabies.”

A place is now occupied beside the castle by a monumental pillar to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon, the funds for which were raised by a county subscription. In the hollow ground to the east of the cathedral stands a pool, which is traditionally believed, by every Elgin school-boy, to be of unfathomable depth. It is called ‘the Order pot,’—most probably a name corrupted from ‘the Ordeal pot,’ a place where witches underwent their ordeal by water, or were made to ‘choose their horn’ of the rather grave dilemma into which our fathers, in the plenitude of a sagacity profound as the Order pot itself, beguiled ‘the devil’s bairns’ by the simple practical alternative of—‘sink or swim.’ So late as 1560, witches were publicly and legally punished in the burgh of Elgin. There are no

authentic records of the Ordeal pot, however; but there is an ancient prophecy, believed to be one of that worthy old orthodox seer, Thomas-the-Rhymer, that—

“The Order Pot and Lossie gray
Shall sweep the Chan’ry kirk away.”

At all events, it requires no seer’s eye to perceive that some peculiar and mysterious subterraneous communication must exist between the Order pot and the Lossie; for, “whenever the Lossie is swelled by unusual floods, it makes for its old haunt,” the Order pot,—a phenomenon which has led to the natural supposition that the channel of the Lossie—which is known to have deviated in this vicinity—must have passed, at an era more or less remote, through the Order pot.

Amongst other features of the ancient consequence of Elgin, as a city, is Thunderton-house, the ancient town-house of the family of Sutherland of Duffus. In its pristine grandeur, it consisted of a great imposing edifice, adorned with a tower and bartizan, the top of which was skirted by a curiously chiseled balustrade. This house fell ultimately into the possession of a jocular auctioneer, named Batchen, who, when questioned as to what he meant to make of ‘the Muckle house,’ dryly assured his inquisitive friends that he “meant to make a kirk and a mill of it,”—a joke, the point and edge of which they came to see, when John had let the great hall as a chapel, and had fitted up a windmill in the bartizan. The property has since been sold in building-lots; and a neat Congregational chapel was built upon a part of the site in 1821. In the train of the Roman Catholic establishment were numerous institutions and religious houses,—Friars “black and gray,” knights of St. John, with wandering monks, innumerable. The ruins of a chapel, and a portion of the convent walls, once occupied by a brotherhood of the Grey friars, and endowed by Alexander II., may be still seen, near the Elgin institution, at the east end of the town. The Elgin institution was itself erected on the site of ‘the House of God,’—*Maison Dieu*,—a kindred institution, founded in the 13th century, and largely endowed, by Bishop Andrew Moray, for reception of poor men and women. It was burnt near the end of the 14th century by Alexander Stuart, the lord of Badenoch. The extensive revenues of it were given to the magistrates for special purposes, in 1620, by King James; but from the funds some beadmen are supported still, in houses near the site of the original establishment. A Leper-house stood also in the neighbourhood, some crofts still passing by the name of ‘Leper lands.’ Upon the ground called Black-friars-haugh, between the Lossie and the North-back-street, and at the point whence the river is supposed to deviate from its ancient course, was formerly a Black-friars’ monastery. No vestige of it now remains. A turretted edifice, occupied in modern times as a library, is said to have been inhabited by Templars. In the front of it are escutcheons of the family of Rothes.

The cathedral, the seat of the see of Moray, in the days of its perfection, was no less the chief glory of Elgin than it was the boast of Moray. Nay, Bishop Barr characterized the original edifice not only as the chief ornament of the district, but as “the glory of the kingdom, and the admiration both of foreigners and natives.” “It is an allowed fact, which the ruins seem still to attest,” says Chambers in his *Picture of Scotland*, “that this was by far the most splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, the abbey church of Melrose not excepted. It must be acknowledged that

the edifice last mentioned is a wonderful instance of symmetry and elaborate decoration; yet, in extent, in loftiness, in impressive magnificence, and even in minute decoration, Elgin has manifestly been superior. Enough still remains to impress the solitary traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment." Shaw, in his description of it, even ventures to assert, that this "church, when entire, was a building of Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe." "The prevailing impulse of the religion of the period," observes Mr. Rhind, "led its zealous followers to concentrate their whole energies in the erection of such magnificent structures; and while there was little skill or industry manifested in the common arts of life, and no associations for promoting the temporal comforts of the people, the grand conceptions displayed in the architecture of the Middle ages, the taste and persevering industry and the amount of wealth and labour bestowed on those sacred edifices, find no parallel in modern times." When entire, then, and in its pristine glory, this magnificent temple must have afforded a splendid spectacle. A vast pile, extending from the western entrance to the high altar, a length of 289 feet, with its richly ornamented arches crossing and recrossing each other to lean for support on the double rows of stately massive pillars—the mellowed light streaming in at the gorgeous windows above, and flickering below amid the deep and dark shades of the pointed aisles, while the tapers of the lit up altars twinkled through the rolling clouds of incense—the paintings on the walls—the solemn tones of the chaunted mass—the rich modulated music of the choir—and the gorgeous dresses and imposing processions of a priesthood sedulous of every adjunct to dazzle and elevate the fancy,—must have deeply impressed with awe and veneration a people in a remote region, in a semi-barbarous age, and with nothing around them, or even in their uninformed imaginations, in the slightest degree to compare with such splendour. No wonder that the people were proud of such a structure, or that the clergy became attached to it! It was a fit scene for a Latin author of the period, writing on the "tranquillity of the soul," to select, for his 'Temple of Peace,' and under its walls to lay the scene of his philosophical dialogues. This great edifice owed its origin to Bishop Andrew Moray, who is said to have founded it on the site of an old church in the year 1224. But after standing 166 years, the original fabric was destroyed in June 1390, by the lord of Badenoch, Alexander Stuart, son of Robert II., usually called the Wolf of Badenoch. From resentment against the bishop, Alexander Barr, who had excommunicated him, for keeping violent possession of church property, this ferocious incendiary burnt the city, Maison Dieu, the parish church, and another edifice devoted to religion, with 18 houses of the canons, besides the cathedral itself. His only punishment was doing penance in the Black friars' church at Perth, before the altar. Bishop Barr began soon after to rebuild it; but many painful years were spent, together with a third of all the revenues of the bishops, ere that one dark day's disaster was repaired; and even after its completion, in 1506, the great central tower fell down. This new misfortune was also remedied, however; and, from 1538, the fabric continued in a state of perfect preservation till the Reformation. But in 1568, the privy-council actually had the meanness to appoint the Earl of Huntly, sheriff of Aberdeen and Elgin, with some others, "to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same" for the maintenance of Regent Moray's soldiers. The vessel freighted

with the metal, however, had scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen, on her way to Holland, where the plunder was to be sold, than she sunk with all her cargo. Since that period, the cathedral of Elgin, unprotected from the weather, has gradually gone to ruin. Still, however, do its splendid ruins amply justify even the highest estimate of its original magnificence, and constitute the chief attractions of this limited but interesting city. Government latterly caused much attention to be paid in clearing out the ruins, and in preventing them from falling into complete decay. John Shanks, also, who was appointed in 1825 to superintend them, set personally to work, and cleared out from the ruins no less than nearly 3,000 barrow loads of rubbish. Numerous dilapidated ornaments, figures, tombs, and other objects, were thus discovered, or laid open, and additional interest and gratification thereby afforded to the visitor. This noble pile, therefore, has now become intensely attractive alike to the artist, the antiquary, and the general observer.

Like all similar fabrics of its time, the cathedral of Elgin stood due east and west, and was built in the form of a Jerusalem or Passion cross. The choir faced the east, or head of the cross; the transepts extended to the north and south; and the grand entrance was through the western extremity, or foot of the cross. The grand tower rose from its centre. The west gate, flanked by two massive but elegant towers, and the chapter-house, appended to the northern cloisters, with parts of the transepts, are all tolerably perfect; the whole displaying workmanship of the most intricate and exquisite beauty. The western towers, however, form the most entire part of the ruin. The great gate, between these, is ornamented with fluted pilasters; and above it is a central window, lancet arched, 28 feet high, and originally fitted up with mullions and tracery. The great gateway is entered by a flight of steps, and leads to the nave where the numerous and splendid Papal processions took place, while the multitudes who witnessed them were present in the aisles, at the sides, which were separated from the nave by rows of stately pillars, rising up to support the roof; but only the foundations of these, and a few of the pedestals, remain. Between the nave and the choir where the rites were performed, stood the walls of the great central tower, and on each side were the transepts. The choir extends eastward to the chancel, at the head of the cross; where stood the grand altar. The chancel was separated from the choir by a screen. The grand altar stood beneath the eastern windows, and was lighted up by a double row of five slender windows, with pointed arches,—the whole surmounted by a large wheel window, with rich ornamental tracery. The choir and the nave were also lighted by a double row of windows with pointed arches, the lower range being the largest, while both tiers ran along the whole extent of the church. The windows were filled with richly tinted glass, in various devices, fragments of which have been found amongst the ruins. The authors of the 'Sketches of Moray,' have succeeded in effecting a very beautiful restoration of the plan of this cathedral, whereby it appears abundantly evident, from the consummate harmony of effect, though mixture of Norman and Saxon styles, displayed throughout the whole sketch, and from the massive form, broad buttresses, and general severity of architectural style in the two great western towers themselves, that these were surmounted, each by four small turrets, and not raised and tapered into spires like the central tower, as has been erroneously conjectured. The spire of the central tower, as restored in 1538, rose to the height

of 198 feet, and, in the sketch alluded to, it forms a superb and appropriate coronal ornament to the whole, the effect of which would have been manifestly injured by association with other spires of any magnitude in the same edifice. The great tower fell in 1711. The dimensions of the cathedral given in the New Statistical Account, and which are said to be "nearly accurate," are as follow:—Length of cathedral over walls, 264 feet; breadth, 35; traverse, 114; height of centre tower, 198; eastern turrets, 60; western towers without the spires, 84; side wall, 36. According to the elevation above alluded to, however, the dimensions furnished by the architect, Mr. Kemp, the author of the beautiful design for the monument to Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, are as follow:—Length from east to west, including towers, 289 feet; breadth of nave and side aisles, 144; breadth of choir, including walls and aisles, 79; length of transept, including walls, 120; height of west towers, 83; height of east towers, 64; height of middle tower, including spire, 198; height of grand entrance, 26; height of chapter-house, 34; breadth of chapter-house, with walls, 37; height of great western window, 28; diameter of eastern wheel window, 12; height of side walls, including choirstry, 43; breadth of side aisles, 18.

The chapter-house, attached to the northern cloister of the cathedral, is extremely elegant. It is an octagon, with a pillar of elaborate workmanship in the centre, supporting a richly groined roof. Arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, crusted over with 16 pilasters or small pillars, alternately round and fluted. It is lighted by seven large windows, and in the walls are niches, where the oaken stalls of the dignified clergy, who formed the bishop's council, were placed: the central one for the bishop or dean being more elevated than the rest. This apartment was richly ornamented with sculptured figures, and it now also contains the grotesque heads and other devices which occupied niches and capitals of the pillars in other parts of the church. This, like similar choice portions of other ecclesiastical edifices of the Middle ages, is called, 'The apprentice's aisle,' having been built, according to the curious but hackneyed legend, by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who, from envy of its excellence, murdered him on his return,—a legend so general [see article ROSLIN] that probably it never did apply to any cathedral in particular, but originated in the mysticisms of those incorporations of free-masons, who, in the Middle ages, traversed Europe furnished with papal bulls and ample privileges to train proficient in the theory and practice of masonry and architecture. The Elgin pillar, a Runic obelisk, discovered in 1823, about 2 feet beneath the surface, when the streets of the town were under repair, is now preserved in the cathedral. It is 6 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 1 thick; but it is evidently incomplete. Surrounding the cathedral was a substantial wall, 8 feet in height, and entered by five gates. It enclosed an area 900 yards in circumference, called the College, and included the manse and gardens of the dean, the prebendaries, and the other dignified members of the chapter. A paved street ran round this area. The only gate to the precincts now remaining is the eastern, named the Water-gate, or Pann's port, which was formerly defended by an iron portcullis. Near it is a large and venerable beech, with wide-spread branches. The college was the residence of the dean, who was rector of Auldearn. The manse of the sub-dean still exists, but has been much enlarged and altered. The

episcopal palace is on the south of the cathedral. In the reign of James IV., it became the property of Alexander Seaton, Earl of Dunfermline, and was hence named Dunfermline-house. Only part of it now stands, and is within the park of the Earl of Seafield. In the immediate vicinity of the college, westward, was a small suburb under the jurisdiction of the bishop.

The chapter consisted of 22 canons who resided within the college. They were chosen from the clergy of the diocese, and officiated in the cathedral. Part of them constituted the council of the bishop. Besides a manse and garden in the college, each had a portion of land, called a prebendum, allotted to him for his services. Hence they were also called prebendaries. They enjoyed these benefits over and above the revenues of their vicarages in the country parishes whence they were chosen. The dean presided in the chapter during the absence of the bishop; he also presided in synods and all church-courts, and was anciently superior over ten canons. The archdeacon was the visitor of the diocese and the bishop's vicar. The chancellor was judge in the court of the bishop, secretary to the chapter, and keeper of their seal. The names of the chanter and treasurer also denote their respective offices. The bishop had civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical courts and officers; and his power within his diocese was almost supreme. The seat of the bishopric was originally at Spynie; and indeed, prior to the 13th century, the bishop transferred his chair from one church to another as suited his convenience; but, at the request of the chapter, and of King Alexander II., it was translated to Elgin, in virtue of a bull from Pope Honorius, dated 10th April, 1224. The diocese was a very extensive one. It comprehended the whole of the present counties of Moray and Nairn, and part of those of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. The precise date of its erection is not known, the early records of it having been destroyed on the burning of the cathedral, by the Wolf of Badenoch, and the chartulary going no farther back than the year 1200; but it is supposed to have been about the beginning of the eleventh century, in the reign of Alexander I., previous to which, the bishops in Scotland wore blue gowns, with their hair tucked under a cap, and, having no particular diocese assigned them, were itinerant. The first bishop on record was Gregory, in the end of Alexander's reign, or the beginning of the reign of his successor, David I. From this period till the Revolution, the see was filled by, at least, 36 bishops, of whom 28 were Roman Catholic, and 8 Protestant.

The revenues of the bishopric were, no doubt, at first very limited; but by the bounty of our kings, nobility, and private individuals, they became very ample. King William the Lion was a liberal donor. At a very early period he granted to it the tenth of all his returns from Moray. Grants of forests, lands, and fishings were also made by Alexander II., David II., and other sovereigns, besides the Earls of Moray, Fife, &c. Some of these lands were in Inverness, Ross, &c.; and among them were the lands of Rothiemurchus and Strathspey. The rental, for the year 1565, as taken by the steward of the bishopric, was £1,675 2s. 4d. Scots, besides a variety of articles paid in kind. At this period, however, more than a half of the church-lands had been "frittered and sold and squandered:" the full rents were not stated, and probably the rental then given did not amount to a third of the actual income in the high and flourishing period of the bishopric. The estates or temporalia of the bishopric, with the patronages belonging to the bishop, remained after

the Reformation, in the Crown till 1590, when James VI. assigned them all to Alexander Lindsay, a son of the Earl of Crawford, and grandson of Cardinal Beaton, for payment of 10,000 gold crowns, the sum which he had lent his Majesty when in Denmark, Lindsay being at the same time, as already observed, created Lord of Spynie. After the King had prevailed on Lord Spynie to resign the lands to obtain a revenue for the Protestant bishops, the latter's rights of patronage were reserved till the extinction of his family in 1670, when they were re-assumed by the Crown as *ultimus heres*. The Crown conveyed them by charter, in 1674, to James, Earl of Airlie, who disposed them to the Marquis of Huntly in 1682.

Elgin's ancient glory has departed with its bishopric; but the light of a new regeneration, while it has been rapidly obliterating even the shadow of its former glory, is as rapidly providing a solatium for the loss more truly in accordance with the march of human progress. "Forty years ago," observes the writer of the New Statistical Account of Elgin, "there were no turnpike roads leading to or from it, no stage-coaches, no gas-work, no lighting or side pavement to the streets, no hospital for the sick, no institution for the support of old age and the education of youth, no academy, no printing-press or newspaper published in the town." In 1812 the first mail-coach was started in the north. "The blast of its horn, as it entered the town of Elgin with a couple of horses and a guard in royal livery, excited no small interest among the inhabitants, and was hailed as the harbinger of a new era." So indeed it was. The mail and several stage-coaches now enter and leave the town every day; carriers regularly go to Huntly, Banff, Inverness, and all the adjacent towns and villages. The turnpike roads are excellent, and diverge in every direction, crossing, here, the river Lossie, by four modern one-arched bridges, three of stone and one of iron. A railway was opened in September, 1852, connecting the town with Lossiemouth. The Great North of Scotland railway, when completed, will connect it on the one hand with Inverness, and on the other with all the south of Scotland. An extensive corn-trade, arising out of general agricultural improvement in all the central and eastern parts of the low grounds of Moray, has Elgin for its focus. The modern society of the town comprehends an unusual proportion of persons in easy or affluent circumstances. New and very handsome houses occupy the places of the old. New streets have even started up; and villas, built in an elegant style, and interspersed with shrubberies and gardens, now adorn the southern suburbs. The streets and shops, and even private houses, are brilliantly lighted with gas, and the town is now well-drained and cleaned. And owing to the vicinity of very excellent sandstone quarries, the edifices of the new streets, the new houses in the old streets, and the villas in the suburbs, have a much better appearance than the generality of new structures in small provincial towns, and for the most part are tastefully designed. Yet, strange to say, some moody minds, of the antiquarian cast, rather bewail the modern improvements than rejoice in them. A recent sheriff of the county, C. Innes, Esq., for example, says:—"Within the memory of some yet alive, Elgin presented the appearance of a little cathedral city, very unusual among the burghs of Presbyterian Scotland. There was an antique fashion of building, and withal a certain solemn, drowsy air about the town and its inhabitants, that almost prepared a stranger to meet some church procession, or some imposing ceremonial of the picturesque old religion. The

town is changed of late. The dwellings of the citizens have put on a modern trim look, which does not satisfy the eye so well as the sober grey walls of their fathers. Numerous hospitals, the fruits of mixed charity and vanity, surround the town, and with their gaudy white domes and porticoes, contrast offensively with the mellow colouring and chaste proportions of the ancient structures. If the present taste continues, there will soon be nothing remaining of the reverend antique town, but the ruins of its magnificent cathedral."

The new parish-church is one of the most elegant structures in the north of Scotland. It has a spacious portico of Doric columns covering its western entrance, and a handsome tower with clock and bells, surmounted by a lantern with a richly chiselled cupola. The Episcopal chapel, with a handsome Gothic front, forms a neat termination to North-street. The South Free church, built at a cost of about £2,000, and opened on the first of January, 1854, is a remarkably neat structure.—Elegant Assembly-rooms were erected and tastefully fitted up in 1822; and Sir Archibald Dunbar's town mansion, Westerton-house, &c., are of recent erection. The Elgin Institution, at the east end of the town, was founded and endowed in 1832, from funds amounting to £70,000, bequeathed for the maintenance of aged men and women, and the maintenance and education of poor or orphan boys or girls, by General Anderson—a native of Elgin, who rose from the rank of a private soldier to that of Major-General in the Honourable East India Company's service. The edifice, besides being perfectly appropriate to its own philanthropic object, is both a splendid monument to the General's memory, and a fine architectural ornament to the town. With the simple elegance of outward proportions, and built of native sandstone which even marble cannot excel, its internal accommodations present every comfort suited to the inmates,—advantages which are enhanced by able and methodic management. It is a quadrangular building of two stories, surmounted by a circular tower and dome. The institution for the children contains a school-of-industry. The children are apprenticed also to some trade or useful occupation. The house-governor and teacher of the school of industry has a salary of £55 per annum, and his maintenance and lodging in the institution. A public school, on the Lancasterian system, is attached to the institution as a free-school, for the education of male and female children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, are still able to maintain and clothe them. The male and female teachers have a joint salary of £75. Gray's hospital, or infirmary and dispensary, was also founded by a native of Elgin, Dr. Gray, who was afterwards resident at Calcutta. It is intended for relief of the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin, and was founded and endowed from a bequest of £26,000. The building was erected in 1815, on a slight but spacious eminence at the west end of the town. Its situation is singularly well chosen, and being a very handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, with a projecting portico of Doric columns on its eastern front, from a design of Gillespie, it forms a splendid termination to the High-street.—A small Lunatic asylum for paupers was erected a few years ago on the hospital grounds. The founder also established a charity "for reputed old maids of the town of Elgin."

Elgin is the seat of numerous interesting institutions,—benevolent, religious, literary, mercantile, and miscellaneous. The principal benevolent ones, additional to those which have been already mentioned, are alms-houses, supported out of the preceptory of Maison Dieu; the Guildry charitable fund, with an

income of about £300 a-year, for the benefit of decayed brethren, widows, and children; the funds of the six incorporated trades for the benefit of their poor decayed members and widows; and Cummings', Bracco's, Petrie's, and Laing's mortifications, for the benefit variously of decayed burgesses, decayed merchants, and orphans or poor children. The principal religious institutions are Sabbath-schools, missionary auxiliary associations, and the Elgin and Morayshire Bible Society. The principal literary institutions are the literary association, established in 1818; the scientific association, with museum; the mechanics' institute; and corresponding connexions with fine arts' societies in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The principal mercantile institutions are the water company, established in 1843, with a capital of £5,500; the gas company, established in 1830, with a capital of £5,000; the market company, established in 1850, with a capital of £2,200; the property investment company, established in 1851; branch-offices of the Union, the Commercial, the British Linen, the Royal, the Caledonian, and the North of Scotland banks; and offices of upwards of twenty insurance companies. And the principal miscellaneous institutions are a national security savings' bank; a society for promoting industry among the poor; two mason-lodges; a chess club; a cricket club; a curling club; the Morayshire coursing club; and a horticultural society. Three weekly newspapers are published in Elgin—the Elgin Courant and the Elgin Courier on Friday, and the Elgin and Morayshire Advertiser on Wednesday.

Elgin was made a royal burgh by William I. It is classed with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, in returning one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency, in 1862, was 297. The constitution of the burgh, previous to the operation of the burgh reform act, was fixed by an act of the convention of burghs, 8th July, 1706. The council consisted of a provost, four bailies, dean-of-guild, treasurer, and two other councillors. It is now governed by a provost, four bailies, and twelve councillors. Its municipal constituency, in 1854, was 272. The revenue of the burgh, in 1859-60, was £835. In 1832 it was £715 0s. 4d., inclusive of £74 for anchorage and shore-dues at Lossiemouth, where the corporation built a harbour, on which the burgh had from time to time expended considerable sums for repair, which the revenue thus arising was not nearly sufficient to meet. A joint stock company was, therefore, afterwards formed for the erection of a deeper harbour at Stotfield point, to the north of the old harbour; and this new harbour at Stotfield was successfully completed at an expense of £14,000. Of the burgh-revenue, in 1832, £241 4s. 1d. arose from feu-duties, £107 18s. 9d. from rental of land, and £187 11s. 11d. from entries of feu-vassals, burgesses, &c. and other casualties. The expenditure on an average of five years to 1832 was £887 18s. 4½d. The amount of debt then due by the burgh was £794 10s., besides the sum of £18 12s. 7d. per annum for the application of which the burgh was answerable, arising from sums mortified in their hands for charitable purposes. Besides the appointment of the burgh-officers, the principal patronage of the corporation in 1832 consisted of the academy. The number of burgesses, in 1832, was 141, of whom 40 had rents or tenancy under £5. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, the glovers, the tailors, the shoemakers, the weavers, and the square-wrights. Assessed property in 1815, £2,435; in 1845, £9,031 17s.

The sheriff-courts for Morayshire are held at Elgin. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday. Cattle-markets are held on the third Fri-

day of January, February, March, and April, on the second Friday of May, on the first Tuesday of June, on the third Tuesday of July, August, September, and October, on the second Friday of November, and on the third Wednesday of December. Sheep-markets are held on the day before the April cattle-market, and on the last Friday of July. The principal inns are the Gordon Arms, the Star, and the Railway. The Great North of Scotland Railway connects Elgin on the one side with Inverness and Ross-shire,—on the other side with Banff and Aberdeen; the Lossiemouth railway connects it northward with Lossiemouth; and the Morayshire railway connects it south-eastward with Craigellachie. The railway to Lossiemouth makes Elgin virtually a sea-port. A suburb of the town, included within the parliamentary burgh, stands on the north side of the Lossie. See BISHOPMILL. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 4,493; in 1861, 6,403. Houses, 1,003. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 7,543. Houses, 1,221. Population, in 1861, of the part of the parliamentary burgh within New Spynie, 1,082; of the part of it within St. Andrew's Lhanbride, 58.—Elgin gives the title of Earl to a branch of the illustrious and royal house of Bruce, Thomas, third Lord Bruce of Kinloss, was created Earl of Elgin, in 1633, by Charles I. A descendant of this noble family, Thomas, the seventh earl, formed the valuable collection of the Elgin marbles in the British museum. The family seat is Broomhall in Fifeshire.

ELGINSHIRE. See MORAYSHIRE.

ELHARDHOLM. See SHAPINSHAY.

ELIBANK, an estate in the parish of Yarrow, on the right bank of the Tweed, 8 miles north-west of Selkirk. An ancient peel-house still stands there which is associated, in Border story, with deeds of barbarous bravery. In 1613, Sir Gideon Murray was appointed a lord of session, by the title of Lord Elibank; and in 1643, Sir Patrick Murray was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Elibank. The seats of his lordship's descendants are Elibank-cottage in Selkirkshire, Ballencreeff in Haddingtonshire, Darnhall in Peebles-shire, and Pitcharlis in Perthshire. Elibank was the birth-place of Russell, the historian of ancient and modern Europe.

ELIE, or ELY, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, which here forms the bay of Elie, and by the parishes of St. Monance, Kilconquhar, and Newburn. It comprises a main body of about 2 miles in length from east to west, and nearly 1 mile in breadth, and two detached portions to the north-west, the one containing two farms at the distance of 2 miles, and the other constituting one farm at the distance of 3 miles. There are no hills, and scarcely even a rising ground in the parish, the whole surface being flat, and a considerable part of it near the sea-shore forming sandy links. The promontories which form the two extremities of the bay of Elie consist of amygdaloid and basalt, the latter exhibiting sometimes a columnar structure. Between these headlands the beach is low, and composed of alternating, thin beds of sandstone and shale, with occasionally seams of coal and strata of limestone,—the whole belonging to a carboniferous system, and inclined at high angles in different directions, and without any regularity. Basalt occurs in numerous places, extending in long reefs far into the sea,—the beds of sandstone and shale dipping from them on both sides; but at one point in the western part of the bay the strata are said to dip under the basalt. The greater proportion of the parish original-

ly formed what was called the barony of Ardross, and belonged to a family of the name of Dischington, from whom it came about the beginning of the 17th century, to Sir William Scott, who held the office of director-of-chancery during a part of the reign of Charles I. From his descendants the barony was acquired, about the close of that century, by Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther. The ruins of the ancient castle of Ardross, the manor-place of the barony, still remain, about a mile east of the village. Elie-house, the present mansion-house, is situated north of the village, and in its immediate vicinity. It is a large building, erected apparently rather more than 160 years ago, in the semi-classic style introduced by Sir William Bruce of Kinross. The grounds are beautifully wooded, and have been laid out with great taste. There are 1,570 imperial acres in the parish, of which 56 acres have never been cultivated; and about 50 acres are in wood. The rent of the arable land varies, according to its quality, from £1 to £4 per acre; the average being nearly £1 15s. per acre. The valued rent is £4,105 13s. 4d. Scots. The real rental in 1836 was about £2,562. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1836, £5,200. Assessed property in 1843, £3,661 6s. Population in 1831, 1,029; in 1861, 826. Houses, 203.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, William Baird of Elie. Stipend, £149 8s. 8d.; glebe, £28 17s. 6d. School-master's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees and £7 other emoluments. The parish church is a neat structure, with a spire, built in 1726, thoroughly repaired in 1831, and containing nearly 600 sittings. There is a Free church, whose people in the year 1854 raised £161 2s. 7½d. An Independent chapel, though named of Elie, is within Kilconquhar. There are two private schools and a subscription library. There is also a joint savings' bank with Earlsferry. Elie parish was originally a part of Kilconquhar, and became a separate erection about the year 1639.

The VILLAGE OF ELIE stands at the head of Elie bay, 2½ miles south-south-east of Colinsburgh, and 5 miles east-south-east of Largo. It is a burgh of barony. It stands so close to the sea that the water frequently washes the walls of the houses. It must formerly have been a place of some importance; for it contains, in a street near the beach, several substantial ancient residences, which evidently must have been inhabited by families of distinction. And though now it has little trade, and not much local consequence, it is still a pleasant place, with some sea-side stir and considerable attractions. It is neat and well-built. The streets are wide, clean, and regular. It is well-sheltered from the east wind, and has for a long time been a place of considerable resort during summer for sea-bathing. No market is held in the town; but Colinsburgh, which is easily accessible from it, has regular weekly and yearly markets. A coach from Anstruther passes regularly through Elie in communication with the Leven railway; and a steamer touches thrice a-week in transit between Anstruther and Leith. The harbour is naturally an excellent one, and forms a safe and accessible shelter for vessels, during a gale from the west or south-west. Some care appears to have been at one time taken to improve its natural advantages, by the erection of quays and a pier; and Mr. Baird has recently spent large sums in extending its improvements, and purposes spending more. To the east of the harbour, and at a small distance from it, is Wadehaven, so called, it is said, from General Wade, who recommended it to Government as a

proper harbour for men-of-war. It is very large, and has from 20 to 22 feet water at common tides. Notwithstanding the advantages which Elie enjoys as a fishing-station, very little profit is derived by its inhabitants from that branch of industry. There are few fishermen in the place; and these merely fish along shore for white fish, to supply the consumption of the village and neighbourhood. This supply, however, is generally both cheap and excellent. Population in 1861, 706.

ELIOCK. See ELLIOCK.

ELISTON, a very ancient baronial pile, on the left bank of the Almond, on the estate of the Earl of Hopetoun, in the parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire. It is supposed to have been anciently a hunting-seat of the Kings of Scotland, particularly James II. and James IV.

ELLACHIE. See CRAIGELLACHIE.

ELLAM, or ELLIM, an ancient rectory, now comprehended in the parish of Longformacus, Berwickshire. It belonged to the Earls of Dunbar; and, after their forfeiture, was given by Robert to Thomas Erskine. The ruins of the ancient church and hamlet are traceable on the north bank of the Whitadder, near the passage which is still called Ellam-ford.

ELLAN, EALAN, or EILAN, a prefix in Gaelic topographical names, signifying "island."

ELLAN-AIGAS. See AIGAS.

ELLAN-AN-RIGH. See LAGGAN (LOCH).

ELLAN-CHAISTAL. See CASTLE-ISLAND.

ELLAN-CHOLUIMCILLE, a small island in Portree bay, in Skye. The name signifies St. Columba's island. The bay was anciently called Loch-Choluimille.

ELLAN-DHEIRIRIG, or ELLAN-GHEIRIRIG, a small island in Loch Riddan, in the parish of Inverchaolain, Argyleshire. It lies in the mouth of the loch, about 100 yards from the mainland. It was strongly fortified by Archibald, Earl of Argyle, and made the depot of his reserve arms and ammunition, in his expedition to co-operate with the Duke of Monmouth's invasion in 1685. The fort was taken from his garrison, and blown up; but a small portion of it still stands, and can be seen from the steam-boats passing through the Kyles of Bute. A branch of the Campbells who possessed a large estate in the circumjacent country, and were celebrated as warriors in Gaelic song, took from the island the designation of Campbell of Ellan-Dheirrig.

ELLANDONAN CASTLE, a picturesque ruin, on the small rocky island of Donan, at the head of Loch-Alsh, where that sea-lake forks into Lochs Long and Duich, at the south-west corner of Ross-shire. It was once the manor-place of the 'high chiefs of Kintail.' It is a magnificent ivy-clad ruin, backed by a noble range of hills. This castle was originally conferred on Colin Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Desmond, in 1266, by Alexander III. In 1331, it was the scene of a severe act of retributive justice by Randolph, Earl of Moray, then warden of Scotland, who executed fifty delinquents here, and placed their heads on the walls of the castle. In 1537, Donald, fifth baron of Slate, lost his life in an attack on Ellandonan castle, then belonging to John Mackenzie, ninth baron of Kintail, and was buried by his followers on the lands of Ardcloe, on the western side of Loch-Long. William, fifth Earl of Seaforth, having joined the Stuart cause in 1715, his estate and honours were forfeited to the Crown and his castle burnt. The attack on Ellandonan castle, by the baron of Slate, is the subject of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott's friend, Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore, published in the Scottish Miscelany.

ELLAN-DUIRINISH. See DUIRINISH.

ELLAN-FADA, an island near the head of Loch-Killieport, on the west side of South Knapdale, Argyshire. It affords shelter from the heavy swells raised by the south-west gales; and there is good anchorage for vessels on its lee side.

ELLAN-FINNAN. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

ELLAN-FREUCH, an islet in the Sound of Islay, on which are the ruins of a castle.

ELLAN-GHEIRRIG. See ELLAN-DHEIRRIG.

ELLAN-ISSA. See ISSAY ISLAND.

ELLAN-MAREE. See MAREE (LOCH).

ELLAN-MORE, an uninhabited isle contiguous to the northern coast of Coll, Argyshire.

ELLAN-MORE, a pastoral isle, famous for the quality of its pasture, off the west side of South Knapdale, and within the southern mouth of the Sound of Jura, Argyshire. An ancient chapel here, arched over and covered with flags, is in a state of high preservation.

ELLANMUNDE, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the united parish of Lismore and Appin, Argyshire. The seat of the parish church was an island, which is Ellanmunde proper, in Loch-Leven, contiguous to the mouth of the river Coe. The ruins of the church are still there. The cemetery also continues there, and is still in use. The founder of the original church was an abbot of the name of Munde, who flourished about the middle of the tenth century. The parish of Ellanmunde comprehended Glencoe, the adjacent parts of Appin, and the districts of Mamore and Ouriah.

ELLAN-NA-COOMB, or ELLAN-NA-NAOIMH, a small island closely contiguous to the east coast of the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. Here was formerly a chapel and a burial-place, the remains of which are still visible. On the south side of the island the sea, after passing for several yards through a narrow channel, spouts up into the air, sometimes to the height of thirty feet, through a large circular hole in the rock; and a few seconds afterwards there is a discharge of water from the east side of the island, with a loud noise resembling the detonation of cannon. This happens only when it is half-flood, and a gale at north-west.

ELLAN-NA-GAMHNA, an isle, with excellent pasture, in the parish of South Knapdale, Argyshire.

ELLAN-NA-KELLY. See SHIANT ISLES.

ELLAN-NA-LEEK, an isle near the north-west coast of the parish of South Knapdale, Argyshire.

ELLAN-NA-MUICK, an isle off the west coast of the parish of South Knapdale, Argyshire.

ELLAN-NA-NAOIMH. See ELLAN-NA-COOMB.

ELLAN-NAN-CAORACH, an isle off the coast of the parish of Kildalton, in Islay.

ELLAN-NAN-CON. See LAGGAN (LOCH).

ELLAN-NAN-GOBHAR, an islet in Loch Aylort, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire. It is an abrupt irregular mass of micaceous schist rock; and it contains two vitrified forts within a few yards of each other,—the one of an oblong figure, and 140 paces in circumference,—the other of a circular figure, and 90 paces in circumference.

ELLAN-NA-ROAN, or SEAL ISLAND, an inhabited island, of about 2 miles in circumference, in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. It lies off the east side of the entrance of the Kyle of Tongue. "It has the appearance of two islands, particularly at high water. Part of it is scooped out into the form of a basin, in which the soil is very fertile. Its rocks are high and precipitous, and to the north side abound with deep narrow fissures, through which the wind rushes with great violence. As this wind, besides being sharp and piercing, is im-

pregnated with saline matter, from its blowing across the ocean, or perhaps from carrying along with it the spray which dashes from off the rocks beneath, the natives take advantage thereof for economical purposes. In these fissures they season their fish without using salt. On this north side also there is a spacious and elegant-looking arch, about 150 feet span, and 70 feet broad. About the middle of the island there is a large circular hole, which has fallen in many years ago, and is supposed to communicate with the sea by a subterranean cavern." Population, 42. Houses, 7.

ELLAN-RORY-MHORE. See MAREE (LOCH).

ELLAN-SOON. See MAREE (LOCH).

ELLAN-USNICH, a small island in Loch Etive, Argyshire.

ELLAN-WIRREY. See SHIANT ISLES.

ELLAR. See ELGAR.

ELLEN-A-BAICH, a village in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyshire. Population, 311. Houses, 64. See EASDALE.

ELLEN'S ISLE. See KATRINE (LOCH).

ELLERHOLM. See SHAPINSHAY.

ELLIM. See ELLAM.

ELLINOR (PORT). See PORT-ELLINOR.

ELLINORTON, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. It was founded about 30 years ago by Mr. Meason of Lindertis. Population about 120.

ELLIOCK, a burn and an estate in the parish of Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire. The burn runs about 3 miles northward to the Nith, at a point about 1½ mile below the town of Sanquhar. Ellick-house, on Ellick burn, is notable as the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton; and the apartment in which he was born is watchfully preserved in its original state. His father was an eminent advocate, and a lord of session in the reigns of Mary and James VI.; and soon after the birth of his distinguished son, he sold Ellick estate to the Dalzells, afterwards Earls of Carnwath, and removed to an estate which he had acquired in the parish of Clunie, in Perthshire,—a circumstance which has frequently occasioned Clunie to be mistakenly named as the place of the Admirable Crichton's nativity.

ELLIOTT (THE), a rivulet in Forfarshire. It rises in Deltly moss, on the western verge of the parish of Carmylie, and flows through that parish to the south-eastward, dividing it into two nearly equal parts, and receiving several small tributaries in its course; it next, over 1½ mile's distance, flows eastward, forming the boundary-line between Carmylie and Arbirlot; and it then enters the latter parish, cuts it from north-west to south-east into parts of one-third and two-thirds, receives, about its centre, the waters of Rotten-Raw burn flowing to it from the west, and eventually falls into the German ocean about 1½ mile south-west of Arbroath. Its whole course is about 8½ or 9 miles. Its banks towards Guynd are naturally picturesque and romantic, and have been beautified by the pleasure-grounds of the proprietor of the soil; and, near its confluence with the ocean, they are finely covered with trees, and rise into an overhanging precipice which is surmounted by the romantic-looking castle of Kelly.

ELLIOTSTON. See CASTLE-SEMPEL (LOCH).

ELLISLAND. See DUNSCORE.

ELLON, a district of Aberdeenshire. It comprises the central portion of the eastern region of the county, and forms the southern part of Buchan. It is bounded by the sea on the east; by the northern rim of the Cruden basin on the north; and by the southern rim of the Ythan basin on the south-west. Its length is about 18 miles; and its breadth

about 13. It comprehends the parishes of Udney, Foveran, Slains, Logie-Buchan, Cruden, Ellon, Tarves, and Methlick. Population in 1831, 12,831; in 1861, 16,909. Houses, 3,010.

ELLON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the centre of the sea-board region of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Deer, Cruden, Logie-Buchan, Udney, Tarves, and New Deer. It extends north and south at an average distance of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea. Its length is about 10 miles; its breadth is about 7 miles; and its area is about 42 square miles. The river Ythan intersects it east-south-eastward, placing nearly one-third of the area on the right bank, and is navigable for large boats to within half-a-mile of the village. There is an excellent salmon-fishery on this river. Near it are some small plantations of fir, ash, elm, and alder; but they serve more for ornament than for use. The surface of the parish is uneven, rough, and bleak in appearance, and not very productive. Though there is a good deal of rising grounds, the height of these is not considerable. The soil on the low ground is dry; but in the northern parts it is generally wet and mossy. The grounds, especially near the river, are well-cultivated. The aggregate of arable land is about three-fourths of the whole area. The tops of many of the rising grounds, in consequence of the prevailing lowness and comparative flatness of the surrounding country, command extensive prospects, along the coast and far inland, even to the Bennachie, the Grampians, and the Speyside mountains. The principal landowners are the Earl of Aberdeen, Gordon of Ellon, and six others. The present mansion on the estate of Ellon was built in 1851, and stands a little east of some small remains of the favourite residence of the present Earl of Aberdeen's grandfather. The chief mansions on the other estates are those of Elemont, Arnage, Turner-hall, and Dudwick. The real rental is about £12,000. The estimated yearly value of raw produce is between £22,000 and £23,000. Assessed property in 1843, £9,678. There is, on Lord Aberdeen's estate, a small carding and spinning mill. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Fraserburgh. Population in 1831, 2,304; in 1861, 3,913. Houses, 640.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Stipend, £219 2s. 7d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £568 11s. 8d. The parish church is a very plain edifice, erected in 1777, and repaired in 1828; and contains nearly 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 340; sum raised in 1854, £157 8s. 5d. This was formerly a Congregational chapel, and was erected in 1825. There are also an United Presbyterian church, built in 1827, and containing 340 sittings; and an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1815, and containing 262 sittings. There are two parochial schools,—the one in the village, with a total of about £100 emoluments, and the other in the northern part of the parish, with a total of about £70 emoluments. There are four non-parochial schools. The church and church-lands of Ellon anciently belonged to the abbey of Kinloss in Moray; and on that account the place was often called Kinloss-Ellon.

The VILLAGE OF ELLON stands on the left bank of the Ythan, and on the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Fraserburgh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newburgh, 16 north by east of Aberdeen, and 18 south-west by south of Peterhead. It was anciently the seat of the jurisdiction of the earldom of Buchan. The court of the earldom was held on a slight eminence, called anciently the Earl's hill, but called in more modern times the moat hill of Ellon, and now

occupied by the stables and yard of one of the principal inns of the village. The bridge which takes the highway across the Ythan stands about ninety yards above that spot, and is a handsome structure. A monthly market for cattle and grain is held in Ellon. Six annual fairs also are held,—two of them in the village, and the other four on a piece of waste ground in the neighbourhood. The village has three benefit societies, a savings' bank, and branch-offices of the Union bank, the Aberdeen Town and County bank, and the North of Scotland bank. Public conveyances run regularly to Aberdeen,—also in transit between Aberdeen and Peterhead, between Aberdeen and Fraserburgh, and between Aberdeen and Strichen.

ELLRIDGE-LOCH, a lake or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, in the north-east of the parish of Slamannan, Stirlingshire. It sends off a tiny stream, of some water-power, south-westward to the Avon.

ELLSRICKLE, or ELLSRIDGEHILL, a village on the southern border of the parish of Walston, 4 miles north by east of Biggar, Lanarkshire. It is a pleasant place, in a picturesque situation, and decidedly superior to most of the small villages of Scotland. Some stone coffins, a number of years ago, were dug up at its east end. The estate on which it stands, and from which it takes its name, was anciently called Elgerith and Elgerigill,—the name Ellsrickle being a corruption. The village has a Free church and a school. Population, 211. Houses, 48.

ELLWICK. See SHAPINSHAY.

ELPHINSTONE, a village and an estate in the parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire. The village stands on the road from Dalkeith to Haddington, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from the county boundary, and nearly 2 miles south-south-west of Tranent. The estate was anciently held in feu of the Winton family, and belonged in the 15th century to the Johnstone family. A massive, square, baronial tower stands here, said to have been built about the close of the 14th century; and is attached to a mansion which was built in 1600. The estate has long been famous for its collieries. Population of the village, in 1861, 388.

ELPHINSTONE. [Stirlingshire.] See DUNMORE.

ELSHIESHIELDS. See LOCHMABEN.

ELSICK, a quondam estate, now much divided, in the north of the parish of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire; also a burn of about 4 miles in length of course, which runs eastward through the lands of Elsick to the sea.

ELSNESS. See SANDA.

ELSRICKLE. See ELLSRICKLE.

ELSWICK. See SHAPINSHAY.

ELVAN (THE), an upland stream of the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. It rises close on the boundary-line with Dumfries-shire, at the centre of the backbone of the Southern Highlands, and runs about 8 miles north-eastward to a confluence with the Clyde at Elvanfoot. It is famous for the particles of gold which have been occasionally found in its sands.

ELVANFOOT, an inn on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and a station on the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, at the confluence of the Elvan and the Clyde, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Abington and 12 north-west of Moffat. See CRAWFORD and CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

ELY. See ELIE.

ELZIOTSTOUN. See CASTLE SEMPLÉ LOCH.

EMANUEL, or MANUEL PRIORY, an ancient edifice, now in ruins, in the parish of Muiravonside, on the north bank of the Avon, about a mile above Linlithgow bridge. It was founded in 1156, by Malcolm IV., surnamed the Maiden, and was occupied by nuns of the Cistercian order. Besides the

endowments bestowed by the royal founder, it received considerable donations from others at different periods. The prioress of this house swore fealty to Edward I., on the 28th of July, 1291; as did Alice, her successor, at Linlithgow, in 1296. Of this nunnery little now remains except the western end of the church. It is of hewn stone, but unadorned; yet there is an elegant simplicity in it, and with the beauty of the surrounding objects, it makes a very picturesque appearance. Grose has preserved a view of it.

EMBO, a fishing village in the parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire. Population about 200.

ENDER (THE), a streamlet in the parish of Blair-Athol, formed by the junction of several smaller brooks, which, uniting a little above Dalmean in the west part of Athol, fall into the Garry at Dalmean.

ENDRICK (THE), a small river, chiefly of Stirlingshire, and partly of Dumbartonshire. It rises in the Gargunnock hills, and flowing towards the south-east, is joined a small distance from its source by the Burnfoot burn; after which it forms, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the western boundary of the parish of St. Ninian's. It then makes a sharp turn to the westward, entering the parish of Fintry a little below the old ruin called Sir John de Graham's castle. A little farther on, it falls over a perpendicular rock 60 feet in height, forming a singular cataract well-known in the district by the name of 'The Loup of Fintry.' Continuing its westerly course, it leaves the kirk of Fintry on the left, and the woods of Culcreuch a little on the right; and then, quitting the parish of Fintry, it forms for about 5 miles, the boundary between the parish of Balforn on the north, and that of Killearn on the south. Near the western extremity of these parishes it makes a bend towards the south-west, and enters the parish of Killearn between the mansion-houses of Boquhan and Carbeth. After describing various windings it turns directly southward, forms a singular and romantic waterfall called the 'Pot of Gartness,' near the once favourite residence of the illustrious Napier, and is joined by the Blane near Croylecky. On receiving this accession to its waters, it describes a sort of curve, and turning abruptly towards the west, enters the parish of Drymen. It is shortly afterward joined by the Catterburn from the south; upon which it makes a slight northerly bend; but, immediately reverting to the original direction of its course, it passes a little to the south of the kirk-town of Drymen and the Duke of Montrose's noble mansion-house of Buchanan, forms the bounding-line between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, and finally falls into Lochlomond at Balmaha, little more than a mile south-west from the kirk of Buchanan, and about half-a-mile from the small island Aber in Lochlomond. Many parts of the banks of the Endrick are of great beauty; and the valley through which it flows has been celebrated in Scottish song under the name of 'Sweet Innerdale.' Franck, in his quaint 'Northern Memoirs,' (1694,) speaks of "the memorable Anderwick, a rapid river of strong and stiff streams; whose fertile banks refresh the borderer, and whose fords, if well examined, are arguments sufficient to convince the angler of trout; as are her deeps when consulted, the noble race and treasure of salmon; or remonstrate his ignorance in the art of angling. Besides this Anderwick," he adds, "there are many other small rivulets that glide up and down these solitary parts."

ENGINE, NEW ENGINE, and OLD ENGINE. Three collier villages in the parish of Newton, Edinburghshire. They are situated between Dalkeith and Niddry, near the route of the Hawick branch of

the North British railway. Engine is also called Sheriffhall Engine. Population of Engine, 47; of New Engine, 51; of Old Engine, 49. Houses in Engine, 11; in New Engine, 9; in Old Engine, 12.

ENHALLOW, one of the Orkneys, constituting part of the parish of Rousay. It is about a mile in circumference, and is separated from Rousay by a reef of rocks, which being covered at high water, have sometimes proved fatal to the unwary mariner. The Sound of this name is on the south, between it and the island of Pomona. As it is narrow, and the tide rapid, it should only be attempted with a fair wind, and in moderate weather. Population of Enhallow in 1831, 20; in 1851, 24. Houses, 3.

ENNERIC (THE), a romantic stream of Glenurquhart in Inverness-shire. It flows from Corrymouny into the still basin of Loch Meikly, and runs eastward thence to Loch Ness, performing altogether a course of about 10 miles. A very picturesque cascade, called the Fall of Moral, occurs a little below its source; and near this is a large cave in which some leading Jacobites concealed themselves for a time after the rebellion of 1745.

ENNERURIE. See INVERURY.

ENNERWICK. See INNERWICK.

ENNICH (LOCH), the chief of several lakes in Glenennich, in the parish of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire; overhung on all sides except one by sublime precipices.

ENOCH (LOCH). See MINNIGAFF.

ENOCH HILL. See CUMNOCK (NEW).

ENSAY, an island of about 5 miles in circumference, situated 2 miles south-west of the main body of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides. It is verdant all over, and well cultivated. Population in 1841, 16; in 1861, 15. Houses, 2.

ENTERKIN (THE). See DURRISDEER.

ENZIE, a district of the north-west of Banffshire. It extends from the burn of Buckie to the Spey; but is popularly regarded as comprising the whole of the parishes of Rathven and Bellie.

ENZIE, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the western part of Rathven and eastern part of Bellie, Banffshire. Its length is about 6 miles; and its breadth about 4. It has a post-office station of its own name; also contains the post-office village of Port-Gordon. The patrons are the Duke of Richmond, and other trustees. The stipend is £62 8s., together with about £8 other emoluments and the profits of a farm. The church was built in 1785, and enlarged in 1815 and 1822, and contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church of Enzie: attendance, 320; sum raised in 1854, £126 15s. 11½d.

EOLAN (THE), a small tributary of the Etive, in the parish of Ardhattachan, Argyleshire.

EORODALE-POINT, a headland in the island of Lewis, 3 miles south-east of the Butt of Lewis.

EORSA, a small island in the parish of Kilfinichen, Argyleshire. It lies near Iona, and formerly belonged to the abbey of that place. It was described by Dean Munro in 1549 as "fertile and full of corn;" but it is now used solely as a piece of sheep pasture. It belongs to the Duke of Argyll.

EOUSMIL, an insulated rock about half-a-mile in circuit, lying on the west side of North Uist. It is noted for its seal-fishing.

EOY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

ERCHLESS-CASTLE, a modernized stately old tower, in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire. It stands in Strathglass, a little below the confluence of the Glass and the Farrar, about 7 miles north-west of Beaulieu. "It belongs," says Miss Sinclair, "to the descendants of that old chief, who said there were but three persons in the world en-

titled to be called 'The,'—the King, the Pope, and the Chisholm. This place is beauty personified; and you would fall in love with it at first sight. The castle is a venerable white-washed old tower, so entirely surrounded by a wreath of hills that the glen seems scooped out on purpose to hold the house and park."

ERICLDOUNE. See EARLSTON.

ERIBOLL (Loch), an arm of the Northern Atlantic ocean, in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. See DURNESS. It is about 11 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, and in depth from 15 to 60 fathoms. At Camisendun-bay, about 7 miles from its entrance, is excellent anchorage, and a ferry 2 miles broad. Its eastern shore, from the Whiten-head southwards, presents a series of caves and arches "the most extensive and extraordinary," according to Macculloch, "on any part of the Scottish coast." At its upper end is some fine alpine scenery, amongst mountains of quartz and grey slate, in which Benhope is conspicuous. See BENHOPE.

ERICKKIE (THE), a mountain stream in the north of Perthshire. It rises near the eastern part of the watershed between Loch Ericht and Loch Rannoch, and runs about 10 miles eastward, down a wild glen named from it Glen-Erickkie, to a confluence with the Garry at a point about 4 miles above Blair-Athole.

ERIGHT, or EROCHD (LOCH), a lake partly in the parish of Fortingal, county of Perth, and partly in the parish of Laggan, county of Inverness. It is about 16 miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth. The New Statistical Account mentions, that according to an ancient tradition, the district now covered by the waters of this lake was formerly dry, and constituted an entire parish called Feadail; and that the entire parish, with its inhabitants, was overwhelmed in one night, by the sudden bursting of an immense body of subterranean water. The tradition also states, that for long afterwards the church and part of the principal village could be seen under the water in clear weather. There is no road to Loch-Ericht; but it may be visited at its southern extremity, either from the head of Loch-Rannoch, or from the inn at Dalnacardoch; though from either of these places a huge extent of bog, moor, moss, and mountain has to be traversed. There is no road along its banks, and no house upon them, with the exception of a solitary hunting-lodge, and the hut of a shepherd near its upper extremity. Nothing can exceed the solitude and desolation of its shores. Rocks bared by the winter storm—lofty, precipitous, and sometimes perpendicular—surround it; and every where are scattered huge blocks of stone which frost or torrents of rain have detached from the mountains. Vegetation seems here almost at an end. The bleating of sheep, the barking of the dog, or the cry of the shepherd, seldom if ever break the silence of this silent place. The visitor finds himself alone amid the silence of nature,—of nature in its wildest form. At the south end, is a rock of 300 or 400 feet perpendicular height. Its summit is accessible with great difficulty; and here is to be seen an ancient fortification, the laborious work of an early people who had at one time inhabited this district. It is about 500 feet in length, and 250 in breadth, over the walls. The walls are upwards of 15 feet in thickness, and are constructed of large squared broad stones, firmly laid together, though without mortar. The general purpose of such an erection is abundantly obvious; but the time when or the people by whom, it was erected, it is now impossible to ascertain. On the east side of the lake, about a mile or two from the south end, a small cave is pointed out

as having afforded shelter and concealment to the young Chevalier after the battle of Culloden. He had wandered previously for some time amid the wilds of Moidart, the islands, and Lochaber, and had made many hairbreadth escapes from being taken by his ruthless pursuers, when, learning that Cameron of Lochiel and M'Donald of Keppoch, two of his most devoted followers, were concealed in Badenoch, he set off to them, and found them at this cave on the shores of Loch-Ericht. The cave is small, and is formed by detached blocks of stone which, having fallen down to their present situation, form a small opening which might receive two or three individuals. The fugitives, however, had enlarged its dimensions, by erecting a hut of trees in front of its entrance, from which circumstance it obtained the name of the cage, by which it was popularly known at the time. A more effectual place of concealment, or one less likely to be intruded upon than this at Loch-Ericht, could hardly have been selected. Dr. Macculloch says: "At the southern extremity, Loch-Ericht terminates in flat meadows, vanishing by degrees in the moor of Rannoch, and in that wild and hideous country which extends to Glen-Spean along the eastern side of Ben Nevis. This is indeed the wilderness of all Scotland. The wildest wilds of Ross-shire and Sutherland are accessible and lively, compared to this. They might, at least, contain people, though they do not; which this tract never could have done, and never will nor can. I know not where else we can travel for two days without seeing a human trace—a trace, a recollection, of animal life—and with the dreary conviction that such a thing is impossible. It is indeed an inconceivable solitude, a dreary and joyless land of bogs, a land of desolation and grey darkness, of fogs ever hanging on Auster's drizzly beard, a land of winter and death and oblivion. Let him who is unworthy of the Moor of Rannoch be banished hither. Where he can go next, I know not; unless it be to New South Shetland."

ERIGHT (THE), a stream of the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire. It issues from the foot of Loch Ericht, and runs about 5 miles southward to Loch Rannoch. For a mile or two, it is slow and deep; but afterwards it is a sheer torrent, lashing and tearing its banks with wild fury.

ERIGHT (THE), a river in the east of Perthshire. It is formed by the junction of the Airdle and the Shee in the parish of Blairgowrie, which it crosses, and flowing in a south-easterly direction forms the boundary between that parish and the parish of Ratray. It then flows through the parish of Bendochy in the same direction, and falls into the Isla nearly opposite Balbrogy, in the parish of Cupar-Angus. Its channel is rocky, and its stream rapid and turbulent. The scenery on its banks is in many places singularly romantic, particularly in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie, at a spot called Craigloch, where the rocks rise perpendicularly on each side to a height of more than 200 feet, and for about 700 feet along the western bank are as smooth as if hewn with the chisel. The entire course of the river does not exceed 17 miles.

ERICKSTANE BRAE, a lofty hill, contiguous to the point in which the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfries meet. Along the side of it, above a dangerous declivity, the public road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes. Here an immense hollow, or a square form, made by the approach of four hills towards each other, receives the popular name of the Marquis of Annandale's Beef-stand,—the Annandale reavers having, in former times, often concealed stolen cattle in this place.

ERIGIE. See DORES.

ERISA (LOCH). See MULL.

ERISAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Harris.

ERISKA, an island in the mouth of Loch Creran, Argyshire. See CRERAN (LOCH).

ERISKA, a small island of the Hebrides, on the south side of South Uist. It is noted for having been the first place upon which Prince Charles Stuart landed, in his attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors. It measures about 3 miles in length from north to south, and is separated by only a narrow sound from South Uist. Population in 1841, 80; in 1861, 396. Houses, 79.

ERISORT (LOCH), a sea-loch, about 10 miles in length, but comparatively narrow, entering the east side of the island of Lewis, at a point about 8 miles south of Stornoway, and penetrating south-westward to within 2 miles of the head of Loch Seaforth. The mouth of it contains many excellent anchorages for ships of any size. It is much frequented by sea-craft, and is known to mariners as the Barkin Isles, from a cluster of islets at its entrance. A large cave challenges the attention of the curious in one of these islets called Tanneray.

ERIVIST (THE), a small stream of Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Edinburghshire. It rises on Soutra hill, runs 4 miles south-westward along the boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, and proceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther in the same direction through the parish of Stow, to a confluence with the Gala.

ERNAN (THE), an early affluent of the Don, in the uplands of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the confines of Banffshire, and runs about 6 miles eastward, chiefly through the upper section of Tarland, to a confluence with the Don at Inverernan.

ERNCRAGS (LOCH), a small lake near the centre of the parish of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire. It contains two islets, which were formerly frequented by sea-gulls. It emits a stream, which drives a meal-mill, to which nearly all the parish is thirled; and, but for this, it might be in a main degree or altogether drained.

ERNE. See EARN.

ERNSHEUCH. See COLDINGHAM.

EROCHD. See ERICHT.

ERRIBOLL. See ERIBOLL.

ERRICKSTANE BRAE. See ERICKSTANE BRAE.

ERROL, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, also the villages of Leetown, Westtown, Grange, Drums, Pitrodie, and Mains of Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. It is bounded by the Tay, and by the parishes of St. Madoes, Kinfauns, Kilspindie, Kinnaird, and Inchtute. Its average length is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its average breadth about 3 miles; and its superficial extent 8,626 imperial acres, or rather more than 15 square miles. Its surface, like that of the rest of the Carse of Gowrie, is generally flat. In the west, however, there are several ridges of slight elevation, which extend in a direction nearly parallel with the Tay, and give a pleasing diversity to the landscape. The soil is principally composed of alluvial clay; and scarcely a single rood of land is out of cultivation. At the quarry of Clashbennie, near the western extremity of this parish, a number of remarkable fossil remains and impressions were some years ago discovered. The quantity of sandstone excavated from this quarry yearly was between 4,000 and 5,000 tons. The chief wealth of the district consists in the agricultural produce. The valued rent is £16,982 Scots. The real rent in 1829 was £26,000 sterling. The principal landowners are Lord Kinnaird, Allan of Errol, Allan of Inchmartin, Milne of Murie, Craigie of Glendoick, Hay of Leys, and ten others. The

yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837, at £63,940. Assessed property in 1843, £20,260 5s. 6d. About 300 persons are employed as weavers of linen fabrics. Considerable traffic in the way of export and import is done at the small harbour of Port-Allen. The parish is traversed by the great road from Perth to Dundee, and by the Perth and Dundee railway; and its extremities are distant respectively, 7 miles from Perth and 9 from Dundee. Population in 1831, 2,992; in 1861, 2,759. Houses, 576.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Allan of Errol. Stipend, £310 13s. 10d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £407 17s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £35 fees, and £25 other emoluments. The parish church is a chaste cruciform structure, in plain Saxon style, with a quadrangular tower, erected in 1831 after designs by Gillespie Graham, and contains 1,450 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 250; sum raised in 1854, £195 1s. 9d. There are two United Presbyterian churches at Errol, with respectively 242 and 751 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Pitrodie, with 320 sittings. There are in the parish four private schools; and there is now building a large industrial school for girls.

The VILLAGE of ERROL is situated near the Tay, about half-way between the eastern and western boundaries of the parish. Its position is very delightful, on a slight rising ground which commands a delightful prospect, particularly towards the south and west. Its inhabitants are principally weavers and operatives. A fair, principally for hiring, is held on the last Wednesday of July. There is a station for the village at a near point of the Perth and Dundee railway. A charter of the time of William the Lion, constituted Errol a burgh of barony. This place gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Hay; whose ancestors were proprietors of the estate of Errol, but were obliged to sell it in 1634. The earldom was created in 1452; and the modern seat of the family is Slaines castle in Aberdeenshire. Population of the village, in 1861, 1,086.

ERSKINE, a parish on the northern border of Renfrewshire. It contains the post-office village of Bishopston, and the hamlets of Blackstown and Easter Rossland. It is bounded by the Clyde, and by Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, Houston, and Kilmacolm. Its length, east and west, is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is from 2 to 3 miles. The New Statistical Account distributes it, in imperial measure, into 5,121 acres, 2 roods, 24 poles of arable land, 1,431 acres, 1 rood, 28 poles of waste land, pasture, moss, &c., and 554 acres, 27 poles of wood. The name is probably derived from the British *ir-igyn*, signifying 'the green rising ground;' though a foolish legend derives it from a person who is said to have received the surname *Eris Skyne*, on occasion of a military achievement in the reign of Malcolm II. The tract along the Clyde is flat and fertile. Behind that plain the ground rises considerably. A hilly ridge extends through the western district. The soil in general is light; but some tracts are a deep clay. In the north-east division, a dark grey mould is mixed with gravel; and in some places there is till on a bed of freestone. This parish abounds with good water, but it does not contain any lake or river,—only some small streams or burns. The Clyde greatly increases in breadth, and begins to assume the appearance of an estuary, as it passes along the border; and it is here crossed by two ferries. One of these, called Erskine ferry, nearly opposite the village of Kilpatrick, being furnished with quays, serves for transporting horses and carriages, as well as foot

passengers; the other, called the West ferry, is opposite the castle of Dumbarton, and is chiefly used for foot passengers. In the eastern part of the parish, there are some freestone quarries. The two great lines of communication between Glasgow and Greenock, namely, the railway and the turnpike-road, pass through the parish; and the former has a station in it at Bishopton. There is also ready access to all the river steamers at Erskine ferry. About one half of the parish belongs to Lord Blantyre; and the rest is distributed among nearly a dozen landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £27,797. Assessed property in 1843, £8,182 3s. 3d. Population in 1831, 973; in 1861, 1,448. Houses, 176.

The lands of Erskine were the most ancient possession of the distinguished family who assumed that as their surname, and afterwards became Lords Erskine and Earls of Mar. They remained in the possession of this estate till the year 1638, when it was sold by John, Earl of Mar, to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston. In 1703, it was purchased from the Hamiltons, by the noble family of Blantyre; to whom it still belongs. The old mansion-house of Erskine, which was but recently removed, was situated near the bank of the Clyde. On a rising-ground, a little farther down the river, stands the magnificent modern mansion, the building of which was commenced by Robert Walter, 11th Lord Blantyre, who perished accidentally during the commotions at Brussels, in September, 1830. The structure is in the Elizabethan style, and presents a fine appearance from the river. From the house itself the views are varied, beautiful, and extensive. The pleasure-grounds are finely wooded; and a handsome obelisk, which was erected to the memory of the lamented person just mentioned, by the nobility and gentry of the county, forms a striking and appropriate accessory to the scene.—The estate of Bishopton, now the property of Lord Blantyre, has passed through a number of hands, and belonged originally to the family of Brisbane. The estate of Dargavel belongs to J. Hall Maxwell, Esq., the Secretary of the Highland Society, and the representative of the two very ancient families of Hall and Maxwell. The mansion is in the French style which was introduced to Scotland in the reign of Mary, and is partly a renovated erection of the year 1574, and partly a new erection of only a few years ago, the two parts being well matched. Facing the gate there is an ancient yew, which in size and beauty excels any other tree of the same kind in Renfrewshire. Two other mansions are Drums and East-Bank.—Bargarran, a noted scene of witchcraft, has been described in a separate article.—Walter Young, D.D. and F.R.S. Edinburgh, minister of this parish, from about 1770 till his death in 1814, was distinguished for his profound and scientific knowledge of harmony. His successor, Andrew Stewart, M.D., who died in 1839, possessed great skill in pulmonary complaints.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend, £279 2s. 9d.; glebe, £9 12s. 6d. Unappropriated teinds, £382 2s. 4d. Salary of parochial schoolmaster, £30, with about £31 fees and other emoluments. The parish-church is a handsome Gothic structure, built in 1813, and containing 500 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 190; sum raised in 1854, £221 12s. 3½d. There are two non-parochial schools, a parochial library, a friendly society, and a savings' bank.

ERVARY, a hill in the parish of North Knapdale, Argyllshire, commanding a series of delightful prospects.

ERVIE, a post-office station, subordinate to Stranraer, Wigtownshire.

ESK, a Celtic name, used both by itself and as a prefix, signifying 'water,' but applied most commonly to a stream.

ESK (Locu), a small mountain lake, emitting one of the head-streams of the South Esk, near the upper extremity of the parish of Clova, on the western border of Forfarshire.

ESK (THE), a river of Dumfries-shire, formed by the Black Esk and the White Esk. From the point where these streams unite, the Esk flows 3½ miles south-south-eastward through the parish of Westerkirk. Hemmed in here by Craighill, it sweeps with a rapid circuit round its base, and then, for 1½ mile, forms the boundary between Westerkirk and Langholm. Entering the latter parish, it flows east, north, and east, and debouches to the south, within the space of 1½ mile; and thenceforth continues, with the exception of unimportant sinuosities, to have a direction to the east of south, till it receives the waters of the Liddel, and thence to the west of south, till it falls into the Solway frith. It intersects Langholm parish considerably to the eastward of its middle, and flows past the town of Langholm, and there receives Ewes water from the north-east, and Wauchope-water from the south-west. At the point of leaving Langholm-parish, it is joined by Tarras water from the east; and, entering Canonbie, it cuts that parish into two nearly equal parts. At Canonbie-holm, it receives from the north-east the wealthy tribute of the Liddel; and afterwards, for about a mile, forms the boundary between Scotland and England. It then enters Cumberland, and having become an English river, it receives from its fatherland the tribute of Glenzier burn, and from the land of its adoption the richer tribute of Line river, and, having flowed past Kirkandrews and Longtown, runs along toward the Solway frith at a point about 1½ or 2 miles from Sarkfoot, the extreme verge of Scotland. The Esk is a river of no common beauty. Till it reaches Broomholm in the south of Langholm parish, it has its path among mountains or uplands; and afterwards it traverses a fertile plain. But even in its upland regions, especially in the vicinity of the town of Langholm, it is brilliant in the ornaments of river-beauty. Over a great part of its entire course, it has a shelving or gravelly bottom, and glides along amidst woodland scenery and luxuriant haughs, which, in former ages, oft re-echoed the shouts of war. Measured from the confluence of the Black and the White Esk, its course, before leaving Scotland, is about 16 miles; and after entering Cumberland, between 7 and 8.

ESK (THE), a river of Edinburghshire, formed in Dalkeith park by the confluence of the North Esk and the South Esk, and running 3 miles northward thence, through the centre of the parish of Inveresk, along a luscious lovely vale, past the village of Inveresk, and between the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, to the frith of Forth at Musselburgh links.

ESK (THE BLACK), a river of Dumfries-shire. It rises near the north-western point of the parish of Eskdalemuir. For 6 miles it flows in a southerly direction, cutting its way through a mass of mountains, and receiving numerous tributary rills in its course; it then debouches almost at a right angle, and for 1½ mile flows due east; it now bends suddenly round, and for another 1½ mile flows to the east of south; and afterwards, over a distance of 2½ or 3 miles, it wends in remarkably bold sinuosities, east, south, west, east, north-east and east, forming, part of the way, the boundary-line between Eskdalemuir and Westerkirk, and eventually, at the south

east extremity of the former parish, forming a confluence with the White Esk. Its whole course is about 12 miles through rugged mountain scenery, and terminates at a place called Kingpool, where, according to tradition, a Pictish King was drowned.

ESK (THE NORTH), a river of Forfarshire, formed, according to some representations, by the confluent streams called the East water and the West water, but including, according to others, the whole course of the former of these streams. Even the East water, otherwise the North Esk, is formed of three confluent streams, the Mark, the Lee, and the Brany, which unite their waters near the centre of the parish of Lochlee, at Invermark castle. All the three rise amidst the mountain-range of the Grampians, on the northern boundary of the county. The Brany, the shortest of them and the most easterly, rises at the hill of Cairney, and flows due south over a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Lee, the most westerly, rises at the base of Bousties-Ley, and flows very sinuously in an easterly direction, bearing the name of the Water of Urick till it enters Lochlee, and on its egress thence assuming its proper name; and traversing altogether, till the point of confluence with the other streams, a distance of about 11 miles. The Mark, the central stream and the longest, rises between Wester Balloch and the Black hill of Mark, flows northward for about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then bends round to the south-east, and traverses $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles further distance till it meets the Brany, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile farther down, the Lee. The East water, or North Esk, now formed by these united streams, flows eastward $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles till it touches the parish of Edzell; it then debouches and goes northward about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, forming the boundary-line between that parish and Lochlee; it now enters Edzell and intersects it, flowing first eastward, and next south-eastward, over a distance of 6 miles; and it finally forms, for 5 miles, the boundary-line between Edzell and Kincardineshire, and at the extreme south-east angle of Edzell, makes a junction with the West water. In its course it receives the Effock, the Tarf, the Kienny, the Turret, and numerous brooks and rills; and till it emerges from among the Grampians, 4 miles above the point of confluence, it careers rapidly along a rugged path, and wears the character of strictly a Highland river.

The West water, called also the Dye, rises at Stoney loch, in the extreme west of the parish of Lethnot, and flows south-east $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north-east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, east 2 miles, and again south-east 4 miles, cutting the parish into two nearly equal parts, receiving numerous small tributaries, and bearing for a while the name of the Water of Saughs. It now flows north-eastward for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, forming the boundary-line between Lethnot on the west, and Menmuir and Strickathrow on the east; and then flows south-westward 5 miles, dividing the latter parish on the south from Edzell on the north, when it unites with the East water to form what all nomenclatures agree in calling the North Esk. In the upper and longer part of its course it resembles the East water in being strictly a mountain-stream; and it flows altogether, in its independent course, about 22 miles.—The North Esk of the united waters pursues a direction somewhat sinuous, but in general easterly, traversing a distance of 9 miles,—dividing the parishes of Strickathrow, Logiepert, and Montrose on the south, from Kincardineshire on the north,—diffusing its treasures over a basin of generally a pleasing, and at intervals a beautiful appearance,—and gliding away from an overhanging bank tinted with the hues of fine landscape, to lose itself in the German ocean, 3 miles north of Mon-

trose. Its entire course, from the head-waters of the Mark, is about 40 miles.

ESK (THE NORTH), a small river, partly of Peebles-shire, but chiefly of Edinburghshire. It rises in the parish of Linton in Peebles-shire, in two sources, respectively at the Boar-stone and the Easter-Cairn-hill, amid black and barren mountain-scenery. Having flowed $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile eastward, it first turns to the south-east, and next resumes its easterly direction, forming for nearly 5 miles the boundary-line between Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian, and receiving, in its course, several tiny tributaries, the chief of which is Carlops-burn on its right bank. Entering Edinburghshire at the Powder mills, it flows about 4 miles north-eastward, till it sweeps past the village of Penicuik; when it turns northward, and, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, forms the boundary-line between the parish of Penicuik on the west and that of Lasswade on the east. It now runs sinuously for nearly a mile, turning successively to nearly every point of the compass, and receiving on its left bank the tribute of Glencross-burn, and touching over a brief space the parish of Glencross, and then, over a direct distance of 4 miles, but with constant meanderings in its course, flows in a direction east of north to Polton. Over half-a-mile hence it touches the parish of Cockpen on its right bank, next sweeps past the village of Lasswade, and then, over the distance of a mile, bends eastward, intersecting a wing of Lasswade parish. It now, a little eastward of Melville castle, enters, in an easterly direction, the parish of Dalkeith, and, after a mile's run, flows past the town and the ducal mansion of Dalkeith; and having already assumed a direction east of north, it forms, half-a-mile farther on, at the northern limit of the parish of Dalkeith, a junction with its sister-stream, the South Esk. Its banks, over nearly its whole course, after entering Mid-Lothian, are delightfully picturesque and romantic. Though an inconsiderable brook, while traversing the parish of Penicuik, it then forms the grand charm of the beautiful demesnes of Penicuik and Newhall; and over the parish of Lasswade, it wends its course through a deep, sequestered, and richly scenic vale, sweeps round and almost encompasses the venerable pile of Roslin castle, and runs thenceforth along a deep and romantic glen past the caves and mansion of Hawthornden, and past the finely wooded grounds of Melville castle, on to the gorgeous scenery of Dalkeith.

"Who knows not Melville's beechy grove,
And Roslin's rocky glen,
Dalkeith, which all the virtues love,
And classic Hawthornden?"

Some of the tributaries of the North Esk, also, are replete with the beauties of landscape and the associations of song; and two of them, in particular, contest with each other the fame of possessing the original scenery of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.' See HABBIE'S HOWE. The North Esk, too, in addition to all the poetic boast of its beauty, possesses the grand prosaic boast of contributing largely to the productive aims of agriculture and manufacture,—driving, in its progress, the machinery of numerous paper and other mills. Its manufactories and its mills, however, have destroyed its reputation as a fishing-stream.

ESK (THE SOUTH), a river of considerable magnitude in Forfarshire. It rises in the extreme north-west of the county, among the highest of the Grampian range, within half-a-mile of the source of a chief tributary of the Aberdeenshire Dee. It flows eastward 5 miles, and south-eastward 7, intersecting longitudinally the oblong parish of Clova, in the

extreme west of which it rises, and receiving in its progress White water, and a large number of mountain-rills. It now enters the parish of Cortachie, and in a south-easterly direction traverses it over a distance of 7 miles. Hitherto it moved along a mountain-path, and was cheerless in its aspect; but henceforth it luxuriates amid the beauties of Strathmore, and the richest part of the coast-district between that fine strath and the sea. For 3 miles after its intersection of Cortachie, it continues to flow south-eastward, and divides that parish on the west from Tannadice on the east; and then, coming in contact with Prosen water, pouring down upon it from the west, it makes a gentle bend, and, over the rest of its course, maintains a direction generally due east. From the point of its confluence with the Prosen, it divides the parishes of Kirriemuir, Oathlaw, and Aberlemno on the south, from those of Tannadice, Menmuir, and Brechin on the north; it then enters the last of these parishes, sweeps past the town of Brechin, situated on its northern bank; and after leaving the parish, divides for 2 miles Marytown on the south from Dun on the north; and then suddenly expands into the beautiful lagoon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, called Montrose basin. See DUN and MONTROSE. From this fine expanse,—which alternately gleams in splendour under the flow of the tide, and, during the recess of the waters, darkens into the desolate aspect of a wide field of mud—the river emerges by two narrow outlets, which fork round an island, and then converge into a channel $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide, along which the river runs to embrace the ocean at the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the exit from the basin. So narrow are the two gullets along the sides of the island, compared with the area and depth of the lagoon, that the tide, both in entering and in receding, moves with the impetuosity of a resistless current. Chiefly on this account, the South Esk, though here washing the walls and forming the harbour of the populous town of Montrose, and having on its opposite bank the flourishing fishing-village of Ferrydon, and though overlooked in its inland progress by the important town of Brechin, and many of the opulent lands as well as some of the stirring villages of Forfarshire, is of no benefit as a watery highway of communication further than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the sea. The banks of the river are adorned with numerous elegant seats and demesnes, and, in particular, with those of Brechin castle, Rossie, and Kinnaird. The family of Carnegie, the proprietors of the last of these, are descended from noble ancestors who, accepting title from the river, were called Earls of Southesk. This river, in a former age, produced pearls of great value, but has eventually suffered such an exhaustion of its mussel-beds that no shells have, for a considerable period, been found old enough to contain the precious gems.

ESK (THE SOUTH), a small river, partly of Peebles-shire, but chiefly of Edinburghshire, the sister-stream of the North Esk. It issues from a small lake in the parish of Eddleston in Peebles-shire, and flows due north over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, forming the boundary-line between Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian over the last $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of that distance, and entering Mid-Lothian at a point only 5 miles east from that where the North Esk enters. Running for half-a-mile first north and then east, it intersects a small wing of the parish of Temple, receives on its right bank the tribute of Tweeddale-burn, as far-fetched and as wealthy as its own waters, and begins, over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and flowing in a northerly direction, to divide the parish of Penicuik on the west from that of Temple on the east. It now, though beginning to run in constant

beautiful sinuosities which characterize all its subsequent course, assumes a general direction east of north, and, over a distance of 2 miles, divides the parish of Carrington from that of Temple, and receives the wealthy tribute of Gladhouse water, which, after traversing the whole parish of Temple from a point on the limits of Mid-Lothian 2 miles farther south than the source of the South Esk, flows down upon that river where it debouches to the east, and drives it suddenly round to a northerly direction. The South Esk, after its junction with the Gladhouse, divides, over a distance of 2 miles, the parish of Carrington on the west from that of Borthwick on the east, and receives another important accession in Borthwick water. It now, for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, meanders north-westward, dividing the parish of Carrington on its left bank from that of Cockpen on its right; it then, resuming its northerly direction, intersects the latter parish over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and thenceforth till, 3 miles farther on, it blends its waters with those of the North Esk, it intersects a wing of the parish of Newbattle, and sweeps past the town and the palace of Dalkeith, enclosing them between its own waters and those of its sister-stream in a long and beautiful peninsula. The banks of the South Esk are, in general, richly clothed in sylvan dress, and possess a romance and an attractiveness little inferior to the banks of the North Esk, though less frequented by the tourist and more seldom celebrated in description and song.

"Sweet are the paths,—Oh passing sweet,—
By Esk's fair streams that run,
O'er airy steep, through copewood deep,
Impervious to the sun."

ESK (THE WHITE), a river of Dumfries-shire, of similar character to the Black Esk, and flowing parallel to it at an average distance of 3 miles to the east. Its sources, according to popular nomenclature, are in the mountains a mile east of Ettrick Pen. But a stream called Bloodhope burn rises a little to the north-east of these, and flows circuitously over a considerably longer course than is traversed by the nominally parent stream previous to their confluence. The White Esk, with the exception of numerous but brief sinuosities, flows, over its whole course, almost due south, intersecting the parish of Eskdalemuir, a little to the eastward of its middle; and it receives, in its progress, the tributaries of Davington and Garwald from the west, and of Langshaw burn and Rae burn from the east,—all, like itself, rising in the central mountain-range of the Southern Highlands of Scotland. Its basin, though looking occasionally up some cleughs, and containing a few spots of some interest, is rather the deeply-cut course of a mountain-stream than a dale or valley. The course of the river, till it forms a confluence with the Black Esk, is, including windings, about 15 or 16 miles.

ESKDALE, a hamlet and a mansion in the lower part of Strathglass, midway between Beaulieu and Erchless-castle, Inverness-shire. Here is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, erected some years ago, at considerable expense, by Lord Lovat. Eskdale-house is a handsome place, and commands an extensive view of the strath.

ESKBANK, a station on the Hawick branch of the North British railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-west of Dalkeith, and 8 miles south-east of Edinburgh. Eskbank-house, built in 1794 by the minister of Newbattle, and now belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, overlooks the finely wooded banks of the North Esk, and commands a beautiful prospect to the west and the north.

ESKDALE, the eastern district of Dumfries-

shire, the smallest of the three sections into which that county is popularly divided. These sections seem never to have had fixed or accurately defined boundaries, and are loosely represented as corresponding with the watersheds of the great rivers, the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, by which they are respectively traversed. The considerable territory, consisting of the parishes of Gretna, Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dornock, and part of Middlebie, would thus be debateable-ground between Annandale and Eskdale, or rather would properly belong to neither. But as that portion of this ground which lies nearest the Annan is popularly reckoned part of Annandale, so Half-Morton is fairly viewed as belonging to Eskdale. What lies within the watersheds of the Esk and its tributaries, is the territory of the large parishes of Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Ewes, Langholm, and Canonbie. But in some old documents, Ewes, consisting of the basin of the tributary river Ewes, is treated as itself a section of Dumfries-shire, in common with these large sections; and in popular language, it is still styled Ewesdale.—Excepting the parish of Canonbie, and a stripe of the southern part of that of Langholm, which are a fine flat country, all Eskdale is hilly or mountainous, constituting a large part of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and presenting a bleak and rugged aspect relieved at intervals by glimpses of beauty. The immediate basin of the Esk, till it approaches the southern boundary of Langholm, is rather a deep river-course than a valley; and it opens, at frequent intervals, particularly at the confluences with its own stream of the Black Esk, the Meggot, the Ewes, and the Wauchope, into lateral river-courses similar in character to itself. Nearly the whole of the upland and greatly larger section of Eskdale is, in consequence, pastoral and thin in population.

In all its parts, Eskdale was settled, early in the 12th century, by Anglo-Norman barons and their followers. Robert Avenel received from David I., in reward of military services, Upper and Lower Eskdale. He seems to have been a councillor of Malcolm IV., and a courtier of William the Lion. Having granted a large portion of the estates to the monks of Melrose, he retired from the world and joined their society. Gervaise, his son and heir, confirmed to the monks the grant of Upper Eskdale, and, in 1219, was buried in their cemetery. Roger Avenel, the successor of Gervaise, though acknowledging the monks' property in the lands they had obtained, disputed their right to hunt upon them, and successfully made an appeal against that right to Alexander II. and his barons. The property of the Avenels seems now to have passed, by female heirs, into the possession of other families. The manor of Westerkirk, occupying the middle part of Eskdale, was probably granted, along with Liddesdale and some lands in Teviotdale, by David I., to his follower Raulph de Soulis. This estate, however, was forfeited by the Soulises during the critical and tempestuous period of the war of the succession. During the reign of Malcolm IV., the lower part of Eskdale was held chiefly by two brothers of the name of Rossedal. Guido de Rossedal possessed lands on both sides of the Lower Liddel. Turgot de Rossedal, and afterwards his successor William, owned a large part of the lands between the Esk and the Liddel, and between the Esk and the Sark; and Turgot founded a religious house, called the Priory of Canonbie, on the former section of the property, and bestowed the adjacent estate on the monks of Jedburgh. During the reigns of Robert I., and his feeble son David II., Eskdale, including Ewesdale, was in a great mea-

sure acquired by the grasping Douglas, and, with ample jurisdiction, erected into a regality. This extensive and powerful lordship remained with the Douglasses till their forfeiture in 1455; and was then acquired by the Maxwell family, and continued with them throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1610, John, Lord Maxwell, erected the town of Langholm into a baronial burgh; and the jurisdiction of Eskdale was sometimes, in consequence, called the regality of Langholm. After the regality came into the possession of the family of Buccleuch, it was enlarged by the annexation of what had belonged, in upper Eskdale, to the monks of Melrose. In 1747, the Duke of Buccleuch was compensated for the jurisdiction by the receipt of £1,400 sterling.

ESKDALE, a post-office station, subordinate to Langholm, Dumfries-shire.

ESKDALEMUIR, a parish in the north-west of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Langholm. It is bounded by the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, and by the parishes of Westerkirk, Hutton, and Moffat. Its length, southward, is 11½ miles; its extreme breadth is 9½ miles; and its area is about 66 square miles. Nearly all its surface is mountainous, heathy, and of a moory appearance, appropriately designated *Eskdale-muir*. The highest summits are Etterick Pen on the northern boundary, and Loch Fell on the western. The former rises 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and is also, and more justly, called Eskdalemuir Pen, constituting a prominent feature in the landscape of Eskdalemuir, and being imperfectly and limitedly seen in Etterick. The soil of the parish is, in general, very deep, but mossy, unproductive of fine vegetation, and carpeted with carices or with a coarse grass. Along the banks of the White Esk the hills are, for the most part, green, and afford excellent pasture; and there are a few meadows or holms which repay cultivation. The parish is cloven into mountain-ridges by the White and the Black Esk, and very numerous tributaries. Near the northern boundary, on the brook Finglandhope, is a cascade called Wellsburnspout, of about 56 feet in height. In the western division, on Garvald water, is another cascade, peculiarly romantic. See GARVALD WATER. On almost every hill of the parish are marks of encampments, some rectangular, and some of a circular or oval form. On the top of a hill on the farm of Yetbyre, near the confluence of the Esks, is a very complete oval encampment, which has long and generally been regarded as the celebrated Roman camp of Castle-over, Castle-o'er, or Overbie, which, as an upper station, communicated by a causeway with the camps of Middlebie and Netherbie. But Dr. William Brown, the venerable minister of the parish, the statistical reporter of it both in the Old Account and in the New, though he followed the prevailing opinion in his first report, became of opinion that the encampment in question is of Saxon origin; and he discovered, considerably to the north of it, on a tongue of land at the confluence of the White Esk and Rae burn, what appears to be the true Castle-o'er. This camp, elaborately described by Dr. Brown in the New Statistical Account, contains, in its present state, an area of 5 acres, 1 rood, and 30 poles, English; and is supposed to have contained, in its original condition, 6 acres, 3 roods, and 24 poles. Within the larger area is a space, 270 feet by 100, enclosed and fortified. The vallum and fosse remain still distinct; and the ditch, 20 feet wide, is, on an average, 5 feet deep. On the farm of Coatt are two circles of erect stones, in the form of what are popularly styled Druidical temples; the one entire, measuring about 90 feet; and the other, worn partly

away by the Esk, measuring about 340 feet. On the peninsula at the confluence of the Esks, an annual fair was, in former times, held, at which a remarkable custom prevailed. At any anniversary of that fair, unmarried persons, of the two sexes, chose companions suitable to their taste, with whom they agreed to live till next anniversary. This strange paction was called 'hand-fasting,' or 'hand in fist.' If, at the return of the fair, they were mutually pleased with their companionship, they continued together for life; and if not, they separated and were free to make another choice. The parish is traversed from north to south along the White Esk by one line of road, and diagonally from south-west to north-east by another. About two-thirds of the parish belong to the Duke of Buccleuch; and the rest is distributed among nine landowners. The total area under the plough is only about 500 acres. Population in 1831, 650; in 1861, 590. Houses, 110. Assessed property in 1843, £6,765 10s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £240 19s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £699 10s. 8d. The parish originally constituted part of Westerkirk, and was disjoined from it in 1703. The church was built in 1826. Sittings nearly 400. There is also a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house; and there are a parochial library, a parochial school, and a private school. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees.

ESKSID. See MUSSELBURGH.

ESLEMONT. See ELLON.

ESRAGAN, two streams, the greater and the lesser Esragan, flowing southward into Loch-Etive in Argyleshire. They are separated from each other by Benvean, and terminate respectively at Inveresragan and at Blarcrea. Their length of course is about 5 miles.

ESSCUMHAN, a cascade on Leven Water, in the parish of Kilmorie, in Arran.

ESSENSIDE, a lake of about 20 acres in area, near the centre of the parish of Ashkirk, Roxburghshire.

ESSET (THE). See TULLYNESSLE.

ESSIE, an ancient parish now united to Rhynie in Aberdeenshire.

ESSIE AND NEVAY, an united parish on the western border of Forfarshire. The two parishes comprised in it were united before the middle of the 17th century; and they are of nearly equal size, and perfectly compact. Essie on the north and Nevay on the south. The post-town Glammis is 1½ mile east of the nearest part of Essie; and the post-town Meigle is 1½ mile west of the nearest part of Nevay. The united parish is bounded by Perthshire, and by the parishes of Airlie, Glammis, and Newtyle. Its length southward is 4½ miles; its extreme breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is about 8 square miles. The eastern division consists of part of the slopes of the Sidlaw-hills; and the western division consists of a portion of Strathmore. The Dean river flows sluggishly along the north, forming the boundary-line over a distance of 2½ miles; and is noted for the large size and delicious flavour of its trouts. Three rivulets, two of them indigenous, intersect the parish, or, for a short way, trace its boundary. One of these, the burn of Essie, rises at the hill of Auchterhouse, in the parish of the same name, flows northward through Glammis, and, after entering Essie, drives a mill, bathes the wall of the church-yard, and at length, 6 miles sinuously from its source, falls into the Dean. The soil of the eastern or upland division is a thin black mould on

a bottom of mortar, and more fertile than that of any part of the opposite declivity of the Sidlaws; but toward the summit of the hills it degenerates, and is suitable only for plantation or for pasturage. The soil of the eastern or strath division is, in the south, a level and marshy tract continuous with the moss of Meigle; and, in the north, it is in some places thin but fertile, and in others a strong and rich clay, partially subject to occasional overflowings of the Dean. Nearly all the arable land is in a state of high cultivation; and only about 540 acres in the whole area, inclusive of 33 of wood, have not been subjected to the plough. By far the largest landowner of the united parish is Lord Wharmcliffe; and there are three others. The principal rock is the old red sandstone; and this in some parts is of a quality to furnish good building stones. A vein of silver ore, too inconsiderable, however, to be worked, was at one time discovered in the south-east corner. The road from Perth to Forfar and the Scottish Midland Junction railway traverse the parish; and the latter has a station in Essie, 2½ miles west of Glammis. Population in 1831, 654; in 1861, 748. Houses, 152. Assessed property in 1843, £4,019 4s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Wharmcliffe. Stipend, £161 5s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £17 5s. 7d. fees. There were formerly two churches, for respectively Essie and Nevay, in which divine service was performed alternately; but an elegant new commodious one was built a few years ago, in a situation central for both parishes; and the two former churches were allowed to go to ruin. The old manse stood near the church of Essie, but a new manse was built contiguous to the new church. There is a parochial library.

ESSIEMORE. See ARRAN.

ESSIL, an ancient parish, now comprehended in that of Speymouth. See SPEYMOUTH.

ESSMORE. See AUCHINCHEW.

ETHIE. See CROMARTY.

ETHIEHAVEN, a small desolate fishing village, on the south side of Lunan bay, in the parish of Inverkeilor, 6 miles north-east by north of Arbroath, Forfarshire.

ETIVE (LOCH), a navigable inlet of the sea, extending far inland among the mountains, in the manner of an intricate frith, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It enters immediately north of the island of Kerrera, nearly opposite the south-east end of the Sound of Mull, penetrates eastward 10 miles to Bunawe ferry, adjacent to the influx of the river Awe, and stretches thence about the same distance north-eastward, till it terminates in a point, where it receives the waters of the Etive river, descending to it through Glen Etive. Its breadth varies from 200 yards to 2 miles, and is ever changeful and diversified. Its depth, in what may be called its channel, varies from 20 fathoms to upwards of 100 fathoms. Its shores are indented with numerous creeks and bays, which afford safe anchorage in any wind. A contracted part of it at Connal ferry has a very dangerous channel, with, at certain states of the tide, an impracticable current; yet the whole loch is regularly navigated by vessels of from 60 to 100 tons. The tide rises 14 feet at Connal, but only 10 feet in the parts above.

"Loch Etive, between the ferries of Connal and Bunawe," says Professor Wilson, "has been seen by almost all who have visited the Highlands—but very imperfectly. To know what it is you must row or sail up it, for the banks on both sides are often richly wooded, assume many fine forms, and

are frequently well embayed, while the expanse of water is sufficiently wide to allow you from its centre to command a view of many of the distant heights. But above Bunawe it is not like the same loch. For a couple of miles it is not wide, and it is so darkened by enormous shadows, that it looks even less like a strait than a gulf—huge overhanging rocks on both sides ascending high, and yet felt to belong but to the bases of mountains that, sloping far back, have their summits among clouds of their own in another region of the sky. Yet are they not all horrid; for nowhere else is there such lofty heather—it seems a wild sort of brushwood. Tall trees flourish, single or in groves, chiefly birches, with now and then an oak; and they are in their youth or their prime; and even the prodigious trunks, some of which have been dead for centuries, are not all dead, but shoot from their knotted rhind symptoms of life inextinguishable by time and tempest. Out of this gulf we emerge into the Upper Loch, and its amplitude sustains the majesty of the mountains, all of the highest order, and seen from their feet to their crests. Cruachan wears the crown, and reigns over them all—king at once of Loch Etive and of Loch Awe. But Buachaille Etive, though afar off, is still a giant, and in some lights comes forward, bringing with him the Black Mount and its dependents, so that they all seem to belong to this most magnificent of all Highland lochs. ‘I know not,’ says Macculloch, ‘that Loch Etive could bear an ornament without an infringement on that aspect of solitary vastness which it presents throughout. Nor is there one. The rocks and bays on the shore, which might elsewhere attract attention, are here swallowed up in the enormous dimensions of the surrounding mountains, and the wide and ample expanse of the lake. A solitary house, here fearfully solitary, situated far up in Glen Etive, is only visible when at the upper extremity; and if there be a tree, as there are in a few places on the shore, it is unseen; extinguished as if it were a humble mountain-flower, by the universal magnitude around.’ This is finely felt and expressed; but even on the shores of Loch Etive there is much of the beautiful; Ardmatty smiles with its meadows and woods and bay and sylvan stream; other sunny nooks repose among the grey granite masses; the colouring of the banks and braes is often bright; several houses or huts become visible no long way up the glen; and though that long hollow—half a day’s journey—till you reach the wild road between Inveruran and King’s house—lies in gloom, yet the hillsides are cheerful, and you delight in the greensward, wide and rock-broken, should you ascend the passes that lead into Glencreran or Glencoe. But to feel the full power of Glen Etive you must walk up it till it ceases to be a glen. When in the middle of the moor, you see far off a solitary dwelling indeed—perhaps the loneliest house in all the Highlands—and the solitude is made profounder, as you pass by, by the voice of a cataract, hidden in an awful chasm, bridged by two or three stems of trees, along which the red-deer might fear to venture—but we have seen them and the deer-hounds glide over it, followed by other fearless feet, when far and wide the Forest of Dalness was echoing to the hunter’s horn.”

ETIVE (THE), a river of the north-east of Lorn, Argyshire. It rises near King’s-house, and runs in a south-westerly direction about 16 miles, to the head of Loch Etive. Though at first but a rill, it receives so many little tributaries as to swell eventually to the volume of a river. It has two fine cascades, respectively near Coinletter and contiguous

to Dalness; and it is a good fishing-stream. The glen through which it flows, and to which it gives the name of Glen Etive, has been already noticed in the concluding part of the preceding article. All this glen, though now so naked and lonely, was once a royal forest, clothed with majestic firs and oaks.

ETTLETON, a district in the parish of Castleton in Roxburghshire, formerly a rectory and vicarage, and the churchyard of which is still in use. It is situated on the west side of the Liddel, at the head of the dale.

ETTRICK, a parish in Selkirkshire. Its post-town is Selkirk, 18 miles from its church; but Hawick is as near, and Moffat 2 miles nearer. The parish is bounded by the counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Roxburgh, and by the parishes of Roberton, Kirkhope, and Yarrow. Its length south-westward is 12½ miles; its extreme breadth is 10 miles; and its area is about 68·69 square miles. Its name was anciently written Attarick and Atterick, and probably is a corruption of the Gaelic words *Alt-Ericht*, applied to its cognominal stream, and signifying a stream of rapid descent. The surface of the parish is a sea of hills, beautiful and varied in appearance, and everywhere wearing the mantle of romance. Seen along the water-courses, they rise crest above crest, hazy and of bleak aspect in the distance; but seen in succession, or in near groupings, they are, in general, exquisitely rounded, and richly arrayed in verdure, with just a sufficient number of heathy spots and clumps of plantation to be ornamental to their dress. Toward the sources of the streams, along the western and the southern boundaries, the summits tower aloft to a considerable elevation. Old Ettrick hill is 1,860 feet above the level of the sea; Wardlaw or Weirclaw hill, 1,986; and Ettrick Pen, 2,200. But the last, though the highest summit in the parish, and commanding over three-fourths of a circle a most extensive prospect, is so situated behind a congeries of elevations at the head waters of the Ettrick, as to be very limitedly a prominent feature of the landscape. The streams of the parish, the Ettrick, and its tributaries, Tima water, Rangle burn, and Tushielaw burn, are rapid and impetuous in their upper course, appearing, from the overseeing heights, like threads of silver in fair weather, and like thin long wreaths of soiled snow when swollen into torrents; and they cut their way through gorges or narrow defiles which afford no scope for expansion into vale or basin. The Ettrick, however, begins, about the middle of the parish, occasionally to smooth down the surface on its banks into rich, luxuriant, blooming haughs; and, when receiving the waters of its chief tributaries, it is joyous and opulent in its scenery, and looks aside among the mountains through vistas delightfully picturesque. The parish, from its extreme south-west angle to the middle of its north-east boundary, is cut into two nearly equal parts by the Ettrick; and is traversed southward in its southern section by Tima water and Rangle burn, and eastward in its northern section by Tushielaw burn. In the north-western verge is the Loch of Lowes, less than a mile in length, fed by five mountain-rills, and particularly by the incipient stream of Yarrow, flowing into it like the drainage from a city. Communicating with the Loch of Lowes, lying within a furlong south of it, and stretching away from the boundary-line into the conterminous parish of Yarrow, is the beautiful lake called **ST. MARY’S LOCH**; which see. Half a mile west from this lake, at the north-west angle of the parish, a scarcely visible tract styled the King’s road, mounts over the summit of the hill of Mere-

cloughhead, and is pointed out as the path by which James V. entered the district to inflict the summary and unsparing chastisement so lugubriously commemorated in song and story. On Ettrick water, almost at the centre of the parish, stands the little hamlet of Ettrick, presided over by the chastely constructed parish-church. The heights immediately around are lofty and of highland aspect, suggesting thoughts of solitude and mountain might and darkness which are almost oppressive. A house, no longer standing, near the lonely church and its burying-ground and its little straggling retinue of trees, was the birth-place of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. In the sequestered cemetery is a fine monument, of recent erection, over the ashes of probably the best man who ever hallowed the 'bushy dells' of Ettrick with the breathings of sentiment as superior to mere earthly poetry as the music of the spheres excels the creaking of a rusty hinge,—the adopted and cherished instructor, for three generations bygone, of the wisest of Scotland's peasantry—Thomas Boston, the well-known author of "The Fourfold State."

On the south side of the Ettrick, nearly opposite the church and beneath the shadow of an existing stronghold called old Ettrick house, formerly stood a village, which was barbarously destroyed about the commencement of the 18th century. A mile-and-a-half below the church, on the same side of the stream, are the modern mansion and the ancient tower of Thirlestane, both finely shaded by some venerable ash-trees, and beautified by a rising plantation. Thirlestane is the seat of Lord Napier, the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Scotts of Thirlestane, and the inheritor, by maternal right, of the name of Napier. On the opposite side of the river, at half-a-mile's distance, are vestiges of the tower of Gamescleuch, built by one of Lord Napier's ancestors. Two miles farther down the vale of the Ettrick is touched from the south by the minor vale of Rankle burn. Following the latter between a dense pressure of hills, and a sabbath silence and an awfulness of solitude, a tourist arrives, after a progress of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at the two lonely farm-steading of the Buccleuchs, on one of the earliest estates of the powerful family to whom it has given title: for

"In Scotland no Buckcleuch was then,
Before the buck in the cleuch was slain."

Both tradition and song trace the name to the seizing and killing of a buck in a cleuch; and they minutely describe and even identify the localities of the event—a spot in the cleuch where the buck was taken, and the spot on which it was slain. In the cleuch thus celebrated by association with the name and the splendours of a ducal family, are moss-grown traces of an old corn-mill, sung and satirized by poetry,—there never having been an acre of corn raised in the whole glen. A mile-and-a-half higher up Rankle burn, in a deep solitude, frequented only by the sheep in their upland walks, are traces of the wall and the church-yard dyke of the old parish-church of Buccleuch. See **BUCCLEUCH**. Overlooking the confluence of Rankle burn with the Ettrick, on a declivity rising from the left bank of the latter stream, stand the dingy ruins of the old tower of Tushielaw, celebrated alike in song, in tradition, and in history. Tushielaw was the property and stronghold of a powerful section of the clan Scott, and figures in many a story of their stirring and ruthless movements as reavers and freebooters. Adam Scott, one of the family, and currently called 'king of the thieves,' and 'king of the border,' roused by his exploits the slumbering wrath of James V.; and, in the course of a judicial

excursion of the monarch among the fastnesses of 'the forest,' is traditionally reported to have been one morning seized by him before breakfast, and summarily hung up under the shadow of his own stronghold. The tree from which he was suspended is an old ash, still standing among the ruins, and still currently called the gallows-tree; and, strangely enough, long bearing upon its branches numerous nicks and hollows traced by ropes in his ruthless execution of wretched captives on whom he inflicted the fate which eventually became his own.—A road, in excellent condition, leading up from Selkirk, passes along the whole vale of the Ettrick, and leaves the parish at Permascote, to lead down to Moffat. A branch-road from this strikes off half-way between Thirlestane and Ettrick church, and goes up Tima water, leaving the parish at the source of that stream to pass through Dumfriesshire on to Carlisle. Another road leads off, from the head of Ettrick, round along the west to the head of the vale of Yarrow. The principal land-owners are the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Napier; the latter of whom is resident. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £12,745. Assessed property in 1843, £7,844 6s. 9d. Population in 1831, 530; in 1861, 454. Houses, 79.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Lord Napier. Stipend, £253 10s. 8d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated teinds, £506 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The present church was built on the site of a previous one in 1824, and contains nearly 500 sittings. The present parish includes, on the east, the old parish of Buccleuch. In the south-west, in the glen of Kirkhope burn, there was, in ancient times, a church called Kirkhope. In the north-west corner, in a vale called Chapel-hope, at the south-west angle of the Loch of Lowes, there was a chapel, probably subordinate to the mother-church of St. Mary in Yarrow.

ETTRICK (THE), a river of Selkirkshire. It rises, in the extreme south-west angle of the county; and, with few sinuosities, pursues a north-easterly direction over its whole course. The source of its highest head-water is on the south side of the central summits of the highest mountain-range of the Southern Highlands, among some rushes between Loch-fell and Capel-fell, 2 miles above a farm-house which stands 1,212 feet above the level of the sea, and is reported to be the most loftily situated house in Scotland. For 12 miles, including windings, the river intersects the parish of Ettrick, receiving innumerable rills or mountain-torrents, and three considerable tributaries in its course, and spanned by a bridge above the confluence with Tima water. It now, for half-a-mile, divides Ettrick from Yarrow; and, having entered the latter, traverses it over a distance of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, making a beautiful detour below Gilmanscleuch, and crossed by a bridge at the village of Ettrick-Bridge. It then, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles, very circuitously forms the boundary-line between Yarrow and Selkirk; receives, on the left bank, the rejoicing waters of the Yarrow; and, over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, intersects the parish of Selkirk, flowing past the burgh, and crossed there by a neat bridge. It now, for half-a-mile, intersects a tiny wing of Roxburghshire; next, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, divides that county from Selkirkshire; and then falls into the Tweed 2 miles below the town of Selkirk. Its entire course is about 28 miles. As to the appearance of its banks, see the articles **ETTRICK**, **YARROW**, and **SELKIRK**.

ETTRICK-BAY, a bay, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, penetrating the land nearly 2 miles, a little north

of the middle of the west side of the island of Bute. A dingle extends from the head of this bay to the head of Kames bay, directly across the island; and a vale, called Glenmore, descends southward to the north side of Ettrick bay, bringing down a rivulet from a point within 2 miles of the northern extremity of the island.

ETTRICK-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Kirkhope, Selkirk-shire. It stands on the Ettrick, 7 miles south-west of Selkirk. Population, 108. Houses, 26.

ETTRICK-FOREST, a popular, poetic, and historic name for the whole or chief part of Selkirk-shire, together with some contiguous parts of Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire. All the country drained by the Ettrick and the Yarrow, and part of that drained by some of the other head-streams of the Tweed, as also the country now forming the upper ward of Clydesdale, were anciently a literal forest, the remains of the ancient Caledonian forest. The most numerous woods were oaks, mingled with birch and hazel. Great numbers of oaks have even very recently been dug up in mosses which evidently owed their formation to the stagnation of waters upon the neglected woodlands. The forest, judging from the prevalence of a Saxon nomenclature throughout the district, appears to have been early settled by the Northumbrian Saxons. From the time of Earl David, through several centuries, many grants were made, chiefly to the abbays of Selkirk, Melrose, and Kelso, of various 'ease-ments' within the ample scope of the forest. At the close of the 13th century Edward I., acting as the sovereign of Selkirkshire, gave away the forest's timber; and was followed in his conduct by Edward II. and Edward III. At the accession of Robert Bruce the forest was given to Sir James Douglas in guerdon of his services; and it continued with his family till their forfeiture in 1455. On the 4th of August, in that year, Ettrick forest was, by act of parliament, annexed to the Crown. Abounding in beasts of chase and birds of prey, the forest now became again—what it had been before its possession by the Douglasses—a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. In 1528, James V. "made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-men, and freeholders, that they should compare at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the King where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Tiviotdale, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased: the whilk the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the Highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner, to hunt with the King, as he pleased. The second day of June the King past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland with him, to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggitland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Pappert-law, St. Mary-laws, Carlavirick, Chapel, Ewindoores, and Longhope. I heard say, he slew, in these bounds, eighteen score of harts." [Pitcott's 'History of Scotland,' folio edition, p. 143.] After this stately hunting, James, who 'made the rush-bush keep the cow,' in order to increase his revenues, poured into it 10,000 sheep, to figure there under the tending of a thrifty keeper, instead of 10,000 bucks which scoured its woodlands during the bounteous age of Edward I.; and by this act, he led the way to such a conversion of the entire forest into sheep-pasture, as occasioned a rapid and

almost total destruction of the trees. The last sovereign of Scotland who visited it for the sake of the chase was the beautiful Mary. Excepting a few straggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no traces of 'Ettricke foreste fair' now remain, although, wherever protected from the sheep, copses soon arise without any planting.

ETTRICK PEN. See **ETTRICK**.

EU (LOCH). See **EWE (LOCH)**.

EUCHAN WATER, a rivulet in the northern part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in Black Larg-hill, on the boundary between Dumfries-shire and Ayrshire; flows 3 miles north-eastward, and then $5\frac{1}{2}$ eastward; having its whole course in Sanquhar parish, amid mountain-scenery, and falling into the Nith opposite the old castle of Sanquhar.

EUCHAR (THE), a rivulet of the district of Lorn, in Argyleshire. It issues from Loch Scammodale, and flows about 2 miles westward, and about the same distance northward, to the sea at Kilniver. It has many tributaries and a large volume. Its banks are finely wooded; and its course, at a place about a mile from the sea, is along a deep rocky ravine, grandly picturesque.

EUR (THE). See **FINDHORN (THE)**.

EVAN, or AVON (THE), a rivulet of Lanarkshire and Dumfries-shire. It rises in the parish of Crawford at Clydes-law, so near the source of what is popularly reckoned the parent-stream of the Clyde, as now to receive the waters of a rill which formerly was a tributary of that noble river. It first flows about 2 miles westward; then suddenly debouches, and flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward; and now assumes a southerly direction, passing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the boundary of the two counties, and there entering the parish of Moffat, to intersect it over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It now receives Cloffin burn, and enters the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, taking a direction to the east of south on entering it; and, after traversing that parish over a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and receiving in its progress the tribute of Garlpool burn, it forms a confluence with the river Annan, at the point where that river receives on its opposite bank the tribute of Moffat water, 2 miles south of the town of Moffat. Its entire course is about 14 miles; one half in Lanarkshire, and the other in Dumfries-shire. The rivulet is chiefly remarkable for its cutting a practicable transit through a high and precipitous part of the Southern Highland mountains, for the Glasgow and Carlisle turnpike and for the Caledonian railway. Its upper course is over rugged rocks, among hills and mountains generally acclivitous, and, in some instances, nearly perpendicular. As it rises, and for some distance flows, at an elevation nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, it has in many places the impetuous motion of a torrent. In its lower course, as it approaches the Annan, it flows between two hilly ridges, and has become comparatively tranquil.

EVANTOWN, a post-office village in the parish of Kiltarn, Ross-shire. It stands 7 miles north-north-east of Dingwall, on the road thence to Invergordon. It originated only about 46 years ago, and has a regular alignment and a neat appearance. Its site was a piece of waste ground; but the immediately circumjacent scenery is very fine. Here are a meeting-house with 400 sittings, and a school-house. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, August, and November. Population, 462. Houses, 80.

EVELAN. See **WESTRUTHER**.

EVELICK, an ancient estate, now divided, in the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire. Evelick-hill, 832 feet high, commands one of the most gorgeous panoramic prospects in Scotland. On the summit

of the hill are vestiges of an ancient fortification, which seems to have comprised two concentric stone walls and a fosse. A little to the south-east of the hill are the ruins of Evelick-castle, the ancient seat of the Lindsays, knights of Evelick, and originally a place of strength.

EVELICKS (THE). See EVLIX.

EVERYMAN'S LAND. See SCONE.

EVIE AND RENDALL, an united parish, containing the post-office station of Evie, in Orkney. It comprehends the north-eastern part of the mainland, and the contiguous island of Gairsay. Evie is the northern section, and Rendall the southern; and to the latter belongs Gairsay. The length of the united parish, south-eastward, is about 10 miles; and its greatest breadth, exclusive of Gairsay, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast is free from those deep indentations which abound elsewhere in Orkney. The beach, excepting in one small bay of beautiful shell sand, is rocky. The bay of Woodwick, nearly opposite Gairsay, is of considerable size. Costa-head, at the north-western extremity of Evie, is a bold promontory, with precipitous face to the sea, and a high hilly contour to the interior. A range of hills, of monotonous character, generally about 300 or 400 feet high, clothed in moorish garb of moss or heath, with admixture of coarse grass, occupies all the western border and considerable part of the interior. The arable land is all a gentle slope, from the skirts of the hills to the shore, varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The loch of Swana, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and emitting a stream strong enough to drive a meal-mill at any time of the year, lies on the boundary about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Costa-head. There are three principal landowners, and seven other considerable landowners. Fairs for cattle and horses are held in Evie on the last Wednesday of June and the last Friday of October. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,450; in 1861, 1,408. Houses, 313. Population of Evie in 1831, 839; in 1851, 857. Houses, 189.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £154 6s. 10d.; glebe, £50. Schoolmaster's salary, £30. The parish church is in Evie, within a mile of the nearest part of Rendall, and was built about the end of last century. Sittings, 498. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1854 was £97 16s. There is a Congregational chapel in Rendall, with an attendance of 150. There are a Society's school, and four other non-parochial schools. The date of the union of the parishes is not known; but it is supposed to have been as early as the Reformation.

EVIGAN BAY, a bay on the west side of Stron-say in Orkney.

EVLIX, or EVELICKS (THE), a rivulet of the south-east of Sutherlandshire. It rises about the head of Strath-Achvaich, and runs about 13 miles, principally south-eastward and partly southward, to the Dornoch frith at a point not far from the Meikle ferry. Its banks are beautifully wooded with natural birches and alders; and its waters abound with trout and salmon.

EVORT (LOCH), an intricate sea-loch, forming a safe harbour, on the east coast of North Uist, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Loch-Maddy. See UIST (NORTH).

EW E, a fertile, well-cultivated island, nearly 2 miles long, a little outward from the middle of Loch-Ewe, in the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire. Population, 24.

EW E (LOCH), an arm of the sea, 7 miles in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth, penetrating the land south-eastward, in the parish of Gairloch, on the west coast of Ross-shire. Into the head of it, at Pool-

Ewe, a broad and rapid river called the Ewe, issuing from Loch Maree, empties itself, after a course of only a mile in length. This loch, and Loch Maree, appear to have originally formed one loch, under the name of Loch Ewe, as the village at the head of Loch Maree is named *Cean-Loch-Ewe*, that is, 'the Head of Loch Ewe.' See article MAREE (LOCH). The river Ewe is praised by Sir Humphrey Davy for its finely-stocked pools, from which, at certain times, a couple of skilful anglers might load a horse with grilse and sea-trout.

EW E (THE). See EWE (LOCH).

EWES, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, at the north-east extremity of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north and east by Roxburghshire; on the south by Canonbie and Langholm; and on the west by Wester Kirk. Its figure is a broad oval, with indentations on the north-east and south. It is 8 miles in length from north to south, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in average breadth; and contains $34\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. In some ancient writings it is regarded as a separate and independent district of Dumfries-shire. "Beyond the Tweed," says Boethius, "to the middle march under the Cheviot hills, lieth Tevidale, that is to say, the vale of Tiffe. Beyond it is Eskedale, or the vale of Eske, of a river so called that runneth through the same. Over against Eskedale, on the other side, lieth Eusdale, so named of the river Eus, that passeth thereby, and falleth into the water of Annand." The whole parish is a double basin, surrounded on three sides by mountains which form a water-line; and it discharges all its aggregated waters, in the two streams Ewes and Tarras, through openings on the south. The Tarras rises at Hartsgarth Fell, and intersects the eastern division for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, forms the boundary-line between it and Langholm. The Ewes rises at Mosspaul, in the extreme north. After a progress southward of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it receives on its left bank Blackball burn, which had flowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tudhope hill. Passing onwards, it receives the waters of Unthank burn, Mosspebble burn, Muckledale burn, and numerous tiny streams; and after a course from its origin, of windingly $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it enters the parish of Langholm, and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther on, closes in, with the river Esk and Wauchope water, to decorate the brilliant scenery in which the town of Langholm lies embosomed. Ewesdale, along the banks of this stream, is one of the most beautiful districts in the Southern Highlands. The hills on both sides are mostly covered with verdure, and fringed with thriving plantations, belted or spotted at intervals with heath; and they exhibit many groupings and phases of picturesque landscape. Haughs and stripes of valley stretch along the margins of the river, and luxuriate under culture. The New Statistical Account distributes the whole area into 200 acres of wood, 23,169 of pasture, and 1,100 of arable land. The chief proprietors are the Duke of Buccleuch and three others. The parish is traversed, in its whole length, down the vale of the Ewes, by the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. Population in 1831, 335; in 1861, 356. Houses, 59. Assessed property in 1843, £4,951 8s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £240 19s. 2d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated teinds, £637 1s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £9 other emoluments. The parish church was repaired in 1831, and contains about 230 sittings. Before the Reformation there were two churches and two chapels. The principal church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood on the west side of the Ewes, at a

hamlet which was called Kirk-town of Nether Ewes. The other church was situated in the upper part of the vale, at a place now uninhabited except by a solitary shepherd, and called Ewes-duris, or the pass of Ewes, where a pass leads into Teviotdale. Of the two chapels vestiges still exist, respectively at Unthank and at Moss-paul.

EWES (THE), a rivulet of the parishes of Ewes and Langholm, Dumfries-shire. See EWES.

EWES (THE), one of the head-streams of the Luggate, and formerly the name of the Luggate itself, in the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire.

EWESDALE. See EWES and ESKDALE,

EWIESIDE-HILL. See COCKBURNSPATH.

EYE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Fearn, in Ross-shire, about 2 miles long, and half-a-mile broad. From it proceeds the small river Eye, forming in its course a succession of smaller lakes, which are much frequented by aquatic fowls. It falls into the Moray frith, near the fishing-village of Balintore.

EYE (THE), a small river in Berwickshire. It rises among the Lammermoor hills in the parish of Cockburnspath, pursues a south-eastward course over a distance of 11 miles, and then making a sudden bend, flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the sea at Eyemouth. Over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles it intersects Cockburnspath; over the next mile it divides a detached portion of Oldhamstocks from Coldingham; over 6 miles it traverses the latter parish; over the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile it divides Coldingham from Ayton; and it now receives a small tributary from the west, and makes its debouch to the north-east. Half-a-mile from this point, it sweeps past the village of Ayton; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther on it receives, from the west, the considerable tribute of Ale water; and it thence, to its embouchure, divides Ayton on the east from Eyemouth on the west. The river abounds in trouts, of excellent quality, though small in size; and as to the appearance of its banks, is, in many parts, pleasing and beautiful.

EYE (THE), Ross-shire. See EYE (LOCH).

EYEBROCHY, or IBERIS, a small island in the frith of Forth, belonging to the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire.

EYEMOUTH, a small parish, containing a post-town of the same name, on the coast of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by the German ocean; on the east and south by Ayton; and on the west by Coldingham. It may, in a general view, be regarded as a square figure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep; but it has a rugged outline on the north and west, and embosoms in its centre a small detached portion of Coldingham parish. The boundary line on the south is the Ale, and on the east is the Eye. Both streams, while they touch the parish, are picturesque and ornamental. The tide flows about half-a-mile up the Eye. The coast rises, along the whole line, in rocky and precipitous abruptness from the sea, to 89 or 90 feet above its level; and is sliced down at intervals by deep fissures or gullies, and at one place perforated by a cavern; but, except at two points where roads have been scooped down its openings, and at Eyemouth, where its gigantic breastwork is interrupted by the Eye, it admits no access to the beach. So far back as sixty years ago, not a foot of bad or waste ground was in the parish. The soil, in general, is excellent, and throws up prime crops of every sort of grain. The only landowner, except of some small parts, is Home of Wedderburn. The yearly value of raw land produce was estimated in 1835 at £6,839. Assessed property in 1843, £2,683 9s. 2d. Upon a bold small promontory called the Fort, north of the town, are the remains of a regular forti-

fication, erected by the Duke of Somerset in his invasion of Scotland, while he held the regency of England under the minority of Edward VI. Though all the rocks along the coast are of the common hard whinstone, the promontory of the Fort consists of puddingstone remarkably hard, capable of a polish like marble, and offering strong resistance to the action of fire. This fortification, soon after its erection, was, in the reign of Mary, demolished in terms of a treaty between France and England which followed the battle of Pinkie. A few years afterwards it was reconstructed under Regent Moray to aid a contemplated interference of Scotland in the war which was going on between France and England; but, at the subsequent peace, it was again demolished; and, the crowns becoming united in the next reign, it was allowed thenceforth to continue in ruin. Grassy mounds, indicating the lines of demolished wall, are almost the only traces of its existence; but they sufficiently show it to have been a place of considerable strength and importance. The old manor-house of Linthill, overlooking the confluence of the Ale and the Eye, is the only noticeable mansion; and in 1752 was the scene of the murder of the widow of Patrick Home, its proprietor. The great Duke of Marlborough received from Eyemouth, though he had no connexion with it, the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage. The parish, though not touched by the North British railway, has short easy access to both the Ayton and the Burnmouth stations. Population in 1831, 1,181; in 1831, 1,804. Houses, 190.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £130 19s. 6d., exclusive of vicarage teinds not valued; glebe, £48. Schoolmaster's salary, £72, with £30 fees. Attached to the parish school is an endowed female one; and there are two other schools. The parish church, situated in the town, was built in 1812, and contains about 550 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 270; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1854 was £308 18s. 7d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1842, and contains 500 sittings. Eyemouth parish was formerly included in the territory of Coldingham priory, and did not assume a parochial form earlier than the reign of James VI. A chapel connected with Coldingham, and served by a nominee of the prior, anciently stood within its limits.

EYEMOUTH, an ancient sea-port, and a burgh-of-barony, lies at the mouth of the Eye, in the north-east angle of Eyemouth parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ayton, 3 south-east of Coldingham, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by north of Berwick. Its plan is altogether irregular, and, considering its size, is not a little intricate. "The whole town," says Chambers, in his 'Picture of Scotland,' "has a dark, cunning look, is full of curious alleys, blind and otherwise; and there is not a single individual house of any standing but what seems as if it could unfold its tales of wonder." But he alludes, in this summary picture, to the character which it once wore as a nest of smugglers, and looks upon it through the thick screen which contraband traders hang around their scene of action. The town, though not elegant, contains many good houses, possesses a neat spire towering up from its church, and is supplied with water by iron pipes kept in a state of cleanness and repair. Coal fuel is cheap and plentiful, being easily procured by land-carriage from Berwick, or sea-communication from the Forth and the Tyne. A large building, formerly occupied as a barrack, and several modern and spacious erections, are used as granaries, and indicate the existence of important

traffic with the surrounding agricultural country. The bay and the harbour, too, are objects of unusual interest. The bay, though only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and on the north or more extended side little more in length, is both beautiful in landscape, and highly adapted to utility. On one side it is overhung by the high promontory of the Fort, and on the other is overlooked by the projection of Gurs-green. From point to point it sweeps gracefully round in a semicircle, washing the town at its extremity, and receiving the waters of the Eye considerably south-eastward of the centre of its outline; and in front it is protected by a singular ridge of rocks called the Harkers or Hurcers, past either end of which vessels sail inward to the harbour. Its encincturing coast-line everywhere, but especially on the Fort, commands a magnificent and most extensive sea-view; and its bed slopes, in most places, so gently from the beach, and is so finely sheeted with a gravelly bottom, as to allure to its waters many a summer bather. An old rhyme says curiously respecting the prospect:—

"I stood upon Eyemouth fort,
And guess ye what I saw?
Fairmieside and Flemington,
Newhouses and Cocklaw,
The fairy folk o' Fosterland,
The witches o' Edincuraw,
The rye-riggs o' Reston,
And Dunse dings a'."

Eyemouth is the market for a somewhat extensive district, and the only sea-port in Berwickshire. Yet territorial limitation, or the drawing of an artificial line over the corner of a district geographically unique, does not prevent the population of the county from viewing Berwick as still, what it anciently was, their principal port and their county town. Eyemouth, in consequence, is, both as a market and a port, but a gleaner of straws in the vicinity of a reaper of sheaves. It has likewise suffered severe damage to its trade from the opening of the North British railway. For a long series of years it was the depot and the shipping-place of a large quantity of exported grain. Half-a-century ago 20,000 bolls annually, and in some years more than 40,000 bolls, were shipped here for Leith and other places; and in the years following 1832, grain to the value of £20,000 was yearly sold in its market. But now scarcely any grain is shipped here; and the weekly market has ceased to be held. The contraband trade, which once characterized it to such a degree, that every house is said to have had its secret cellars for the concealment of goods, and which has winged and poisoned many an envenomed shaft of satire against the modern population, has long since entirely disappeared. The latest dealers in it had all died or removed to distant places several years before the writer in the Statistical Account of 1792 drew up his report; and both they and their predecessors had all, according to his statement, sunk into poverty, bankruptcy, or at best the possession of a mere competence. The herring-fishery trade succeeded the contraband one, and has been remarkably fitful. "This," said the New Statistical Account in 1835, "has at various periods been very productive; from 1809 to 1820, not less than 10,000 barrels being brought into Eyemouth yearly. Upon these occasions, from 100 to 150 boats assembled at Eyemouth, and few sights more gratifying could be witnessed than that of the little fleet setting sail on a fine summer evening to take up their stations on the fishing-ground, or returning at break of day loaded with the treasures of the deep. Since 1820, this fishing has been on the decline; and for some years past even the boats belonging to Eyemouth have

not remained on this coast, but proceeded to Sunderland, Wick, &c., to prosecute the fishing." Of late years, however, the local fishery has not only re-acquired its former importance, but far exceeded it; insomuch, that in the year 1853, the number of persons employed in it was 2,643, the value of boats, nets, and lines engaged in it, was £28,670, the quantity of herrings caught and cured was 52,299 barrels, and the quantity caught but not cured was 45,980 barrels. This trade, indeed, belongs to a district of 30 miles in extent along the coast, and has Eyemouth only as its head-quarters; yet, probably not much less than one-half of it is strictly proper to the town, and its near vicinity, belonging in every sense to the local population; for of a total of 166 boats engaged in it in a recent year, 48 belonged strictly to Eyemouth, and 29 to the immediately adjacent creeks of Ross and Burnmouth. A fishery of cod and haddock is also considerable and of long standing. There are at present 26 large boats regularly employed in it, each of which has a crew of 6 or 7 men, and earns to the value of from £300 to £400 a-year.

Eyemouth harbour, when viewed at high water from the contiguous heights, appears to possess a sufficiency of both capacity and shelter to be available as a harbour of refuge for the perilous stretch of coast between the Bass and Holy Island. But on being specially surveyed under the direction of the Admiralty in 1839, it was found, even if provided with an artificial breakwater, to be incapable of offering a sheltered anchorage to more than a dozen laden vessels. Nor is it even very well appointed for its own local trade. "The mouth of the river," says a recent official report upon it, "is protected from the heavy run of the sea by a stone pier (one of Smeaton's earliest designs), carried out from the eastern shore in 1768, and by a short pier on the west side, with an entrance between 154 feet in width, having 14 feet depth at high-water spring tides. A quay wall, rebuilt in 1843, along the middle of the river, forms an inner basin, and gives great shelter to vessels lying at the quays against the river freshes, which occasionally bring down large quantities of gravel, and do much damage to the harbour. But it appears that the old pier and the river wall along the ballast quay, are out of repair; that there is no crane on the quays, nor any warping buoy off the harbour's mouth; that the bed of the river requires to be deepened, and the rocky skares to be removed; that there is no beaching-place in the harbour to run a vessel on in case of need; no light at the pier-head, nor any beacon on the Inner Bass, a dangerous rock which lies in the fair way of the entrance to the bay." The flow of the tide here, as generally in other harbours on the east coast, averages 10 feet at neap-tides, and 16 feet at spring-tides. The number of arrivals and departures of vessels—not including any which run into the bay simply for shelter—was for a long time about 200 in the year; but it recently rose to 305, of an aggregate burden of 13,067 tons,—30 of which were vessels from foreign ports. The cargoes outwards are miscellaneous produce, principally fish; and those inwards are coals, slates, tiles, bricks, timber, rags, bones, and merchant goods. The yearly revenue levied is about £314. Eyemouth, together with the creeks belonging to it, was formerly an annexation of the port of Leith, but was transferred in 1848 to the port of Berwick.

Eyemouth acquired early consequence as a dependency of the monks of Coldingham, and as the only port within their limits. So early as the reign of William the Lion, or between the years 1174 and 1214, it is mentioned in a charter among the re-

cords of the priory. In the 14th century, the harbour had sufficiently become a place of resort as to incite, on the part of the lord of the manor, a demand for anchorage dues. In 1597, by a charter from James VI., in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony, with the privilege of a free port. A little before the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, Logan, the Laird of Restalrig, had a house or castle in the town; and dated from it one of his well-known letters relative to Gowrie's conspiracy. A notorious inhabitant, at the same epoch, was the famous or infamous Sprott, the professional agent of Logan, and a notary or writer of the town, who, coming under suspicion of being in the secret of Gowrie's conspiracy, was, in 1608, apprehended, tried, and executed. See **FAST CASTLE**. The Protector Cromwell, in his progress into Scotland, visited Eyemouth with the view of examining its capabilities as a harbour; and soon after ordered, as a means of defending the entrance to the Eye, the construction of a place of strength, on the site of the ruined fortification on the promontory called the Fort, and appointed the place to be under the authority of the governor of Berwick.—By the charter of barony, the inhabitants and free burgesses were empowered, with the consent of Sir George Home and his heirs, to make an annual election of magistrates,—to buy and sell and exercise every art and trade as in other free burghs,—to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs,—and to build a gaol, hold courts, and appoint clerks and officers; but, as regards everything municipal or jurisdictional, they seem never to have exercised the privileges conferred, but to have yielded themselves unreservedly

to the will of their superior. The Homes of Wedderburn have been in the practice of appointing and paying a baron bailie and baron officer for the government of the town. Occasionally, during the last century, and even within these few years, the bailie has held a court for the determination of petty causes; but, in general, he has no scope within the small community of his jurisdiction for acting as a judicial functionary. The town formerly paid £10, and now pays £5 a-year, in name of cess, to the convention of royal burghs, for participating in the privilege of foreign trade. The town has a branch-office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, a parochial library, a friendly society, a reading club established in 1847, a total abstinence society, and a free mason lodge. The poet Burns received masonic initiation here to the St. Abb's lodge. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of June and the last Thursday of October. The population of the town comprises all the population of the parish excepting about 80.

EYLT (LOCH), or **ALT**, a small lake, about 3 miles in length by half-a-mile in greatest breadth, in the district of Moydart, Inverness-shire. Its superfluous waters flow into the head of Loch Aylort, by a stream of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, which sweeps around the northern base of Benezeg.

EYNORT (LOCH), a very irregular arm of the sea, 3 miles in length, indenting the east coast of the island of South Uist, and nearly meeting the head-arms of Loch Bee from the opposite side of the island. The scenery of Loch Eynort is remarkably wild and picturesque; and only wants trees or a clothing of copse-wood to be, in many places, enchantingly beautiful.

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FAD (ISLE). See **INCH-FAD**.

FAD (LOCH), a lake, 2 miles south-west of Rothesay in the island of Bute. It extends in a stripe south-westward, on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Rothesay and Kingarth, and covers about 400 acres. From the rude, rocky, and picturesque appearance of the hills which surround it, it presents quite a miniature picture of some of the larger Highland lakes. The slopes of a few of these hills are cultivated; but the greater proportion, especially towards the head of the loch, are in a state of nature. Though not remarkable for height, their outline is in general broken, varied, and interesting; and the serrated summits of the Arran mountains on the one hand, or the hills of Cowal on the other, afford fine terminations to the view. Loch-Fad forms a pleasant excursion for tourists or sea-bathing visitors at Rothesay; and since the period that Kean made it a place of repose during the intervals from his professional exertions, it has been much more visited than it had ever previously been. The house erected by Mr. Kean, though of sufficient size, is a very ordinary looking one, and generally disappoints the visitors. Had it been somewhat more in the cottage-style, it would have better pleased the eye, and been more in accordance with the situation,

which is indeed well-chosen. The grounds are very agreeably laid out, and form a singular contrast with the rudeness and romantic nature of the surrounding scenery.

FAD (LOCH), Argyleshire. See **COLONSAY**.

FADA (ISLE). See **ELLAN-FADA**.

FAIFLEY, a manufacturing village in the vicinity of Duntocher, in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. See **DUNTOCHER**. Population, 321.

FAIL, the site of an ancient monastery of Red or Trinity friars, in the Barnwell section of the parish of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. The monastery was founded in 1252, and stood on a rivulet of its own name, which flows about 5 miles southward and south-eastward, from the skirts of Craigie, and through Tarbolton, to the water of Ayr. A ford across the rivulet at the place was called Failford, —a name now given to a locality near the rivulet's embouchure; and a lake in the vicinity was called Loch-fail. Spottiswoode, misled by this clustering of cognate names round one locality, exhibits in his catalogue of religious houses, three several establishments under the designations respectively of Fail, Failford, and Loch-fail, the first of which he makes a cell of Cluniac monks belonging to the abbey of Paisley, and the second and the third convents of

Redfriars. The three supposed establishments, however, were in reality only one. The chief of this convent bore the designation of "minister." He was provincial or head of the Trinity order in Scotland, and, in that capacity, had a seat in parliament. The convent possessed 5 parish churches, Barnwell, Galston, and Symington in Kyle, Torthorwald in Annandale, and Inverchaolín in Cowal. In 1562, Robert Cunningham, the minister, gave up as the rental £174 6s. 8d. in money, 15 chalders of meal, 3 chalders of bere, 30 stones of cheese, 10 young sheep, 3 bullocks, and 24 salmon. William Wallace, who was minister during the reign of James VI., died in 1617, and his son William seems to have considered the monastery, and what remained of its property, as his inheritance. In October 1690, William, Earl of Dundonald, was served heir of his father in the benefice of Fail or Failford temporaliter et spiritualiter. The ruins of the convent still exist $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of the village of Tarbolton. An old satirical poem says of the Friars of Fail, that "they never wanted gear enough as long as their neighbour's lasted;" and another says:—

"The friars of Fail drank berry-brown ale,
The best that ever was tasted;
The monks of Melrose made gude kail,
On Fridays, when they fasted."

FAILFORD. See **FAIL.**

FAIRAY. See **PHARAY.**

FAIRBHEIN. See **DURNES.**

FAIR-ISLE, an island belonging to the parish of Dunrossness in Shetland, but lying nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, 29 miles south by west of Sumburgh-head. It is upwards of 3 miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth; and rises into three lofty promontories. It is everywhere inaccessible, save at one point upon the north-east, where it affords a safe station for small vessels. One of the promontories, the Sheep-craig, is nearly insulated, rising from the ocean in a conical shape to the height of 480 feet. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep-pasture on the hills excellent. The inhabitants all live on the south side of the island, and employ themselves much in fishing. The minister of Dunrossness, when health and weather permit, visits them once a-year, and remains with them two Sabbaths. There is a schoolmaster on the island, under the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, the admiral of the celebrated Spanish armada, when retreating northward in the year 1588, pursued by the English squadron, was shipwrecked on Fair-Isle. The greater part of his crew, after enduring severe hardships, were murdered by the semi-barbarous natives, with the view of preventing a famine; but the Duke himself, along with a small number of them, was allowed to escape in a little vessel to the mainland of Shetland, whence he obtained a passage to the continent of Europe. Population of the island in 1831, 317; in 1861, 380. Houses, 53.

FAIRLEY, a post-office village in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire. It is beautifully situated on the coast, opposite the larger Cumbræ, 2 miles south of the town of Largs. The coast, on both sides of it, is for a short way studded with neat villas. Opposite to it is a good roadstead, sheltered by the Cumbræ, and affording safe anchorage. Fairley castle, an old square tower, formerly the seat of a family of the name of Fairley, stands in the vicinity of the village. An ancient barony, connected with that town, belonged for 400 years to the Fairley family, but was sold in the beginning of the 18th century to the Earl of Glasgow. A small island formerly lay in front of the site of the village, but has been obliterated by the receding of the water. The whole

sound between the mainland and the larger Cumbræ bears the name of Fairley roads; and a rivulet which runs on the boundary between Largs parish and West Kilbride parish is called Fairley burn. A chapel-of-ease was built in 1833. It contains 300 sittings; and is in the presentation of the managers and communicants. Here also is an elegant Free church: attendance, 150; sum raised in 1854, £270 2s. 3½d. Population of the village, together with some circumjacent territory classed temporarily with it before 1843, as a quoad sacra parish, 521. Houses, 93.

FAIRLEY BURN. See **FAIRLEY.**

FAIRLEY HEAD, a headland in the parish of West Kilbride, at the north side of the entrance of the bay of Ayr, and 5 miles south by west of the village of Fairley, Ayrshire.

FAIRY-BRIDGE. See **DURINIST.**

FALA, a parish, adjoining the post-office hamlet of Blackshields, and containing the village of Fala, and part of Fala-dam, on the south-east verge of Edinburghshire. It is united to the parish of Soutra, on the south-west verge of Haddingtonshire, the two together bearing the name of Fala and Soutra. Each parish is a stripe of territory stretching from north to south; and the two jointly form a parallelogram, 4 miles long and three broad. One-half of Fala, and one-third of Soutra, constituting the northern division of the united parish, are a slightly undulating but on the whole level tract of country, well-cultivated and fertile, composed of a clayey soil, and producing all the variety of crops common in the Lothians. The rest of the district, commencing on the north with Soutra hill, which rises about 1,230 feet above the level of the sea, is part of the most westerly ridge of the Lammermoor mountains, covered for the most part with heath, and, excepting a few cultivated spots, all laid out in sheep-pasturage. To a traveller from the south, who has, over a considerable distance, traversed a dreary moorland carpeted with heath, Soutra hill suddenly discloses the finely cultivated and beautiful expanse of the Lothians, variegated with hill and dale, woods and waters, and richly foiled on the back-ground with the gay estuary of the Forth and the brilliant scenery of the coast of Fife; and a panorama is thus hung out to the view which as much enchants by its attractions, as it astonishes by the suddenness of its revelation. On the south-east of Fala are marshy grounds, extending to some hundreds of acres, called Fala-Flow, from part of which peats are dug for fuel. On the north side of Soutra hill is a fountain of excellent water, called Trinity well, which, though not now appearing to possess any medicinal qualities, was formerly in great repute and much frequented among invalids. The Earl of Stair is the sole proprietor of Fala; and there are five principal proprietors of Soutra. The real rental of the united parish is about £3,000. Assessed property of Fala in 1843, £1,583; of Soutra, £1,297 10s. The Hawick branch of the North British railway has two stations within a short distance of the western extremity of Fala. The road from Edinburgh to Lauder intersects the united parish south-eastward through its northern division; and sends off several cross-roads to the north, and one to the south, which runs along the eastern verge of Soutra, to form a junction with the road down Gala water in the parish of Stow. On the Edinburgh and Lauder road stands the village of Fala, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, the seat of the parish church and of an United Presbyterian meeting-house, with their respective manses. The church and part of the village are situated on a small conical hill of the class called "laws;" and hence the

name Fallaw, abbreviated into Fala, and signifying 'the speckled hill.' Population of the united parish in 1831, 437; in 1861, 382. Houses, 77. Population of Fala proper in 1831, 312; in 1861, 249. Houses, 52.

The united parish of Fala and Soutra is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Earl of Stair and George Grant, Esq. Stipend, £169 6s. 10d.; glebe, £25 10s., with pasturage for 20 sheep. Unappropriated teinds, £76 6s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 school-fees. The parish church is an old and very plain building, with 250 sittings. The United Presbyterian church has an attendance of about 365. Fala parish was united to Soutra about the year 1600, its church becoming the place of worship for both parishes. On the summit of Soutra hill formerly stood the church and village of Soutra, appropriately and graphically designated by that name, which signifies, in the Cambro-British, 'the hamlet with a prospect.' This village was anciently a place of consideration and resort, and a scene of the stirring ostentatious charity of the Middle ages. Malcolm IV. founded here, in 1164, an hospital for the relief of pilgrims, and the shelter and support of the poor and the afflicted; and he endowed the institution with some lands near St. Leonard's in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and conferred upon it the privileges of a sanctuary. The masters and brothers of the hospital were owners of the property and appurtenances of the church. A causeway leading from the vale of the Tweed to Soutra, and still commemorated in various traces among the sinuosities of the mountains, bore the significant name of Girthgate, meaning the asylum or sanctuary-road, and affords proof that the refuge of Soutra was potent and famous. A small rising ground about half-a-mile south of the site of the hospital, is still called Cross-chain-hill, and would appear to have had a chain suspended for a considerable way along its summit to mark the limits of the privileged ground. When Mary of Gueldres founded the Trinity-college church of Edinburgh, she pervertedly bestowed upon it the endowments of Soutra hospital, and converted its dependent church into a vicarage. The Town-council of Edinburgh, getting possession in 1560-1 of Trinity church and its pertinents, became in consequence proprietors of the ecclesiastical appurtenances of Soutra, and the patrons of its church. By the seizure of its charity revenues, the ruin of its hospital, and the reduction, and afterwards the abandonment of its church, the village of Soutra was suddenly stripped of its importance, and brought to desolation. The seat of conviviality and busy though doubtful charity, of many public-houses, of a great hospital and of a general refuge for the distressed debtor, the weary traveller, the friendless pauper, and the afflicted invalid, is now silent and wild, and utterly abandoned to the lonely visits of the mountain sheep. Some hardly perceptible tumuli, overgrown with herbage, faintly indicate the site of prostrate dwellings. Slight irregularities of surface, with not a tomb-stone or the small tumulus of a grave, dimly mark the limits of a cemetery. A single aisle of the chapel, rising amidst a dreary sward of heath, and conserved from the common trackless ruin by its enclosing the burial-place of the Maitland of Poggie family, is the sole memorial of Soutra, and the only monitor on this once-stirring and famous area of the instability and utter vanity of the institutions and erections of mortal man. The town of the pleasant prospect, Soutra, which once looked joyously down upon the gay and far-spreading landscape of the Lothians and the Forth, has utterly disappeared.

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn;
Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall."

FALA-DAM, a village in the parishes of Fala and Crichton, Edinburghshire. It stands on Cake-moor water, and on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west of the village of Fala, and $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Edinburgh. Population of the entire village, 64; of the Fala section, 27. Houses in the whole, 22; in the Fala section, 11.

FALA-HALL, an extinct ancient baronial tower, whose site is now occupied by a farmery, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north of the village of Fala, on the south-eastern verge of Edinburghshire. Nisbet designates it "an ancient monument of arms," and makes reference to it upwards of twenty times, in the first volume of his Heraldry, in illustration of the armorial ensigns of as many barons—"illuminated," he says, "in the house of Fala-hall."

FALA-HILL, a hamlet in the north-east corner of the parish of Heriot, 6 miles south of Ford, Edinburghshire.

FALBEY (Locn), a small lake in the parish of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

FALFEARNIE BURN, one of the head-streams of the South Esk, in the parish of Cortachie, Forfarshire.

FALKIRK, a parish in the eastern part of Stirlingshire. It contains the towns of Falkirk and Grangemouth, the suburban villages of Brainsford and Grahamstown, the post-office villages of Camelon and Laurieston, and the villages of Bonnybridge, Glen, and Barleside. It is bounded on the north by Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar; on the east by Polmont and Muiravonside; on the south by Slamannan and Lanarkshire; and on the west by Dumbartonshire and Denny. In figure, it is nearly an oval, stretching north-east and south-west, but has a small flattened oval attached to its south-east side. Its greatest length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is none or little more than 3 miles. Nearly all its boundaries are traced by streams. A head-stream of Bonny water rises at Sauchierigg, on the southern boundary of the south-west end of the great oval of the parish, and bends away westward, northward, and north-eastward, receiving from without two streams which combine with it to form the Bonny, and everywhere over a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, tracing the boundary till within a mile of the Carron, when it runs across a small wing to make a confluence with that river. Carron water touches the boundary 5 furlongs north-west of where the Bonny makes its detour inward; and thence, over a geographical distance of 6 miles, traces, in general, the boundary on the north; but, in the lower part of this course, it becomes somewhat sinuous, and being rivalled in sinuosity by the capriciousness of the boundary-line, it intersects three tiny wings, and makes three brief recessions, all within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Grangemouth. West Quarter burn rises at the line of attachment between the large oval of the parish and the small flattened oval, runs to the limit of the former, and flowing north-eastward and northward, traces the boundary over a distance of six miles, and then near Grangemouth falls into the Carron. Avon water rises 3 furlongs south of the source of West Quarter burn, flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward through the parish, and thence runs south-westward, south-eastward, and eastward, tracing, over a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the boundary with Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, and Slamannan. Four rills rise in the parish, three of which run northward to the Bonny

or the Carron, and one eastward to West Quarter burn. Three small lakes lie in the upper part of the parish; but they possess little interest. The parish, at its north-east end, approaches within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Forth; and from its boundary in that direction, till near the town of Falkirk, as well as farther inland along the banks of the Carron, it is a sheet of perfectly level and exceedingly rich land. But fame has completely anticipated any modern topographical writer in proclaiming through Scotland the opulence and the peerless agricultural beauty of "the carse of Falkirk." Behind the carse, the surface slowly rises, and becoming quite changed in the character of its soil, belongs, for the most part, to the class of dryfield. Though it is here materially less fertile, and presents a different picture to the eye, yet it possesses, in the undulations and softly hilly risings of its surface, and in its fine enclosures and thriving woods, its villas and burgh and villages, not a few features of interest, which challenge and fix the attention of a tourist. But in the small oval of the parish, or the tract which marches with Slamannan, the whole surface was originally a dismal bog; and even with the aids and results of geological operation, still retains a strong dash of its pristine appearance. Yet nowhere than in this parish as a whole has agricultural skill been more vigorously plied or more successful in improvements. Almost every useful novelty in the art of husbandry which appears in other districts, is copied or adopted; and the farmers are conspicuous for the enterprising spirit which has won fame to Stirlingshire as an agricultural county. About one-eighth of the entire area is under wood; somewhat more than one-seventh is either waste or in pasture; and all the rest is either regularly or occasionally under the plough. Coal of excellent quality is so abundant as to be largely exported. Ironstone, limestone, and sandstone occur in the same districts as the coal. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead, have been found, but not in considerable quantity. The principal landowners are Forbes of Callendar, the Earl of Zetland, Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart., and sixteen others. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £28,747 14s. 2d.

Some of the more elevated parts of the parish—including not only eminences, but such stretches of territory as permit a tourist or traveller to move along and possess a continuous enjoyment of the intellectual treat—are hung round by a panorama of no common beauty. The view from the manse and churchyard of Falkirk, is noticed by Sir Walter Scott, as one of the finest in Scotland. From this point, or from other places northward and north-westward of the town, a luxuriant country, 12 or 14 miles square, spreads out before the eye, almost luscious in the beauties of its vegetation, dotted with mansions and rural spires, chequered by the masts and rigging of ships passing along the canal or harboured at Grangemouth, intersected by the opening estuary of the frith of Forth, bearing along its sail-clad ships or its smoking steamers, and shut in by the fine outline of the Ochil hills, over whose summits look up in the far distance the cloud-wreathed or snow-capped tops of some Highland mountains. When this prospect is mantled in the darkness of night, crimson and lurid flashes bursting fitfully up from the Carron iron-works, give it an aspect like that of beauty conflicting with death, and, when refracted by a thick moist atmosphere, or borne down by a pressure of clouds, assume by turns a majestic or a sublime and awful appearance. A hill on the grounds of Mr Forbes of Callendar, a little to the south-east of Falkirk, commands a prospect scarcely inferior in beauty, and considerably greater in ex-

tent, and one which Bruce, the traveller to the sources of the Nile, declared to be finer than any which he had seen in the whole course of his wanderings. Callendar, besides being the largest estate, is otherwise remarkable; so that we have separately noticed it. See CALLENDAR. Kerse-house, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, is an Elizabethan pile, of various dates, situated in a finely wooded park, in the eastern part of the carse. Bantaskine house, the seat of Mr Hagart, is an elegant modern edifice, situated amid beautiful grounds, on an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-west of the burgh. There are in the neighbourhood of the burgh four nurseries and four tan-works; at Grahamstown, two works for the manufacture of pyrolineous acid; at Bonnymoor and Camelon, three distilleries; on the canal, a ship-building yard and a saw-mill; and in various parts of the parish, six corn-mills, two saw-mills, four breweries, four wood-yards, three brick and tile-works, and eight or nine quarries. The Carron iron-works, though not in the parish, stand close on its boundary, not 2 miles distant from the town, and have an intimate connexion with both its population and its interior trade. See CARRON. The Forth and Clyde canal commences at the north-east limit of the parish at Grangemouth; runs south-westward past Grahamstown and Camelon; is carried over the Glasgow and Edinburgh north road, at the latter place, by a short and low arched aqueduct; now bends westward till it nearly touches Bonny Water, the boundary-line of the parish, at Bonny mill; and thence runs south-westward along the bank of Bonny water, till it enters Dumbartonshire at Wood-neuk; thus intersecting the parish at its greatest length, and describing a course through it of 9 miles. About $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its commencement, at a point where it has been raised by sixteen locks from the level of the sea, it sends off, on its south side, the Edinburgh Union canal. The latter, immediately on retiring, describes the arc of a circle, and over that arc is lifted up by a rapid series of locks, which have a shelving appearance, along the face of the gentle and curved acclivity; it then runs a mile eastward, penetrates the body of a hill, and passes through it in a tunnel upwards of half-a-mile in length; and after a further course of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, first south-eastward, and next eastward, passes away into Polmont. See articles FORTH and CLYDE CANAL, and UNION CANAL. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway traverses the parish through an extent of 7 miles, great part of it in a course entirely parallel with that of the Union canal, having a tunnel of 880 yards in length, afterwards commanding a gorgeous view of the basin of the Forth, and spanning the locks of the Union canal on a remarkably fine viaduct. The junction railway, from the Edinburgh and Glasgow at Polmont to the Scottish Central at Larbert, also traverses the parish, and has a station in it at Grahamstown. The north road from Edinburgh to Glasgow traverses the parish nearly due westward, through Laurieston, Falkirk, and Camelon. At the last of these places, the road to Stirling branches off, but runs along only $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile before passing into Larbert. Other roads are so numerous and intricately ramified that to trace them would be insufferably tedious. Population of the parish in 1831, 12,748; in 1861, 17,026. Houses, 2,160.

In the barony of Seabegs, in this parish, are several of those artificial earthen mounds, called moats, which occur in so many localities in Scotland, and were anciently the seats of judiciary courts and deliberative assemblies. In various places, urns filled with ashes, and stone coffins containing human bones, have been dug up; and in the

hollow of a freestone quarry near Castlecary, some wheat was found 85 years ago, which had become black, and was supposed to have lain concealed from the period of the Roman possession. In several parts of the parish are traces of *ANTONINUS' WALL*: which see. From the line of this wall, nearly opposite Callendar house, an earthen wall of considerable height and thickness, without a fosse—broad at the top, and designed apparently to be both a road and a line of defence—branches off eastward, runs through West Quarter house garden, and passes away toward the old castle of Almond. Though it can hardly, if at all, be traced beyond that castle, it may be presumed to have originally extended to the Roman camp in Linlithgow, on the spot which afterwards became the site of the royal palace. Old Camelon—houses and streets of which were traceable at a comparatively late date—was anciently a Roman town; and is even spoken of—fabulously, we suspect—as the scene of opulence and royal adornings at the period when the Romans took possession. See *CAMELON*. Several interesting organic remains have, in recent years, been found in the parish, particularly part of the skeleton of a whale, 18 inches below the surface of the ground, about 3 miles from the sea, and a petrified tree, about 5 feet in girth, in the rock of the railway tunnel, 129 feet from the surface.

The parish of Falkirk is notable in history as the scene of two important battles. The first battle of Falkirk was fought on the 22d of July, 1298, between Scottish and English armies, headed respectively by Sir William Wallace, the guardian of Scotland, and Edward I. of England. The Scottish army, consisting of 30,000 men, collected by Wallace and other chiefs, took post somewhat more than half-a-mile north of the town of Falkirk, to await the approach of the English; and were drawn up in three—the English writers say four—divisions of a circular form, with their spears advanced horizontally, and with intermediate lines or bodies of archers, and the cavalry about 1,000 strong in the rear. While Wallace had the chief command, Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, Sir John Graham of Abercorn, and Macduff, the uncle of the Earl of Fife, shared his responsibilities, and appeared with him in the field. The English army, amounting, according to some accounts, to 86,000 foot, but really consisting of a conjectural number of infantry, and a fine body of veteran cavalry, who constituted the main strength, advanced in three great bodies; the first led by the Earl Marshal of England and the Earls of Hereford and Lincoln, the second by the Bishop of Durham and Sir Ralph Basset de Drayton, and the third—which was probably intended as a corps de reserve—by King Edward in person. A morass which was in front of the Scottish army, but is now drained by the canal, considerably embarrassed the English in their attack. The first division, advancing with great ardour, became momentarily embarrassed, and found that they could not rush onward to the front of the foe; but, turning to the left, they found firm ground, and ran down upon the Scottish army's flank. The second division, more wary of the ground, and hurried on by the impetuosity of Sir Ralph Basset, their commander, assailed the left wing of the Scots almost at the moment of the first division charging the right. The Scots made so brave a resistance that the English, depending mainly on their cavalry, could not, for some time, make any impression; but eventually they were thrown into disorder, and subjected to fearful carnage, while the whole of their cavalry, commanded by nobles who feared and hated Wallace, fled. Stewart and his division were

surrounded; and, after a gallant defence, both the commander and the most of his troops were hewn down. Wallace, for a brief period, continued the combat against the whole power of the enemy; till seeing himself about to be attacked in the rear and surrounded, he retreated with such valour and military skill as to cross the Carron, at a ford near Arthur's Oven, in view of the victorious army. The total loss of the Scots was about 15,000 men. Though no monuments exist on the field, there are two in its vicinity. On the summit of a hill, a mile south-east of Callendar wood, stands a stone 3 feet high, 1½ broad, and 3 inches thick, called Wallace' stone, commanding a full prospect of the field of action at the distance of two miles, and probably marking the spot on which Wallace took post previous to the battle. In the churchyard of Falkirk, is the gravestone of Sir John Graham, who fell in the action, and who, as well as Sir John Stewart, was buried in the cemetery. The gravestone has been trebly renovated; or rather there are three superincumbent stones, each of the upper ones being a copy of the one beneath it. On all are the following inscriptions:

"Mente manque potens, Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditor hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.
xxii. Julii, anno 1298."

"Heir lyes Sir John the Gram, balth wight and wise,
Ane of the chiefs who resc Hewit Scotland thrice.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was guile Gram of truth and hardiment."

The second battle of Falkirk was fought on the 17th of January, 1746, between 6,000 of the royal troops, and about an equal or probably superior number of the troops of Prince Charles Edward. While the Pretender invested Stirling, Lieutenant-general Hawley, at the head of the small royal army, marched from Edinburgh to relieve the castle; and arriving at Falkirk, he encamped between the town and the former field of battle, intending to wait there till he should obtain sufficient intelligence for the effective arrangement of his operations. His antagonists, so far from being intimidated by his approach, resolved to attack him in his camp; and, marching from their rendezvous, adroitly used such stratagems to divert and deceive the royal troops, that they were about to cross the Carron at Dunipace, before they were perceived. Hawley, the commander, was not at the moment in his camp; but, finding his troops formed on his hurried arrival from the vicinity, and seeing the Highland infantry rapidly marching toward a hill upwards of a mile south-west of his position, and about a mile due south of the aqueduct bridge since erected, he ordered his dragoons consisting of three regiments, to take possession of the hill, and commanded his infantry to follow. The Highlanders won the race, which was now run for the occupancy of the vantage-ground, and drew up in a battle-array of two lines, with a reserve in the rear. The royal troops, making the most of their circumstances, formed in two lines along a ravine in front of the enemy; but, owing to the convexity of the ground, saw their antagonist force, and were seen in their turn, only in the central part of the line. Their dragoons were on the left, commanded by Hawley in person, and stretching parallel to more than two-thirds of the enemy's position; and their infantry were on the right, partly in rear of the cavalry, and outlined by two regiments the enemy's left. The armies standing within 100 yards of each other, both unprovided on the spot with artillery, Hawley ordered his dragoons to advance, sword in hand. Meeting with a warm reception, several companies, after the first onset, and receiving a volley at the distance of 10 or

12 paces, wheeled round, and galloped out of sight, disordering the infantry and exposing their left flank by the flight. The Highlanders taking advantage of the confusion, outflanked the royal forces, rushed down upon them with the broadsword, compelled them to give way, and commenced a pursuit. The King's troops were greatly incommoded by a tempest of wind and rain from the south-west, which disturbed their vision and wetted their gunpowder, but did not annoy their antagonists; and, but for the spirited exertions of two unbroken regiments and a rally of some scattered battalions, who checked the pursuers, they would have been entirely routed. Prince Charles with his army remained during the night at Falkirk, and next day returned to Bannockburn. Hawley's total loss in killed, was 12 officers and 55 privates, and in killed, wounded, and missing, 230. Among the persons of rank who were left dead on the field, were Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, Bart., and his brother Duncan, a physician. They were buried beside each other in the churchyard of Falkirk, and commemorated in a superb monument erected over their ashes, and inscribed with a succinct statement of the circumstances of their death. The ground on which the battle was fought is now intersected by the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

The parish of Falkirk is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £339 4s. 2d.; glebe, £10 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £1,474 18s. 1d. Inconsiderably populated parts of the parish, *quoad civilia*, are annexed *quoad sacra* to the parishes of Slamannan and Cumbernauld. The parish church was built in 1811, and contains 1,300 sittings. There is a church at Camelon, built in 1840, constituted *quoad sacra* parochial in 1853, and containing 660 sittings. There is at Grangemouth a large school-room belonging to the Earl of Zetland which is employed as a chapel of ease. There are two Free churches at respectively Falkirk and Grangemouth: attendance at the former, 565,—at the latter, 350; sum raised in 1854 in connexion with the former, £335 0s. 4½d.,—in connexion with the latter, £210 18s. 2d. There are three United Presbyterian churches in Falkirk,—the East, with an attendance of 500; the West, with an attendance of 600; and the South, with an attendance of 270. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Laurieston, with 250 sittings, and an attendance of about 60. There are also in Falkirk a Congregational chapel, an Evangelical Union chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The census of 1851 exhibits, as within the parliamentary burgh of Falkirk, two Establishment places of worship, with 2,050 sittings, and an attendance of 1,081; two Free church places of worship, with 1,620 sittings, and an attendance of 915; two United Presbyterian places of worship, with 2,651 sittings, and an attendance of 835; one Reformed Presbyterian place of worship, with 250 sittings, and an attendance of 60; one Congregational chapel, with 1,000 sittings, and an attendance of 440; two Baptist chapels, with 160 sittings, and an attendance of 37; and one Roman Catholic chapel, with 300 sittings, and an attendance of 313.—There are two parochial schools, one of them English, and the other classical. The master of the former has £34, besides fees; and the master of the latter, who employs an assistant, has £17 2s. 2½d. salary, with about £35 fees, and £8 6s. 8d. other emoluments. There are in the parish about 40 other schools, attended by about 2,000 children. One of these is a charity school, with an elegant school-house. A bequest was left in 1853 by Mr. Gaff of Falkirk for another charity school. Several others are aided by local

endowments, or by public salaries. And in the burgh are good private seminaries, some for boys, and others for girls.

Large as the parish of Falkirk still is, it was formerly so extensive as to include the present parishes of Denny, Slamannan, Muiravonside, and Polmont. All of these, except the last, must have been detached from it at a very early period; and Polmont was detached in 1724. When the estate of Callendar was sold after its confiscation in 1715, such tithes as were not made part of it, were conveyed under the stipulation that they should be subject to the stipend of a minister for a new parish to be detached from Falkirk. Polmont accordingly draws stipend from the parishes both of Falkirk and of Denny, in which the estate is situated. The church of Falkirk was formerly called *Ecclesbrae*, or 'the Church on the brow;' and according with the descriptiveness of this name, it and the town around it stand on an eminence or rising ground which, on all sides, has a declivity or brae. In the Gaelic language, it is called *Eaglais bhris*, but more commonly *Eglais bhrec*. The former of these phrases signifies 'the Broken church;' and is not inaptly translated, 'Falkirk,' or 'the fallen or falling church.' Nor may the name have been without allusion; the parish place of worship which preceded the present one having presented undoubted appearances of not being all built at one epoch. In 1166, it was given by the Bishop of St. Andrews to the monks of Holyrood; and, as it now became a mere vicarage, and may have suffered neglect, it possibly fell into ruin, and assumed the properties, and consequently the name, of a 'fallen kirk.' The other Gaelic designation, *Eglais bhrec*, signifies 'the spotted church,' and is adopted by Buchanan in the translated name, 'Varium Sacellum,' applied by him to Falkirk, and supposed to allude to the party-coloured appearance of its stones. Another derivation of the modern name is from *val-lum* and *kirk*, easily transmutable into Falkirk, and signifying 'the church upon the wall,' in allusion, as is alleged, to the near vicinity of the wall of Antoninus.

FALKIRK, a post and market town, a parliamentary burgh, the capital of the eastern part of Stirlingshire, is situated near the centre of the parish of Falkirk, about a mile from the Falkirk station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 11 miles south-east of Stirling, 22½ north-east by east of Glasgow, and 24 west by north of Edinburgh. It stands, as to its main body, on a gently rising ground, dotted round in its environs with neat and beautiful villas, and sending off in different directions two elongated and thin suburbs. Seen from the soft eminences to the north and north-west, it presents, with its fine spire and its thick grouping of buildings, a beautiful foreground to the brilliant landscape over which it presides; but, when entered, the town is far from being in general of a pleasing aspect. An utter want of uniformity or tastefulness in its buildings, the absence of all spaciousness and plan in the arrangement of its streets, and a deficiency in the indications of enterprise and refinement in the number or architecture of its public edifices, depreciate it as a town far below the importance which belongs to it as a market, and as the seat of a great population. Its High-street, or main street, indeed, is, over most of its length, of half-a-mile from east to west, wide and airy,—and has in its wide part large houses and good shops,—and about its middle, sends back in one side a recess in which stands the town-hall; but even this is uniform in nothing, mean in some of its edifices, constantly changeful in its breadth, and destitute of the

trivial grace of straightness. Over nearly half its length, from a little west of its middle eastward, the sides of this street are subtended by mimic crowds of tiny streets, which, pressing in upon it at various angles of junction, or of divergency from parallelism—though they do give the town an extreme breadth of not more than 300 yards—occasion more serious perplexity to a stranger than he feels in two-thirds of the far-spreading New town of Edinburgh. The branch-streets, and their divergent and intersecting alleys, are no fewer than about 20 in number, several of them only about 100 yards in length, some of them not more than about 60 yards; and, with scarcely an exception, they are confined, narrow, unpleasing thoroughfares. An area, however, at the west end of the clustered part of the town, and graced with the stately form of the parish church, fully partakes the airy appearance of the principal part of the High-street. But the town, properly viewed, is quite as remarkable for the straggling extension of its limbs away among cornfields, and an open agricultural territory, as for the squeezing up of its main body within oriental street limits. Both the east and the west ends of its High-street are, in fact, solitary street lines which look as if they were wandering away from the town with which they communicate. Another thoroughfare, called Kerse-lane, after being reached by angular turnings, or irregular debouchings through the north wing of the town, straggles away in utter loneliness upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile on the road to Grangemouth. But, more surprising than all, a thoroughfare, leading due north from the area at the middle of the High-street, runs onward to fully the distance of a mile, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the body or compact part of the town, and 6 times its breadth; and this enormous elongation, over two-thirds of its way, is but a solitary street, and over the other third, which is the central one, sends off branch streets averaging not more than 160 yards in length. The extreme third of it begins on the north side of the canal, and is the village or suburb of Brainsford; and the central third is the village or suburb of Grahamstown. These suburbs owe their rise to their being on the road to the great iron works of Carron, leading down on the one side from these works, and on the other from Falkirk to the most convenient point on the canal. At Brainsford a basin projects out from the canal; and a railway communication comes up to this from the iron-works. On the other or Grahams-town side of the canal, are the premises of the Falkirk foundry. Grahamstown, had it occupied an independent position, or been unassociated as a suburb with a town of utterly irregular arrangement, would have been a village of pleasing aspect, presenting, in its uniformity of plan, and the spaciousness of its street called the Avenue, and the villa form of several of its houses, a neat and orderly appearance.

The steeple of the town-hall in the central area or market-place of Falkirk, is an elegant structure, 140 feet high, containing a clock and two bells, one of them large and full-toned. It was built in 1813, on the site of a former steeple, which had been erected in 1697 and taken down in 1803. The office of the Commercial Bank, in the High-street, erected about 26 years ago, is a very elegant structure. The parish church is a square building, with windows of a Gothic form, and a circular gallery. Its predecessor was a cruciform structure, with a central area of four lofty arches, forming the body of the church, and surmounted by a steeple; and these arches and the steeple still remain, doing service as a porch to the present church. The dis-

senting places of worship, in a general view, are very plain buildings; though several of them draw attention by their commodiousness. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1840, and is a Gothic edifice, with belfry and ornamental cross. The prison is strictly a place of confinement, without any airing ground. The poor-house contains accommodation for 224 persons; and the number of inmates on the 1st of July 1850 was 181,—on the 1st of July 1860, 128. There is an almshouse for four aged persons, founded in 1640 by Lord Livingstone. There are several associations for the support of the aged, the infirm, and the sick. A bequest of £500 was left by W. Simpson of Plean for behoof of the poor. The town has two public reading-rooms, a subscription library, two other public libraries, a school of arts, a horticultural society, an agricultural association, a savings' bank, twenty-one insurance offices, and branches of the Commercial bank, the National bank, the Clydesdale bank, the Royal Bank, and the Bank of Scotland. Two newspapers are published, the Falkirk Herald, and the Advertiser. The principal inn is the Red Lion. The town has a good supply of water from the high grounds to the south.

Falkirk is not, in the strict sense, a manufacturing town. Its principal manufacture appears to be leather; but even this is not of considerable extent. The town has no factories; and has even ceased to have any hand-loom weaving of cottons. The foundry at Grahamstown employs about 1,000 men and boys, in the manufacture of all sorts of cast-iron articles; and the various works noticed in our account of the parish, employ a large proportion of the town's inhabitants. The general retail trade also is large. A weekly market for agricultural produce is held on Thursday, and is well attended. Some general dealers in corn and cattle make Falkirk their head-quarters, and draw hither periodically a considerable influx of strangers. In the neighbourhood of the town, also, are held the most extensive fairs in Great Britain for black cattle, sheep, and horses. These are famous all over the kingdom, and have been so from time immemorial, under the name of the Falkirk trysts. They have been held since about the year 1775 on Stenhouse-moor, an uncultivated field of about 80 acres in extent, on the estate of Stenhouse, in the parish of Larbert, about 3 miles north-north-west of Falkirk. Before that time, they were held for many years on Bonnymoor, 3 miles west-south-west of Falkirk, the scene of the skirmish between the radicals and the military in 1820; and at a still more remote period they were held on the Reddingrig-moor, a large uncultivated piece of ground, on an elevation in which a monument to Sir William Wallace was erected in 1810. These trysts serve generally for the meeting of the Highland sellers of live stock with the Lowland buyers, or for transferences from the great rearers to the great fatteners and the general dealers; and they may, without much exaggeration, be designated the grand focus of the cattle trade of Scotland, or the main centre toward which the subordinate cattle fairs converge. They are held thrice a-year, on the second Tuesday of August, the second Monday of September, the second Monday of October, and following days, generally for three days at a time.

For many days previous to the September and the October trysts, all the highways which lead from the north to the trysting-ground exhibit, from morning to night, an almost uninterrupted line of sheep and oxen. And on a recent occasion, when some unexpected obstacle presented itself at the St. Ninian's toll-bar to the passing of the droves, the whole

line of road northward from that point as far as to Sheriffmuir, a distance of not less than 5 or 6 miles, was, in the course of a few hours, completely blocked up. The stir which the trysts occasion in the neighbourhood is remarkably great. The inns at and around Falkirk are completely occupied for several days before each. Not less than from fifty to a hundred large and commodious tents are erected on the ground for the purpose of affording refreshments to the crowds which resort thither; and agents of the principal banks in Scotland always attend in temporary booths for the purpose of facilitating monetary transactions. Pennant mentions that the number of cattle yearly exposed for sale at these trysts, when he visited Scotland in 1772, amounted to 24,000. Dr. Graham, in his 'View of the Agriculture of Stirlingshire,' published in 1812, states that at the August tryst there are generally exhibited from 5,000 to 6,000 black cattle; at the September tryst about 15,000 black cattle, and 15,000 sheep; and at the October tryst from 25,000 to 30,000, and even 40,000 black cattle, and about 25,000 sheep. At the last two trysts, especially at that of October, a great number of horses are also exposed to sale. "Thus it appears," says Dr. Graham, "that there are annually exhibited at these trysts above 50,000 black cattle, together with about 40,000 sheep. Taking the former at the moderate average value of £8, and the latter at that of 15s. each, the value of the whole will amount to £430,000. An intelligent friend who lives near the spot calculates that 50,000 black cattle are exposed to sale at the last two trysts alone; and he estimates on good ground that the total value of the cattle bought and sold at these trysts must amount to half-a-million sterling." The estimates, by competent judges, at more recent periods, are variously higher and lower, seeming to indicate a very considerable fluctuation; and one of them goes so high as to make the average number of cattle at the three trysts yearly no less than at least 300,000.

The sheep market is held on the first day of each tryst; and here are found lots from almost every district in the north and north-west of Scotland, including Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Argyle, and the Western Islands. Some of the droves have travelled from 200 to 300 miles; but as the stages are short and easy, and the time occupied by the journey from three weeks to a month, the seller generally contrives to bring his lot to the ground in good condition, neither foot-sore nor weary. The black cattle are shown and sold on the second day, or continued over to the third, should the market be a dull and hanging one. There are the runts from Angus, Aberdeen, and Banff, milkers from Ayrshire, short-horned from the Lothians, and the small hardy kyloes from Argyle, the Western Islands, and even Shetland. There are also droves of Shetland ponies, shaggy and unkempt, which have never known the trammels of bit or bridle. The men who have accompanied and tend the lots, are so dissimilar in tongue, dress, and aspect, that it is difficult to believe they own the same Sovereign and belong to the same country as their Lowland brethren. Although the kilt is now rarely seen, there is plenty of the bonnet and tartan, and Gaelic is heard on every side. At times when the market is densely crowded, and there is danger of the separate lots being mixed, the Celt is seen in all his fury and excitement; his Highland blood is up, and he screams himself hoarse in shouting to his dogs, ordering his neighbours or assistants, and threatening with the infliction of his cudgel those who show a disposition to encroach upon his stance, or throw his lot into confusion. The maledictions between the herdsmen are ex-

changed in Gaelic; and as the colleys seem to catch the spirit of their masters, the contention is generally wound up by a general worry—presenting altogether a scene of the most admired disorder, and of no little amusement to those who have nothing else to do but to look on. In the main, however, the Highland drovers are good-natured fellows, and disposed to be civil and obliging; but occasional squabbles are unavoidable where so many are gathered together, and where there is so much risk of the various lots getting mixed and confused. Apart from the more important business of the tryst, there is ample scope for the small traffic, the treatings, and the amusement which characterise all the great Scottish fairs. Caravan "shows" are abundant; Wombell's menagerie perhaps is there; stalls, huxtery-carts, merry-go-rounds, tumblers, tricksters, fiddlers, and all the motley tribe akin to them, crowd the ground. The tents also supply but too plentifully the means of coarse conviviality and of drunkenness; and on many a spot behind them, for the assuaging of the honest hunger of the herdsmen and other peasants, hangs over a hot fire an immense broth-pot, almost of the capacity of a cauldron, in which potatoes and the "king of grain" are

"Tumblin' in the boiling flood
Wi' kail and beef."

Falkirk occupies the site of one of those military stations on the wall of Antoninus, known by the name of the forts of Agricola. Hence a number of the relics of the Roman people have been found from time to time here and the neighbourhood. About 45 years ago there were discovered at Parkhouse, about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Falkirk, two urns containing human bones, which bore evident marks of having been subjected to the action of fire; and these must have been Roman, for no other people ever possessed this country with whom incineration was a customary practice. About 27 years ago a number of fragments of earthenware were dug up in a garden in the Pleasance of Falkirk, and among them one vessel, round the margin of which the word 'Nocturna,' was legible. They were generally unglazed, of a white or brown colour, and some ornamented with raised figures on the outer surface. A piece of ornamental brass, that apparently had been used as the top of a flag-staff, was also discovered near Camelon, by workmen employed in digging the foundations of a distillery. The original town of Falkirk was evidently a place of considerable antiquity; and is supposed to have once been wholly comprehended within the ancient barony of Callendar. After having become dependent first on the see of St. Andrews, and next on the abbey of Holyrood, its lands came to be included in the extensive barony and lordship of Kerse, belonging to this abbey, which was, in 1393, erected by Robert III. into a free regality. At the Reformation, the monastery of Holyrood feued out its temporal possessions to Sir John Bellendean, Lord-justice-clerk, whose son, Sir Lewis, obtained in 1587 a Crown-charter from James VI. of these acquisitions, which were constituted into the new barony of Broughton. The barony of Kerse, called Abbots-Kerse, comprehending the lands of Falkirk, and the patronage of the church, was included in this new barony. In 1606, Sir Lewis Bellendean conveyed the lands of Falkirk to his brother-in-law, Alexander, 7th Lord Livingstone, who possessed the barony of Callendar. The family of Livingstone obtained the barony of Callendar in the reign of David II. Part of the town of Falkirk held of this family. In 1600 James VI. granted a charter of *novo damus* in favour of Alexander Lord Livingstone, of the barony of

Callendar, in which the town of Falkirk was erected into a free burgh-of-barony, with privileges of merchandise and artificers, as in other free burghs, and with power to Lord Livingstone of creating burgesses, holding weekly markets, having two fairs annually, of electing bailies and other officers for the government of the burgh, and of holding courts within the burgh. This charter also contained a grant of regality, but which it was provided should evacuate on payment of £10,000, said to be due to Lord Livingstone by the Crown. In 1634 Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, granted the barony of Callendar to his brother, Sir James Livingstone, who was created by Charles I. successively Lord Almond and Falkirk, and Earl of Callendar.

In 1637 the Bishop of Edinburgh, to whose see the possessions of the abbots of Holyrood had been annexed, with consent of his dean and chapter—the minister of Falkirk being one of his prebendaries—conveyed to Lord Almond, by charter of *novi damus*, the whole barony of Falkirk, with all the feudal casualties and powers formerly held by the abbots of Holyrood. This charter confirmed the grant of Alexander Earl of Linlithgow to Lord Almond, and conveyed a power to the grantee of bailiary and justiciary, &c. In 1646 the Earl of Callendar obtained a charter from the Crown, erecting his estates, including the baronies of Callendar and Falkirk, into a free regality, to be called the regality of Callendar, with the usual powers and privileges. By this charter, the town of Falkirk, as well as that part of it which from ancient times was held of the abbots of Holyrood as the remaining part of the town which was from ancient times part of the barony of Callendar, is united and erected into one whole and free burgh-of-regality, to be called the burgh of Falkirk. Power is given to build a court and prison, to erect a market-cross, to elect and name bailies and other magistrates, to create free burgesses, with liberty to them to sell all staple goods and others imported from within or without the kingdom, and generally to exercise all the privileges of a burgh of regality. There is also a grant of two weekly market-days and four free fairs, with power to the Earl and his bailies to draw the customs of the fairs and markets, and to apply them as they think proper. This charter was ratified by parliament, March 27th, 1647; but the ratification is now lost. The estate of Callendar, on the Earl's resignation, passed to Alexander Lord Livingstone, his nephew, who, in 1663, obtained a charter from Charles II., which recites the charter of Charles I., and besides conferring various privileges, and constituting the whole estates of the grantee into an earldom, it of new erects the town of Falkirk, with the pertinents thereof, into a free burgh-of-regality, with all the privileges in the charter recited. The town continued to hold of the family of Livingstone till the attainder, in 1715, of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar. During the time of the estate of Callendar being held by the York buildings' company, there was always a resident baron-bailie; and, after it was acquired by Mr. Forbes, a person continued to be appointed by him to that office till about the end of the last century. Since then the office has been vacant, and the old barony jail was allowed to go to ruin, and afterwards removed.

The management of the affairs of the town and community became now vested in two separate bodies, the stent-masters and the committee of feuars. The stent-masters are a very ancient body, and their records go back more than 150 years. They are elected annually, and are 24 in number; four being chosen by the merchants, two by each of the trades of hammermen, wrights, weavers, shoe-

makers, masons, tailors, bakers, and brewers, and four from the suburbs of the town. Every person who carries on business in any of these trades is qualified to vote for and be elected a stent-master of his craft. After election the stent-masters name out of their body a preses and treasurer, and they have also a clerk. The stent-masters are the governing body in the town, and their powers are founded on immemorial usage. They have no jurisdiction, however, and apply to the sheriff by ordinary action, in name of their preses and treasurer, to have their decreets enforced; and, it is said, that judge has uniformly supported their authority. The committee of feuars is of more recent origin. The greater part of the town is held in feu of the estate of Callendar. The feuars had by their titles generally a right of pasturage, and of feal and divot, and quarrying stones in the moor of Falkirk. But a declarator of division of the community having been brought by the proprietor of Callendar, the feuars obtained, by a decree of the court of session, in return for a renunciation of their rights of property, commonry, or servitude in the moor, certain important privileges and immunities. Since the date of this decree the feuars have held meetings as a separate body. They elect a preses, treasurer, and clerk, and keep a record of their proceedings. The property of the town consists of its water-works and wells; of a piece of land called the washing-green; of Callendar riggs, extending to about an acre, on which the markets are held; of the customs of the town, formerly levied by the superior; and of the town's steeple, with a shop under it. The revenue arises chiefly from an assessment collected from the inhabitants under the name of stent, or water-money, amounting to about £200 per annum; and the annual expenditure was estimated some years ago at £174 2s. The powers of the stent-masters extend over the regality, which includes some arable land, but excludes the suburbs of Grahamstown, Brainsford, &c., which are comprehended within the parliamentary boundary.

There is no burgh-jurisdiction of any sort; but justice-of-peace courts for the district are held in the town once a-month, the ordinary sheriff court for the eastern district of Stirlingshire is held on every Monday and Wednesday during session, and the sheriff small debt court is held every Wednesday. There is no corporation now possessed of exclusive privileges. During the existence of the regality powers in the family of Livingstone, burgesses were created, and corporations of craftsmen erected. The burgesses were admitted by the superior himself, who subscribed the burgess ticket. The corporations appear to have had charters from the superior, one of which to the hammermen, dated 1st July, 1689, is still extant, granting them exclusive privileges, and giving power to choose a deacon and box-master. These privileges are now obsolete, and the only remnant of the privileges of the corporations is their voice, as separate bodies, in choosing the stent-masters. By the act 3 and 4 William IV. c. 77, the town obtained a municipal constitution. The council consists of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven councillors. A sheriff-substitute, and the procurator-fiscal for the eastern district of Stirlingshire reside in Falkirk. On any emergency the inhabitants watch the town, under the name of the town-guard. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Hamilton, Lanark, and Airdrie, in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1862, 355. Population in 1841, 8,209; in 1861, 9,030. Houses, 1,026.—Among distinguished natives or denizens of Falkirk may be mentioned the engineers William Symington and Dr. James

Walker, the admiral Sir Charles Napier, and the divines Dr. James Wilson, Dr. Henry Belfrage, and John Brown Patterson.

FALKLAND, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Falkland, the post-office village of Freuchie, and the villages of Balmbræ and Newton of Falkland, in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, Kettle, Markinch, Leslie, and Portmoak. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. Its ancient name was Kilgour, signifying "the pleasant church;" and its modern name, which seems to have arisen in some allusion to the old princely sport of hawking, was applied successively to the royal park or chase of Falkland, to the castle, to the palace, to the town, and to the parish. The Eden flows on part of the northern boundary-line; and an affluent of the Leven on part of the southern. The parochial surface is beautifully diversified; and in many places finely ornamented with wood. At the north, near the Eden, there is a considerable tract of level ground, which ascends as we proceed south, until it rises into the East Lomond hill, and the high ridge which connects it with the West Lomond; and on the south of this range it descends until it joins the parish of Leslie; but the lowest elevation of the southern district parish is considerably above that of the northern. In the general landscape of this portion of the county, the range of the Lomonds, with the two lofty peaks which form their eastern and western terminations, are beautiful and interesting features; and the different views from their summits are extensive and finely diversified. See LOMOND HILLS. Of the ancient forest of Falkland, in which the Scottish kings so often enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, nothing now remains, except the natural wood at Drumdreel in the neighbouring parish of Strathmiglo. It had been carefully preserved, so long as Falkland remained a royal residence; but it is probable that after the departure of James VI. to England, less care had been taken of it. It was utterly destroyed, however, in 1652, by Cromwell, who ordered the trees to be cut down, for the purpose of their being used in the construction of the fort he erected at Dundee. "This year," says Lamont, "the English beganne to cutt downe Fackland wood; the most pairt of the tries were oakes." About a mile west of Falkland, amidst pleasant and well-wooded enclosures, is Nuthill, the residence of Mrs. Bruce, a splendid Elizabethan edifice, erected in 1839-1844, after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, at the cost of at least £30,000. Farther west is Kilgour, where the old church once stood, also the property of Mrs. Bruce. On the south side of the Lomonds, and at the west end of the parish, a lead-mine was at one time worked, and silver extracted from the ore, but it has been long given up. Few parishes have made greater advances in agricultural improvement than this. The extensive drainage effected by the late Mr. Bruce, and by some other proprietors, has reclaimed a great extent of ground; and excellent grain crops are now produced far up the Lomonds, where formerly there was only pasture for sheep. At the time when the Old Statistical Account was written, about one half of the parish was pasture-ground; but at the time of the New Account, in 1845, only 10 acres were in undivided common, only 2,000 were occasionally waste, about 1,000 were capable of being profitably improved, about 400 were under wood, and all the rest, amounting to about 8,000, were either regularly or occasionally in tillage. There are sixteen landowners possessing an yearly value of £50 and upwards. The valued rent is £5,824 Scots. Assessed property in 1843,

£8,605 18s. 7d. A great part of the population in the town of Falkland, and in the villages, are employed in the weaving of linen goods of different descriptions. Dowlas and sheeting are chiefly made for the manufacturers of Dundee, Newburgh, Cupar, and Ceres; diaper and towelling for the manufacturers of Dunfermline; and drills for those of Kirkcaldy and Dysart. There are no manufacturers carrying on business on their own account in the town of Falkland; but one manufactures dowlas and sheeting in the village of Newton of Falkland; and six are engaged in the manufacture of window-blinds in the village of Freuchie. The parish is traversed by the road from Dysart to Newburgh, and by the Perth fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and it has a station on the latter at Falkland-road. Population in 1831, 2,658; in 1861, 2,937. Houses, 628.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, Bruce of Falkland. Stipend, £252 8s. 8d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £842 18s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £50 fees. The parish church was erected about 5 years ago, and has an attendance of about 900. The previous church was a very old building, of no architectural beauty. There is a Free church at Falkland; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1854 was £67 17s. 5½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Freuchie, with an attendance of about 250. There was recently a Congregational place of worship, with an attendance of above 60. There are three non-parochial schools; one of which is a subscription school in Freuchie.—The church of Falkland, previous to the Reformation, belonged to the priory of St. Andrews. On the Lomond hills are traces of ancient fortifications which the late Colonel Miller, in a paper on the battle of Mons Grampius, endeavoured to connect with the movements of the Roman and the Caledonian armies; and on the lands of Nuthill, are the remains of extensive lines which he supposed had been constructed by the Roman general previous to his taking up his position in the camp at Pitlour. Among distinguished men connected with the parish of Falkland have been David Murray of Gospetrie, first Viscount of Stormont, the ancestor of the Earls of Mansfield,—Sir David Lindsay of the Mount,—Richard Cameron, the famous Covenanter,—and, in recent times, Dr. Doig of the Stirling grammar-school. The "Jenny Nettles" of song hanged herself upon a tree in Falkland wood.

The TOWN of FALKLAND stands at the north-east base of the East Lomond hill, 4 miles north-west of Markinch, 8 south-west of Cupar-Fife, and 25 north of Edinburgh. It is a sequestered place, out of the way of any thoroughfare, and has a curious, antique, almost primitive appearance. Though enlivened by a few modern erections, it consists mainly of unpaved roadways, sloping alleys, intricate lanes, and picturesque old small houses; and it still retains vestiges of former greatness in some of its local names, such as Parliament-square, College-close, and West-port. Most of its inhabitants are proprietors of their own dwellings, and have each a kail-yard. It was once affected with malaria from neighbouring marshes, but, these having been completely drained, and the air always circulating fresh around the Lomonds, the place is now remarkably healthy. Though now little better than an ordinary village, it was formerly a town of great resort, and of considerable importance. The frequent residence of the royal family at the palace, during the reigns of the three last Jameses, brought the nobility and the wealthier of the lesser barons often to the town; and many of them had residences

within it or in its immediate neighbourhood. A natural consequence of this was, it may easily be supposed, the superior refinement of the inhabitants; and 'Falkland bred,' had become an adage. The superiority, however, of Falkland breeding is, like the former grandeur of the town and palace, now among the things that were. The place is remarkable also for a reminiscence of a totally opposite kind. "A singular set of vagrants existed long in Falkland called Scrapies, who had no other visible means of existence than a horse or a cow. Their ostensible employment was the carriage of commodities to the adjoining villages; and in the intervals of work they turned out their cattle to graze on the Lomond hill. Their excursions at night were long and mysterious, for the pretended object of procuring coals; but they roamed with their little carts through the country-side, securing whatever they could lift, and plundering fields in autumn. Whenever any inquiry was addressed to a Falkland Scrapie as to the support of his horse, the ready answer was—'Ou, he gangs up the (Lomond) hill ye ken.'" The enclosing of the hill and the decay of the town, however, put an end to this vagrancy.

Falkland was originally a burgh-of-barony belonging to the Earls of Fife; but it was erected into a royal burgh in 1458, during the reign of James II. The preamble to the charter of erection states, as the reasons for granting it, the frequent residence of the royal family at the manor of Falkland, and the damage and inconvenience sustained by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects, who came to their country-seat, for want of innkeepers and victuallars. This charter was renewed by James VI. in 1595. Among the privileges which these charters conferred, was the right of holding a weekly market, and of having four fairs or public markets annually. To the public markets two others were subsequently added,—one called the linseed market, held in spring, and the other the harvest market, held in autumn. There are now seven public markets held throughout the year. These occur in the months of January, February, April, June, August, September, and November; but only the last is well-attended. Like the neighbouring burgh of Anchtarmuchty—although certainly entitled originally to have done so—Falkland does not appear at any time to have exercised its right of electing a member to the Scottish parliament; consequently its privileges were overlooked at the time of the Union; but since the passing of the reform bill, its inhabitants having the necessary qualification are entitled to a vote in the election of a member for the county. In all other respects, however, this burgh enjoys the privileges of a royal burgh. It is governed by a town-council, consisting of 3 magistrates, 15 councillors, a treasurer, and a town-clerk. The revenue of the burgh amounts on the average to about £60 yearly. The magistrates, besides managing with the council the civil affairs of the burgh, hold courts from time to time for the decision of questions arising out of civil contracts and petty delicts. The town-house, which is ornamented with a spire, was erected in 1802, and contains a hall in which the burgh-courts and the meetings of the town-council are held, and two rooms for a prison, which, however, are but seldom used, except for the temporary purpose of a lock-up-house. No town probably in Scotland is better supplied with spring-water. This was begun to be brought in 1781 from the neighbouring Lomonds by means of pipes, and is distributed by wells situated in different parts of the burgh. This useful public work cost about £400 sterling, and was executed at the expense of the in-

corporation. It has a branch office of the City of Glasgow Bank. Population in 1841, 1,313; in 1861, 1,184. Houses, 310.

The lands of Falkland, including what now constitutes the burgh, belonged originally to the Crown; and were obtained from Malcolm IV. by Duncan, 6th Earl of Fife, the fifth in descent from Macduff, upon the occasion of his marriage with Ada, the niece of the King. In the charter conferring them, which is dated in 1160, the name is spelled "Falecklen." The lands of Falkland continued, with the title and other estates, with the descendants of Duncan, until 1371, when Isobel, Countess of Fife, the last of the ancient race, conveyed the earldom and estates to Robert Stuart, Earl of Monteith, second son of Robert II., who thus became 16th Earl of Fife, and was afterwards created Duke of Albany. On the forfeiture of his son, Murdoch, in 1424, the lands of Falkland reverted to the Crown; and the town was shortly afterwards erected into a royal burgh. The courts of the stewardry of Fife—which comprehended only the estates of the earldom—were also removed from the county-town of Cupar to Falkland, where they were afterwards held as long as the office of steward existed. In 1601, Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, 1st Viscount Stormont, obtained a charter of the Castlestead of Falkland, with the office of ranger of the Lomonds, and forester of the woods; and he also held the office of captain or keeper of the palace, and steward of the stewardry of Fife. The lands called the Castlestead, with the offices and other parts of the lands of Falkland, were afterwards acquired by John, 1st Duke of Athole, who was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state in 1696, and lord-high-commissioner to the Scottish parliament the following year. He was twice appointed to the office of keeper of the privy seal, and was made an extraordinary lord of session in 1712. The lands and offices thus connected, afterwards, so far as not abolished in 1746, came into the possession of the family of Skene of Halyards, from whom they were purchased by the late J. Bruce, Esq., descended from the family of Bruce of Earlsball, one of his Majesty's printers for Scotland. At his death, he was succeeded in these estates—consisting of 1,025 acres—by his niece, Miss Bruce, afterwards the wife of O. T. Bruce, Esq.—Falkland gives the title of Viscount to the English family of Carey; Sir Henry Carey having been created Viscount Falkland by James VI., 1620.

At an early period, the Earls of Fife had a residence here, called the castle of Falkland. Not a vestige of this building now remains; but its site appears to have been in the immediate neighbourhood of where the palace was afterwards built. This fortalice had in effect the honours of a palace, while it was occupied by one of the blood-royal, Robert, Duke of Albany, who, for 34 years, had all the power of the state in his hands, under the different titles of lieutenant-general, governor, and regent. Although Robert gives it the more humble designation of "Manerium nostrum de Fawkland," it was in fact the seat of authority; for his aged and infirm father constantly resided in the island of Bute. It receives its first notoriety, in the history of our country, from the horrid cruelty here perpetrated by Albany on his nephew David, Duke of Rothessay, eldest son of Robert III. The governor, in consequence of the great promise of this young prince, fearing that he would prove the rival of his power, used the basest means to prejudice his imbecile father against him, and prevailed with him to issue an order to arrest and confine him for some time, it being represented to him that this was necessary for

curbing the violent humours of the youth. Being inveigled, under false pretences, into Fife, he was shut up in the tower of Falkland, where he was consigned to the cruel fate of dying by famine. His life was for some days feebly sustained by means of thin cakes, pushed through a small crevice in the wall, by a young woman, daughter to the governor of the castle; but her mercy being viewed by her ruthless father in the light of perfidy to him, she was put to death. Even this brutal act did not deter another tender-hearted female, employed in the family as a wet-nurse, who supplied him with milk from her breasts by means of a long reed, until she, in like manner, fell a sacrifice to her compassion.

After the lands and castle of Falkland came to the Crown by the forfeiture of the earldom, the first three Jameses occasionally resided at the castle, enjoying the pleasures of the chase in the adjoining forest, and on the Lomond hills; and in consequence of this the charter was granted by James II., erecting the town into a royal burgh. It is impossible now to ascertain whether James III. or James IV. began to build the palace, as both of these monarchs were fond of architecture, and both of them employed workmen at Falkland; but the work was completed by James V., and the palace from that time became a favourite residence with the Scottish monarchs. Here James V. held his court in all the barbaric magnificence of the period; and here he died of grief, at the disgrace brought upon his Crown and his country by the opposition of his factious and turbulent nobility. Here Mary of Guise, his widowed queen, often resided, while she governed the kingdom for her infant-daughter; and here she found it necessary to give her reluctant consent to the armistice agreed to at Cupar-moor, between the lords of the Congregation, and the Duke of Chatelherault and Monsieur D'Oysel. Here, too, the unfortunate Mary, after her return from France, oft sought relief in the sports of the field from the many troubles of her short but unhappy reign. She appears first to have visited it in September, 1561, on her way from St. Andrews to Edinburgh. She returned in the beginning of the following year, having left Edinburgh to avoid the brawls which had arisen between Arran and Bothwell; and resided partly at Falkland, and partly at St. Andrews, for two or three months. She occupied her mornings in hunting on the banks of the Eden, or in trials of skill in archery in her garden, and her afternoons in reading the Greek and Latin classics with Buchanan, or at chess, or with music. During 1563, after her return from her expedition to the north, she revisited Falkland, and made various short excursions to places in the neighbourhood; and again, in 1564, and after her marriage with Darnley in 1565. After the birth of her son, she once more visited Falkland; but this appears to have been the last time, as the circumstances which so rapidly succeeded each other, after the murder of Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell, left her no longer at leisure to enjoy the retirement it had once afforded her.

James VI., while he remained in Scotland, resided often at the palace of Falkland; and indeed it seems to have been his favourite residence. After the raid of Ruthven, James retired here, calling his friends together for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of relieving himself from the thraldom under which he had been placed; and he was again at Falkland in 1593, when the Earl of Bothwell made one of his desperate attempts on the King's person, which led to the imprisonment of Wemyss, 'the wanton laird o' young Logie,' whose escape forms

the subject of an ancient ballad. After the riots in Edinburgh, in 1596, James again retired here, where he employed himself partly in hunting, and partly in plotting the destruction of the Presbyterian religion, and the introduction of Episcopacy. In the end of 1600, he was again residing at Falkland, when the Gowrie conspiracy, as it has been called, took place. The King, one morning, was about to mount his horse, to follow his favourite sport, when the mysterious message was delivered to him by Alexander Ruthven, brother to the Earl of Gowrie, which led to the death of both these young noblemen. In 1617, when James, now King of Great Britain, visited Scotland, he, in his progress through the kingdom, paid his last visit to Falkland. In 1633, when Charles I. visited Scotland, he slept three nights here, on his way to Perth; and on his return, he slept two nights in going to Edinburgh, and created several gentlemen of the county knights. Upon the 6th of July, 1650, Charles II., who had returned from the continent on the 23d of the preceding month, visited Falkland, where he resided some days, receiving the homage of that part of his subjects who were desirous of his restoration to the crown of his ancestors; and here he again returned, after his coronation at Scone, on the 22d of January, 1651, and remained some days.

The oldest portion of the palace, which was erected either by James III. or James IV., forms the south front, and is still partially inhabited. On each floor there are six windows, square-topped, and divided by mullions into two lights. Between the windows, the front is supported by buttresses, enriched with niches in which statues were placed, the mutilated remains of which are still to be seen, and terminating in ornamented pinnacles which rise considerably above the top of the wall. The lower floor is the part inhabited, and the upper floor is entirely occupied by a large hall, anciently the chapel of the palace. The western part of this front of the palace is in the castellated style, and of greater height than the other; it is ornamented with two round towers, between which is a lofty archway which forms the entrance to the courtyard behind, and which, in former times, was secured by strong doors, and could be defended from the towers which flank it. James V. made great additions to the palace, and appears to have erected two ranges of building, equal in size to that described, on the east and north sides of the court-yard. As completed by him, therefore, the palace occupied three sides of a square court, the fourth or western side being enclosed by a lofty wall. The range of building on the north side of the court has now entirely disappeared, and of that on the west, the bare walls alone remain; these two portions of the palace having been accidentally destroyed by fire in the reign of Charles II. Having erected his addition to the palace, in the Corinthian style of architecture, James assimilated the inner front of the older part of the building, by erecting a new façade in the same style with the rest of the building. The building consisted of two stories, a basement or lower floor, and a principal one, the windows of which are large and elegant, when we consider the period. Between the windows, the façade is ornamented with finely proportioned Corinthian pillars, having rich capitals; and above the windows are medallions, presenting a series of heads carved in high relief, some of which are beautifully executed, and would lead us to believe that more than native talent had been engaged in the work. On the top of the basement which supports the pillars, the initials of the King and of his Queen Mary of Guise, are carved alternately. The architect who designed this building,

and superintended its erection, was in all probability Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a natural son of the 1st Earl of Arran, who was cup-bearer to James V., steward of the household, and superintendent of the royal palaces. He was accused of high treason, tried, convicted, and executed as a traitor, in August, 1540.

The palace of Falkland, deserted by its royal inmates, was for a long series of years suffered to fall into decay:

"The fretted roof looked dark and cold,
And tottered all around;
The carved work of ages old
Dropped wither'd on the ground;
The casement's antique tracery
Was eaten by the dew;
And the night-breeze, whistling mournfully
Crept keen and coldly through."

But it is now the property of Mrs. Bruce, who takes great interest in its careful preservation, as well as in ornamenting the court-yard with flowers and shrubs, and the ground in its immediate neighbourhood, which she has laid out as a garden. The view from the southern parapet of the palace has long been admired; and as it can now be attained not only with safety but even without any apprehension of danger, it will be often resorted to and enjoyed. On the one hand, the Lomond hills spread out their green sides, and point their conical summits to the sky; on the other, the whole strath of Eden, the Howe of Fife from Cupar to Strathmiglo, lies open and exposed; and whilst the spectator will naturally inquire after and regret the woods of Falkland, he will find that the present proprietor is doing all that he can to make up for the spoliation of Cromwell's soldiery. There is a large plain, on the east of the palace, in which little knolls rise here and there above the level. This consists of moss, which not very many years ago was well-drained; exhibiting the remains of what was called the Rose-loch,—the knolls having been islets. The water of this lake must then have washed that part of the building which was discovered at the bottom of the garden. Some persons quite recently deceased said they had shot wild ducks on this loch.

It might reasonably be supposed, that, while Falkland continued to be the occasional residence of royalty, it was not only a place of resort to the higher classes, but that the peasantry would be permitted to enjoy that festivity here which was most congenial to their humours. As it was a favourite residence of that mirthful prince James V., it might well be conjectured, from his peculiar habits, that he would be little disposed to debar from its purlieus those with whom he was wont frequently to associate in disguise. Accordingly,—although it is still matter of dispute among our poetical antiquaries, whether the palm should not rather be given to his ancestor James I.,—one of the most humorous effusions of the Scottish muse, which contains an express reference to the jovial scenes of the vulgar at Falkland, has, with great probability, been ascribed to the fifth of this name:

"Was nevir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansin nor deray,
Nouthair at Falkland on the Grene,
Nor Pehillis at the Play,
As wes of wowaris, as I wene,
At Christis kirk on ane day!" &c.

According to Allan Ramsay and the learned Callander, 'Chrystis Kirk' is the kirktown of Leslie, near Falkland. Others have said, with less probability, that it belongs to the parish of Leslie, in that part of the county of Aberdeen called the Garioch. Pinkerton thinks that, besides the poems of 'Christis Kirk,'

and 'Pebilis to the Play,' a third one, of the same description, had been written, which is now lost, celebrating the festivities of 'Falkland on the Grene.' This phraseology might refer to what has been called 'the park at Falkland.' Sir David Lindsay, being attached to the court, must have passed much of his time at this royal residence. According to his own account—notwithstanding the badness of the ale brewed in the burgh—he led a very pleasant life here; for, in the language of anticipation, he bids adieu to the beauties of Falkland in these terms:

"Fare weill, Falkland, the forteress of Fyfe,
Thy polite park, under the Lowmound law:
Sum tyme in the, I led a lustie lyfe,
The fallow deir, to se thame raik on raw.
Court men to cum to the, thay stand grait aw,
Sayand, thy burgh bene of all burrows bail,
Because, in the, they never gat gude aill."

FALKLAND (NEWTON OF), a village in the parish of Falkland, about a mile east of the town of Falkland, Fifeshire. It is an irregularly built, disagreeable place, inhabited principally by weavers. Population, 236. Houses, 59.

FALLIN, a small harbour at which coals and lime are shipped, on the river Forth, in the parish of St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire. See ALLOA.

FALLOCH (THE), a rivulet of Perthshire and Dumbartonshire. It rises on the north-east side of Benchrone, on the southern limit of the parish of Killin, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to Coilater-More; turns there abruptly round, and thence runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west, receiving on its right bank the waters of Auld-Ennochbay and Auld-Churn, the former coming $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Loch Suss, and the latter $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mealmicran; and after its confluence with Auld-Churn, it flows 2 miles due south to the head of Loch Lomond. Its entire length of course is upwards of 9 miles; and its motion, except near the loch, is rapid and garrulous. From Coilater-More downward, it flows along a romantic glen to which it gives its name, overlooked by high mountains, the lower acclivities of which, for some way, as well as up the vale of Auld-Churn, are clothed in plantation. The Loch Lomond steamers sometimes go about a mile up the stream.

FALSIDE. See INVERESK.

FANA. See DUNIAN.

FANKERTON, a village on the northern border of the parish of Denny, Stirlingshire. It stands on the right bank of the Carron, 2 miles west of the town of Denny. Population, 68. Houses, 17.

FANNICH (Loch), an alpine lake, nearly in the centre of Ross-shire, and along the southern boundary of one of the interspersed peninsules of Cromarty-shire. It extends about 12 miles in the direction of east-south-east, with a breadth of from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and sends off its superfluous waters about 5 miles to Loch Luichart, whence they are conveyed to the river Conon. Contiguous to it are the hills of Fannich, one of the Ross-shire alps, and the forest of Fannich, an extensive deer-chase.

FANNYSIDE. See CUMBERNAULD.

FANS, a village in the parish of Earlston, 3 miles north-east of the town of Earlston, Berwickshire. Population, 153. Houses, 28.

FAR. See FARR.

FARA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

FARA, one of the small Orkney islands, about a mile south-east of Hoy.

FARAY. See PHARAY.

FARE (HILL OF), a broad-based eminence, of 17 miles in circumference, and 1,794 feet in altitude, on the mutual border of Aberdeenshire and Kincardine.

dineshire. It forms part of the north screen of the Dee, and belongs to the parishes of Echt, Midmar, Kincardine O'Neill, and Banchory-Ternan. It affords excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, producing mutton of a very superior flavour. The interior part contains valuable moss for fuel; and its luxuriant and beautiful heaths abound in moor-fowl, hares, and other game. Here are chalybeate springs, the water of which is dyed of a deep black by a small infusion of tea. "In the middle of this eminence," says the old Statistical Account of Midmar, "is the vale of Corrichie, well-known as the scene of battle, wherein the contending parties were headed by the Marquis of Huntly, and the Earl of Murray. Huntly fell in this engagement, in which his forces were routed by those of his antagonist, the general of the unfortunate Marv. A small possession on the north side of the hill, retains, at this day, the name of Craig-Hume, in memory of one of that family, who was slain in that battle, and is interred in the neighbourhood."

FARG (THE), a rivulet in the extreme east of Perthshire. It rises among the Ochil hills, on the boundary between the parishes of Forgandenny and Arngask; traces that boundary southward for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then suddenly debouches, and for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, traces the boundary between Perthshire and Kinross-shire; then, after another sudden bend, traces for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, the boundary between Perthshire and Fifeshire, passing the church of Arngask, and carrying down the turnpike from Edinburgh to Perth along its banks. It now runs into Perthshire and soon enters Strathearn, and, after a northerly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles from the point of its leaving the boundary of the county, loses itself in the river Earn at Culfargie. Its entire length of course is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and till it reaches Strathearn, it flows along a deep, narrow, wooded glen of much romantic beauty, to which it gives the name of Glenfarg.

FARNELL, or FARNWELL, a parish in the eastern division of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Brechin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of the church. It is bounded by the parishes of Brechin, Maryton, Craig, and Kinnell. Its length north-eastward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river South Esk flows along the eastern half of the northern boundary. The northern district occupies the centre of a strath, which extends eastward about 5 miles to Montrose; and—with the exception of a hilly ridge of inconsiderable height which rises in the south-west, and forks away in two lines into the parishes of Maryton and Craig—is, in general, flat. The soil on the rising grounds and in the west, is of an inferior quality, consisting chiefly of light black earth; but, in the other parts of the parish, it is a very fine clay and rich loam, equal to the best soil in Scotland, and very much resembling that of the carse of Gowrie between Perth and Dundee. The South Esk has here tastefully wooded banks, and is opulent in its fishery. Few water rises in numerous head-streams among moorlands south and west of the parish, and sometimes brings down upon the eastern district, before disemboguing into the Esk, such inundating freshets as overflow the fields, break down the fences, and spread around extensive though temporary desolation. In the western division is a moorland of 1,500 or 1,600 acres covered with plantation. See MONRITHMONT. About 560 acres elsewhere are also under wood. But all the rest of the parish, excepting about 50 acres, is in a state of luxuriant beauty, either under the plough or in grassy decoration. On the north side of the church, near the centre of the parish, stands an ancient castle, kept in repair as a sort of alms-

house, which was formerly the seat of the Ogilvies of Airlie. Sir James Carnegie, Bart. of South Esk, is the proprietor of the whole district. His seat, Kinnauld castle, situated in the north, has a very magnificent appearance. It is built in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle; but is at present undergoing extensive alterations on a plan by Mr. Bryce of Edinburgh. The parish is traversed by the Aberdeen railway, and has a station on it. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £14,716. Assessed property in 1843, £5,425 18s. 11d. Population in 1831, 582; in 1861, 703. Houses, 118.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £270 9s. 2d.; glebe, £20, with the privilege of feal and divot. Unappropriated teinds, £385 17s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £13 10s. fees, and £4 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome oblong Gothic structure, built in 1806, and containing 330 sittings. There are two private schools and a parochial library. The real name of the parish, according to the ancient spelling of it, is Fernell. This is said to be of Gaelic origin; *fern*, signifying in that language, 'a den,' and *nell*, 'a swan'; so that it should seem to have derived its name from an adjoining den, which, at that time, had been the abode of swans. The district of Kinnauld, forming the western division, was disjoined from Farnell, and erected into a separate parish, about the year 1633; but, excepting a small part which was incorporated with Brechin, it was reannexed by the court of session in 1787.

FARNESS. See ARDCLACH.

FARNESS (MEIKLE), an extinct village in the parish of Cromarty.

FARNUA. See KIRKILL.

FAROUTHEAD, a conspicuous promontory in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. It is situated 7 miles east by south of Cape Wrath. It projects 3 miles north-north-westward from the mainland, forming the east shore of Durness bay. The rocks on both sides of it have a sublime appearance, ascending from 200 to 700 feet almost perpendicularly from the water.

FARR, a mountainous parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the northern division of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by the Northern ocean, and by Reay, Kildonan, Clyne, Rogart, Lairg, Edderachillis, and Tongue. Its length, south-south-westward, is nearly 40 miles; and its breadth varies from 8 miles to 20. Strathly Water drains all the north-eastern district northward to Strathly bay. Armdale Water drains a district of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and lying to the west of Strathstrathly, northward to Armdale bay. The river Naver gathers its head-streams from the southern extremities of the parish, contiguous to the central watershed of the county, and traverses all the interior north-north-eastward and northward to Farr bay. Borgia Water, together with the superfluence of lakes running into it, traces most of the western boundary northward to Torrisdale bay. The parish is wholly the property of the Duke of Sutherland; and is chiefly laid out in sheep-walks. The soil is in general barren and shallow; but on the banks of the Naver and the Borgia it is deep and tolerably fertile. The extent of sea-coast is 13 miles. The shore is high and rocky, and consists of Strathly-head and bay, Armdale-bay, Farr-head and bay, and several other smaller promontories and bays. The whole coast is excavated into extensive caves; which afford retreat to immense numbers of seals. Loch Naver is the principal lake in the dis-

trict; and there are several smaller lakes, from which rise a few rivulets. Benclybric, on the boundary with Lairg, has an altitude of about 3,200 feet, and figures very grandly in the scenery of the upper part of Strathnaver; but all the other heights are of much lower elevation, and comparatively uninteresting. The principal antiquities are barrows, standing-stones, the remains of unmortared domes, and the ruins of a mortar-built castle. "Betwixt Farr and Kirtomy, in this parish," says Pennant, "is a most singular curiosity, well worth the pains of a traveller to view, being the remains of an old square building or tower, called Borge, standing upon a small point joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land not 10 feet wide. This point or head is very high, consisting of rock, and some gravel on the top; on both sides is very deep water, and a tolerable harbour for boats. This tower seems to be built by the Norwegians; and a tradition is that one Thorkel, or Torquil, a warrior mentioned by Torfæus, was the person that built it. They speak likewise of a lady that was concealed there; she is said to be an Orkney woman, and Thorkel was an Orkney man. But what is most curious, is, that through the rock upon which the tower stands, there is a passage below of 200 feet in length, like a grand arch or vault, through which they row a boat. The writer has been one of a company that rowed through it. The passage is so long, that when you enter at one end, you fancy that there is no possibility to get out at the other, and vice versa. How this hard rock was thus bored or excavated, I cannot say; but it is one of the most curious natural arches, perhaps, in the known world." The parish is traversed through the interior by the road from Tongue to Bonar-Bridge, and along the coast by that from Tongue to Thurso. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £14,330. Assessed property in 1843, £808 7s. 3d. Population in 1831, 2,073; in 1861, 2,103. Houses, 421.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £166 14s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., besides fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 750 sittings. There is a government church at Strathy, 10 miles east of the parish church. It was erected in 1826, and constituted a quoad sacra parochial church in 1846, and contains 350 sittings. There are two Free churches, at respectively Farr and Strathy: attendance at the former, 320,—at the latter, 300; sum raised in 1854 in connexion with the former, £65 17s.,—in connexion with the latter, £46 15s. There are in the parish an Assembly's school, a Society's school, a Gaelic school, and a savings' bank. A fair for general traffic is held on the first Wednesday of November at Bettyhill.

FARR, Inverness-shire. See DAVIOT and DUNLICHITY.

FARRAGON. See DULL.

FARRALINE (Loch), a small sheet of water in the high mountains on the east side of Loch-Ness, in the parish of Dores; on the left of the road leading from the top of Strathnairn into Stratherrick; 16 miles from the Perth road, and 2½ from the tanks of Loch-Ness, by the pass of Inverfarrakaig. In May 1841, as some men were engaged in the drainage of part of this loch, they came upon a quantity of old fire-arms, a brass blunderbuss, in excellent preservation, about a dozen of muskets, the scabbard of a sword, and several other articles. "There has been a tradition among the people of the district for many years," says the editor of the 'Inverness Courier,' "that a quantity of arms was

thrown into the lake at the stormy period of the rebellion in 1745, which seems to be confirmed by this occurrence. In the immediate neighbourhood is the house of Gortuleg which, in 1745, was the property of the chamberlain and agent of Lord Lovat. Old Lovat himself resided at Gortuleg at this interesting time; and hence we may suppose took place this accumulation of fire-arms which were afterwards thrown into the loch when the battle of Cul-loden had decided the fate of the Jacobites."

FARRER (THE), one of the forming-streams of the river Beaully in Inverness-shire. It rises in Loch Monar, on the north-west point of the county, and flows eastward through Glen-Farrer until it joins the Glass, the other main forming-stream of the Beaully, near Erchless castle. A little above the junction of the two streams, nearly opposite Struey, 10 miles from Beaully, there is a fine bridge across the Farrer, by which the road from Beaully is carried into Strathglass. There is a black-lead mine in Glen-Farrer, of which the following account is given in *The New Philosophical Journal*: "Nearly opposite to Struey, beautiful veins of red granite are to be seen traversing the gneiss strata, which range from north-east to south-east, and dip to the south, and generally at a pretty high angle. The glen to the black-lead mine, appears—as far as we had an opportunity of examining it, in our rapid journey—to be principally composed of gneiss, which frequently, when the quartz predominates, passes into mica-slate. The rock in which the graphite or black-lead occurs is gneiss, in which the direction is a little to the east of north, and dip west 80°. The gneiss in some places is very micaceous, contains garnets, and here and there is traversed by veins of granite. The graphite is not in beds or veins, but in masses imbedded in the gneiss. The first mass, or bed, as it is called, is fully three feet thick where broadest. The whole mass appeared to be scaly foliated; no regular crystals were observed."

FASKINE, an estate and a village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. A coal and iron-stone mine here is the oldest of the numerous works of their class in this eminently rich district of the Clydesdale mineral field. Population of the village, 408. Houses, 74.

FASNACLOICH, a post-office station, subordinate to Bunawe, Argyshire.

FASNAKYLE, a hamlet in the parish of Kil-morack, Inverness-shire. It stands in Strathglass, nearly opposite Invercannich. Here are an old chapel and burying-ground; and in the vicinity are Fasnakyle-house and a neat modern Roman Catholic chapel,—the latter embosomed among weeping birches.

FASNEY WATER, a streamlet of the Lammermoors. It runs about 6 miles eastward, along the southern border of Haddingtonshire, chiefly within the parish of Whittingham, to a confluence with the nascent Whitadder. It possesses great interest to geologists for exposing a fine section of the Lammermoor rocks.

FASQUE, an estate on the north-east border of the parish of Fettercairn, about 1½ mile north by west of the village of Fettercairn, Kincardineshire. The mansion was erected in 1809 by Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain. It is a large castellated edifice, commanding an extensive view; and the policies around it are extensive, and contains a lake of 20 acres. There is at Fasque an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of about 50.

FAST CASTLE, a relic of feudal ages, situated on a peninsulated rock of 70 feet in height, which overhangs the German ocean, near St. Abb's Head.

courteously invited his Majesty to take the apple, and the King, amused with the conceit, put forth his hand and did so, when instantly he was pierced with arrows, and mortally wounded. He was shortly after found by his attendants, who, coming for their royal master, could not gain admittance to the castle, whence the assassin had already fled; and "having brak the dure, fund him bullerand in his blude."

FENTON, a village in the parish of Dirlerton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Drem, Haddingtonshire. There are near it several other places of the same name,—such as East Fenton, Fenton-barns, and Fenton-tower. Population, 201. Houses, 44.

FENWICK, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and the villages of Kirk-town of Fenwick, Upper-Fenwick, and Rose-Fenwick, in Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Renfrewshire; on the east by Loudon; on the south by Kilmarnock; and on the west by Stewarton. It is about 9 miles long from east to west, and 6 miles broad, and contains an area of 14,500 acres. Though high above the level of the sea, it is not mountainous; and seen from the hills of Craigie in Kyle, it appears a large plain; but it possesses, in reality, a sloping surface, inclining easily from its boundary with Renfrewshire to the south-west, and commanding on many spots, or from almost every farm and every house, extensive views toward Kyle and Carrick, the frith of Clyde, and the Arran and Argyshire mountains. At a former period the district was almost all a fen or bog; and, in 1642—when it was disjoined from Kilmarnock, and erected into a separate parish—was considered as a moorland region. Except in the southern or lower division, the soil in every part is still mossy; and nearly one-fifth of the entire parish continues to be bog. All the surface of the reclaimed sections, though thinly sheltered with plantation, has a verdant and cultivated aspect, and is distributed chiefly into meadow and natural pasture, with about 8,000 acres of tillage. The climate, though humid, is not unhealthy. Two small brooks, each having tiny tributaries, rise in the northern limits of the parish and flow south-westward through it to make a confluence after entering the parish of Kilmarnock. The brooks abound with trout, and not destitute of scenic beauties. A thin seam of coal and a freestone quarry occur on the western limits. Lime-stone is abundant, and exhibits numerous fossils. Good seams of ironstone, together with coal and lime-stone, occur on the estate of Rowallan. The great road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock traverses the parish in a direction west of south, and sends off one branch-road southward to Galston, and another westward to Stewarton. The village of Kirktown of Fenwick stands on the right bank of the Fenwick water; and Upper-Fenwick, a pleasant modern village, stands on the Glasgow road, nearly 4 miles north by east from Kilmarnock. Rose-Fenwick, also called Loughton, stands about half a mile south-west of this; and is a considerable assemblage of small houses occupied almost all by weavers as dwelling-houses and work-shops. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,018; in 1861, 1,532. Houses, 251. Assessed property in 1860, £11,687.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £149 8s. 1d.; glebe, £23. School-master's salary, £52 10s., with from £15 to £18 fees, and about £3 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1643, and contains about 750 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £184 10s.

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There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 650. There is a subscription school at Waterside; and there are adventure schools at Waterside, Kingswell, Rose-Fenwick, and Upper Fenwick. The original name of the parish was New Kilmarnock, in allusion to that from which it was disjoined; and the present name was borrowed from the site of the church, and signifies the village of the fen. This parish is celebrated for having enjoyed the ministry of the devout though eccentric Guthrie, not the least of Scotland's worthies, a firm assertor of the cause of Presbyterianism under the persecuting innovations of the Stuarts, and the author of writings which have shed the light of heaven over the hearts and minds of the inmates of many a cottage. In this parish is the venerable dwelling of the Howies of Lochgoin, that during the persecution frequently afforded an asylum to those who for conscience' sake were obliged to flee from their homes,—to such men as Captain Paton, and to many such ministers as the intrepid Donald Cargill, which rendered this house so obnoxious that, during these trying periods, it was twelve times plundered, and the inmates forced to take refuge in the barren moors around. Here are preserved many of the relics of those days of "fiery trial,"—such as the Bible and the sword used by Captain Paton,—the flag of Fenwick parish,—the drum beat at the battle of Drumclog, &c. If antiquity can add any lustre to birth, the present generation of the Howies may lay claim to a remote ancestry; being descended from the great Waldenses, three brothers of whom, of the name of Howie—probably *Houy*, still common in France—fled for safety and settled in Ayrshire, in 1178. One of these brothers took up his residence in Lochgoin, and his posterity to this day inhabit the same spot, retaining all the primitive and pastoral habits which distinguished the Waldenses. The father of the present generation, John Howie, compiler of the lives of the 'Scots Worthies,' will be remembered by every Scotsman with a peculiar interest, in having furnished his country with short though valuable sketches of the most remarkable transactions of those who suffered for the covenanted work of reformation.

FENZIES (LOCH). See LETHENDY.

FEOCH (THE). See DHUISK (THE).

FEOCHAN. See FEACHAN.

FERDUN (THE), a streamlet of Kincardineshire, principally of the parish of Fordoun. It is formed by two burns which descend from the Grampians and unite at Clattering-Briggs; and it runs in a southerly direction, past the west side of Strath-fenella hill, and on to a junction with the Luther below Thornton.

FERGUS (LOCH). See AYR.

FERGUS (ST.), a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, also the village of Inverugie, on the coast of Buchan. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Peterhead, Longside, and Crimond. It thus lies on the Aberdeenshire sea-board, at a distance of at least 14 miles from the nearest boundary-point of that county; and yet it belongs politically to Banffshire,—"to which it was annexed at a very early period by an act of the legislature obtained through the influence of the Cheynes, the ancient proprietors, who, being the hereditary sheriffs of Banff, were naturally very desirous to have their own domains placed under their own jurisdiction." Except, however, for the purposes of the Census and the purposes of taxation, it is, in all respects, practically treated as an Aberdeenshire parish. Its greatest length, south-eastward, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles

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and its area is about 12 square miles. The river Ugie traces all the southern boundary. The parochial surface exhibits an alternate and beautiful succession of rising grounds and valleys; but there is no hill, except a small eminence in the vicinity of Inverugie castle. The lower grounds near the sea are flat, and bordered, seaward, by a natural rampart of clay and sand-hills, carefully fixed with bent, which protects the land, in the interior, from the blowing of the sand. Extending along the coast for several miles, but of unequal breadth, within this ridge, is ground called the Links of St. Fergus, constituting, probably, one of the most pleasant plains in Scotland, and producing—from its wild thyme, white clover, and short grass, it is thought—mutton of peculiar delicacy and fineness of flavour. Along the shore, which is low and sandy, is an inexhaustible quantity of shells, which have been advantageously used as manure. The soil of the sea-board district is sandy loam and moss; of the middle district, strong adhesive clay; and of the western district, reclaimed moor and moss. The New Statistical Account distributes the entire area into 5,048 acres of arable land, 208 of pasture on farms, 26 of woodland, 563 of moss, 40 of partially improved moss, and 215 of links, bents, and stances of houses. The principal landowner is Ferguson of Pitfour. The real rental is about £5,720. Assessed property in 1860, £7,082. Yearly value of raw produce, as estimated in 1840, £17,207. The salmon fishery on the Ugie was formerly good, but has been much injured by a sand-bar at the mouth of the river, and has of late been let at only £45 a-year. There are three corn-mills in the parish. The road from Peterhead to Fraserburgh passes along the sea-board district. The village of St. Fergus stands on that road, 5 miles north-north-west of Peterhead. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,334; in 1861, 1,608. Houses, 307.

On a bend of the Ugie stands the castle of Inverugie, now in ruins. Within a few paces of the wall of the north court are the ruins of an old ice-house, probably the first of its kind in Scotland. This castle was the ancient seat of the family of Cheyne; and the most ancient portion of the ruins has, from time immemorial, been called Cheyne's tower. It is probable, however, that the principal part of the edifice—which appears to have been a very noble one—was erected by the great family of the Earls Marischal of Scotland; especially by George, Earl Marischal, the founder of Marischal college, Aberdeen, whose chief and principal residence, Inverugie castle, became the seat of the Cheynes, by the intermarriage of one of his family with that of the Cheynes. At what particular period the Cheynes became proprietors of this parish, is not certainly known; but it would appear, that they were in possession of this estate before the Cumines succeeded to the earldom of Buchan. Sir Reginald Cheyne of Inverugie was the founder of the Carmelites' house in Aberdeen; and, besides other revenues, bestowed upon it 40s. yearly out of his lands of Blackwater, in this parish. By his wife, a daughter of Cumine, Lord Badenoch, he had two sons; Sir Reginald, who, in 1267, was promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, and Henry Cheyne, who was elected bishop of Aberdeen in 1281. He was one of those who swore fealty to Edward, anno 1296. As he was nearly related to the Cumines, he adhered to that party, and was obliged to leave this country, and take refuge in England, where he remained in exile until King Robert was pleased to recall him. He was so happy in being allowed to resume his functions, that he applied all the revenues of the see—which,

during his absence had increased to a very considerable sum—in building the bridge over the Don at Aberdeen. He died anno 1329, having been bishop of Aberdeen 48 years. The direct male line of the Cheynes of Inverugie failed in the reign of David II., and the parish of St. Fergus, with the other estates belonging to the family, fell to two heiresses, the eldest of whom, Mariotha Cheyne, married John Keith of Ravenscraig, second son of Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, who in her right became proprietor of this parish about the year 1360. The direct male line of John Keith failed in the person of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, who fell in the battle of Flodden. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom was married to William, the 4th Earl Marischal, some time before 1538. By this marriage Earl Marischal became proprietor of St. Fergus. He was possessed of one of the greatest land-estates at that time in Scotland. In the years 1530 and 1540, he got charters on many lands lying in the counties of Caithness, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Fife, Linlithgow, &c. It is said that after Queen Mary's captivity he took no concern in public affairs, and by living a retired life in his castle of Dunnottar, he got the name of William in the Tower. He so much improved his estate, that at his death it was reckoned worth 270,000 merks Scots, or £14,208 6s. 8d. sterling. This estate was so situated, that in travelling from the north point of Caithness to the borders of England, he could sleep every night on his own ground. This Earl was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, but opposed all violent proceedings in it. He died in an advanced age in 1581, and was succeeded by his grandson George, the 5th Earl Marischal, one of the most eminent men of his time. After having studied at Geneva, under the famous Theodore Beza, he travelled through Italy and Germany, where he visited the Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of the Catti, who understanding who he was, received him kindly, and treated him with great magnificence, as a Scotch descendant of the ancient Catti. In 1589 he was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to espouse the Princess Anne in the name of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. Being possessed of a great estate, he appeared with all the magnificence with which the wealth of Scotland could adorn him, and that chiefly on his own expenses. In 1593, he made the noble foundation of the Marischal college, and obtained from the Crown, for the support of it, the lands and houses belonging to some of the religious at Aberdeen, which had not been feued off before the Reformation. Inverugie continued to be the residence of the succeeding proprietors, until the attainder of George Earl Marischal, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715; when it escheated to the Crown, by whom it was afterwards sold and again purchased by George Earl Marischal, a son of the attainted Earl, in 1761. It was again sold by him, however, in 1764, to James Ferguson, Esq., a senator of the College of Justice, with whose family it has ever since continued. While the great lords of Inverugie were yet in all the pride of their wealth and power, Sir Thomas Learmont, the Rhymer, is traditionally said to have fulminated the following vaticination, from a place in the vicinity of the castle, still called Thamas's stane:

'Inverugie by the sea.

Lordless shall thy lands be.'

The parish of St. Fergus is in the synod of Aberdeen and presbytery of Deer. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £217 9s. 4d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £50 0s. 0d., with about £30 fees, and a

share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1763, and repaired in 1836, and contains 610 sittings. There is a Free church, and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £125 14s. There is a Baptist chapel with about 75 sittings. There are five private schools, a parochial library, and a savings' bank. This parish did not take the name of St. Fergus till about the year 1616, but was previously called Langley, and originally Invergie. One of its most distinguished natives was Field-marshal Keith, the brother of George, last Earl Marischal.

FERGUSHILL, a collier village in the parish of Kilwinning, Ayrshire. It sprang up about 20 years ago. Here is a school for the children of the colliers. Population, 279.

FERGUSLIE, one of the western suburbs of Paisley, in Renfrewshire. An ancient estate of the same name, now divided, belonged at one time to the monks of Paisley. There still exist the remains of the old castle of Ferguslie. See **PAISLEY**.

FERGUSON'S WELL. See **DUMFRIES**.

FERINTOSH, a barony, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the vicinity of Dingwall, and on the south side of the river Conon and the Cromarty frith. It is encompassed by Ross-shire, but belongs politically to Nairnshire; and it forms the central district of the united parish of Urquhart and Logie-Easter. It comprises part of the Mullbuy, and part of the strath at that ridge's northern base; and commands, in many parts, most brilliant prospects. According to a survey of it made in 1810, it then contained 1,826 Scotch acres of arable land, 1,610 of pasture, 1,051 of moor, 211 of woods, 11½ of gardens and house-stances, and 16½ of roads. But its extent of arable land is now very much greater; and its real rental is about £2,500. It belongs to Forbes of Culloiden. It long possessed the privilege—granted on account of services during the rebellion of 1745—of distilling whisky from grain of its own growth, free of duty; but this privilege was withdrawn in 1785, the government granting as a compensation for it about £20,000.

FERISTOWN, a post-office station, subordinate to Kirkwall, Orkney.

FERN. See **FEARN**.

FERNELL. See **FARNELL**.

FERNESS, or **FIERSNESS**, a bay and a promontory at the middle of the west side of the island of Eday, in Orkney.

FERNIE, an estate in the parish of Monimail, 3 miles west of Cupar, Fifeshire. It appears to have been part of the original estate of the Earls of Fife; and is even said by tradition, though without any good evidence, to have been one of the fastnesses of Macduff. The extant mansion on it, or castle, is a building of great antiquity, and must at one time have been a place of considerable strength; and was surrounded by marshy ground, which defended it from any sudden or facile assault.

FERNIE (EASTER), a village in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire. Population, 44. Houses, 13.

FERNIGAIR, a village in the parish of Hamilton, Lanarkshire. Population, 74.

FERNIHIRST CASTLE, a seat of the ancient family of Ker, on the right bank of the Jed, 2 miles south of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It was built in 1598, and has received some modern additions and alterations; and it has a weather-worn but serene appearance, amid beautiful woodland scenery. It stands on the site of a predecessor, the stronghold of the ancestors of the Marquis of Lothian. In 1523 the original castle was captured by Surrey; in 1549, it was, after a severe struggle, retaken by the Scots, with the aid of French auxiliaries, then sta-

tioned at Jedburgh; in 1569, it sheltered the Earl of Westmoreland from the vengeance of Elizabeth; and in 1570, in revenge of an incursion which its chief and other border leaders made into Northumberland, it was captured and demolished by the Earl of Sussex and Sir John Foster. In the near vicinity are vestiges of some ancient camps.

FERNTOWER. See **CRIEFF**.

FERNYHOLE. See **EDDLSTONE**.

FERRINTOSH. See **FERINTOSH**.

FERRY (EAST and WEST). See **BROUGHTY FERRY**.

FERRY (LITTLE and MEIKLE). See **DORNOCH FRITH**.

FERRYDEN, a fishing village, with a post-office, on the estate of Rossie, in the parish of Craig, Forfarshire. It stands on the left bank of the South Esk, opposite Montrose, about ¾ of a mile from the sea; and, but for the width and rapidity of the intervening stream, and circuitousness of communication by the bridge, it would be strictly a suburb of Montrose. It formerly was the ferry-post which connected that burgh and the great northern road with the south of Scotland; and it suffered considerable temporary declension when the ferry was superseded by the line of spacious bridges higher up the river. The village is now important, partly for supplying hands to the vessels belonging to the port of Montrose, but chiefly for its very extensive and productive fishery. Six-sevenths of its population are wholly employed in fishing, and have about 25 boats, each carrying 6 men, besides a number of smaller boats. Women and children, as well as men, work hard to raise the productiveness and the opulence of the place; the females gathering bait in the lagoon of Montrose, carrying fish to the market of the burgh, and in general possessing that hardness of character for which their class are so remarkable in the fishing-villages of Newhaven and Fisherrow on the Forth. Fish-cadgers from the adjacent districts, and from Brechin, Forfar, Coupar-Angus, Dundee, and Perth, used to resort at all times of the year to Ferryden for loads of fish. The fishery is richly abundant, and sometimes supplies most of the boats of the village, after 10 or 12 hours' labour, with freights nearly as heavy as they can carry, and simultaneously, or in the same day, brought into the port. Haddocks are very plentiful and good ten months in the year. Fish of all kinds are now salted or "smoked," and extensively exported by fish-curers in Montrose to the markets of the south. There is also a productive salmon fishery in the South Esk and along the coast. The Free church of the parish and three endowed schools are situated in Ferryden. Two of the schools, male and female, are supported by the proprietor of Rossie, and one, an infant school, is supported by a bequest of the late Miss Ross. The fishing portion of the population are a muscular, weather-beaten race; but they are gradually approaching in manners and dress to the dwellers in the burgh of the opposite shore. Ferryden is the birth-place of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P. or at least of his paternal ancestors. Population, in 1861, 1,113.

FERRYFIELD. See **BOLTON**.

FERRYHILL. See **DEESIDE RAILWAY**.

FERRYHILL, a peninsula in the parish of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. It bears on its point the village of North Queensferry, has a somewhat circular outline of about a mile in diameter, and is connected with the mainland by an isthmus of about 300 yards in breadth.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the extreme north-east of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, the frith of Tay, and the parishes of Forgan

and Leuchars. Its length south-eastward is 4 miles; and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The narrowest part is near the middle, a little south-east of the town. The north-western district is rocky and comparatively high; but the south-eastern district is low and flat. The shore westward of the town is rocky and irregular, but eastward to the mouth of the Tay is flat and for the most part sandy, with a large extent of sleet at low water. In the north-western district, the soil is a black loam, on a bottom of whinstone rock, and produces excellent crops of all kinds. Towards the east it is sandy, with light loam in some places on a bottom of sand, which yields good crops of oats and barley. At the south-eastern extremity, there is a considerable extent of links, which afford pasturage for sheep and cattle, and are besides stocked with rabbits. There are altogether about 1,350 acres in regular cultivation. The annual value of real property assessed, in 1866, was £5,972 12s. 9d. The real rent is about £2,500. The valued rent is £2,183 Scotch. There is an extensive salmon-fishery extending along the whole shore of the parish, which is in the hands of the proprietor. The net and coble are now alone used; but formerly, when stake-nets were used, the rent was sometimes as high as £2,000 per annum. The average gross yearly value of all sorts of raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1836 at £6,410. The Dundee fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, crosses the parish and has its ferry-station at the town. Two lighthouses on the shore to the west of the town serve with those on the opposite part of the coast in Forfarshire to guide the night navigation of the mouth of the frith. The whole of the parish is comprised in the estate of Scotsraig; and the mansion of the proprietor, a large substantial edifice built in 1807, stands amid pleasant enclosures on the north-west border. This estate at an early period belonged to the bishops of St. Andrews, by one of whom it was feued during the reign of Alexander II. to Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, the father of the famed Sir Michael Scott, with whose descendants the lands for some time continued. It was in consequence of this that they came to be denominated Scotsraig. From the family of Scott, Scotsraig came by purchase to Dury of that ilk, from whom it passed to the Ramsays, ancestors of the Marquis of Dalhousie. It afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Buchanan, from whom it came to a family named Erskine. During the reign of Charles II. the whole estate became the property of Archbishop Sharp, from whose successors it was purchased by Mr. Alexander Colville, the representative of the Lords Colville of Culross. From this family the lands were afterwards purchased by the Rev. Robert Dagleish, D.D., who was minister and proprietor of the whole parish. The present proprietor is Captain W. M. H. Dougal. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,680; in 1861, 2,013. Houses, 373.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159 13s. 1d.; glebe, £50. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £22 fees, and about £12 other emoluments. The parish church is a neat substantial edifice, built in 1825, and containing about 850 sittings. There are a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Baptist chapel. The sum raised in connexion with the Free church in 1865 was £263 6s. There are two private schools, a female boarding school, and a savings' bank. Ferry-Port-on-Craig was erected into a separate parish in the year 1606; and it is supposed to have previously formed part of the parish of Leuchars. Its name is derived from the original ferry at the town, which

was conducted from the point of a rock or "craig."

The TOWN of FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG is now very generally called TAXPORT,—a name which it began to assume after the formation of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; but it still retains its old name in the Census and Post-office lists. It stands close to the shore, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in a straight line from Dundee, 5 north of Leuchars, and 44 by railway north-north-east of Edinburgh. Here are the churches and schools of the parish, a fine sea-bathing accommodation, and a large saw-mill. Many of the inhabitants are handloom weavers. A fair is held on the first Tuesday of June, old style, but it is of very trivial consequence. The town has long been of some note for its ferry; and it received a great increase of this by the formation of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Great works were constructed here in order to render the railway's communication with Broughty-Ferry, on the opposite shore, effective and easy. A deep-water basin of large capacity was excavated; an exterior mole or breastwork was raised, with great skill and at vast expense, to shelter the basin from the east and north winds; an interior breastwork or landing-slip, about 600 feet long and 30 feet deep, divided into two inclined planes, with rails on them, was constructed for ready conveyance of the carriages to the steamers' decks at all states of the tide; and a quay-wall, about 200 feet long, was built at the eastern end of the basin, to facilitate embarkation and debarkation, in even the most unfavourable circumstances of tide and weather. The harbour thus comprises a completely protected floating basin, fully 600 feet in length by 200 of average breadth, with a depth of 28 feet of water at full spring tides, and not less than 8 feet at the lowest tides. The amplest communications are enjoyed by the townspeople to the south by railway, and to Broughty-Ferry and Dundee by steamers. The town is lighted with gas. Population in 1831, 1,538; in 1861, 1,773.

FERRYTOWN-OF-CREE. See CREETOWN.

FERSNESS. See FERNES.

FESHIE, a stream of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. It rises near Cairncillar in Mar, flows first north-east, and then bends suddenly north-west to the eastern base of Cairn-dearg-mhore, where it strikes north, and pursuing a northerly course falls into the Spey near the church of Alvie. It flows through a picturesque district.

FETHELAND. See NORTHMAVEN.

FETHERAY. See FIDDIRIE.

FETLAR, one of the northerly Shetland islands. It lies 3 miles east of Yell and 4 miles south of Unst. It is about 7 miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth. It contains about 12,000 acres, with a tolerably fertile soil of loam and sand; but there is neither tree nor shrub to be seen upon it. There is a considerable quantity of that species of iron-stone called bog-ore, of a very rich quality; there are also some veins of copper ore. The coast-line of this island is very irregular and of great extent, being much indented by bays and marine inlets. Funzie is a ling-fishing station; Urie bay has a kind of pier; and Mowick is a small harbour whence peats are exported. The surface of the island comprises several hills and valleys, but does not anywhere rise higher than about 300 feet above sea-level. Population in 1841, 761; in 1861, 548. Houses, 104.

FETLAR and NORTH YELL, an united parish in the north of Shetland. Its post-town is Lerwick. Fetlar comprises the island described in the preceding article; and North Yell comprises the northern part of the island of Yell, which will be described in the article Yell. The chief landowners are the

Earl of Zetland and Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart.,—the latter of whom has a seat in Fetlar; but there are about twenty-six others. Assessed property in 1860, £1,375. Population in 1831, 1,680; in 1861, 1,480. Houses, 292.

This parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £180; glebe, £9. The minister officiates on alternate Sabbaths in Fetlar and in North Yell. The church of Fetlar was built in 1790, and contains 267 sittings. The church of North Yell was built in 1832, and contains 327 sittings. There is in Fetlar a Free church preaching station; attendance, 200; sum raised in 1865, £49. There is also in Fetlar a small Methodist chapel. The parish school is in North Yell. Schoolmaster's salary, £35 15s., with about £8 fees. There are in Fetlar a Society's school, two private schools, and a parochial library.

FETTER-, a prefix in some Celtic names of places,—signifying a pass or a ravine.

FETTERANGUS, a post-office village in the Banffshire section of the parish of Old Deer. It stands near the right bank of the Ugie, 2 miles north-north-west of Mintlaw, and 4 south-east of Strichen. It is on the property of Ferguson of Pitfour. Most of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen yarn. Population, 345.

FETTERCAIRN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the south-western border of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, and by the parishes of Edzell, Strachan, Fordoun, and Marykirk. Its length southward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$. It commences on the north, in a part of the lower Grampians, whose utmost altitude above sea-level is about 1,600 feet; and it descends to a long sweep along the North Esk, and considerably into the How of Mearns. The New Statistical Account distributes the whole area into 7,490 imperial acres of arable land, 349 of moss or waste which might be profitably reclaimed, 1,780 of woodland, and 3,573 of waste or pasture. The ground in the west is light and sharp, with a small mixture of moss; but in the east it becomes deeper, consisting of a fertile clayey loam. Cultivation is in a highly advanced state; and enclosures are done with hedge and ditch, or with stone fences. There are eight principal landowners. The real rental is about £8,230. Assessed property in 1866, £10,695 10s. 5d. Yearly value of raw produce, about £15,500. A principal mansion is Burn-house, built by Lord Adam Gordon in 1791, and situated amid beautiful grounds. Other interesting objects will be found noticed in the articles FASQUE and FENELLA'S CASTLE. The North Esk traces $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary with Forfarshire. There are also several rivulets, but none of any importance. On the bank of one, running past Balnakettle, very fine porcelain clay is quarried. Limestone, red freestone, and slaty rock are also found. A romantic bridge, called Gannachy bridge, consisting of one arch, 52 feet in width, was thrown over the North Esk, in 1732, and widened, in 1796, at the private expense of Lord Adam Gordon and Lord Panmure. Its foundations stand on two stupendous rocks, elevated to a great height above the surface of the river. Most of the farms of this parish have thrashing mills. At Arnhall there is a small establishment for carding and manufacturing wool into coarse cloth; and at Nethermill, near the village of Fettercairn, is a distillery. The parish is not traversed by any turnpike road, but has good commutation roads, and lies within a few miles of the Marykirk and Laurencekirk stations of the Aberdeen railway. Popu-

lation in 1831, 1,637; in 1861, 1,700. Houses, 367

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £240 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £145 6s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, besides fees and other emoluments valued at £45. The parish church was built in 1804, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £110 10s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. There is a handsome Episcopalian chapel at Fasque, erected recently by Sir John Gladstone, Bart. There are five non-parochial schools,—two of which, as also an almshouse for eight aged persons, were founded and endowed by Sir John Gladstone.

The VILLAGE of FETTERCAIRN stands on the eastern verge of the parish, on a small affluent of the North Esk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Laurencekirk, and 12 north-west of Montrose. It is a burgh of barony on the estate of Fettercairn. This estate was anciently called Middleton, and belonged so early as the reign of Alexander III. to the family of that name, who became ennobled in the reign of Charles II. by the titles of Earl of Middleton and Viscount Fettercairn; and, though for some time alienated from that family, it became re-possessed by them, and continued to be theirs till the year 1777. It is now the property of Sir John S. Forbes, Bart. The mansion, comprising a structure built in 1666 by John Earl of Middleton, and a tasteful addition built a few years ago by the present proprietor, stands a brief distance north by east of the village. An octagonal pillar, with a capital bearing the insignia of the Earl of Middleton, stands in the village, surmounting a circular mass of masonry, in the form of a flight of steps. This pillar is believed to have been the cross of the extinct town of Kincardine, and bears the date of 1670. On one side is an iron rivet to which the old Scottish tool of punishment, the joughs, appears to have been suspended. The village has a gas-work, two inns, four insurance offices, an office of the North of Scotland bank, a savings' bank, and two public libraries. It is also the seat of an agricultural club for the south-western division of the county. Population in 1841, 280; in 1851, 284; in 1861, 339.

FETTERESSO, a parish, containing the post-office station of Muchalls, and the northern division of the post-town of Stonehaven, on the coast of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by the sea, and by Dunnottar, Glenbervie, Durris, Maryculter, and Banchory-Devenick. Its length south-westward is about 10 miles; and its breadth is between 5 and 6 miles. The river Carron flows on the southern boundary; and the Cowie Water, the Muchalls-burn, and the Elsieck-burn, which all run independently to the sea, drain the greater part of the interior. "The surface of the parish is irregular, but not mountainous—presenting a landscape, varying from the most pleasing to the most bleak. The new town of Stonehaven, the banks of the Carron and Cowie, through the whole of their course, the grounds adjoining Fetteresso Castle, Ury, Rickarton, and Netherly, may be considered as belonging to the former. Nor is there wanting at Elsieck, Muchalls, and Cowie, and in the bold rocky coast, much that is also pleasing to the eye. Most of the other districts, particularly the great common of Cowie, in the centre of the parish, are bleak, even where cultivation is carried on upon a regular and improved system. But there is in some districts great want of wood and enclosures, and of course of shelter; and much mossy, wet, and bleak land." The total extent of plantation is about 2,000 acres. There are several extensive landowners, also sev-

eral smaller ones. The total real land rental is about £16,800. Assessed property in 1866, £25,710 15s. 9d. The principal mansions are Fetteresso-castle, a large pile, partly ancient, and partly modern, in a fine park on the Carron; Ury-house, at present being rebuilt on the Cowie; Rickarton-house, about a mile west of the preceding; and Muchalls-house, an old pile on a rising ground near the sea, about 4 miles from Stonehaven. There are also the mansions of Elsick, Netherby, Cowie, Berryhill, and Newhall. There are three fishing stations respectively at Cowie, Sketraw, and Shanathro. There are also several salmon-fisheries. The parish shares largely in the manufactures and general traffic of Stonehaven; and it is traversed by the Aberdeen railway, and has stations on it at Stonehaven and Muchalls. On the hill called Rhi-dikes, or King's-dykes, there are very distinct vestiges of a rectangular encampment, supposed to have been Roman, and occupied by Agricola's troops, previous to his engagement with Galgacus, the Scottish king. On a moor 2 miles east of the camp, are a great many tumuli, or small cairns, and some very large ones, which are supposed to be sepulchral monuments, raised on the field of battle, to the memory of the dead. The moor is called the Kemp-stane hill, and on each side is a morass. In almost every part of the parish, remains of Druidical temples have been met with, but some of them have been demolished by the farmers. On the coast, about 1½ mile north of Stonehaven, are the remains of a castle, the ancient residence of the Thanes of Cowie or Mearns; and, on a rising ground, near the Thane's castle, there was formerly a place of worship, the gables and part of the walls of which are still standing. Adjoining is a burying-ground, enclosed with stone walls, where many of the inhabitants, especially in the northern parts of the parish, still continue, on account of its vicinity, to bury their dead. Population in 1831, 5,109; in 1861, 5,527. Houses, 1,035.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £253 11s.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated tiths, £222 6s. 7d. The parish church stands near Stonehaven, was built in 1813, and contains 1,600 sittings. The ruins of the former church stand adjacent to the southern boundary, upwards of a mile from Stonehaven; and an extensive burying-ground adjoins them, and is still in use. A chapel of ease, of somewhat recent erection, and containing 700 sittings, stands at Cockney, on the estate of Muchalls. There is an United Presbyterian church at Stonehaven, which was built in 1803, and contains 400 sittings. There is an Episcopalian chapel on the estate of Muchalls, which was built in 1831, and contains 176 sittings. There are two parochial schools, the one for the southern district, and the other for the northern. Salary of the first master, £50 4s. 4d., with £20 fees; salary of the second, £30, with £10 fees. There are two endowed schools, several adventure schools, a savings' bank, and a dispensary.

FETTERNEAR. See CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH.

FEUCHAN. See FEACHAN.

FEUGH (THE), a rivulet in the north-western quarter of Kincardineshire, tributary to the Dee. It rises in the forest of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, and running eastward 8 miles, enters Kincardineshire, where it is joined by the Aan, and soon after by the Dye, when, continuing an easterly course for a few miles more, it turns north, and dashes over a ledge of rocks into the Dee. See BIRSE.

FEWN (LOCH), a lake of about 2½ miles in length, on the mutual boundary of Sutherlandshire

and Cromartysire, at a point about 3½ miles south east of the village of Inver.

FIDDICH (THE), or **FEDDICH,** a river in Banffshire, tributary to the Spey. It rises in a mountainous tract between the parishes of Kirkmichael and Mortlach, flows through the beautiful vale of Glen Fiddich, and unites its waters with those of the Spey, in the parish of Boharm, about a mile below Elchies. "Fiddichside for fertility," is a proverb in the district. The stream, not reckoning sinuosities, has altogether a run of about 14 miles; and it performs the first half in a north-north-easterly direction,—the second half in variously a westerly and a north-westerly direction.

FIDDRIE, or **FETHWAY,** a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, opposite to Dirleton, and 4 miles from the Bass rock. On it are the ruins of a small chapel.

FIELD-CRAIGHTON, a village in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Population, 69 Houses, 10.

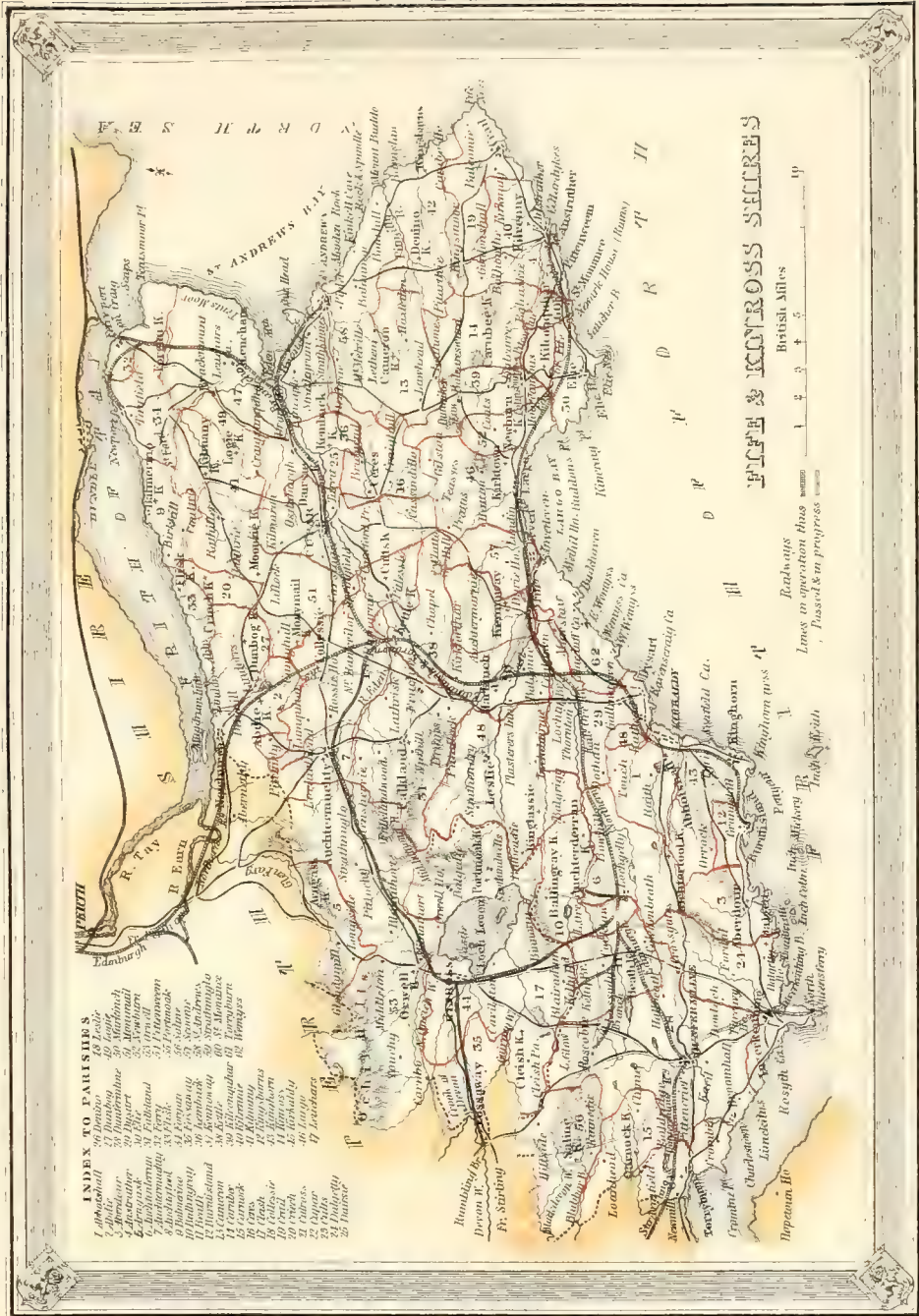
FIERNESSE. See FERNES.

FIFE. See FIFESHIRE.

FIFE-KEITH, a village in the parish of Keith, Banffshire. It stands on the left bank of the Isla, opposite the village of Old Keith; and communicates with that place by two bridges. It consists of a principal street along the high road from Aberdeen to Inverness, three other streets running parallel north and south, a neat square in the centre, and a handsome crescent facing the Isla. It was begun to be built in 1817 by Lord Fife, and is a clean, healthy place, and has a fine building adapted for an inn; but the whole village, commercially viewed, has been an utter failure. Fairs for cattle are held on the third Thursday of May, the second Thursday of July, and the last Thursday of October, all old style. Population, in 1861, 897.

FIFENESS, the easternmost point of land in Fifeshire, which projects into the German ocean, in North lat. 56° 17', and West long. 2° 36'. From it a ridge of rocks, called the Carr-rocks, projects a considerable way into the sea, rendering it very dangerous to mariners. See CARR-ROCK and CRAIL. The point of Fifeness is 2 miles east by north of Crail, 5 north by east of the island of May, and 10½ south-west by west of the Bell Rock.

FIFESHIRE, or **FIFE,** a maritime county of the east side of Scotland, lying nearly in the middle of the lowland region, which is bounded by the Lammermoors on the south, and the Grampians on the north. It is a peninsula, enclosed by the frith of Tay on the north, the German ocean on the east, and the frith of Forth on the south; and it marches on the west with Perthshire, Kinross-shire, and Clackmannanshire, the second of which it almost encloses, except on the west and north-west, where it joins Perthshire. The western boundary—the line of which is very irregular—extends about 23 miles from its extreme point on the Tay to the corresponding southern point on the Forth. The county gradually contracts to the east, and terminates there in the narrow projecting headland of Fifeness, which runs out into the German ocean, and where a beacon has been erected for the protection of coasting vessels. The length from east to west, along the shore of the Forth, is 41 miles; about the centre, in the same direction, from St. Andrews to Loch Leven, it is 23½ miles; and from Ferry-Port-on-Craig to the small stream at Mugdrum that falls into the Tay, it is 18 miles. Its breadth across the centre, from Balamreich point on the north to Leven on the south, is 14 miles. The southern coast is, for the most part, indented by small rocky bays with corresponding projecting headlands; but along the banks of the Tay, the grounds slope gently toward



the beach, and are generally cultivated to the river's edge. Along the north-eastern shore, towards St. Andrews, it presents one large plain, terminating in a flat beach of sand containing a considerable quantity of broken shells. The shore in this direction, and generally onwards to Kingsbarns and Crail, becomes extremely rocky; the outcrop of the sandstone running in the form of long narrow dykes into the sea, and rising into considerable mural cliffs towards the land. According to Sir John Sinclair's General Report of Scotland, the number of cultivated acres in this county, about 50 years ago, was 209,226, and of uncultivated, 89,664. Playfair estimates the superficies at 500 square miles, of which about four-fifths are arable. Macculloch, in his 'Statistical Account of the British Empire,' estimates the total area at 300,800 acres. The Ordnance Survey determined the real area to be 328,427 acres.

The general surface partakes more of the gentle, undulating outline of the middle districts of England, than of those bolder and more striking aspects of Nature which characterize the scenery of Caledonia. The Ochils, which skirt its northern border, and the Lomonds, which run nearly parallel to the Ochils, divide the county into three well-defined districts, which—as will be afterwards described—correspond to three equally marked subordinate geognostic formations. These two ranges of hills—which attain their greatest elevation towards the west—are separated by the intervening and finely-wooded valley of Stratheden, in the centre of which the county-town of Cupar is beautifully situated. The ground, on the south of the Lomonds, stretches out in a broad uneven surface towards the Forth; eastwards, there rises an elevated table-land, which forms what is characteristically termed "the Moors of Fife," but which gradually merges in the rich and extensive plains locally designated "the East Neuk," comprising an extent of several parishes.—The Ochils consist of a chain of trap-hills, extending through a course of upwards of 50 miles, to the vicinity of Stirling, gently rising on the south bank of the Tay above Ferry-Port-on-Craig, to about 400 feet, and attaining at the western extremity, in Benclough and Dunmyat, an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The saddle-shape, the round-back, and the conical peak are severally developed in the course of this range; but only in a few instances—as Craig-sparrow, Clatchart, and Craig-in-Crune—do the hills present an abrupt, precipitous front; so that, for the most part, they are either cultivated to the summit, or covered with a rich carpeting of excellent pasturage. Towards the south-eastern district, they break up into several parallel ridges, or small mountain-arms—some of them completely detached—which, with extensive tracts of fertile corn-fields intervening, form an extremely pleasing and diversified contour of country. The whole is intersected by innumerable valleys, some of which form lateral passes into the adjacent plains of Stratheden and Strathearn; and one of them, commencing near the eastern shore, traverses the county as far as Newburgh, in a line almost parallel with the principal chain; when, after a contracted course, varying from a few hundred yards to half-a-mile in breadth, it opens suddenly upon the extensive basin in which the loch of Lindores is contained. A little to the westward, on the verge of Strathearn, and near the celebrated cross of Macduff, the poet thus glowingly describes the prospect:—

— "You do gaze—
Strangers are wont to do so—on the prospect.
You is the Tay, rolled down from Highland hills,

That rests his waves after so rude a race,
In the fair plains of Gowrie.—Further westward,
Proud Stirling rises.—Yonder to the east,
Dundee, the gift of God, and fair Montrose;
And still more northward, lie the ancient towers
Of Edzell."

Fifeshire derives great commercial facilities from the friths of Tay and Forth upon its boundaries; and it has three rivers of its own which, though comparatively small in volume, possess considerable economical value. These are the Eden, which takes its rise near the western extremity of the county, in the parish of Strathmiglo, and, after a course of about 24 miles through the entire extent of the valley, falls into the sea at the Guard-bridge, near the bay of St. Andrews; the Leven, which issues from the loch of the same name, and runs along the southern escarpment of the Lomonds; and the Orr, which rises in the south-west corner of the county, and joins the Leven a few miles to the north of Largo bay, into which they pour their united waters. See articles EDEN, LEVEN, and ORR. The portion of the county traversed by the Orr is neither fertile nor interesting; but the vale that is irrigated by the Leven is extremely picturesque; the windings—which are short, abrupt, and frequent—expose unexpectedly to the traveller's eye scattered cottages along the sides of the river, bleachfields, mansion-houses, villages, and coal-works, giving to the whole an extremely animated outline. In addition to these rivers are certain streams, which, from the shortness of their course, and the small quantity of water they discharge into the sea, do not seem entitled to any particular notice.—The lochs connected with the county are Loch Fitty, Loch Gelly, Loch Leven, Loch Mill, the Black Loch, and the lochs of Lindores and Kilconquhar; all of which are well stocked with pike and perch, and some of them with excellent trout; and generally they are frequented by various species of wild-fowl, while their banks are adorned with the flowering aquatic plants.

The most striking feature of the county, both as connected with its general contour and as connected with the largest and finest of its lakes, is the ridge of the Lomond hills. The eye of the painter Wilkie has often rested with delight upon their fine outline—"mine own blue Lomonds," he calls them; and seen from every spot and corner of the shire, towering majestically above all the surrounding heights, they unquestionably form a grand and interesting object. This ridge consists of an elevated table-land, about 4 miles in length, completely insulated from the neighbouring hills, and has a gentle and gradual slope towards the south, but on the north the acclivity is precipitous and rocky, and springs immediately from the valley of Stratheden to the height of 800 or 900 feet. Two lofty conical peaks surmount the extremities of the ridge, the one rising to the additional height of 666, and the other to about 821 feet—thus making what is termed the East law 1,466, and the West law 1,721 feet above the level of the sea. Overlooking the whole county, and the two noble estuaries by which it is almost encompassed, with the German ocean to the east, the towers of Stirling and "the lofty Ben-Lomond" to the west, the rugged, serrated outline of the Grampians to the north, and the extensive plains of the Lothians, begirt by the Pentlands and the Lammermoors to the south—the prospect from either summit of these twin hills may vie with any in the kingdom, presenting at once to the eye whatever is necessary to form the beautiful, the picturesque, or the sublime. See LOMOND HILLS. Some of the objects in the immediate vicinity give additional interest to the scene. The palace of Falkland, which lies at the base of the East peak, is

still a place of considerable attraction, and presents no mean specimen of the architectural taste of other days. See FALKLAND. Loch Leven washes the sloping defiles of the other; and in the middle of this deep blue lake, may still be observed the ruins of the castle in which the unfortunate Mary Stuart was imprisoned by her subjects. See LEVEN (LOCH).

The rocks of the carboniferous series, irregularly disrupted and superseded by trap rocks, prevail in Fifeshire from the one extremity to the other. These, named in ascending order, are old red-sandstone, limestone, yellow sandstone, limestone, coal, clay ironstone, bituminous shale, slate clay, and sandstone. The old red-sandstone rocks are of comparatively limited extent, and are almost exclusively confined to the northern division. Some very interesting sections of the yellow sandstone, along with strata of the coal-field, may be observed in Dura-Den. The mountain limestone forms a kind of crescent around the out-crop of the coal-field, ranging from the south-west extremity of the county at Broom-hall, and passing through the parish of Cleish towards the Lomonds, where it attains an elevation of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Its course towards the east is by Forther, Cults, Ceres, Ladadda, and Mount Melville; and, after a considerable interruption here, it emerges at Randerston in the parish of Kingsbarns, on the south-east confines of the county. It may be considered also as occupying much of the district intermediate between the line now indicated and the Forth; although it has only been brought to the surface, and rendered available for practical purposes, in a few localities along the southern shore, as at Seafield, Tyrie, Innertiel, Raith, Chapel, and Pittenweem. This limestone, however, is not to be confounded with another of more limited extent, included among the coal strata, and which, for the sake of distinction, has been termed the upper limestone. From Pettycur to Inverkeithing, the stratified rocks are much intersected and disturbed by those of an igneous origin. The limestone, shale, and sandstone also abound with organic remains, many of which are rare, peculiar, or otherwise remarkable. Hence does this district possess interest of no common degree for students of geology.

The coals of Fifeshire are distinguished by the proportion of bitumen which they yield. Two varieties occur,—the common or caking-coal, which yields about 40 per cent. of bitumen, and emits a considerable quantity of smoke in burning; and the parrot or cannel-coal, which affords about 20 per cent. of bitumen. The former has a splintery, imperfect conchoidal fracture, and swells in burning; the latter burns with a bright flame, and, generally, during combustion, decrepitates and flies into small angular fragments. No coal has yet been found to the north of the Lomonds and the Drumcarro hills; but towards the south and the west, it is most abundantly distributed, sometimes in basins of inconsiderable extent, and sometimes in outstretching continuous beds of indefinite dimensions. There are coal-works at Torry, Blair, Elgin, Wellwood, Protis, Hallbeath, Crossgates, Fordel, Donibristle, Dundonald, Keltie, Beath, Rashes, Lochgelly, Kippledrae, Cluny, Dunnikier, Dysart, Orr-Bridge, Balbirnie, Rothesfield, Wemyss, Drummochy, Lundin Mill, Grange, Rires, Balcarres, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Kellie, Gilmerton, Largoward, Bungs, Fallfield, Lathockar, Cairnhurle, Teasess, Ceres, Drumcarro, Kilmux, Carriston, Clatto, and Burnturk; and in these upwards of 2,500 men and boys are employed. The breadth of the coal country is from 6 to 9 miles; and the length of it from Torry to Pittenweem is 35 miles, and from Blairadam to Drumcarro, along

the line of the northern limit, 22 miles. It thus occupies an area of rather more than 200 square miles. Beds of parrot or cannel-coal occur generally in the upper series of the coal deposits, at Torry, Dysart, Fall-field, Clatto, Teasess, Burnturk, and Kippledrae. At the latter locality there are two seams, separated by a thin layer of shale, and whose average thickness is about 5 feet. Besides the parrot, a vertical section of a coal-basin frequently exhibits upwards of twenty different seams of the common coal; and these seams vary from a foot to 20 feet in thickness.

Basalt occupies almost exclusively the southern boundary of the shire, along the shores of the Forth, where, at Queensferry, Pettycur, Orchil near Auchtertool, Kincairig hill, Earlsferry-point, and several other localities to the east, it exhibits beautiful specimens of the columnar structure, consisting of small, sometimes of larger, pentagonal masses jointed into one another with perfect symmetry and order. Clinkstone generally forms the cap or highest portion of the Ochil ridge, but by no means uniformly so. The Lomonds are capped with greenstone and amygdaloid. Largo law, Hall-hill-craig, and Craighall rock are composed of a greyish black compact basaltic clinkstone. Between Kincairig and Earlsferry-point, in a small bay of not more than a mile in extent, the whole series of trappean rocks may be observed, arranged in no systematic order, and scarcely distinguishable at their lines of junction with each other. In Glenfarg the prevailing rocks are claystone, highly indurated and of a variegated yellow and brownish-red colour, and amygdaloid, extremely vesicular, having cavities from an inch to a quarter of an inch in diameter, filled with green earth, chalcedony, calcareous spar, analcime, quartz, and zeolites. Veins of carbonate of barytes and carbonate of lime traverse the hills here in every direction, varying from an inch to several feet in thickness, and exhibiting beautiful specimens of crystallization.

Alluvium is confined almost to the north-west section of the county, the valley of Stratheden, and a few places along the banks of the Leven and Orr. Sandrift occurs only in a small tract of sea-board between St. Andrews and Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and does not attain an elevation of more than 40 to 50 feet. Peat-moss exists in greater abundance, and occupies generally the highest table-land in the district. Brunsbells towards the east and Moss-morran in the south-west, are the most extensive. Moss-morran is about 1,200 acres in extent, and in some places about 25 feet in depth. Diluvium abounds in Stratheden. From the church of Collessie to the river Eden, and through a range of several miles to the east and west, the bottom of the valley is filled to an unknown depth with the debris of the old red sandstone, generally consisting of small gravelly fragments. The high table-land at Mugdrum, near Newburgh, is completely covered with diluvium, as well as the sloping ground on which the town stands. The valley, which commences at the rock of Clatchart, and stretches eastwards, is also filled with diluvium; and to the combined action of the currents which swept along the northern and southern acclivities of the Ochils—through the valleys of Stratheden, Lindores, and the Tay—may be ascribed vast accumulations of sand and gravel on the western confines of the parishes of Leuchars and Forgan. Two interesting examples of sub-marine forests are situated in this deposit, the one at Largo bay, and the other at Flisk. They are placed within the limits of the tide, and are covered at high-water to the depth of nearly 10 feet. They consist of the roots of

trees, imbedded in a peat-moss which rests upon a bed of clay of unknown depth.

The progress of agriculture in Fife has been very great since the end of the 18th century. About four-fifths of the county is considered as arable land; and it is at present under the management of intelligent, active, and judicious agriculturists. Indeed, the agriculture of the county is behind no other, and far in advance of that of many of the counties of Scotland. Previous to 1790, the farmers generally lived in low smoky houses, badly lighted, and having no other divisions but those made by the large wooden bedsteads, which formed what was called a but and a ben. The offices were then also, as was to be expected, mean and deficient in the extreme. The farmers of that period wanted, in many instances, the capital, as they were deficient in the intelligence and energy, to engage in and effect profitable improvements. All this, however, is now happily altered. The agriculturists of the present day are, with little exception, all capitalists; and, from their more enlarged education and higher intelligence, are enabled to adopt every improvement in the management of their land, and to take advantage of every new market which the general improvement of modern times has opened up to them. The farm-houses are now all of a superior description, and many of the farm-offices are models for convenience. Drainage has been conducted in Fife on a very extensive scale, and the appearance of the county has, in consequence, been greatly improved, while its productions have been increased and benefited in quality. Several pretty extensive lochs and marshes, which were formerly profitless to the proprietor, have been completely drained, and the ground they occupied put under tillage. Furrow-draining, where thought necessary, has been adopted, and is in many instances still extending with great advantage. The old breed of horses, which was small and unsightly, and ill-fitted for either draught or saddle, has almost entirely disappeared; and the breed of horses now used for agricultural purposes will vie, either in power or in appearance, with those in any county in Scotland. The Fife breed of cattle has long been celebrated both for feeding and for the dairy. Their prevailing colour is black. They are small horned, and easily fattened; and at Smithfield bring a higher price than almost any other kind. In general they weigh from 30 to 50 or 60 Dutch stones when ready for the knife. From 10 to 14 Scotch pints of milk per day, at the best of the season, is the ordinary produce of a good Fife cow. For about twenty-six weeks annually she will produce from 7 to 9 pounds of butter each week. But the dairy is not the chief object with the farmers of this county, excepting in the vicinity of towns.

The cultivation of oats is more extensive in Fife than that of any other sort of grain. Oats are better suited both to the soil and to the climate; and oatmeal is the principal article of food among the middle and lower classes. Barley is cultivated to a very considerable extent, and more so now than at any former period. The vast number of distilleries, both here and in Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, insure a ready market to the grower; and the consequent high price is a strong inducement to the farmer to sow every field with barley that will produce any thing like a crop. The long-eared barley, with two rows, is cultivated on all lands which lie low and warm, and are under an improved state of husbandry. Wheat appears to have been anciently more generally cultivated in Fifeshire than at a later period. In the statements of the revenues of some of the old monasteries, it

appears that wheat was delivered as rent by the farmers,—produced, no doubt, from lands upon which, 60 or 70 years ago, nobody would have attempted to rear a crop of that kind. During the last 60 years, however, the cultivation of wheat has been rapidly extending, and has uniformly kept pace with the improvements in agriculture. Many parts of the county are well-adapted for this valuable grain, and crops of wheat are frequently reared here equal to any produced in the richest counties of England. Beans and pease are cultivated to the extent of about 6,000 acres annually. Potatoes are grown on every farm both for family use and for sale. And as the county abounds in small towns and villages, a much greater quantity, in proportion, is raised in the immediate vicinity of these than upon farms that are more remote. Many farmers, too, are in the habit of letting small portions of potato-land to such villagers as have none of their own. Turnips are general all over the county, except in the immediate vicinity of villages, where they are exposed to the depredations of juvenile intruders. On almost every farm, rye grass, and red and white clovers are cultivated; and strong, heavy crops of hay are produced in suitable seasons. The gross produce of the county in 1854 comprised 697,252 bushels of wheat, 1,075,603 bushels of barley, 1,656,467 bushels of oats, 540 bushels of bere or bigg, 111,952 bushels of beans, 405,445 tons of turnips, and 68,087 tons of potatoes. The average produce per imperial acre was 28 bushels 3 pecks of wheat, 38 bushels 2 pecks of barley, 38 bushels of oats, 33 bushels 1 peck of bere, 28 bushels 3 pecks of beans, 14½ tons of turnips, and 4 tons 14 cwt. of potatoes. And the aggregate live stock in 1854 comprised 10,953 horses, 8,586 milk cows, 22,371 other bovine cattle, 8,311 calves, 32,550 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 33,866 tups, wethers, and wether-hogs, and 11,485 swine.

The agricultural prosperity of Fifeshire is highly promoted by the peninsular form of the county, placing sea-borne conveyance almost at the door of a large proportion of its most productive tracts, and even within ten miles or so of its most sequestered farms; and it has been greatly stimulated, first by the introduction of steam navigation, and next by the formation of the railways. The size of the farms ranges from 50 to 500 acres. The lands, with the exception of grass parks within gentlemen's enclosures, are all let on lease, usually for 19 years. The rents, where paid in money, are various, rising from £1 to £5, and in some few localities higher; but in many instances, a grain-rent is paid, regulated by the fair-prices of the county, which are fixed yearly by the sheriff. Thorn hedges are not so prevalent for enclosure as in some other counties; stone walls being more extensively used, and being preferred for this purpose, though neither possessing the beauty nor affording the warmth of the other. Scarcely any natural wood exists in the county; and wood of any kind was formerly so scarce as to render all the sea-boards and all the eastward slopes, not only bleak in aspect, but woefully unsheltered from the bitter easterly winds which prevail so long in the spring season over all the east of Scotland. But during the last forty or fifty years, "there has been a great deal of planting, and nowhere to such an extent as in the low district east from Rossie, partly in the proprietary of the Earl of Leven. There is here now a forest of Scotch firs stretching for many miles in length, and within the boundaries of which are found the mansions and pleasure grounds of Crawford Priory and Melville. In the territory adjacent to the Forth, near Kirkcaldy, there is much of the higher grounds

planted, chiefly on the estate of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. In the western district there has been also considerable planting. There does not appear to be much old or hard-wood in Fife, the principal and largest collection of trees, dignified by age and magnitude, being in the grounds around the charming seat of Leslie House, in the vale of the Leven." The valued rent of the county in 1674 was £363,129 Scots; in 1695, £369,786 18s. 8d. Scots. The real rental in 1811 was £335,291; in 1843, £381,572. The value of assessed property in 1815 was £405,770; in 1843, £490,033. The average of the fiars from 1843 to 1851 was, white wheat, £2 5s. 4½d.; red wheat, £2 2s. 2¾d.; barley, £1 6s. 10¾d.; bere, £1 3s. 3¼d.; oats, £1 1s. 0½d.; pease and beans, £1 10s. 6¾d.; rye, £1 7s. 10¾d.; malt, £2 12s. 2¾d.; and oatmeal, 16s. 8½d.

The principal manufacture in Fife has long been that of linen, which, from small beginnings, has gradually increased to its present great importance. Many mills have been erected—and these are still increasing—for the spinning of tow and flax into different qualities of yarn. The cloths woven are of various kinds,—sail-cloth, bed-ticking, brown linen, dowlas, duck, checks, shirting, and table-linen. The damask manufacture of Dunfermline is probably unequalled in the world, for the beauty of its designs, and the skill with which it is executed. The cotton-manufacture has never been an object of the expenditure of capital in this county; but many workmen are employed in this manufacture for Glasgow houses. Iron-founding and the making of machinery are carried on in different places. The tanning of leather is also carried on in two or three localities. Bricks and tiles are made for local use; and earthenware and china manufactured to some extent. Coach-building is likewise carried on. There are numerous breweries and some pretty extensive distilleries, which afford the farmer a ready market for his barley. Ship-building also forms a part of the trade of the county.—The weights and measures, before the act for the equalization of these, were Tron, reckoning 16 Scots Troy lbs. to the stone, and 20 Troy ozs. to the lb., for wool, butter, cheese, hides, and other home-productions; Dutch for butcher meat—except in Kirkcaldy presbytery, where Tron was used—meal, foreign flax, and hemp, iron and Dutch goods; and avoirdupois for groceries. The stone of flax was 22 lbs. avoirdupois. The measure for wheat, pease, and beans, was a firlo, containing 2274.888 cubic inches, being 35.29 per cent. better than standard measure; and for oats, barley, and malt, a firlo containing 3308.928 cubic inches, or 3.225 per cent. better than the standard. Home-made woollen cloth sold by the ell of 37½ inches.

Fifeshire is remarkable for the number of its royal burghs, its burghs-of-barony, its populous villages, and its landed proprietors. This seems to have attracted the notice of Pennant, the tourist, who is quite enthusiastic in his description of the county. "Permit me," says he, "to take a review of the Peninsula of Fife, a county so populous, that, excepting the environs of London, scarcely one in South Britain can vie with it; fertile in soil, abundant in cattle, happy in collieries, in iron-stone, in lime and freestone; blest in manufactures; the property remarkably well divided,—none exceedingly powerful to distress, and often depopulate a county,—most of the fortunes of a useful mediocrity. The number of towns is, perhaps, unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for the whole shore, from Crail to Culross, about 40 English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages." The royal burghs, exercising the burgh parliamentary franchise, are

Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Burntisland, Crail, Cupar, Dunfermline, Dysart, Inverkeithing, Kilrenny, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Pittenweem, and St. Andrews. Four royal burghs, not now exercising the burgh parliamentary franchise, are Auchtermuchty, Earlsferry, Falkland, and Newburgh. Four burghs of barony or of regality are Elie, Leven, West Wemyss, and Linktown. The other small towns, villages, and principal hamlets are Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Largo, Colinsburgh, Kilconquhar, Ceres, St. Monance, Leuchars, Kennoway, Leslie, Pathhead, Lochgelly, Aberdour, North Queensferry, Charlestown, Limekilns, Drumochy, New Gilston, Lundinmill, Temple, Woodside, Drumeldrie-Moor, Barnyards, Williamsburgh, Liberty, Kingsbarns, Blebo-Craig, Boarhills, Grange, Kincapple, Strathkinness, Balmullo, Marytown, Newport, Woodhaven, Balmerino, Galdry, Kilmany, Rathillet, Logie, Lucklawhill-Fens, Osnaburgh, Gladney, Springfield, Chance-Inn, Craigrothie, Pitlessie, Crossgates, Cutts-Mill, Hospital-Mill, Walton, Easter Fernie, Letham, Monimail, Brunton, Luthrie, Glenduckie, Lindores, Grange of Lindores, Collessie, Edenton, Giffordton, Kinloch, Ladybank, Monkston, Dunshelt, Damhead, Strathmiglo, Balmbray, Fruchie, Newton-Falkland, Kettle, Balmalcolm, Bankton-Park, Coalton, Hole-kettle-Bridge, Muirhead, Myreside, Baneton, Star, Scoonie-Burn, Coalton of Balgonie, Markinch, Woodside, Dubbieside, Balcuiry, Burns, Haugh-Mill, Milton, Thornton, Windygates, Kinglassie, Sinclairtown, Chapel, Auchtertool, Newbigging, St. David's, Fordel-square, Hillend, Crumbe-Point, Torry, Torryburn, Cairniehill, Carnock, Gowkhall, Saline, Crossford, Halbeath, Masterton, Patiemoor, Cowdenbeath, Keltie, and Oakfield. Among the principal seats are Broomhall, the Earl of Elgin; Crawford-priory, the Earl of Glasgow; Melville-house, the Earl of Leven; Kelly-castle, the Earl of Mar; Donibristle-house, the Earl of Moray; Aberdour-house, the Earl of Morton; Lochgelly-house, the Earl of Minto; Leslie-house, the Earl of Rothes; Dysart-house, the Earl of Rosslyn; Balvaird-house, the Earl of Mansfield; Denog, the Earl of Zetland; Balbeadie-house, Sir John Malcolm, Bart.; Pitfirrane, Sir P. A. Halket, Bart.; Balcaskie, Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart.; Kilconquhar-house, Sir J. T. Bethune, Bart.; Cambo-house, Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart.; Raith, Robert Ferguson, Esq.; Falkland-house, O. Tyndall Bruce, Esq.; Blebo, A. Bethune, Esq.; Montrave-house, Major A. Anderson; Durie-house, Charles M. Christie, Esq.; Balfour-castle, Captain C. R. D. Bethune, R. N.; Scots-craig, Captain W. M. H. Dougal; Strathere-house, J. Fergus, Esq.; Dunino-house, Lord W. R. K. Douglas; Fordel, G. W. M. Henderson, Esq.; Pittencieriff, James Hunt, Esq.; Balcarras, Major-General J. Lindsay; Dunnikier-house, J. T. Oswald Esq.; Charton-house, John A. Thomson, Esq.; Birkhill-house, F. L. S. Wedderburn, Esq.; Wemyss-hall, James Wemyss, Esq.; Elie-house; Airdrie; Pitmill; Dunbog; Kankellor; Inchdairny; Strathendry; Mugdrum; Rossie; Bellevue; Torry; Largo-house; Cunnoquhie; Tarvit; Nuthill; Kemback; Hillside; Gask, &c.

The maritime traffic of Fifeshire is not concentrated at any one or two ports, but diffuses itself round nearly all the coasts, at the numerous towns and villages on at once the Tay, the German ocean, and the Forth, though chiefly on the latter, and is of considerable aggregate extent. The only head-port of the county is Kirkcaldy; and the chief shipping companies are the Kirkcaldy and London, the Kirkcaldy and Glasgow, the Kirkcaldy, Leith, and Glasgow, the Leven and Leith, the Elie and Leith, the Anstruther and Leith, and the Inver-

keithing and Leith. But the northern parts of the county have large transactions with Dundee.—The principal ferries are from Newport to Dundee, from Ferry-Port-on-Craig to Broughty-Ferry, from Kirkcaldy to Newhaven, from Burntisland to Granton, and from North Queensferry to South Queensferry,—all of which are so multitudinous, regular, and well-appointed as to be only a degree or two less convenient across the friths than good bridges are across rivers; and there are, in addition, numerous steam-conveyances, either direct or in transit, from many of the other coast-towns.—The road-trusts are distributed into districts of very unequal extent, and those in the west comprise Kinross-shire; but all work well, and maintain the highways in good condition. The Cupar district comprises 85 miles of turnpike roads and 126 miles of statute labour roads; the Cupar, Kinross, and Pitcairly roads extend to about 22½ miles; the Dunfermline district has 25½ miles of turnpike roads and 49½ miles of statute labour roads; the Outh and Nivington district has 26½ miles of turnpike roads; the St. Andrews district has 135½ miles of turnpike roads and 73½ miles of statute labour roads; the Kirkcaldy district has 77 miles of turnpike roads and 67½ miles of statute labour roads; the Leven trust has 7½ miles of road; the Kinross-shire district has 42½ miles of turnpike roads and 40½ miles of statute labour roads; the Cleish and Tullybole trust has 9 miles of statute labour roads; the great north road comprehends 39½ miles of turnpike; and the Kinross and Alloa road comprehends 18 miles of turnpike.—The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway traverses the coast from Burntisland to Sinclairtown, goes northward thence to the centre of the county, and ramifies to Dunfermline, Newburgh, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig. The Leven railway and the St. Andrews railway, the former 6 miles long and the latter 5, connect the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway with respectively Leven and St. Andrews. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway goes westward from Dunfermline to a junction with the Scottish Central in the vicinity of Stirling. Other lines of railway within the county, particularly interior lines on the east, and a transit line from Edinburgh to Perth by way of Queensferry on the west, have at various periods been speculated upon; but only those which we have named have been executed.

Fifeshire was anciently of much greater extent than it now is. Under the names of Fife and Fothrik or Fothrif, the whole tract lying between the rivers and friths of Forth and Tay appears to have been comprehended; including, besides what now constitutes the county, Monteith, the lordship of Strathearn, Clackmannanshire, Kinross-shire, and that portion of Perthshire which borders on the Forth. From the great extent and value of this district, and from its forming so important a portion of the Pictish dominions, it unquestionably received, at an early period, its popular appellation of 'the Kingdom of Fife,'—a name still fondly cherished by its sons, especially those to whom distance renders still more dear the place of their nativity. At different periods, the extent of 'the kingdom' was diminished. So early as 1426, the district of Kinross was formed into a distinct county; and in the time of Buchanan—who wrote towards the end of the following century—Fifeshire seems to have been reduced nearly to its present dimensions. "The rest of the country," says he, speaking of this district, "the ambition of man has divided into several stewartries, as the stewartry of Clackmannan, of Culross, and of Kinross." A farther dismemberment, however, took place in 1685, when the parishes of Portnoak, Cleish, and Tullybole, were

disjoined from Fife, and, with some lands of Perthshire, incorporated with the shire of Kinross. Nor have all the jurisdictions of what now constitutes Fifeshire been retained. Among the more important of the courts now abolished, were that of the steward of the stewartry of Fife, held heritably by the Duke of Athole, and in compensation for which he claimed and obtained the sum of £1,200 sterling at its abolition; that of the bailie of the regality of Dunfermline, for which the Marquis of Tweeddale received £2,672 7s. sterling; that of the bailie of the regality of St. Andrews, for which the Earl of Crawford received £3,000 sterling; that of the regality of Aberdour, for which the Earl of Morton received £93 2s. sterling; that of the regality of Pittenweem, for which Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther obtained £202 15s. 3d. sterling; that of the regality of Lindores, for which Antonia Barclay of Collerny, and Mr. Harry Barclay, her husband, obtained £215 sterling; and the regality of Balmerino, which was not valued, as it was forfeited to the Crown by the accession of Lord Balmerino to the rebellion in 1745.

Fifeshire, as a county, sends one member to parliament. Its polling-places are Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, and Auchtermuchty. Its constituency in 1839 was 2,967; in 1854, 3,280. By the reform bill, also, Cupar, St. Andrews, Easter and Wester Anstruther, Pittenweem, Kilrenny, and Crail, elect one member; Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, elect another; and Dunfermline and Inverkeithing are conjoined with the Stirling district of burghs in the election of a third. The total constituency of these burghs, independent of that for the county, is about 2,000. This county, therefore, has its fair share in the representation of Scotland in the British parliament. The county is divided into the eastern district of Cupar, and the western district of Dunfermline, each under the jurisdiction of a sheriff's substitute; and for civil purposes, it is divided also into the four districts of Cupar, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, and Dunfermline. The commissary courts for the county and the sheriff courts for the eastern district are held at Cupar on every Tuesday and Thursday during session, and sheriff small debt courts on every first and third Thursday of each month during session, and on every first Thursday during vacation. The sheriff ordinary courts for the western district, and also the sheriff small debt courts, are held at Dunfermline, on every Friday during session. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Sheriff circuit small debt courts are held at St. Andrews, Colinsburgh, Leven, Kirkcaldy, Auchtermuchty, and Newburgh. The stations of the county police, for the Cupar district, are Cupar, Kettle, Strathmiglo, Trafalgar, Newburgh, and Gauldry; for the St. Andrews district, St. Andrews, Leuchars, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Newport, Crail, Anstruther, Colinsburgh, Largo, and Pittenweem; for the Kirkcaldy district, Kirkcaldy, Linktown, Pathhead, Dysart, Leven, Markinch, Leslie, Lochgelly, Burntisland, and Kinghorn; and for the Dunfermline district, Dunfermline, Crossgates, Aberdour, Torryburn, Saline, Carnock, and North Queensferry. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 167 in the average of 1836–1840, 147 in the average of 1841–1845, 138 in the average of 1846–1850, 89 in 1851, 85 in 1852, and 110 in 1853. The total number of persons confined in Cupar jail within the year ending 30th June, 1853, was 346; the average duration of the confinement of each was 37 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting

earnings, was £20 5s. 7d. The total number confined in Dunfermline jail in the same year, was 216; the average duration of confinement, 30 days; and the net cost per head, £18 3s. 3d. The number of parishes in the county assessed for the poor is 39; the number unassessed, 22. The number of registered poor in the year 1851-2 was 3,892; in the year 1852-3, 3,792. The number of casual poor in 1851-2 was 1,372; in 1852-3, 1,357. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1851-2, was £18,442; in 1852-3, £19,110. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851-2 was £1,230; in 1852-3, £984. The assessment in 1853-4, per £100 of real valued rent, was 3d. for rogue-money, 8s. 8d. for county police, 4s. 5d. for prisons, and 1s. 3d. for court-houses. Population of the county in 1801, 93,743; in 1811, 101,272; in 1821, 114,556; in 1831, 128,839; in 1841, 140,140; in 1861, 154,770. Males in 1861, 72,608; females, 82,162. Inhabited houses in 1861, 26,029; rooms, 93,371; families, 37,143.

There are in Fifeshire 61 quoad civilia parishes, and part of two others. There are also 3 quoad sacra parishes, and 8 chapels of ease. Twenty of the quoad civilia parishes constitute the presbytery of St. Andrews. Nineteen of the quoad civilia parishes, and one of the quoad sacra parishes, constitute the presbytery of Cupar. Fourteen of the quoad civilia parishes, together with one belonging to Kinross-shire, constitute the presbytery of Kirkcaldy. Eight of the quoad civilia parishes, and two of the quoad sacra parishes, together with three parishes belonging to Kinross-shire, and one belonging to Perthshire, constitute the presbytery of Dunfermline. And these four presbyteries constitute the synod of Fife. But the two quoad civilia parishes which belong but partly to Fifeshire, are in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 219; of which 77 belonged to the Established church, 49 to the Free church, 45 to the United Presbyterian church, 1 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 2 to the Original Secession, 7 to the Episcopalians, 12 to the Independents, 9 to the Baptists, 1 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 to the New church, 1 to the Campbellites, 1 to the Evangelical Union, 6 to isolated congregations, 3 to the Roman Catholics, 1 to the Catholic and Apostolic church, and 3 to the Mormonites. The number of sittings in 61 of the Established places of worship was 39,578; in 43 of the Free church places of worship, 21,022; in 41 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 22,027; in the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, 300; in 1 of the Original Secession meeting-houses, 800; in 6 of the Episcopalians chapels, 1,123; in 9 of the Independent chapels, 2,766; in 8 of the Baptist chapels, 2,000; in the New church chapel, 80; in the Campbellite chapel, 80; in the chapels of 5 of the isolated congregations, 1,220; in one of the Roman Catholic chapels, 300; and in one of the chapels of the Mormonites, 81. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath, at 64 of the Established places of worship, was 21,274; at 45 of the Free church places of worship, 13,083; at 42 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 14,167; at the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, 230; at the 2 Original Secession meeting-houses, 418; at 5 of the Episcopalians chapels, 419; at 10 of the Independent chapels, 1,008; at 8 of the Baptist chapels, 1,025; at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 69; at the chapel of the New church, 13; at the Campbellite chapel, 14; at the chapel of the Evangelical Union, 105; at the chapels of 5 of the isolated congregations, 300; at one of the Roman Cath-

olic chapels, 450; at the Catholic and Apostolic chapel, 12; and at the 3 Mormonite chapels, 173. There were in 1851, in Fifeshire, 173 public day-schools, attended by 9,839 males, and 7,369 females, —112 private day-schools, attended by 2,743 males, and 3,194 females,—19 evening-schools for adults, attended by 263 males, and 176 females,—and 183 Sabbath-schools, attended by 6,371 males and 8,382 females.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Fife were Celts. At the period of the Roman invasion, the peninsula between the Forth and the Tay, together with the eastern part of Strathearn, and the country lying westward of the Tay as far as the river Brand, was inhabited by the Horestii. They had no towns within the bounds of what now constitutes Fife; but their hill forts were numerous, all over the county; and the remains of several of these are still to be traced. On Dunearn hill there was a British fort of great strength, which soon yielded to the art of the Romans. Upon Carneil hill near Carnock, the Horestii had another fort, which in all probability came into possession of the Romans, as in 1774, upon opening some tumuli on the hill, several urns were found containing Roman coins. About 1½ mile north from Carnock there was a fort on a hill called Craigluscar; and 3 miles north-north-west there was one on Saline hill, and another at no great distance below. The situation of several others can also still be traced on the heights in the northern part of the parish of Strathmiglo, as well as on the hills near Newburgh. In the year 83, Agricola entered the country of the Horestii; and being informed that it was the intention of the Caledonians to attack him on all sides, in a country with which he was unacquainted, he divided his army into three divisions. It seems probable that with one of these he marched to Carnock, near which are still to be traced the remains of two Roman military stations. From thence he pushed forward the 9th legion to Loch Orr, about 2 miles from Loch Leven. Here the Romans pitched their camp, having two ranges of hills in front, the Cleish range on their left, and Bennarty hill on their right. In the summer of 84, Agricola left the country of the Horestii, on his expedition to the north; and after the battle of the Grampians, he took hostages from the Horestii, for their future tranquillity, and conducted his troops into winter quarters on the south of the Forth.

In subsequent proceedings, in connection with the Roman invasions of Caledonia, the inhabitants of Fife bore their part, first under the name of Horestii, and afterwards under that of Vecturiones, a tribe of the people called Picts. The county of Fife, and the lower portion of Perthshire and Angus, formed the most important portion of the Pictish territory; and were more extensively peopled than the more central or northern parts. The Picts were instructed in the truths of Christianity by the Culdees. About the year 700, the island in Loch Leven was bestowed on St. Serf. Setting aside the fable of St. Regulus having landed at St. Andrews, about the year 365, there is absolute certainty that the Culdees had a settlement there in the 9th century; and such was the fame they had attained in the 10th century, that Constantine III. took up his residence among them, and died in 943, a member or, according to Winton, abbot of their monastery. At Dunfermline there was an early Culdee establishment formed, as there was also at Kirkcaldy; and, according to Winton, Bridei, the son of Derili, founded one at Culross, about the year 700. St. Serf, we are informed by Winton, resided here for many years before he went to Loch Leven; and by the

same authority we are informed that he afterwards went there, where he died and was buried. Here St. Mungo, the supposed founder of the see of Glasgow, was for some time a disciple, previous to his removing to the west. There was another society of Culdees at Portmoak, near Loch Leven. The union of the Scots and Picts brought the whole of Pictavia, and of course Fife, under the government of the Scottish kings. In 881 the Danes entered the Forth, and made a descent upon the shores of Fife; and at subsequent periods their incursions were renewed. Indeed tradition even yet recollects with horror the various conflicts which the inhabitants of Fife had from time to time to maintain with the Danish rovers; and the Statistical accounts inform us that the skeletons, which have been on various occasions found upon the shore, from the river Leven to the eastern extremity of Largo bay, are regarded as the remains of the heroes who fell in these conflicts.

In very early times, the Maormors or Earls of Fife were entitled to place the King of Scotland on the inaugural stone, to lead the van of the King's army into battle, and to enjoy the privilege of a sanctuary to the clan Macduff. During Celtic times, the different divisions of the kingdom were governed by chiefs, under the title of Maormor; and accordingly we have the Maormors of Ross, of Strathearn, of Moray, and of Fife. In subsequent times, these titles gave place to the Saxon title of Earl. Macduff, who lent powerful assistance to Malcolm Canmore, is alleged to have been the first Earl of Fife; but it would be absurd to suppose that he, a Celtic chief, was ever designated by this Saxon title. He was Maormor of the district; and must have been a nobleman of great power and influence. The period of his death is unknown; but Gillimichel Macduff, the third in succession from him, and an influential noble at court, died in 1139. Duncan, the next Earl, witnessed charters of David I. and Malcolm IV., and performed for the latter the ceremony of placing him on the inaugural stone at his coronation. Duncan II., the son of this Earl, is often named in charters of Malcolm IV. and William. He was, in 1175, associated with Richard Comyn, in the office of Justiciarius Scotiæ, and married Ada, the niece of the King. With her he received the lands of Strathmiglo, Falkland, Kettle, and Rathillet in Fife, and of Strathbraan in Perthshire. He died about 1203; so that he held the office of justiciary for 28 years. Malcolm, his son, married Matilda, daughter to the Earl of Strathearn, and received with her the lands of Glendevon, Carnbo, Abdie, and Fossaway. It is during the reign of William that we first hear of a sheriff of Fife. In June 1300, a body of English invaders were attacked by Wallace, and completely defeated, in the forest of Black-Ironside, or Earnside, near Lindores. In this battle Sir Duncan Balfour, sheriff of Fife, who with the men of the county had joined Wallace, was killed. Immediately after the battle of Falkirk, Edward sent a division of his army across the Forth, into the shires of Clackmannan and Fife, which ravaged the country and burned the villages in the course of its destructive march. Fife, in consequence of the resistance made at Falkirk by Macduff and his vassals, was particularly obnoxious, and was delivered over to military execution. In the words of Hardyne, all was "clene brent." The city of St. Andrews was deserted by its inhabitants, and delivered over to the flames. In 1303, also, Edward made great havoc at Dunfermline. A feeble show of resistance had till now been kept up by Comyn the governor; but he also was at length compelled to submit. At Strathore in Fife—obviously some place on the Orr

water—he met with the Earls of Pembroke and Ulster, and Sir Henry Percy, when a solemn negotiation was entered into. The number of those who joined the standard of Bruce was but few. The bishop of St. Andrews, however, and Robert Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, were among the first to give the example. Bruce proceeded immediately to Scone, where, upon the 27th of March, 1306, he was solemnly crowned by Lamberton. On the second day after the coronation, and before Bruce and his adherents had left Scone, they were surprised by the sudden arrival of Isabella, Countess of Buchan, the sister of the Earl of Fife, who immediately claimed the privilege of placing the King on the inaugural chair. The Earl himself was of the English party, and at the court of Edward. His sister, therefore, a romantic and high-spirited woman, leaving her husband, joined Bruce, and claimed the privilege of her family. This ancient solemnity was of too much consequence in the eyes of the people for Bruce to refuse the lady's request; and accordingly, he was a second time installed in the sacred chair, by her hands.

In 1317, Edward again coming with fresh troops into the Forth, landed them at Donibristle. The fighting men of the county would appear to have then been with Douglas, who was ravaging the English borders; for a general panic was created by this invasion, and the sheriff had great difficulty in gathering together a force of 500 cavalry. With these he made an attempt to repel the invasion; but, intimidated by superior numbers, his soldiers disgracefully took to flight. A spirited churchman, however, Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld, putting himself at the head of sixty of his servants, and with nothing ecclesiastical in his dress except a linen frock or rochet cast over his armour, rode off to meet the fugitives. "Whither are you flying?" said he, addressing their leaders, "Ye are recreant knights, and ought to have your spurs hacked off!" He then seized a spear from the nearest soldier, and calling out, "Turn for shame! let all who love Scotland follow me!" he furiously charged the English. The Fifemen instantly rallied; the attack was renewed; and the English speedily gave way, and were driven back to their ships with the loss of 500 men, besides many who were drowned by the swamping of one of the vessels. During the invasion of England in 1327, under Randolph, Earl of Moray, and Sir James Douglas, the Earl of Pembroke landed in Fife, and stormed the castle of Leuchars. At the battle of Halidon-hill the Earl of Fife had again changed sides, and with his vassals fought in defence of his country. The carnage among the Scots at this battle was immense; and the probability is that the Earl of Fife was killed here. He was succeeded by his son Duncan, who was the last Earl of Fife, in the male line of their great ancestor Macduff. Several fortresses still held out against the English; and in 1335, a parliament was called to meet at the strong castle of Dairsie in Fife, which was the residence of the bailies of the regality of St. Andrews, and which had been built or greatly strengthened by Lamberton, bishop of that see. This parliament was attended by many powerful Scottish barons; but the overweening pride and ambition of the Earl of Athol embroiled its deliberations, and kindled animosities among the leaders. Another parliament was then held at Dunfermline, at which Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell was unanimously chosen regent. On learning these events, Edward again invaded Scotland, wasting the country wherever he went; and for the purpose of more effectually keeping down the spirit of resistance, he maintained a powerful fleet in the frith of

Forth, as well as on the east and west coasts. Sir Andrew Murray, upon Edward's departure, issued from his fastnesses, and several of the castles in possession of the English were wrested from them; among which were the castle of St. Andrews and the tower of Falkland. Assisted by the Earls of Fife and March, the regent made himself master of both the town and castle of St. Andrews, after a siege of three weeks; but in 1338 he died. The command of the Scottish army now fell upon the Steward; and shortly afterwards he obtained, by the treachery of its defender, possession of the castle of Cupar, which the late regent had in vain attempted by force. By the exertions of the Steward the English were driven from the country, with the exception of some of the places of strength; and taking advantage of a short peace, he used every endeavour for the re-establishment of order and the distribution of justice.

In 1371, the Steward ascended the throne under the title of Robert II. The male line of the ancient Earls of Fife was now extinct; and Robert, the second son of the King, succeeded to the earldom by agreement with the heiress of the last Earl. The new Earl of Fife, accompanied by the Earl of Douglas, and by the Lord of Galloway, made an incursion at the head of 30,000 men across the Solway, and plundered the rich district of Cockermouth and the adjacent parts of Westmoreland, returning with great booty. He was likewise, in 1389, appointed regent of the kingdom; and next year, on the accession of his brother to the throne, he was continued in the regency. At a parliament held at Perth in April, 1398, the King created his eldest son David, Earl of Carrick, Duke of Rothesay, and his brother, the Earl of Fife, Duke of Albany. Rothesay, now past his twentieth year, did not long submit to be kept under the control of his uncle, Albany; and, before a year had expired, Albany was removed from the government, by a parliament held at Perth, and the Duke of Rothesay appointed regent in his stead. For this, however, the Duke of Rothesay was destined soon to pay very dearly; and the county of Fife was to be made the scene of an occurrence which, for barbarous cruelty, was totally unexampled even amid the "great and horrible destructions, herships, burning, and slaughter," which the acts of parliament that appointed him regent declare to have been so common at this time. This was the plot which ended in the cruel death of that unhappy prince, at FALKLAND: which see. At the coronation of James I., in 1424, the Duke of Albany, as Earl of Fife, performed the ancient ceremony of placing him on the inaugural stone. Soon after this, the Duke of Albany, his second son Alexander, and his father-in-law, the aged Earl of Lennox, were tried upon some unrecorded charges, found guilty, and executed on that fatal eminence in front of Stirling castle, popularly called the Heading-hill. The earldom of Fife, and all its manors and castles, were forfeited to the Crown; and the castle of Falkland, which had been so long a principal residence of the ancient race of Macduff, now became a royal palace. About this time and afterwards, as well as some years earlier, occurred remarkable events in the academic and reformation history of Scotland, which will be found narrated in our article on St. Andrews. In 1480, Andrew Wood, who then belonged to Leith, but afterwards became known to history as the knight of Largo, attacked and repulsed a hostile English squadron which appeared in the frith of Forth; for which exploit, as well as for a series of subsequent services tending to exalt the marine of Scotland, and to humble the flag of England, he afterwards received a royal grant of the

lands and village of Largo. In the battle of Stirling, fought in June, 1488, the central division of the Scottish army, commanded in person by the King, comprised a body of 3,000 footmen, and 1,000 horse, which had been suddenly levied in the counties of Fife and Angus.

The Scottish kings had always maintained their right to nominate to vacant sees and abbacies, notwithstanding the papal pretensions to this power. But the minority of James V. seems to have occasioned applications to Leo X., who then occupied the papal chair, with regard to the vacant benefice of St. Andrews. The Queen-dowager supported the claim of her own relation, Gawin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, and one of the early ornaments of Scottish literature. His servants had seized possession of the archiepiscopal castle at St. Andrews, and he for a brief period maintained that fortress. The chapter of St. Andrews met, in the meantime, and elected Hepburn, the prior, to the office, who immediately besieged the castle, and being favoured by most of the nobility, gained possession of it. The Earl of Angus, who favoured the claim of his kinsman, Douglas, set off with 200 horse to rescue this important fortress from the archbishop-elect; but he was too late in arriving, and Hepburn for a short time held the castle, and nominally the rank of primate of Scotland. To put an end to this dispute, the Duke of Albany obtained the dignity to be conferred on Andrew Forman, bishop of Moray; and in 1522, when Forman died, James Beaton, bishop of Glasgow, who had been chancellor of the kingdom, received the appointment. In September, 1526, the Douglasses having defeated their opponents at Linlithgow, advanced into Fife, and pillaged the abbey of Dunfermline, and afterwards the castle of St. Andrews; but the archbishop had fled. "They could not find the bishop," says Lindsay of Pitcottie, "for he was keeping sheep on Bogrian-knowe, with shepherd's clothes upon him, like as he had been a shepherd himself." By gifts, however—which his wealth well-enabled him to bestow—the archbishop effected an apparent reconciliation with Angus; and at the festival of Christmas, in 1527, he entertained the King, the Queen-dowager, Angus, and others of the Douglas party, at his castle of St. Andrews. "There," says Lindsay, "he made them great cheer and merriness, and gave them great gifts of gold and silver, with fair hawkneys and other gifts of tacks and steedings, that they would desire of him, that he might pacify their wrath therewith, and obtain their favours. So the King tarried there a while quiet, and used hawking and hunting upon the water of Eden."

In 1559 John Knox made a preaching-tour in Fifeshire. His hearers in the collegiate church of Crail, comprising the people of that town and a body of followers from other places, rose in a mass and smashed to pieces the altars, the images, the decorations, and whatever else pertained to the Romish worship. Next day, the same mob, greatly augmented in numbers and increased in excitement, proceeded to Anstruther, and there made havoc of every thing which was or seemed to be popish. The major part of them went next to Pittenweem, and there destroyed a large Augustinian priory belonging to the abbey of St. Andrews; while a detachment proceeded to St. Monance, and gutted the parish church of that place of every article which it contained. Knox and his followers now moved toward St. Andrews. Archbishop Hamilton, who was then at Falkland with the Queen-Regent, either learning or suspecting their intention, set out for St. Andrews at the head of 100 armed men from the royal troops; and sent word thence to Knox that he would order



the soldiers to shoot him if he came to the cathedral. But the archbishop found the citizens much distressed, got exaggerated accounts of the numbers who followed Knox, and speedily went back, dispirited and mortified, to Falkland. Knox's eloquence no sooner burst upon the citizens, than it produced its usual effect. All classes of the people, even the very magistrates, were excited; and the most magnificent of cathedrals, already time-hallowed, and on which the wealth of provinces had been expended, was laid in ruins. The other churches also were deprived of their decorations; and the monasteries of the Franciscans and Dominicans were destroyed. The Queen-regent, speedily learning that Knox's followers were far from being so formidable as had been at first reported, hastily summoned her troops at Falkland, and made an attempt to come on them at St. Andrews by surprise. But many Protestants in Forfarshire so opportunely received notice of the critical situation of their brethren, and came with such celerity and good will to their assistance, that the combined forces were able to face the royal army at Cupar-moor; and there the Queen-regent, afraid to risk a battle, consented to a truce, and engaged to remove her French troops from Fife. The Protestant leaders now proceeded to Perth; and on their way thither sanctioned or promoted the destruction of the abbey of Lindores, the abbey of Balmerino, and every other edifice, large or small, which seemed a prop of the Romish worship.

In 1563, Queen Mary spent nearly four months in Fife, variously in affairs of state and in amusements, moving frequently from place to place, but residing chiefly at Falkland and at St. Andrews. Next year also she spent some time in the same way, at the same places, going finally to Wemyss, where she had her first interview with Lord Darnley. In 1592, occurred at Donibristle the tragical event which is noticed in our article DALGETY; and in 1600 happened at Falkland the antecedent of the mysterious affair called the Gowrie conspiracy. See PERTH. The accession of James VI. to the crown of England, and the removal of the court to London, by weakening the connection with France, and causing the nobility and gentry to reside much in London, gave a severe blow to the prosperity of Scotland, and more especially to Fife, and the rest of the eastern coast. The rebellion against Charles gave rise to a protracted struggle, during the continuance of which, neither trade, manufactures, nor agriculture, could flourish. In the dissensions thus created, the inhabitants of Fife took an active part, and had their own share of the calamities which ensued. The fatal battle of Kilsyth was most injurious to this county. "Three regiments from Fife," says Dr. Adamson, in his notes to Sibbald's History, "perished almost to a man. Most of the principal traders, and shipmasters, with their seamen, besides a multitude of the people of all classes, were engaged in that most disastrous enterprise." The tyranny of Charles II. and James VII., and their attempt to force episcopacy on the Scottish nation, created an accumulation of misery in Fife which prevented the possibility of any attempt to improve commerce or encourage manufactures. The revolution of 1688 might have been expected to produce a favourable change, yet it did not do so. A long-continued severe famine quickly followed, and exhausted almost every resource the country possessed. The imposition of duties ruined the trade with England in malt; and also destroyed the trade which had been carried on in salt. The jealousy of the merchants of England, together with the favour shown them by the government of William III., was an

additional injury, ever presenting a check to the commerce of the numerous sea-ports of Fife, and especially aggravating, if it did not even in a great measure occasion, the tremendous disaster of the utter failure of the Darien expedition. Every family of respectability in Fife, even more than in most other parts of Scotland, was involved in that ill-fated adventure; in such a degree as to suffer from it a fearful fracture of their fortune. These latter events, as well as some of the preceding ones, prevented any material advance in social prosperity from being realized after the death of James IV., and may be said, until comparatively recent times, by gradual degrees to have almost entirely annihilated the trade and commerce of Fife and the eastern coast.

FIGGET-BURN, a streamlet running northward to the frith of Forth, through the north-west end of Portobello, in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire.

FIGGET-WHINS. See DÜDDINGSTON.

FILE MOUNTAIN. See MAREE (LOCH).

FILLAN (THE), a rivulet in the extreme west of Perthshire. It rises on the side of Benloy, on the water-shedding mountain-line which forms the boundary with Argyleshire; and, after having flowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward, 1 mile northward, describes over a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the arc of a circle, with the convexity toward the north, and falls into the west end of Loch Dochart. Its entire course of 10 miles is in the parish of Killin; and most of the course is through a valley to which the stream gives the name of Strathfillan. As Loch Dochart emits at its west end the chief stream by which its superfluous waters are poured into Loch Tay, the Fillan is usually and correctly regarded as the head-water of the magnificent river to which Loch Tay, in discharging eastward its receipt of waters from the west, gives name. On the north bank of the Fillan, near Auchtertyre, stand the ruins of St. Fillan's church.

FILLAN (Sr.), a village at the east end of Loch Earn, in the centre of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire. A range of houses, almost all slated, one story in height, ornamented in front with ivy, honeysuckle, and other parasites, and receding from enclosed plots of laurel and various shrubbery and flowers, stretches chiefly along the river and partly along the side of the lake. At the west end are some very neat houses with large gardens in front; and in their vicinity are an inn and the St. Fillan's Society hall. The village is probably the most pleasant, as to both appearance and situation, in the Highlands of Scotland. The St. Fillan's society used to hold an annual exhibition, toward the end of August, for athletic exercises. The scene of manly sport and trials of strength, is a level green fronting the village, at the base of an isolated, grass-clad, terraced eminence; and, usually attracting a large concourse of persons—many of whom appeared in Celtic costume—was not a little animated and interesting. St. Fillan filled, in the days of his mortality, the office of prior of Pittenweem, and afterwards was the favourite saint of Robert Bruce; and a relic of him was carried in a shrine by Maurice, abbot of Inchaffray, at the battle of Bannockburn. His well, at the village, was long believed to have miraculous power over disease, and even yet is viewed by the superstitious Highlanders as possessing saintly virtue. East of the village is a verdant conical hill, about 600 feet high, called Dunfillan; and on its summit is a rock from which the saint is said to have bestowed his benedictions on the surrounding country, and which bears the name of St. Fillan's chair. Population of the village, 172. Houses, 41.

FIN, a prefix in British names of places,—signifying a boundary.

FINART. See DUNOON.

FINCASTLE, a district in the parish of Dull, Perthshire. It stretches along the northern bank of the Tummel; and is said to take its name from the great number of old castles with which it abounds. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Dunmore. See DULL.

FINDHAVEN. See FINHAVEN.

FINDHORN (THE)—in Gaelic ERNE—a river of the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray. It rises in the Monadleadh hills, between Strathdearn and Stratherrick, in Inverness-shire; and flows in a north-easterly though not very straight course, through part of Inverness, Nairn, and Moray shires, to a loch, or arm of the sea, called Findhorn harbour, in the Moray frith, at a distance of 60 miles in direct extent from its source, increased, by its windings, to 30 miles more. It runs, to a considerable extent, nearly parallel with the river and the strath of Nairn. Struggling on through many opposing barriers of granite mountains, it rushes through the narrow gorges with boiling and tumultuous current; now reposing its still waters in some round sweeping dark pool, and now patiently but assiduously wearing its way through the dark red sandstone cliffs, which jut out from its channel, or range in layer above layer, forming high barriers on its banks, while shrubs and trees crown and encompass the steep heights, and finely contrast their variegated green with the deep red of the cliffs on which they grow. Here, in some overshadowed dells, where the sun with difficulty penetrates, we find the solitary eyries of the eagle or the falcon, with the dwellings of the congregated heron, thickly perched among the trees, while the ascending salmon rest, by dozens, during the summer's noonday heat, in the deep dark pools beneath. As the stream winds towards the sea, its course becomes less interrupted and boisterous. It now sweeps along fertile meadows and wooded copses, till at last, all opposition giving way, it flows out into a broad, placid sheet of water, meeting the tides of the ocean half-way up the smooth sandy bay of Findhorn. A low level district surrounds its estuary; and, during the ever-memorable floods of August, 1829, such was the rapid rise of the stream, then swelled into another Amazon, that the whole plain, to the north and west of Forres, became one sea of waters, so that a large boat in full sail swept along the fields to within a few yards of that burgh! From its sudden speats, without the slightest warning, rushing in upon the fords, and overflowing all its banks, this river is, perhaps, the most dangerous one in Scotland; and it is fully entitled to be reputed such from the frequent falls of its bridges, and the injuries done, almost every year, along its banks, as well as on the low grounds near its mouth. It is crossed by only three bridges,—one at Forres, a second at Dulsie, and a third on the military road from Inverness to Aviemore. The scenery on this river, in its course through Moray, is the finest in that county; and on its romantic banks are situated a succession of gentlemen's seats, among which are Altrey, Logie, Relugas, Dunphail, Kincorth, and Tannachy. The Findhorn is navigable for boats no farther than the tide flows; but, if the demands of commerce on its lower stretches were ever to rise high, it could be very faciliely aided by either canal or railway. There is an excellent salmon fishery in it. The river, at a point about 4 miles from the sea, begins to expand into the tidal lagoon of Findhorn harbour, about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; but at the end of that lagoon it again contracts, so as to flow within proper river limits over its last mile to the sea.

FINDHORN, or FINDHERN, a small post-town and

sea-port, in the parish of Kinloss, Morayshire. It stands on the right side of the mouth of the Findhorn river, on the point of a peninsula between Findhorn harbour and Burgh-head bay, 5 miles north-north-east of Forres, and 7 south-west of Burgh-head. It has changed its site more than once. A former town stood a mile to the north-west of the present one, but was swallowed up in one tide, by an inundation of the sea and river, in 1701; and the place where it stood is now the bottom of the sea. The entrance of the river Findhorn itself to the sea, being formerly two miles to the westward of its present situation, was shifted, and the ancient town of Findhorn said to be swallowed up, by the drifting sands of Culbin. See the article DYKE. The present town is still beset with sand-banks, which are continually shifting, with a heavy surge in general beating on them. A piece of land opposite to it has already been greatly destroyed, and fears have been entertained that the town itself must again be deserted. The town has a tolerable foreign and coasting trade; exporting salmon, grain, and other goods, and importing coals, groceries, and manufactured goods. It was long celebrated for curing and drying haddocks in a peculiar way, universally known as Findern speldings; and it is the centre of a herring-fishery so extensive that, in 1853, the number of barrels of herrings cured here was 34,880, the number of persons employed in the fishery was 1,420, and the value of boats, nets, and lines, £15,840. The natural harbour in front of the town is one of the best on the Moray coast; and there are a stone pier, two quays of hewn stone, and a breastwork connecting one of the quays with the pier. The depth of water in the shallowest part of the channel at the entrance from the sea is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the lowest neap-tide, and from 13 to 17 feet in spring-tides. Ship-building has of late years been considerably carried on. Fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses are held on the second Wednesday, old style, of March, July, and October. The town has a good new Free church and a public library. A place of worship here, which had been insubstantially built, and which was used first as a dissenting meeting-house and next as a chapel of ease, fell to the ground in January, 1843. Findhorn is a burgh of barony; and, being situated at the mouth of the river designated in Gaelic the Erne, it is usually called by Highlanders Invererne. Population in 1861, 891.

FINDLATER, a district on the coast of the parish of Fordyce in Banffshire. It gave the title of Earl to the family of Ogilvie of Deskford from 1683 to 1811. The earldom became extinct in the latter year by the death of James the 7th Earl, and is now claimed by Sir W. Ogilvie of Carnoustie, Bart., and by John Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton. The estates now belong to the Earl of Seafield. The old castle of Findlater stands on a peninsulated rock, overhanging the sea, and is a picturesque, curious ruin. It was formerly a place of considerable strength, and made some figure in the history of the feudal wars. It was one of the places which refused to receive Queen Mary on her visit to the north.

FINDOCHTIE, a fishing-village in the parish of Rathven, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cullen, Banffshire. It was founded by a colony of fishermen from Fraserburgh in 1716. It possesses about 24 large fishing boats and 15 small. The depth of water in its harbour is 24 feet; and the breadth of the entrance 270 feet. The harbour is well sheltered. An aperient spring within high-water mark is used medicinally by the inhabitants. Population, in 1861, 393.

FINDOGASK. See GASK.

FINDON, or **FINNAN**, a fishing village in the parish of Banchory-Devenick, Kincardineshire. It is situated about 6 miles south of Aberdeen. It is a small place, with no more consequence than other fishing-villages on the east coast; but has acquired celebrity for having been the original source of the dried fish called Finnan haddocks. Population, 190. Houses, 42.

FINDON, an estate in the parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester, Ross-shire. It forms the eastern part of the parish, and comprises an area of 4,214 imperial acres. It is the property of Sir James J. R. Mackenzie, Bart. The real rental of it, a few years ago, was £1,766. A fine cascade of about 20 feet, in a yawning bosky gorge, occurs on the Findon burn.

FINDRASSIE. See **SPYNE (NEW)**.

FINE (LOCH). See **FYNE (LOCH)**.

FINELLA. See **FENELLA**.

FINGASK, an estate in the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire. It belongs to Sir P. Threipland, Bart. The rental of it, a few years ago, was £1,259. The mansion is a castellated pile, partly ancient and partly modern, situated in a picturesque opening in the Gowrie hills, and commanding a very fine view. Fingask was remarkable in the last century for the Jacobitism of its proprietors. Sir David Threipland was engaged in the insurrection of 1714, and his lady entertained at this house the unfortunate Prince for whose sake the party had taken up arms, while on his progress from Peterhead to Perth. The estate was consequently forfeited, and the family for a time dispossessed of their ancient seat.

FINGASK, an estate in the parish of Daviot, Aberdeenshire. A small enclosure on it appears to have comprised an ancient Roman Catholic chapel and cemetery. The present mansion is a handsome structure, built in 1834.

FINGLANDHOPE. See **ESKDALEMUIR**.

FIN-GLEN. See **CAMPSEIE**.

FINHAVEN, or **FINDHAVEN**, an estate, together with other localities, in the centre of Forfarshire. Finhaven was anciently the name of the parish of Oathlaw; and it adheres so firmly to the popular nomenclature of the district, and sits so undisputedly on at least two localities, while the word Oathlaw is almost a stranger in its own territory, that every one wonders at the old name having been superseded, while no one can well assign the reason of the change. The late proprietor and patron of the parish, the Marquis of Huntly, wished, with characteristic good taste, that the ancient name should be restored. The name, in the meantime, has uncontested possession of a hill-range, a castle, and a hamlet. The hill-range of Finhaven stretches along the whole of the southern boundary of the parish of Oathlaw, and even extends some distance on the east into the parish of Aberlemno; and lifts its highest summit 573 feet above the level of the adjacent country, commanding a rich and extensive view of the great valley of Strathmore. On the summit of the hill is an extensive vitrified fort, in the form nearly of a parallelogram, about 450 long, and on the average 111 feet broad, built apparently without mortar, and so exactly constructed according to the rules of military art as to oversee and command every point of access. The castle of Finhaven, now in ruins, and exhibiting to the view only two decayed sides of a lofty square tower, stands on the north side of Finhaven-hill, overlooking a beautiful sweep of Lemno-burn, and was anciently the seat of the Earl of Lindsay and Crawford. Finhaven hamlet, or what at present is, without any adjunct, termed simply Finhaven, stands on the right bank of the

South Esk, at the confluence with it of Lemno-burn, near the northern limit of the parish of Oathlaw. Though small in itself, a considerable factory gives it influence and importance. The estate of Finhaven is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west; and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It is intersected by the South Esk for about 2 miles, and by the great north road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen for about 5 miles. Its superficies is 4,048 imperial acres, of which 2,217 are arable, 165 in pasture or uncultivated, 723 under wood, and 104 are occupied by roads and rivers.

FINK (St.), an extinct hamlet in the parish of Bendochy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Fink; and that part of the parish which lies eastward of the confluence of the Erich and the Isla, would seem to have belonged to it. The adjacent houses are called the Chapel town; and there are also vestiges of the chapel and of the burying-ground.

FINLAGAN (LOCH), a lake about 3 miles in circumference, in the centre of the island of Islay, Argyshire. It abounds with salmon and trout, and discharges itself into the ocean at Lagan bay, by a rivulet of the same name. On an island within the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle, where Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, frequently resided, and which he made the seat of his government.

FINLARIG CASTLE, a ruined ancient seat of the Breadalbane family, in the parish of Killin, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village of Killin, Perthshire. It is a narrow, three-storey, ivy-clad building, with a square tower at one corner, picturesque in appearance, and situated amid noble old trees in an undulating park.

FINLASS (THE), a stream of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length of course, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It rises at the middle of the western verge of the parish; runs south-westward down a glen to which it gives the name of Glenfinlass; and enters Loch-Lomond, below Finlass mill, opposite Inch-Murrin.

FINLAY'S CASTLE. See **NAIRN**.

FINLAY'S MIRE. See **MONTQUHITTER**.

FINLAYSTON. See **KILMALCOLM**.

FINNAN. See **FINDON**.

FINNAN (St.), a small beautiful island in Loch-Shiel, belonging to the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire. Here are the ruins of the ancient parish church; which appears to have been a small rude edifice.

FINNAN (THE), a stream of about 5 miles in length of course, on the south-west verge of Inverness-shire. It traverses a wild, narrow, rocky, mountain glen, to which it gives the name of Glenfinnan, and flows into the head of Loch-Shiel. The form of the glen toward the mouth of the stream is very uncommon. It opens in four different directions, like four gigantic streets, diverging from one centre. A large level space of ground, at the head of the lake, forms the common centre of these glens, which, wild in every part, are in many points highly picturesque. Several miles of the lake can be seen from the top. It is here long and sinuous,—bounded by lofty and rugged mountains,—silent, solitary, and deserted,—its quietude seldom disturbed, save by the flight of an eagle, or other bird of prey. It was in Glen-Finnan that Prince Charles Edward first raised his standard in 1745. The Marquis of Tullibardine, to whom, from his rank, was allotted the honour of unfurling the standard, took his station on a small knoll in the centre of the glen, where, supported by two men, he displayed the banner, and proclaimed the Chevalier

de St. George as King before the assembled host, who rent the air with their acclamations. And though the acclaiming host at the moment was not considerable, the prospective one involved in the proceedings was believed to be great and magnificent; so that Mr. Ayton may not be thought bombastic in describing it as,—

“The array
That around the royal standard
Gather'd on the glorious day,
When in deep Glenfinnan's valley
Thousands on their bended knees,
Saw once more that stately ensign
Waving in the northern breeze,
When the noble Tullibardine
Stood beneath its weltering fold
With the Ruddy Lion ramping
In the field of tressur'd gold!”

A monument was erected by M'Donald of Glenalladale, on the spot where the Prince's standard was unfurled, to the memory of those “who fought and bled” in the rebellion. It is a sort of tower, with a small house attached, displaying any thing but taste; but even as it is, it has a striking effect, when associated with the wildness which reigns around, and the romantic and unfortunate adventure it commemorates. There is an inscription on it in three languages,—Gaelic, Latin, and English.

FINNARD-HILL. See Row.

FINNICH. See DRYMEN.

FINNISTON, an edified district in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. It is a suburb of Glasgow, or rather a suburb of a suburb, being situated to the west of Anderston, and adjacent to the Clyde. Population in 1841, 2,096. See GLASGOW.

FINNY (THE). See DUNNICHEN.

FINNYFELD, a village in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire. Population, 107.

FINSTOWN, a post-office station subordinate to Kirkwall in Orkney.

FINTRAY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north-east and east by New Machar; on the south by the river Don, which separates it from Dyce; and on the west and north-west by Keith-hall. It is of a triangular form, with an apex pointing to the north, and the base extending nearly 6 miles along the Don. Its mean breadth is between 3 and 4, and its length from north to south nearly 5 miles; superficial contents about 10,000 acres. The surface is not hilly, though it rises considerably from the river. The lands in the northern outskirts of the parish also lie low. The farms have been thoroughly drained, and the land much improved. There is limestone, though not used for manure or other purposes, and abundance of granite, but a scarcity of fuel. On the banks of the Don the soil is rich and fertile. The middle parts of the parish have an inferior soil, consisting partly of peat-moss, and partly of moor, interspersed with patches of arable land, some of which has a strong clay soil. The soil between these parts and the Don is light, and of good quality; so also is that of the northern district. There are several very good and well-cultivated farms. In all, between 5,000 and 6,000 acres are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage. About 300 acres are waste, and upwards of 600 acres, on Sir W. Forbes's estate of Craigievar, and others, are covered with thriving plantations. Numerous cattle are fed, and a few excellent horses reared. The Don has often here overflowed its banks, and done a great deal of damage. There are several rivulets, the streams of which are used as powers in working meal and barley mills. At Cothal mills there is a manufactory of tweed and woollen cloth. Fintray house, on the estate of

Craigievar, is a spacious and elegant mansion, adorned with fine lawns and pleasure-grounds; and the house of Disblair is a commodious and well planned residence. Here are vestiges of old religious buildings, said to have belonged to Lindores abbey, Fifeshire; and there are two cairns. The parish enjoys ready communication with Aberdeen, from 8 to 13 miles distant, by road and railway. There are six considerable landowners; but by much the most extensive is Sir W. Forbes. The real rental is about £5,000. Assessed property in 1860, £5,583. Population in 1831, 1,046; in 1861, 1,003. Houses, 192.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir W. Forbes, Bart. of Craigievar. Stipend, £217 9s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £107 2s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with fees, &c., £24, besides an interest in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1821, and can accommodate nearly 800 persons. There is in the northern district a school endowed by the Rev. Dr. Morrison of Disblair, and yielding the teacher a salary of £28, besides other emoluments.

FINTRY, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and likewise the villages of Gonochan and Clachan, a little west of the centre of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by Killearn, Balforn, Gargunnoch, St. Ninians, Kilsyth, and Campsie. Its length, from east to west, is about 6 miles; its breadth is about 5 miles; and its area is about 20 square miles. Its surface consists chiefly of hills, forming part of the range which stretches between Stirling and Dunbarton, and immediately north of the summits called the Campsie fells. The hills are in general small, soft in their outline, finely diversified in form, gaily dressed in verdure, and when dotted over with flocks of sheep, suggesting delightful thoughts of pastoral quiet and enjoyment. Two-thirds of the parish, on the eastern side, and including all the north, consist of three broad hilly ranges, running east and west, with very little intervening plain. The northern range, which is the broadest, is called the Fintry hills. The central range is flanked by various detached hills, which run out to the western angle of the parish, and wear a somewhat rugged and rocky aspect. The only inhabited parts of the parish are the two intersecting valleys, watered respectively by the Carron and the Endrick, and carpeted, for the most part, with light fertile soil. The Carron, rising in the south-west, flows 2 miles eastward, and there receives a tributary rill of 1½ mile of course, which had flowed from its source onward along the boundary; it now, for half-a-mile, forms the southern boundary-line, receives another rill from the south, and then intersects the parish north eastward and south-eastward over a distance of 3 miles. Along its banks is the commencement of the Carron bog or meadow, probably the largest level of its class in Scotland. Beginning in Fintry, it runs eastward between the parishes of Kilsyth and St. Ninians, to the extent of 4 miles; and being in some places 2 miles in breadth, and in none less than 1 mile, it comprehends an area of about 500 acres. This remarkable meadow, besides its utility in producing hay and affording pasturage, imparts great loveliness to the landscape which surrounds it. In the months of July and August, it is thickly dotted over with hay-ricks and with parties of hay-makers; and during winter, the greater part of it being naturally flooded by the Carron, and the rest brought industriously under water to fertilize it for the ensuing crop, it assumes the appearance of a large lake. Endrick water comes down upon the parish from the Gargunnoch hills to the north, traces the eastern boundary for 1½ mile, then abruptly

bends and flows westward, between the central and the northern range of hills, through the whole breadth of the parish. Over its whole course in this district, it is a rapid stream; and a mile after it has proceeded inward from the boundary, it rushes headlong over a precipice of 94 feet in height, and forms a superb cascade called 'The Loup of Fintry.' In rainy weather, and particularly after a thunder-storm or a water-spout, this cascade is a very grand object. The trout, with which the Endrick abounds, are esteemed of superior quality; and as they may be taken in great numbers, even by an unskilful angler, they attract numerous gentlemen of the fishing-rod. The valley through which the stream flows, though narrow at the east end, gradually widens till it becomes a mile broad; and it spreads out before the tourist a picturesque, though limited prospect. The cultivated fields, interrupted by waving groves, along the banks of the river, the hedge-rows and plantations around Culcruch on the north side of the valley, and some well-arranged clumps of trees on the opposite hills, form altogether a very fine scene; and on both sides, the view is pent up by mountain summits, occasionally broken and precipitous, sometimes wreathed in clouds, and always wearing an aspect of dignity and grandeur; while away westward, in the distant perspective, the towering Benlomond looks up majestically above the neighbouring Grampians. Near the village of Fintry, in a hill called the Dun, is a magnificent range of basaltic pillars. In front are 70 columns, some of them separable into loose blocks, and others apparently unjointed and unique from top to bottom. They stand perpendicular to the horizon, and rise to the height of 50 feet,—some of them square, and others pentagonal and hexagonal. At the east end of the range, they are divided by interstices of 3 or 4 inches; but as the range advances, they stand increasingly closer, till nothing between them but a seam is discernible; and they at last become blended in one solid mass of honey-combed rock. The mountain with which the colonnade is connected contains very extensive beds of red ochre. The chief heritors are the Duke of Montrose and Mr. Speirs of Culcruch. The total extent of arable land is about 1,000 acres; and of land under wood, about 100 acres. The real rental a few years ago was £3,822. Assessed property in 1860, £4,532. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Kippen. Population in 1831, 1,051; in 1861, 685. Houses, 100.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £155 3s. 10d.; glebe, £22. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £12 or £15 fees. The parish church is a neat plain building, with a tower, erected in 1823, and containing 500 sittings. There is a free school in the village, endowed by the late Mr. John Stewart with £3,000, and provided with a handsome commodious schoolhouse. There are also a friendly society and a small library.

The VILLAGE of FINTRY stands in the western district of the parish, 16 miles west by south of Stirling, 17 north of Glasgow, and 22 east by north of Dumbarton. It is delightfully situated on a rising ground along the side of the Endrick, and presents an unusually handsome appearance. The houses, built according to a regular plan, stand in one row, some of them of two stories surmounted by garrets; and, ranged on one side of the public road, they overlook, on its other side, their respective gardens sloping down to the margin of the river. A large cotton factory was erected here about 60 years ago, and gives employment to about 260 per-

sons. A distillery also was for several years in operation in the village, erected in 1816, and of such extent as to distil about 70,000 gallons of whisky annually. There is likewise in the parish a small woollen factory. Population of the village in 1861, about 367.—Fintry gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Montrose. An old castle, vestiges of which still exist on the south side of Fintry hill, was the ancient residence of the Grahams of Fintry, and a place of considerable military strength.

FINTRY-CASTLE, an extinct ancient edifice, long the property of the Grahams of Fintry, in the Mains district of the parish of Mains and Strathmartin, Forfarshire. It was built in 1311, had several outworks, and seems to have been a place of great strength. It comprised a quadrangle, with a strong tower, perforated by a principal gate, facing the west; had a passage over this gate, where missiles could be secretly showered upon assailants; and surmounted the steep bank of a rivulet, surrounded and almost hidden by very lofty trees. The property connected with it was acquired by the Grahams by marriage with a daughter of the noble house of Angus. On this property was Claverhouse, the residence of the notorious Lord Dundee, the persecutor of the Covenanters.

FINTRY-CLACHAN, a village in the parish of Fintry, Stirlingshire. Population, 53.

FIR BURN, a small tributary of the Lossie, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire.

FIRDON (THE), a rivulet running into the sea, in the parish of Applecross, Ross-shire.

FIRMOUTH, the highest mountain in the forest of Glentanner, in Aberdeenshire. It is elevated about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a prospect of Aberdeen, Montrose, and Arbroath, with the mouth of the Tay.

FIRTH AND STENNESS, an united parish in the centre of Orkney. It comprises a portion of the Orkney mainland, extending diagonally south-south-westward from sea to sea, and the two small islands of Damsay and the Holm of Grimbister off the east coast, in an indentation of the sea called Firth bay. Its post-town is Kirkwall, 5 miles east-south-east of Firth church. The parish of Firth is on the north; and that of Stenness is on the south. The united parish, except where washed by the sea, is bounded by the parishes of Harray, Rendall, Kirkwall, Orphir, Stromness, and Sandwick. Its length is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 8 miles. The surface presents moors and hilly ridges covered with heath and peat-moss to the summit. An extensive and curious lake diversifies the west, and will, together with a remarkable Druidical monument, be found noticed in our article on STENNESS. The total extent of coast, including that of the islands, is about 10 miles. There are three principal landowners, and about sixty smaller ones. The only mansion is the house of Burness. The real rental is about £1,310. Assessed property in 1815, £207. Population of the united parish in 1860, 1,104; in 1861, 1,493. Houses, 317. Population of Firth in 1831, 560; in 1851, 692. Houses, 160.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cairnston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £156 14s. 10d.; glebe, £23. There are two parish churches. That of Firth was built in 1813; and that of Stenness, in 1793. There are also two Free churches. Attendance at the Firth F. church, 236,—at the Stenness F. church, 163; sum raised in 1865, in connexion with the former, £70 19s. 10d.,—in connexion with the latter, £24 19s. There is an United Presbyterian church in Firth. There is a parochial school for the united parish; and there are two Society's schools for respectively Firth

and Stenness. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £39, with £4 10s. other emoluments.

FISHERROW, a sea-port and fishing-town in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. It is situated on the left bank of the Esk, in the angle or peninsula formed by the embouchure of that river and the frith of Forth, and forms a suburb or component part of Musselburgh, communicating with the main body of that town by three bridges across the Esk. It consists of a main street, some subordinate streets parallel to these, several cross-streets or alleys, and some detached clusters of houses. The main street runs nearly in a line with the central thoroughfare of Musselburgh, and is continued down to the Esk. On the north back of this is a street called the North Back of Fisherrow. The main street is distributed in shops, and in the dwellings of the wealthier inhabitants; and the rest of the town is occupied almost wholly by fishermen, and presents the untidy and repulsive appearance of a place in paramount possession of men of their vocation. Good houses and handsome villas straggle along the coast of the Forth in the vicinity of the town, and also surmount the rising grounds on the south, indicating in both situations the presence, not only of taste, but of competence and wealth. Between part of the town and the sea is an open area called Fisherrow links; and at the west end of the town is a harbour of about two acres in extent, enclosed by stone piers, one of which has been recently rebuilt. The entrance to the harbour faces the north, is 70 feet wide, and has a depth of 10 feet at high water spring-tides. There is a debt on the harbour of about £7,000; and the dues levied by authority of an act of 1840, amounts to about £812 a-year. The number of fishing-boats is about 70, employing about 350 men and boys. The trade of the port consists principally in timber, bark, and coals; and the arrivals in a recent year comprised 457 vessels, of aggregately 20,027 tons; of which vessels, 29 were from the colonies or foreign. Fisherrow is under the government of the magistrates of Musselburgh; and, in its turn, exercises so powerful a control over the affairs of that burgh, as to return nearly one-half of its town councillors. In consequence of its virtual identity with Musselburgh, it looks chiefly to the east side of the Esk for its places of worship and its schools; yet it possesses several of these, as well as other social appliances of well-being, within its own bounds. The shore of the frith contiguous to the town is extremely flat and sandy; but is entirely relieved, in the dulness and monotony of its effect, by the rich and exuberant exhibitions of the territory which rises gently upward from the southern limits of the town.

Fisherrow—as its name imports—is, in its main features, a fishing-town; and it presents the features of a beau-ideal of whatever is at once hardy, weather-beaten, and contemptuous of civilized refinements, in a sea-faring and fish-catching life. Almost constantly it exhibits men in a slovenly dress, making their way from a long sleepless excursion at sea to their homes, or from a hastily abandoned repose to their fishing boats, and groups of females and children in a disgusting condition of filth and indolence. The women, however, both wives and daughters, share largely in the labours of the fishery, and are so industrious, athletic, and singular a race, as to have drawn considerable observation and surprise. They gather baits for the use of the men, and fasten baits on the lines used in fishing. But, chief of all their labours, they carry the produce of the fishery in osier baskets or creels to Edinburgh, and drive hard bargains with the citizens. The boatmen of Fisherrow, however, do

not always themselves catch the fish which their wives carry to Edinburgh. When haddocks—which are one of the most abundant and favourite sorts of the produce of the fishery—are scarce on the Lothian coast, the Fisherrow boatmen are accustomed to meet boats from the east end of Fife, half-way down the frith, and to purchase their fish; and they thus keep their wives in full employment, even when their own fishing-grounds yield an incompetent produce. From the kind of life these women lead, their manners and character may naturally be expected to have marked peculiarities. Having so great a share in the work of maintaining their families, they wield quite a masculine sway; and when speaking of a young woman reported to be on the point of marriage, they may be heard to say, 'Hoot! how can she keep a man who can hardly maintain herself?' As they do the work of men, their manners, and even their amusements, are masculine. On holidays, they used to play at golf; and on Shrove Tuesday, there was a standing match at football, between the married and the unmarried women, in which the former were generally victors. Their mode of life and their business habits whet their faculties, and give them great dexterity in bargaining. They have likewise a species of rude eloquence,—an extreme facility in expressing their feelings by words or gestures,—which is very imposing, and often enables them to carry their point against even the most wary; nor do they feel abashment, or seem to suffer any shame of detection, when an inexperienced purchaser discovers an attempt on their part to extort from him thrice the value of his goods. Yet, though accustomed to ask far more than their fish is worth, and to practise extortion whenever they can, they possess a sort of savage honesty on which reliance may be placed. When they have regular customers, who form a sort of acquaintance with them, and express a confidence that they will furnish articles as cheap and good as can be obtained in the market, they seldom or never fail, in such cases, to act honourably; and, in their transactions with the shopkeepers of Edinburgh, whom they sometimes supply with herrings, they practise unimpeachable fairness of dealing. Though, too, they seriously and revoltingly indulge in licentiousness of speech, they are believed to be, as a class, exemplarily chaste in their conduct.

FISHERTON, a fishing-hamlet in the parish of Maybole, Ayrshire. Here was commenced about 35 years ago a preaching-station in connexion with the Established church; and out of this arose a chapel of ease, the presentation to which is vested in the communicants.

FISHERTON, Banffshire. See **CULLEN**.

FISHERTON, Inverness-shire. See **CONNAGE**.

FISHIE (GLEN). See **BRAEMAR**.

FISHLIN, a small island 6 miles south of Yell, in Shetland.

FISH-HOLM, one of the Shetland isles, constituting part of the parish of Delting. It is situated in the north-east of the parish, in Yell sound.

FISHWICK, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Hutton, in Berwickshire. The church, which stood on the northern bank of the Tweed, below the village, is now in ruins. It formerly belonged to the monks of Coldingham. It is 6 miles west-south-west of Berwick. See **HUTTON**.

FITFUL-HEAD, a bold large headland, in the south-west of the parish of Dunrossness, in Shetland. It flanks the west side of Quendal bay, 6 miles north-west of Sumburgh-head. It consists of a large assemblage of strata composed of clay slate. It rises 400 feet perpendicularly out of the ocean, and

is seen at a great distance by vessels approaching from the south-west. At Gauhsness near Fittul-head, occurs a vein or perhaps bed of iron-pyrites, which was a number of years ago unsuccessfully wrought for the purpose of finding copper-ore, whilst many hundred tons of iron-pyrites were thrown into the sea.

FITHIE (Loch), a beautiful lake, about a mile in circumference, in the parish of Forfar, Forfarshire. See **FORFAR**.

FITHIE (The), a small river in Forfarshire. It rises on the south side of the hill of Bockello, in the parish of Glamis. After flowing, first eastward and then southward, over a distance of nearly 2 miles, it resumes its original direction, and over a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles divides the parishes of Strathmartine, Mains, and Murroes on the south, from the parish of Tealing on the north. It now runs 2 miles south-eastward, dividing the detached part of the parish of Dundee on the north from the parish of Murroes on the south, and traversing part of the latter parish. It then turns suddenly round to the southward, and after a run of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, forms in the parish of Dundee, a confluence with Dighty water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the disembugment of the latter stream in the frith of Tay. Its entire course, from its origin to its junction with the Dighty, is about 9 miles. At and near its embouchure, in the parish of Dundee, it makes valuable alluvial deposits, which form rich holm-lands on its banks.

FITTY-HILL. See **WESTRAY**.

FITTY-LOCH. See **BEATH**.

FIVE-MILE-HOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Dundee, Forfarshire.

FLADDA, an island in the parish of Portree, Inverness-shire. It lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the nearest part of Skye, and is separated by a narrow strait from the north-west point of Rasay. It is 2 miles in length, and half-a-mile in breadth. The strait betwixt it and Rasay is dry at half-tide. Population in 1841, 29; in 1861, 45. Houses, 11.

FLADDA, an island in the parish of South Uist, Inverness-shire. It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the nearest part of North Uist, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the nearest part of Benbecula. It lies contiguous to Rona, and measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. Population in 1841, 53; in 1861, 48. Houses, 7.

FLADDA, a small island in the Hebridean parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. It lies about 2 miles south of Watersay. Population in 1841, 7; in 1861, 7.

FLADDA, one of the Treshinish isles, near the Isle of Mull, Argyshire. Its surface is flat and monotonous.

FLADDA, a large flat islet in the district of Harris, Inverness-shire; at the entrance of Loch Resort.

FLADDA, a small pastoral island, without any human inhabitants, off the east coast of the parish of Kilmuir, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Aird-point, in Skye.

FLADDA-CHUAIN, a small pastoral island, off the north coast of the parish of Kilmuir, 6 miles north-west of Aird-point, in Skye. It measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, and 300 yards in average breadth. It is carpeted with remarkably fine grass, and was formerly inhabited by a family or two who kept a considerable portion of it in tillage. It was anciently the site of a Druidical place of worship. There were also in less ancient times three burying-places on it; one of which still bears a name signifying the Monks' burying-place.

FLANDERS MOSS, an extensive tract of low, flat ground in the valley of the Forth, on the borders of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It extends from

the north-east of the parish of Drymen, all the way eastward to the vicinity of Stirling, and is computed to comprise an area of about 10,000 acres. The moss upon it is believed to have originated in the overthrow of a great forest by the Roman army in the time of Severus; but a large portion of it has, in modern times, been the scene of very remarkable and most enriching georgic improvements. See **PERTHSHIRE** and **BLAIR-DRUMMOND**.

FLANNAN or **FLANNEL ISLES**, a group of seven small uninhabited islands, in the Hebridean parish of Uig, Ross-shire. They lie about 15 miles north-west of Gallan-head in Lewis. They contain some remains of Druidical temples, and are supposed to have been the residence of Druidical priests. They are the resort of immense flocks of sea-fowl. Dr. McCulloch says,—"I have often been entertained with the extraordinary concerts of the sea fowl in Ailsa, in the Shiant isles, and elsewhere; but I never heard any orchestra so various and so perfect as one in the Flannan isles, which seemed to consist of almost all the birds that frequent the seas and rocks of these wild coasts. I should perhaps do injustice to the performers, did I attempt to assign the parts which each seemed to take in this concert; but it was easy to distinguish the short shrill treble of the puffins and auks, the melodious and varied notes of the different gulls, the tenors of the divers and guillemots, and the croaking basses of the cormorants. But the variety of tones was far beyond my powers of analysis, as, I believe, Pennant had found it before me. It may appear ludicrous to call this music melodious, or to speak of the harmony formed by such ingredients; yet it is a combination of sounds to which a musician will listen with interest and delight, although the separate cries of the different individuals are seldom thought agreeable. Few of the notes in this concert could, perhaps, have been referred to the scale, if separately examined; yet the harmony was often as full and perfect as if it had been the produce of well-tuned instruments, and the effect was infinitely superior to that which is often heard in a spring morning among the singing birds of the forest, while it was so entirely different as not to admit of any comparison. In the sea-birds there are few tones and few notes, but they are decided and steady. The body of sound is also far greater; and however inferior in variety or sweetness the notes of the individuals may be, there is much more variety in the harmonious combinations, and in that which musicians would call the contrivance and design. Very often they reminded me of some of the ancient religious compositions, which consist of a perpetual succession of fugue and imitation on a few simple notes, and sometimes it appeared as if different orchestras were taking up the same phrases. Occasionally the whole of the sounds subsided, like those of the *Æolian* harp as the breeze dies away, being again renewed on the excitement of some fresh alarm. In other places I have heard similar concerts performed among colonies of gulls alone; and with a variety and effect still more surprising, when the limited tones and powers of this tribe are considered. On one of these occasions, at Noss Head, in Shetland, I could scarcely avoid imagining that I was listening to a portion of Rossini's '*Barbiere di Siviglia*,' '*Mi par d'esser colla testa in un orrida fucina*,' so exact was the rhythm, as well as the air and the harmony."

FLAWCRAIG, a village in the parish of Kinaird, Perthshire. Population, 44. Houses, 9.

FLEET (The), a river in the western division of Kirkcudbrightshire. It consists of two main parent-streams, called Big water of Fleet and Little water of Fleet. The Big water, though the greater of the

two in name, is the lesser in length; and rises in four small streams of nearly equal claim to be the head-water. Two of these issue respectively from the south and from the north side of Cairnsmuir, in the parish of Kirkmabreck; the third, called Mid-Bura, issues from Craig-Ronal, and forms from its source onward the boundary-line between Kirkmabreck and Girthon; the fourth issues from Bengae, near the source of Little Fleet; and all unite about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their several sources, and thenceforth pursue their united course, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a direction east of south, dividing Kirkmabreck and Anwoth on the west, from Girthon on the east, till a confluence is formed with the Little water of Fleet near Castramont. The Little water of Fleet has justly the reputation of being the parent-stream of the united rivulets, and issues from Loch Fleet, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, situated not far from the northern limit of the parish of Girthon, and fed by two short rills flowing into it from the north. The Little water of Fleet, after pursuing a course of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward, runs almost due south, over a distance of 6 miles, traversing the parish of Girthon, till it unites with the Big water of Fleet. Nearly at their point of junction, the two Fleets receive from the east the tribute of Carstramman burn; and thenceforth Fleet water which they form, pursues a course a little to the east of south, dividing the parishes of Anwoth and Girthon, till it sweeps past the small town of Gatehouse on its left bank; and it then bends round to a direction west of south, and, after traversing a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, suddenly expands into an estuary $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 1 mile in average breadth. The Highlands of Scotland have no scenes of greater beauty than what the vale of the Fleet displays; and they have hardly any wilder than the hills among which both branches of the river take their rise. The basin of the Fleet, for a good many miles above Gatehouse, is exquisitely fine. Rough, heath-clad hills, indeed, overlook the stream on both sides; but declivities and plains, opulent in soil, ornate in tillage, and plentiful in groves, form its immediate banks. The river, immediately after the confluence of its Big and its Little streams, flows past a handsome hunting-seat of the proprietor of the lands on its left bank; and soon after, it leaves, on its right bank, the tower of Rusco, once a seat of the Viscounts of Kenmore. The river is, at Gatehouse, spanned by a handsome bridge; and is navigable thither by small vessels, and enriches the territory along its banks by a plentiful supply of salmon.

FLEET (THE), a stream of the south-east of Sutherlandshire. It rises in several head-waters in the south-east of the parish of Laig, and runs about 13 miles south-eastward, partly through the parish of Rogart, and partly on the boundary between the parishes of Golspie and Dornoch, to the sea at Little Ferry. The upper and the middle parts of its course are along a fine glen, to which it gives the name of Strathfleet, and which will be described in our article on Rogart. The greater part of its course between Golspie and Dornoch forms an expansion, called Loch Fleet, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 1,500 imperial acres in area. This expansion is a lagoon or estuary, swept by the tide, of similar character to the lagoons of the South Esk and the Findhorn; and it contracts to a kind of neck, of comparatively proper river limits, a brief distance from the sea. There was formerly a ferry on the neck, taking across the thoroughfare along the coast northwards from Dornoch; but the public road is now carried across the loch by an embankment or mound of 995 yards in length, which, with the roads of approach to it, cost £12,500. At the east end of the mound

are placed 4 arches, with sluices, by which the water of Fleet, and occasional land-floods, pour to the sea at low water. Strathfleet extends into a district so rugged and mountainous that no other practicable pass could be discovered; that through Strathcarnoc being at such an elevation as to be liable to obstruction from snow during the winter months. About 400 acres of land have been reclaimed from the sea by this mound. The mouth of the loch serves as a harbour at about a mile from the sea. The harbour is about 260 yards broad, has about 18 feet of depth at ebb tide, and affords perfect shelter in any weather. The depth of water over the bar at the embouchure of the river is about 18 feet at full spring tide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet at ebb tide. The harbour serves for the importation of coals, lime, bone-dust, and general merchandise, and for the exportation of agricultural and distillery produce.

FLEMINGTON, a district comprising two estates, and containing a lake, on whose banks are traces of a Flemish camp, in the parish of Petty, Invernessshire. The district formerly formed one estate, which was conjoined with Kilravock, and belonged to the Earl of Moray.

FLEMINGTON BURN, a tributary of the Lyne, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles length of run, in the parish of Newlands, Peeblesshire.

FLEURS or FLOORS CASTLE, the family mansion of the Duke of Roxburgh, situated on the left bank of the river Tweed, a mile above the town of Kelso. It is a magnificent pile, "combining," says Sir Walter Scott, "the ideas of ancient grandeur with those of modern taste." But Sir Walter Scott saw only the attractions impressed on it, at its erection, in 1718, by the architectural skill of Sir John Vanbrugh; and must have spoken of it with enthusiasm could he have beheld the additional polish which has been given it, and the additional decorations with which it has been beautified, by Mr. Playfair of Edinburgh. Adjoining it is a handsome conservatory, erected by the late Duke James, and containing a choice collection of rare and valuable plants. The old gardens ran down into the town of Kelso, and occasioned the rasure of a considerable part of one of the principal streets, in order to obtain sufficient space for their expansion. The new gardens lie nearer the castle, stretching along its west side, and are laid out on a grand scale, with united taste and splendour. The delightfully wooded and picturesque demesne forms, for a considerable distance, the skirting of the joyous waters of the Tweed, and runs away from them inland over undulating grounds, constituting, with the ducal mansion in its centre, so lovely a landscape that a spectator from Kelso bridge, or from the heights on the right bank of the river, feels as if a revelation were before him of some nook of an unfallen world.

FLINT-HILL, a summit, with an elevation of 1,621 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Stobo, Peeblesshire.

FLISK, a parish on the northern sea-board of Fifeshire. It lies 3 miles east of Newburgh, and 8 north-west by north of Cupar. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Balmerino, Crieche, Dunbog, and Abdie. It is rather more than 4 miles in length, from east to west; but is only about a mile in breadth, except at the western extremity, where its breadth is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The surface, for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the Tay, is nearly level or but slightly rising; it then rises rapidly, so as to comprise part of the hill-range which flanks the frith, attaining here an extreme elevation of about 750 feet; and it finally subsides once more into a valley on the southern skirts of its

broadest parts. About 2,120 acres are under cultivation, 134 in natural pasture, and 264 under wood. The only village is the small one of Glenduckie. There are three principal landowners,—all non-resident. There are 3 small quarries, and 5 or 6 salmon fishing stations. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce was estimated in 1837 at £7,743. Assessed property in 1866, £3,666 16s. 3d. Population in 1831, 286; in 1861, 313. Houses, 69.

The barony of Ballanbreich, comprising the western part of Flisk, or as it is usually pronounced Bambreich, originally formed part of the great lordship of Abernethy. This extensive barony remained for nearly 500 years in the family of Rothes, and was purchased from them by Sir Lawrence Dundas, grandfather of the first Earl of Zetland. The castle of Bambreich is a large and very fine ruin, picturesquely situated on a steep bank overhanging the Tay, surrounded by a number of fine trees, and forms a noble object in the landscape as seen from the frith. It appears originally to have been a parallelogram, 180 feet in length by 70 in breadth, with a court-yard in the centre. Three of the sides of the court-yard were formed by the buildings of the castle, which were four stories high; while the fourth side was formed by a high wall or curtain, connecting the north and south sides of the castle together. The whole of the doors to the different parts of the building opened into the court-yard; and the principal entrance to the whole seems to have been on the north. When inhabited, it was surrounded by a ditch or moat, the traces of which, though pretty distinct some years ago, are now nearly effaced. This once magnificent castle has suffered sad ravages from time, but greater still from the depredations of man; as it long formed a convenient quarry for those who had buildings to erect, either in its own neighbourhood, or on the opposite banks of the Tay. There is sufficient remaining of its original height, however, to show what its extent and grandeur once were. The oldest portion appears to be that which forms the western side of the parallelogram; and the southern side, although much dilapidated, to be the most recent. From the beauty of the ashlar work of the walls remaining, it is not likely that any portion is as ancient as the time when the barony was acquired by Sir Andrew de Lesly; yet the oldest portion cannot be much more recent. The Earls of Rothes, the descendants of Sir Andrew de Lesly, long resided here; and they take from the barony the title of Baron Ballanbreich. Contiguous to the east side of the ruins, and within the remaining plantation, is Chapel-hill, where anciently stood a place of worship.

Flisk is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £151 11s.; grass glebe, £1 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 153 sittings. There is a Free church for Flisk and Creich; whose receipts in 1865 were £96 14s. 3d. The church of Flisk was anciently a parsonage, the patronage of which was laic, and pertained to the earldom of Rothes. John Waddell, parson of Flisk, was one of the early judges of the Court of session. His name first appears as a judge in the sederunt of court, 8th May, 1534. Little else is known of this clergyman, except that he was, in 1527, rector of the university of St. Andrews, and as such one of the judges who condemned Patrick Hamilton to death. James Balfour, his successor in the parsonage of Flisk, was also a judge of the Court of session, under the title of Lord Pittendreich.

FLOAT (BAY OF), or PORT-FLOAT, a small bay in the parish of Stony Kirk, 6 miles south-east by

south of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire. It takes its name from a tradition that some of the vessels of the Spanish armada or "flota" were wrecked on it.

FLOAT-MOSS, a large extent of low marsh and wet holm on the banks of the Clyde, in the parishes of Carstairs, Carnwath, and Pettinain, Lanarkshire. It is frequently overflowed, so as to resemble at times a large lake, with flat banks and dreary scenery. The Caledonian railway goes across it, on works which were formed at great expense, and has here timber viaducts for allowing free scope to the river in its freshets. A float or large boat, which cost £500, was formerly a succedaneum for a bridge here, and gave rise to the name of Float-Moss.

FLODDA. See FLADDA.

FLOORS CASTLE. See FLEURS CASTLE.

FLOORS HILLS, a range of eminences, of interesting character, but of no great height or extent, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

FLOSH. See CUMMERTREES.

FLOTA, a parish comprehending the inhabited islands of Flota, Pharay, and the uninhabited islands of Flota-Calf, Switha, and Little Rysay, in the south of Orkney. It is united to WALLS, which see. It lies wholly between Scalpa Flow on the north and the Pentland frith on the south. The island of Flota lies at nearly equal distances from the nearest part of South Ronaldshay on the east and the nearest part of Hoy island on the west. Its length south-south-westward is about 3 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 3 miles. It is mostly encompassed with high rocks. Its heaths afford excellent sheep-pasture, and abound with moor-fowl. Its general surface is low; but in several places there are cliffs upon the shore of considerable height. It is entirely composed of sandstone and sandstone-flag. It was the residence of the historiographer appointed by the crown of Norway to collect information with regard to the north of Scotland; whose narrations formed a work called 'Codex Flotticensis;' to which Torfaeus is indebted for much of his history of the northern parts of Scotland. There is an excellent harbour in the island, called Panhope, from a salt-pan which was formerly worked here. The parish of Flota has a church for itself, with about 180 sittings, which is served by an ordained missionary under the auspices of the society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Population of Flota parish in 1841, 460; in 1861, 465. Houses, 90. Population of Flota island in 1841, 405; in 1861, 420. Houses, 82.

FLOTA-CALF, a pastoral island about 2 miles in circumference, adjacent to the north-eastern extremity of the island of Flota, in Orkney.

FLOWERDALE. See GAIROLOCH.

FOCHABERS, a small post-town and burgh of barony, in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire. It stands on the right bank of the Spey, 9 miles north-west of Keith, 9 south-east by east of Elgin, 12 south-west of Cullen, and 52 east of Inverness. Its site is an elevated gravel terrace, in a deep rural valley a few hundred yards from the Spey. It formerly stood in the immediate vicinity of Gordon castle; but, like the burgh of Cullen, it was removed to a more respectful distance from the mansion of its superior. It now occupies a site about a mile south of its former locality, in the line of the North road from Edinburgh to Inverness. It has a square in the centre, and streets entering it in a cruciform manner, at right angles. Exteriorly, its form is that of a parallelogram, the sides of which consist of thatched cottages. There are other streets, or cross lanes, of good houses; and altogether Fochabers is not only a pretty little town, but a thriving and a

rapidly increasing one. It has several good inns; and, on one side of the central square, is the Established church of the parish, a modern edifice, with a portico and a neat spire. The town also contains a Free church, an Episcopalian chapel, and an extremely elegant Roman Catholic chapel. It likewise has a splendid suite of free schools, founded by bequest of about £20,000 by Alexander Mylne, a native of the town, who died in America. These schools were opened with great ceremony in 1846; and they are conducted by a rector and three other teachers. There is also a girls' school; but the parochial school, which formerly was here, has been removed to Bogmore. Fochabers is governed by a bailie, appointed by the Duke of Richmond. A sheriff small debt court is held on the Saturday following the second Monday of February, June, and October. The town is lighted with gas. It has a subscription library, a savings' bank, an office of the Union bank, and offices of two insurance companies. A corn market is held weekly on Thursday; and fairs or cattle-markets are held on the third Wednesday of January, the fourth Wednesday of March, the fourth Wednesday of May, the second Wednesday of August, the fourth Wednesday of October, and the fourth Wednesday of December. The ancient cross of Fochabers stands within the Duke of Richmond's park. Over the Spey in the vicinity of the town is a handsome three-arched bridge, 382 feet in length. This bridge was damaged, and indeed partly destroyed, in the great floods of 1829, when the Spey rose nearly 9 feet above its ordinary level. Population of Fochabers, in 1861, 1,149.

FODDERTY, a mountainous parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It contains the post-office station of Strathpeffer, and the villages of Auchterneid, Keithtown, and Maryburgh. Its principal part is a valley surrounded on the north, west, and south, with high hills, and intersected through its whole length by the small river Peffer, from which it derives the name of Strathpeffer. This valley is 4 miles in length, and half-a-mile broad; but the total extent of the parish is 9 miles from east to west, by 15 from north to south. It is bounded by Kincardine and Kiltarn on the north, by Dingwall on the east, by Urray on the south, and by Contin on the west. A part of Benwyvis is in it; and in the opposite or south side of the valley is the celebrated Knockfarril with its ancient British hill-fort. See the articles STRATHPEFFER, BENWYVIS, and KNOCKFARRIL. To the south of Knockfarril is Loch Ussie, which contains several small islands. On the west side of the strath is Castle Leod, an ancient seat of the Earls of Cromarty. It is a strong edifice of red sandstone, five stories in height, and surrounded with fine old trees. There are in Strathpeffer several chalybeate and sulphureous springs, which are resorted to for stomachic complaints. The most extensive estate is that of Cromarty; and there are six others. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £7,538. Population in 1831, 2,232; in 1861, 2,247. Houses, 465.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Strafford. Stipend, £255 8s. 9d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1807, and enlarged in 1835, and contains 640 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Maryburgh; the presentation to which belongs to the Hon. Misses Mackenzie of Seaforth. There is a Free church for Fodderty and Contin: attendance, 700; sum raised in 1865, £131 4s. 11d. There is also a Free church at Maryburgh: attendance, 470; sum raised in 1854, £68 14s. 10½d.

There are in the parish a Gaelic school, an Assembly's school, and a Free church school.

FOFFARTY. See KINNETTLES.

FOGO, a parish in the central part of the Merse district of Berwickshire. It contains a hamlet or small kirktown of its own name, on the Blackadder, 3½ miles south-south-west of Dunse, which is the post-town. It is bounded by Edrom, Swinton, Eccles, Greenlaw, and Polwarth. Its greatest length, eastward, is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is somewhat less than 2½ miles. The southern division is a plain; and the northern consists of two ridges of inconsiderable heights, the most elevated of which rises probably not more than 100 feet above sea-level. The ridges are separated by Blackadder water; and the southern one slopes gradually away into the plain of the southern division. The entire surface, with the exception of about 300 acres which are under plantation, and about 40 acres of natural pasture, has been turned up by the plough, and is in a state of high cultivation. On the higher grounds the soil is a deep black loam, very fertile; and on the plain it is, though thinner and lying on a stiff subsoil of till, very far from being unproductive. The Blackadder enters the parish on the south-west; traverses it north-eastward over a distance of 3 miles; and then, for 1½ mile, divides it from Edrom. Though destitute of salmon, it produces eels and excellent trout. Its basin is a sort of huge furrow, seldom closing in upon the river in steepness of banks, yet forming a hollow between parallel ranges of low heights; and having the church immediately on the margin of the stream, it suggested to the early colonists the name Fog-hou, which is the ancient and legitimate form of the word Fogo, and means the foggage pit, den, or hollow. In the few places where the banks are abrupt are strata of till mixed with clay or marl, and superincumbent on petrifications of moss; and in the channel of the stream, which is in general stony and gravelly, are occasional strata of bastard whinstone and limestone, which are easily quarried, and make excellent coveys for drains. At Chesters, near the south-western boundary, are faint yet decisive traces of a Roman encampment. The parish is intersected by the roads from Dunse to Coldstream and Kelso. The lands are distributed into four estates, which vary in rental from about £150 to upwards of £3,000. The value of assessed property in 1865 was £7,202 2s. 8d. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £20,067. Population in 1831, 433; in 1861, 559. Houses, 101.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £219 5s. 10d.; glebe, £18 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £188 18s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £53, with about £20 school-fees. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1817, enlarged in 1853, and containing 260 sittings. Fogo parish is ancient, and, under David I., belonged to the opulent Earls of Dunbar. In 1147, the monks of Kelso obtained a grant of the church, along with some appurtenances, from Earl Gospatrick; and they retained possession of it, and had it served by a vicar, till the Reformation. In 1253 the monks obtained a grant also of a chapel which had been built on the manor of Fogo; and, in consideration of accompanying gifts of property, were bound over to provide for its service either three monks or three secular chaplains. In 1296, the vicar of Fogo swore fealty to Edward of England, and, in return, was reinstated in his vicarage.

FOLLART (LOCH). See DUIRINISH.

FOODIE. See DAIRISIE.

FOODIECASIL. See DAIRISIE.

FOOTDRE. See **ABERDEEN.**

FOPACHY, a landing-place for vessels, but without any proper harbour, on the south side of the Beauly frith, within the parish of Kirkhill, Inverness-shire.

FORBES, a parish and a post-office station, on the north bank of the Don, 26½ miles west-north-west of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire. The parish is united to **TULLYNESSLE**: which see.

FORD, a post-office village on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, in Edinburghshire, so curiously situated as, though tiny in dimensions, to occupy a place in the three parishes of Borthwick, Crichton, and Cranston. The village stands on the banks of the Tyne, 10½ miles south-east of Edinburgh. At a former date, it was prosperous and beautiful, quietly and thriftily embosomed in a small valley, which secludes it from the bustling activities of life; but latterly it has fallen considerably into decay, and rejoices more in the loveliness of the landscape than in the prosperity of its condition. A splendid bridge or viaduct here stretches across the vale of the Tyne. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of August and September. An United Presbyterian church, built in 1851, stands in the Cranston section of the village; and a predecessor of it stood in the Borthwick section.

FORD-LOCH-AWE, a post-office station subordinate to Lochgilphead, Argyleshire.

FORD OF PITCUR, a village in the parish of Kettins, in the vicinity of Cupar-Angus, on the south-west border of Forfarshire. Population, 45. Houses, 11.

FORDARROCH. See **DAVIOT** and **DUNLICHITY.**

FORDEL. See **DALGETY.**

FORDEL-SQUARE, a village in the parish of Dalgety, Fife-shire. Population, 157. Houses, 26.

FORDOUN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, also the post-office village of Auchinblae, in Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Strachan, Glenbervie, Arbuthnot, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and Fettercairn. Its greatest length, westward, is about 10 miles; its greatest breadth is about 7 miles, and its area is about 44 square miles. It extends along the southern side of the Grampians, and the northern side of Strathmore, comprising two divisions, named 'the How district,' and 'the Brae district;' the latter of which, to the north, consists of a range of glens or valleys, watered by rivulets, fringed, more or less, with picturesque strips of plantation, but possessing a thin soil, far inferior in fertility to the southern or 'How' district. The latter is level; the soil consisting either of excellent brown gravelly loam or red ferruginous clay. It is highly cultivated, and presents a rich and fertile aspect. The arable lands amount to nearly 12,000 acres; and no part of the parish can be called waste, except the summits of the mountains; for the Grampians themselves afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, and the subordinate ridges consist of valuable land. The most conspicuous of these subordinate ridges is Fenella hill, which is completely apart from the Grampians, being separated from them by a valley called Strath-fenella; and this hill is the object designated in the name of the parish, or gave rise to that name, the word Fordoun or Fordun signifying "the anterior or prominent hill." The only stream of any note is the Luther, into which several small streams empty themselves. The Luther rises amongst the hills north of Drumtochty, and runs east and then south through the romantic vicinity of Drumtochty castle, and by Auchinblae and the wooded banks near Fordoun kirk, to the parish of Laurencekirk. The river Bervie also rises, by numerous feeders, from the Grampians, in the northern

district of this parish, and running eastward to the boundary, divides it from the parishes of Glenbervie and Arbuthnot, to the point where Garvock parish meets a point of Fordoun, between Laurencekirk and Arbuthnot. The principal landowners are the Earl of Kintore, Viscount Arbuthnot, Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., and nine others. The real rental in 1855 is £12,533. Assessed property in 1866, £19,438 6s. 1d. Yearly value of raw produce in 1837, £41,518. Population in 1831, 2,238; in 1861, 2,297. Houses, 460.

In the western part of the parish are vestiges of the ancient county town and regal castle of Kincardine. See articles **KINCARDINE** and **CASTLETON OF KINCARDINE**. On the west flank of Fenella hill, overlooking the Fordoun rivulet, is an artificial mound which has been variously regarded as a Caledonian or Pictish fort, and as the vestige of a castle of Fenella. See **FENELLA'S CASTLE**. John of Fordoun, author of the *Scotichronicon*, one of the oldest and most authentic histories of Scotland, was incumbent of this parish in 1377. George Wishart, the illustrious Protestant martyr, was a native of Fordoun; and a beautiful monument to his memory, comprising a granite column, with large pedestal, flanking urn, and a spiral inscription, was recently erected in Fordoun church-yard. This parish also gave birth to Lord Monboddo,—a man well known in the literary world by his peculiar writings on ancient metaphysics, and on the origin and progress of the human species and of language. Monboddo house is a respectable old mansion in the parish, surrounded with fine trees. Near the mansion-house of Fordoun there are distinct vestiges of the pretorium of a Roman encampment; and, in Friars' glen, beside Fenella hill, are the ruins of a Carmelite religious house. On the Drumtochty estate is a splendid modern mansion, in the castellated Gothic style, erected at the cost of about £30,000, after designs by Gillespie Graham; and on the Phesdo estate stands another elegant mansion, built also at great expense, with Aberdeen granite, in the Grecian style, with fluted Doric portico.—On the top of a precipitous and wooded eminence, overhanging the sequestered and romantic glen through which the Luther runs, and opposite Auchinblae, stands the kirk-town of Fordoun, consisting principally of the church, the churchyard, the manse, and the village inn. It is 5 miles north-north-east of Laurencekirk, but shares closely in the advantages of **AUCHINBLAE**: which see. It is the seat of a presbytery, and has the privilege of holding a weekly market for cattle and horses from Michaelmas to Christmas, with two annual fairs; one of which is called 'Paldy fair,' from Palladius; for here, according to the monkish tradition, did that holy saint establish his headquarters, on being sent "in Scotiam." "This parish," says the Rev. Alexander Leslie, author of the *Old Statistical Account*, "is remarkable for having been for some time the residence, and probably the burial-place of St. Palladius, who was sent by Pope Celestine into Scotland, some time in the 5th century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy, and by whom it is thought bishops were first appointed in Scotland, having before that time been governed by monks. That Palladius resided, and was probably buried here, appears from several circumstances. There is a house which still remains in the churchyard, called St. Palladius's chapel, where, it is said, the image of the saint was kept, and to which pilgrimages were performed from the most distant parts of Scotland. There is a well at the corner of the minister's garden, which goes by the name of Paldy well." But, says Mr. Chambers, "It is now the general opinion of the more rigorous antiquaries.

that Palladius never was in Scotland, and that the claims of Fordoun to have been his resting-place, arose at first from a misapprehension, either wilful or through ignorance, on the part of the monks. Palladius, according to the only proper authority, was sent 'in Scotiam,' that is, to Ireland; for such was the designation of the sister-isle at that period." The parish is traversed by the Aberdeen railway, and has a station on it.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £257 12s. 2d.; glebe, £6. Unappropriated teinds, £160 17s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35 12s. 11d., with about £50 fees, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome building, in the Gothic style, erected in 1829, with a tower 93 feet high, and contains 1,230 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 450; sum raised in 1865, £233 7s. 6d. There are 7 non-parochial schools, a large parochial library, and a savings' bank. The celebrated Dr. Beattie of Aberdeen was for some time schoolmaster of Fordoun.

FORDYCE, a parish, containing the post-towns of Portsoy and Fordyce, and the villages of Sandend and Newmills, on the coast of Banffshire. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Boyndie, Ordiquhill, Grange, Deskford, and Cullen. Its outline is nearly triangular, with the base or shortest side on the coast, and the apex on the south; and it measures about 6 miles along the coast, about 8 miles inland, and about 28 square miles in area. The coast is somewhat bold and rocky, and has some conspicuous headlands, but is indented by two bays, that of Portsoy, where there is a good commodious harbour, and that of Sandend, where there is a sandy beach of about half-a-mile in length. Several caves penetrate the coast rocks, though not to any great depth; and an interesting object adjacent to one of these is the old castle of Findlater. See the article FINDLATER. The general surface of the parish is diversified; part of it being a fine flat, with frequent inequalities or rising grounds, and part a series of hills, with intervening and flanking vales and dales. In the centre of it are the hills of Down and Fordyce, extending continuously, with crescent curve, from north-east to south-west, with an extreme elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. In the south, on the boundary with Grange, rises Knock-hill, with majestic appearance, to an altitude of about 1,300 feet above sea-level, serving as a landmark to mariners throughout a considerable sweep of the Moray frith. Three small rivulets effect most of the drainage,—the burn of Boyne along the eastern boundary, the burn of Down to the sea at Portsoy, and the burn of Fordyce to the sea at Sandend bay. The soil varies with the substrata; but in general is deep and fertile, yet naturally wet, so as to require much artificial draining. The New Statistical Account distributes the area into 9,306 imperial acres regularly or occasionally in tillage, 5,960 constantly waste or in pasture, 670 of the latter capable of profitable reclamation, 1,500 in a state of undivided common, and 1,234 under wood. The geognostic features of the parish, particularly in the vicinity of Portsoy, are eminently interesting. A beautiful serpentine occurs in two masses, respectively 73 feet and 1,500 feet wide. "Along with it hornblende-slate, quartz rock, claystone, limestone, and talc or mica-slate, with granite veins, occur in various alternations; but their exact relations to this rock are not very clearly exhibited. The colours of the rock are different shades of green and red, disposed in clouds, veins, spots, and dots; all these varieties being sometimes found even in hand specimens. Yellowish, greenish, and greyish white tints

also occur. Its structure is massive, with an un even splintery fracture. It contains numerous imbedded minerals, as asbestos, amianthus, mountain cork, steatite, talc, schiller spar, magnetic iron, chromate of iron, &c. It is often named Portsoy marble, and is much valued as an ornamental stone, having been even exported to France, to adorn the palace of Versailles." In the same neighbourhood occur also veins of graphite granite, comprising quartz and felspar crystals so arranged, that the polished surface resembles rudely formed letters. A beautiful quartz rock, suitable for potteries, is quarried on the north side of the hill of Durn for exportation to England: Limestone is worked in three quarries. Sea-fisheries are carried on at Portsoy and Sandend, and a salmon fishery at the mouth of the burn of Boyne. The landowners are the Earl of Seafield, Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., and A. Abercromby, Esq., of Glassaugh,—the last of whom is resident in Glassaugh-house, one of the neatest and largest mansions in the county. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £41,250. Assessed property in 1843, £8,712 3s. 5d. There are, in this parish, remains of some Druidical temples, with barrows or tumuli, and cairns, in which stone coffins, with skeletons and urns, have been found. There is a triple fosse, or rampart, on the sides and top of the hill of Durn. General Abercromby of Glassaugh was a native of Fordyce; so also, according to some accounts, was Archbishop Sharpe. The village of Fordyce stands in the vale of the Fordyce burn, about 3 miles south-west of Portsoy. It is a burgh of barony, under the Earl of Seafield. It received its first charter in 1499, and another in 1592. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held here on the last Wednesday of October, and on the fourth Thursday of November, both old style. Population of the village, 212. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,364; in 1861, 4,145. Houses, 777.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £245 17s. 2d.; glebe, £5. Unappropriated teinds, £771 16s. 3d. The parish church was built in 1804, and contains about 1,100 sittings. There is a chapel of ease in Portsoy, which was built in 1815, and contains nearly 700 sittings. It is in the presentation of the Earl of Seafield. There are two Free churches, respectively at Fordyce and at Portsoy. Attendance at the Fordyce Free church, 150; sum raised in 1860, £28 1s. 6d. Attendance at the Portsoy Free church, 450; sum raised in 1865, £198 1s. 1d. There are in Portsoy an Episcopalian chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel, the former built in 1841, the latter in 1829. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £40, with about £30 fees, and some other emoluments. There are 11 schools besides the parish school; and the majority of them are aided by either public bodies or private subscribers. There are various beneficiary institutions in Portsoy. The parish of Fordyce, previous to the Reformation, comprehended also the districts which now form the parishes of Ordiquhill, Deskford, and Cullen.

FOREBANK. See DUNDEE.

FOREHOLM, a small island in the parish of Sandsting, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the nearest part of the mainland, and 5 miles south by west of the southern extremity of Yell, Shetland.

FOREMAN-HILL, a beautiful eminence, of a somewhat conical form, rising from the right bank of the Deveron, to an elevation of about 1,000 feet, at the northern extremity of the parish of Forge, and on the north-western verge of the county of Aberdeen. Its sides, for a good way up, are finely wooded; and its top commands an extensive and

diversified prospect. Queen Mary, when on her way to Rothiemay house, passed over this hill, by what is still called the Queen's road.

FORENESS, a small peninsula, opposite the island of Forcholum, on the east coast of the mainland of Shetland.

FOREST-MILL, a namlet in the parish of Clackmannan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the town of Clackmannan. In 1766, the poet, Michael Bruce, taught a school here.

FORFAR, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, and the villages of Carseburn and Lunanhead, nearly in the centre of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Rescobie; on the east by Rescobie, Dunnichen, and Inverarity; on the south by Inverarity; and on the west by Kinnettles, Glamis, and Kirriemuir. It is of very irregular outline, but convenient and compact in form; and measures, in extreme length from north to south, 5 miles; in extreme breadth from east to west, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and in superficial area, 16 square miles. The surface—as it all lies within the How of Angus, or the portion of Strathmore which belongs to Forfarshire—presents a level prospect to the eye. The uniform plain is variegated only by extensive and fine plantations in the northern section; by two lakes respectively on the north-east and in the west; and by the hill of Balnashinar, which rises immediately south of the burgh, stands partly within the royalty, and commands a map-like view of the whole parish and adjacent country. The soil of the district is, in the middle division, a spouty clay; and in the northern and southern divisions, a light and thin loamy earth with a gravel bottom. Lemno-burn, over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, forms the northern boundary-line. Three streams rise in the parish, two flowing westward and one southward; but, as long as they traverse it, they are very inconsiderable rills. The loch of Forfar, a mile in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, stretches from near the burgh to the western limit of the parish, and there sends off the parent or head-stream of Dean water. This loch was formerly of larger size; but was drained of about 16 feet perpendicular depth of water, and gave up a very valuable supply of moss and marl. Previous to the draining, an artificial island, composed of large piles of oak and loose stones, covered with a stratum of earth, and planted with aspen and sloe trees, looked out from the waters near the northern shore, and is supposed to have been a place of religious retirement for Queen Margaret, when Malcolm Canmore made Forfar his place of residence. The quondam island is now a very curious peninsula, and preserves some vestiges of a building which probably was a place of worship. Loch Fithie is a smaller lake than the loch of Forfar, similar in form, and situated near the north-eastern angle of the parish. It is surrounded by a beautiful rising bank, richly tufted with plantation; and, lying concealed from the view till one approaches its margin, and abounding in pike and perch, while the groves which overhang it are vocal with singing-birds, it is a delightful retreat to the lovers of rural retirement. There was formerly another loch in the parish, called the loch of Restenet; and on a peninsula of it, now a pleasant eminence, stood a priory subordinate to the abbey of Jedburgh. See the article RESTENET. A fosse, which some antiquaries supposed to have been a work of defence formed by the Picts, and strengthened by a rampart, anciently extended from the loch of Forfar to the loch of Restenet. Vestiges of a large camp, which some suppose to have been Roman, others suppose to have been Pictish, are traceable about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the

burgh. The largest landed estates in the parish are Lower and Restenet; and there are eight others. The valued rental is £2,590 19s. Scots. Assessed property in 1866, £17,434. Two lines of railway, of extensive connexion, the Scottish Midland Junction, and the Arbroath and Forfar portion of the Aberdeen, converge at the burgh; and the western turnpike from Dundee to Aberdeen intersects the parish, cutting it into two nearly equal parts. Population in 1831, 7,949; in 1861, 10,838. Houses, 1,426.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Town-council of Forfar. Stipend, £329 10s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £246 5s. 3d. The parish church was built in 1791, and altered in 1836, and contains about 1,800 sittings. It is a plain substantial edifice, and has a handsome well-proportioned steeple, which was erected in 1814. A chapel of ease, called St. James', is in the presentation of such male seat-holders as are communicants, and has accommodation for about 950. There are two Free churches,—the Forfar and the East Forfar. Attendance at the Forfar Free church, 1,100; at the East Forfar Free church, 150. Sum raised in 1865 by the Forfar Free church, £600 8s. 8½d.; by the East Forfar Free church, £194 2s. The other places of worship are an United Presbyterian, built in 1854, and containing 550 sittings; a Congregational, built in 1836, at the cost of about £650, and containing 460 sittings; an Episcopalian, built in 1824, at the cost of about £1,000, and containing 350 sittings; and a Roman Catholic. The U. P. church is a handsome structure. There are four public schools,—the parochial school, the East Town-end burgh school, the West Town-end burgh school, and the burgh academy. The last of these has two teachers, classical and English; and each of the others has only one teacher. The parochial school-master has a salary of £45 0s. 0d., with an allowance for a dwelling-house; and one of the burgh teachers has a salary of £40; but the other teachers have only small salaries along with fees. There are also a female industrial school, and 9 or 10 private schools.—Forfar parish, in all writings concerning the patronage, tithes, &c., is designed the parish of Forfar-Restenet; though the latter part of the name is seldom mentioned in conversation or in common writing. Restenet was perhaps the name given to the priory, expressive of the purpose for which it was built, namely a state repository for the charters, &c. of the monastery of Jedburgh; but some take its derivation from a Gaelic word, *Risk*, signifying, as they say, 'a bog or swamp,' which indeed answers to the situation. Forfar is conjectured to be the same with the ancient Or, and the Roman Orreo, signifying a town situated on a lake; to which description it exactly answers; and the lake on which it stands has for many ages been known by the name of Forfar. It has been conjectured that the name Forfar may have been formed of two Gaelic words, *fuar*, 'cold, chilly,' and *bar*, *bhar*, or *var*, 'a point;' 'the cold point.' In common language the name is invariably pronounced *Farfur*. In Welsh, *fair* signifies 'an eminence.'—The learned Dr. Jamieson, the author of the Scottish Dictionary, the History of the Culdees, and several other well-known works, literary and theological, was for a number of years the minister of the Secession congregation of Forfar.

FORFAR, a royal burgh, a market town, and the political capital of Forfarshire, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish of Forfar, 5 miles east-north-east of Glamis, 6 east-south-east of Kirriemuir, 12 south-west of Brechin, 14 north by east of

Dundee, and 56, by way of Cupar and Dundee, from Edinburgh. The ground on which it stands, as well as that over a considerable way around it, is remarkably uneven, and thrown up into little hillocks. Though the town occupies the bottom of a sort of basin, the immediately circumjacent ground sloping gently toward it on almost every side, it stands high in comparison to the general level of the country. Waters, which rise not far from its vicinity, flow respectively north, south, east, and west, and fall into streams, which respectively run toward the Tay long before it expands into an estuary, and toward the northern part of the eastern sea-board of the county. The town, while overlooked by gentle slopes, commands, through their openings and over their summits, extensive views of the Sidlaw hills, the great valley of Strathmore, and a wide sweep of the shelving ranges of the Grampians. Though forming a singular instance of a town of any note built at a distance from any river, it possesses remarkable capacities of sending down turnpike, railway, or canal, by a very easy descent, westward to the river Tay, southward to the frith of Tay, and eastward and north-eastward to the German ocean; and these capacities, in all respects except by canal, have now been turned to such great practical account as to give it a very large amount of first-class facilities of communication.

In one line of street, called West-port and High-street, which makes repeated bends and is of very unequal width, Forfar extends from south-west to north-east about 1,200 yards. From the middle of High-street, or rather from the middle of the whole central line, Castle-street goes off and runs northward over a distance of about 400 yards, sending westward a branch street of about 160 yards, and eastward an alley called Back-wynd, which, at a distance of 400 yards from Castle-street, enters High-street by an acute angle. Subtending most of the main line of street on the south side, are several lanes and short new streets, which, added to the length of Castle-street, give the town an extreme breadth of between 500 and 600 yards. Like most old towns, Forfar was originally without any regular plan, and received peculiarities and varieties of configuration from the caprice of self-accommodation of every man who was able to add to its structures. About a century ago, its sinuous and ill-compacted streets consisted chiefly of old thatched houses, and were redolent of filth; but now the streets, though generally irregular in outline, are well-built, and of modern and comfortable appearance; and in the south wing of the town, they evince the adoption of the movement spirit of civic and architectural reform which has of late years venerated so many beauties upon the rough repulsive surface of the important burgh of Dundee. In the latter quarter is situated the Forfar academy, for teaching the languages, mathematics, and geography. In Castle-street stands a handsome suite of county-buildings, of recent erection, built at the cost of nearly £5,000, and highly ornamental to the town. A new prison was erected in 1843 a little to the north of the town. The parish-church, with its steeple, the new church of St. James, the U. P. church, and the Episcopal chapel are all ornamental to the burgh; and there is also a beautiful new ultra-mural cemetery.

Forfar cannot, as a manufacturing town, bear comparison with Arbroath or Dundee. Its chief trade is the weaving of osnaburghs and coarse linens. Hardly any factory work is done; but, in 1838, 2,569 hand-loom were employed on various common linen fabrics. The osnaburgh weavers

earned, in 1824, from 12 to 14 shillings a-week; but, for 9 years preceding 1838, were able, on the average, to earn in nett wages little or nothing more than 7s. 6d. for the first class of work, and 6s. for the second. Another manufacture, but now nearly extinct, is the making of a kind of shoes well-adapted for a highland district. So ancient and famous is this manufacture, that the craft employe in it, "the sutors of Forfar," are popularly spoken in identification with the whole population, in the same way as, "the sutors of Selkirk," are made to represent all the burghers of the capital of the Forest. A shoemaker's earnings amount to about 12s. a-week. The town is the centre of considerable transit traffic, and the seat of a considerable retail trade. There is a weekly market on Saturday; and fairs are held on the last Wednesday in February, the second Wednesday in April, the first Wednesday in May, old style, the first Tuesday and two following days in July, the first Wednesday and Thursday in August, the last Wednesday in September, the third Wednesday in October, and the first Wednesday in November. The town has branches of the Commercial Bank, the Union Bank, the National Bank, the Royal Bank, and the Dundee Bank, a number of insurance agencies, a town-hall, a news-room, a mechanics' reading-room and library, a subscription library, a deaf and dumb association, a horticultural society, and a curling club. It has also a fund, called Strang's mortification, for the support of the poor within the burgh.

The town-council of Forfar consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, 11 councillors, and 4 deacons of crafts. Previous to the Reform act, all the council's members, except the deacons of crafts, were elected by itself. There is no separate establishment for lighting, cleansing, watching, and paving; the expense of these matters being defrayed out of the common good. The inhabitants subscribed to sink wells, and are usually allowed a small contribution towards the object from the town-funds. There is no gildry incorporation. A company or corporation of merchants was established in 1653, but possesses no exclusive privileges. Three incorporated trades,—the glovers, the shoemakers, and the tailors,—have the exclusive right of exercising their respective callings within the burgh, and claim fees of admission from strangers. The weavers' incorporation formerly possessed the same right, but was denuded of it by an act of parliament for improving the linen trade. The shoemakers' incorporation is the most ancient; and it is the only one which possesses property to a noticeable amount, drawing an annual revenue of about £100, and expending £80 in allowances to decayed and sick members. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the whole royalty, which extends about 2½ miles in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, and over some adjacent liberty lands defined in a charter given to the town by Charles II. The only court held in the burgh, is the bailie court, into which civil causes of a personal nature can be brought to any amount. The magistrates, while in court, are assisted by an assessor, who is the town-clerk. The town-council have no patronage, except the appointment of the municipal officers, and of the parochial minister. The gross value of the property of the town was estimated, in 1832, at £18,867 15s. 7½d. The gross revenue for the same year was £1,616 1s. 6¾d.; and the gross expenditure £2,193 13s. 4d.,—so large a portion of this expenditure, as £1,416 17s. 4d., being casual, and having for its object public improvements. During the years 1827-1831, the average annual revenue was £1,715 5s. 9½d.,—and the average annual expenditure £1,625

9s. 1⁷/₂d. In October, 1853, the total value of the burgh property was estimated at £18,844 4s. 9d.,—the debts and obligations at £6,440; and in the year 1860–1, the revenue amounted to about £2,110. The sheriff and commissary courts for the county are held at Forfar on every Thursday during session, and once during each vacation. A sheriff small debt court also is held on every Thursday during session. Forfar unites with Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending a member to parliament. Its parliamentary boundaries are the same as the municipal. Constituency in 1862, 316. Population in 1841, 8,362; in 1861, 9,258. Houses, 1,107.

There are few places within the royalty in which a quarry of some kind may not be found. Stone and slate quarries have been plentifully worked on the south side of the town, and have greatly aided its trading prosperity and architectural improvement. But Forfar long suffered serious disadvantage, and even was menaced with a destruction of its well-being, by the scarcity and dearth of fuel. Turf or peat, procured in no great abundance, and sought by the draining of Loch Forfar and Loch Restenet, was, for many years, its chief dependence. Coal was vainly sought in the vicinity, and could be procured from the coast only at high prices. But by means of the railway communications which have recently been opened, the town has surmounted nearly all its disadvantages; and, if prosperous before, ought now to career speedily toward consideration and opulence.

Forfar is a town of high but unascertained antiquity. Its nucleus, in the form of a village or hamlet, must have been created under the protection of an ancient castle of great note and importance, all vestiges of which have long ago disappeared. When this castle was built, and what form it originally possessed, are matters lost to history; but it is recorded to have been the scene of the parliament which was held in the year 1057, by Malcolm Canmore, after the recovery of his kingdom from the usurpation of Macbeth, and in which surnames and titles were first conferred on the Scottish nobility. The castle stood on a rising ground to the north of the town, and appears, from traces of it which existed 60 years ago, and from the amount of its conjectured dilapidation in building the modern town, to have been very extensive. As if it had been a quarry rather than an edifice, it seems to have furnished the materials of the old steeple, the west entry to the old church, and probably a large portion of the houses which, previous to the era of modern improvement, lined the streets. A figure of it, cut in stone, remains upon the old market-cross, and forms the device of the common seal of the burgh. Forfar, in consequence of the attractions of its castle, was, for a considerable period, the occasional residence of royalty, and received a considerable number of royal favours. Queen Margaret, the celebrated consort of Malcolm Canmore, had—as noticed in the article on the parish—a separate and apparently a cherished residence on the loch. Weapons and instruments were, about 70 years ago, found in the vicinity of the town, which are believed to have belonged to the murderers of King Malcolm II. Memorials of royal residence and favour survive in the extensiveness of the burghal territory, and in the names of some localities, such as the King's moor, the Queen's well, the Queen's manor, the palace dykes, and the court-road. In the vicinity we find the King's burn, the King's seat, and the Wolf law, where the nobles were wont to meet for hunting the wolf. A farm, about half-a-mile distant from Forfar, is called Turf-big, because, as tradition as-

tures us, the peats or turfs used in the palace were biggit or stacked there. Another place, near this, retains the name of Heather-stacks, where, it is said, the heath required for the royal kitchen was cut down and piled up. A charter of confirmation granted by Charles II., in 1665, assumes earlier charters and rights to have been conferred on the burgh, and narrates the plundering of the inhabitants, in 1651, for their attachment to the royal family, noticing in particular, "the faithful testimony and dissent given by Alexander Strang, late provost of Forfar, and commissioner for the said burgh, against passing of the unjust act of the pretendit parliament, the 16th of January, 1647, entitled Declaration of the Kingdom of Scotland concerning his Majesties Person." In 1684 the market-cross was erected at the expense, it is said, of the Crown; and it stood for a century-and-a-half, an incumbrance in the thoroughfare, and a monument of the loyalty of the town; but was afterwards removed by the magistrates to the site of the old castle, to mark and commemorate the scene of the royal residence.

A feud, or party animosity, has long subsisted between 'the sutors of Forfar' and 'the weavers of Kirriemuir,' and, though now prompting only hard words and contemptuous nicknames, expressed itself, during a less civilized period, in acts of violence and deeds of clanship. Drummond of Hawthornden relates a ludicrous instance of how it operated in the 17th century, and of the barbarous ideas with which it was associated. Arriving at Forfar in the summer of 1648, he stood convicted before the burghers of the two works of defending his King and writing poetry,—offences which they deemed in no ordinary degree criminal; and, though intending to spend the night in the town, he found himself spurned from every door, and was obliged to proceed onward to Kirriemuir. The 'weavers' of the latter town were innately just as indignant at his two crimes as their rivals; yet, happy to have an opportunity of showing their contempt for 'the sutors,' by totally differing from them in conduct, they gave Drummond an hospitable reception; and they so far won him over by their kindness, that he praised them in a song of stinging satire upon the sutors of Forfar.—In the steeple of the church is preserved a small circle of iron, called the Witches' bridle, consisting of four parts connected by hinges, and adapted as a collar for the neck. Behind is a short chain; and in front, pointing inwards, is a gag which entered the mouth, and pressed down the tongue. This infamous instrument was fastened upon any poor wretch whom the ancient sages of Forfar condemned to the stake, for having acquired, through private malice or popular superstition, the reputation of witchcraft; and was used both as a halter for leading the victim forth to the place of execution, and as a means of preventing speech or cries amidst the torture of the flames; and, when the execution had been completed, it was usually found among the mingled ashes of the body and the faggots. The place of incremation was a small hollow, a little north of the town, called the Witches' howe, and surrounded by several small eminences which were convenient stations for spectators. In the records of the burgh is still preserved the process verbal of a man, who, about the year 1682, suffered the infliction of the horrid 'bridle,' and was burnt to death in the Witches' howe, for the imputed crime of sorcery.—Antiquities of a very different class, are a large bell sent by Robert Strang, a native of Forfar, who settled as a merchant and became wealthy in Stockholm, as a tribute of respect to his native place; and a table of donations to the poor, of which the

same individual and his brother were the principal contributors.

FORFAR AND ARBROATH RAILWAY. See **ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY.**

FORFARSHIRE, or **ANGUS**, a maritime county of the east side of Scotland, extending from the river North Esk to the frith of Tay. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Aberdeenshire; on the north-east by Kincardineshire; on the east and south-east by the German ocean; on the south by the frith of Tay; and on the south-west and west by Perthshire. Its form—with the exception of an indentation on the north-east, another indentation on the south-west, and a projection on the north-west, all about 5 or 6 miles deep—is very nearly circular. The county lies between latitude $56^{\circ} 27'$ and $56^{\circ} 57'$ north, and between longitude $2^{\circ} 25'$ and $3^{\circ} 25'$ west from the meridian of Greenwich. Its medium extent, from north to south, is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from east to west, 29 miles, of $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree; and its superficial area is 889 square miles, or 568,750 English acres. The county consists of four parallel and very distinctively marked districts,—the Grampian, the Strathmore, the Sidlaw, and the maritime.

The Grampian district forms the north-western division, and includes about two-fifths of the superficial area. Like the rest of the range, the Grampian mountains here run from south-west to north-east, forming the barrier between the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland; and exhibit ridge behind ridge, with many intervening valleys cut out by streams and torrents, till they form, at their water-line or highest ridge, the boundary line of the county. The are formed of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and clay-slate, flanked by a lower range of old red sandstone associated with trap. The portions of them included in Forfarshire, are called the Binchinnin mountains; and, viewed in the group, are far from possessing either the grandeur of the alpine districts of the west, or the picturesqueness and beauty of the highlands of the south. See **BINCINNIN MOUNTAINS** and **GRAMPIANS**. From the higher summits of the Grampians, a brilliant view is obtained, not only of Forfarshire and part of Perthshire, but of Fife, East Lothian, and the heights of Lammermoor.

The Strathmore district of Forfarshire is part of the great valley of that name, [see **STRATHMORE**,] and stretches from the western boundary of the parish of Kettins, away north-eastward through the whole county, to the lower part of the North Esk. From its northern point south-westward it lies along the foot of the Forfarshire Grampians, till it forms the parish of Airlie; and it thenceforth, till the termination of the parish of Kettins, shares the continuation of Strathmore with Perthshire. This district is called the How or Hollow of Angus; and is 33 miles long, and from 4 to 6 miles broad. Its surface is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, fertile fields, plantations, villages, and gentlemen's seats. Small portions of it are covered with water during wet seasons, and, in other respects, have perhaps not received due attention from the cultivators of the soil. The geological formation of this district is that of old red sandstone; and it is intersected by numerous longitudinal ridges, some of which rise 200 or 300 feet above the adjacent valleys.

The Sidlaw district of Forfarshire derives its distinctive features from the Sidlaw hills. These hills, composed of old red sandstone accompanied by trap, and overspread with an impervious boulder formation, are a continuation or offshoot of a range which runs parallel to Strathmore or the Grampians, from

the hill of Kinnoul near Perth, to the north-east extremity of Kincardineshire. Seen from Fifeshire, the Sidlaws appear to rise at no great distance from the estuary of the Tay, and shut out from view the scenery of Strathmore and the lower Grampians. They lift several of their summits upwards of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea; and in some places are covered with stunted heath, while in others, they are cultivated to the top. The Sidlaw district terminates at Red-head, a promontory on the coast, in the parish of Inverkeilor, between Arbroath and Montrose; and measures about 21 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. From some of the detached hills, respectively on the north-western and the south-eastern sides of the range, brilliant views are obtained, on the one hand, of the whole extent of Strathmore, and, on the other, of the scenery along the frith of Tay and the German ocean. See **SIDLAW HILLS**.

The maritime district of Forfarshire is, for a brief way, in the parish of Inverkeilor, identified with the Sidlaw district, but extends from the Tay and the limits of Liff and Lundie on the south to near the mouth of the North Esk on the north. In its southern part, it is at first of very considerable breadth; but it gradually narrows as it becomes pent up between the Sidlaw hills and the ocean; and, overleaping the former, it thence stretches northward parallel to the How of Angus. In extreme length, it measures upwards of 27 miles; in breadth, it varies from about 3 miles to upwards of $8\frac{1}{2}$; and in superficial area, it includes upwards of 222 square miles. This district is, with a few exceptions, fertile and highly cultivated. Excepting a few rounded jutting hills—some of which are designated by the Gaelic name of Duns—its surface slopes gently to the frith of Tay on the south, and the German ocean on the east. At Broughty-Ferry, where the frith of Tay is very much contracted, an extensive tract of links or sandy downs commences, and thence sweeps along a great part of the parishes of Monifeith and Barry. Two other sandy tracts of inconsiderable breadth stretch along the coast respectively between Panbride and Arbroath, and between the embouchures of the South Esk and the North Esk. In many places, these downs evince, by extensive beds of marine shells, at heights varying from 20 to 40 feet, that they were at one period covered with the sea. The maritime district is adorned with towns and villages, elegant villas and comfortable farm-steads, numerous plantations, and, in general, ample results of successful culture and busy enterprise.

No waters enter Forfarshire from the conterminous counties; and only inconsiderable rills at two points come down thence upon waters which form its boundary-line. All its waters, with the exception of the Isla and its tributaries which run into Perthshire to join the Tay, have their termination also within its limits, or at its boundaries. The principal streams, in consequence, are not of the class which the usage of Scotland dignifies with the name of rivers, but belong to the more humble class of "waters." The most northerly is the North Esk, whose principal tributaries are West water and Cruick water, both on its right bank, and which forms, for a considerable distance before entering the sea, the north-eastern boundary-line of the county. The next is the South Esk, which traverses the whole breadth of the county from the highest range of the Grampians to the sea at Montrose, and whose principal tributaries are the Frosen on its right bank, and the Neran on its left. The Lunan rises near the centre of the county, and flows eastward to the sea at the point of division between



FORFARSHIRE

British Miles

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Forfarshire
longs in operation this year
Passed in 1871

the parishes of Lunan and Inverkeilor. Of a number of other streams which flow toward the German ocean or the frith of Tay, all, with the exception of the Dighty, are very inconsiderable, rarely having a course of more than 8 or 9 miles. The Isla rises, like the two Esks, in the Grampians, but flows in general southward, forms, for a number of miles, the western boundary-line, and through its own immediate tributaries and those of the Dean, which joins it immediately after entering Perthshire, drains the waters of about one-sixth of the county away toward a junction with the Tay 10 miles above Perth.—The lakes of Forfarshire are all small—in no case much upwards of one mile in length—and are chiefly Lochlee, Lintrathen, Rescobie, and Forfar lochs, in the parishes of their respective names, and Balgavies loch in the parish of Aberlemno. These lakes, as well as some smaller ones, abound in pike, perch, and various kinds of trout. Several of them are valuable also for marl; and others, not now in existence, were drained for sake of obtaining easy and profitable access to that substance. The Tay, though it expands into an estuary 12 miles before touching the county, and cannot, while it washes its shores, be considered as a river, is greatly more valuable to Forfarshire than all its interior waters. Sand banks in various places menace its navigation, but are rendered nearly innocuous by means of lighthouses and other appliances.

From the mouth of the Tay to near Westhaven, the coast on the German ocean is sandy; and thence north-eastward to near Arbroath, it cannot safely be approached on account of low, and, in many cases, sunk rocks. About 10½ miles south-eastward of the centre of this perilous part the Bell-rock lighthouse lifts its fine form above the bosom of the ocean. See BELL-ROCK. A mile north-eastward of Arbroath the coast becomes bold and rocky, breaking down in perpendicular precipices, and, in many places, perforated at the base with long deep caverns, whose floors are boisterously washed by the billows of the sea. The Red-head, a rocky promontory, upwards of 200 feet perpendicular, terminates this bold section of coast, as it does the inland range of the Sidlaws. Lunan bay now, with a small sweep inward, presents for nearly 3 miles a fine sandy shore, and offers a safe anchorage. The coast again becomes rocky and bold as far as to the mouth of the South Esk; and thence to the extremity of the county, it is low and sandy.

Forfarshire is not remarkable for its minerals. Many searches have been made in the south-western district, sometimes with temporarily flattering prospects, but eventually without success, for coal. A thin seam has more than once been found, but nothing sufficiently important to warrant a hope that any part of the coalfield of Scotland lies beneath. Peat long served as a desideratum in the central districts; but now, in every quarter except among the Grampians, may be regarded as exhausted. The manufacturing and most populous parts of the county are hence wholly dependent for their fuel upon the collieries of Fife and Newcastle.—Limestone occurs in the Grampian, the Sidlaw, and the maritime districts. That, among the Grampians, is what mineralogists call mountain-limestone; and is composed of crystals, or spar of lime, in very small grains. In Glen Esk and Glen Clova it abounds; but owing to the want of appropriate fuel, is very limitedly worked. Several veins of rhomboidal spar of lime intersect the sandstone strata of the Sidlaws; and is wrought, though to only a small extent, in various places in the district. In the neighbourhood of Brechin, the stratum is about 12 feet thick, inclining to the north at an angle of about 45 degrees;

and consists of a great congeries of fragments of limestone, of various colours, most of which have been rounded into a globular form, and cemented together by means of a sparry cement crystallized among their interstices. It is mined from between strata of red sandstone, and burned with coal fetched from Montrose. Were blocks of it found sufficiently compact and free of cracks, they could be polished into a remarkable species of marble. Limestone, yielding three bolls of powdered slacked lime from one boll of shells, is worked at Hedderwick north of Montrose, and Budden on the coast 3 miles south of that town, from strata of an aggregate thickness of 25 feet. But though worked in the latter locality since about the year 1696, and though occurring in sufficient plenty in the county, the limestone of Forfarshire, on account of the dearth of fuel, cannot compete, even on its own soil, with lime imported from Sunderland and from Lord Elgin's works on the frith of Forth.—Sandstone abounds in all the districts except the Grampian; but nowhere is so fine a building material, as to either grain or colour, as the sandstone of Fife or Mid-Lothian. Much of it is red, incapable of being cut with the chisel, and, dressed with the hammer or the pick, is employed in rubble-work. But in several of the Sidlaw parishes it occurs in strata of various thickness, some of them only from half an inch to an inch, which are cut into plates for roofing and flags for paving. The strata are coated with scales of mica or talc, of a greyish-blue colour, and, in consequence, are easily separated. The most extensive range is in the parish of Carmylie, and along the south-eastern declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and is worked in various extensive quarries. The strata here are of a very fine grain, white in colour, or with a slight tendency to blue or green, and are quarried or carved into columns, lintels, grave-stones, steps for stairs, and especially paving-flags of from three to six inches in thickness, which are shipped in large quantities at Arbroath, and, under the name of Arbroath paving stones, find a ready market in London and Edinburgh.

Lead ore, of the species called galena, black in colour, and metallically lustrous, occurs in various localities in micaceous rock; and was for some time wrought in the upper part of the parish of Lochlee, and at Ardoch, near the Mill-den, on the Esk, till the mines got under water. Copper is supposed to exist in the Sidlaw hills, and in the spurs of the lower Grampians.—An iron mine in the lower part of the parish of Edzell was for some time worked, but has long been abandoned.—A very thick vein of slate occurs in the mouth of Glen Prosen, and in many other places along the declivity of the Grampians, and is of a dark-blue colour, inclining to purple; but it seems not to be appreciated, or is supposed to be less valuable for roofing than the thin plates of sandstone with which the county abounds.—Shell-marl, formed from the exuvie of several kinds of fresh water molluscs, and greatly enriching to the country as a manure, abounds in various parts of Strathmore, or in contiguous lakes and swamps; and has been removed in large quantities from the beds of seven lakes, four of which, Kinordie, Lundie, Logie, and Restonnet, have been wholly drained, and three, Forfar, Rescobie, and Balgavies, partially drained, in order to its removal. Clay-marl, used for consolidating sandy and gravelly soils, occurs in Dunnichen, Kinnettles, Tannadice, Lethnot, and the lower part of Westwater. Rock or stone marl, which readily dissolves into clay on exposure to the air, and imparts extraordinary fertility to a superincumbent soil, occurs as a subsoil in the parishes of Craigh and Dun, and

probably in other localities.—Vast masses of jasper, varying in colour from a bright yellow to a deep red, and capable of being cut and finely polished into ornamental trinkets, are immersed in mica schistose rocks on the property of Burn, at the mouth of Glen Esk, and at the bridge of Cortachie, where the South Esk issues from among the Grampians.—Chalybeate springs, of important medicinal quality, well up in numerous places; but those chiefly resorted to are one near Montrose, three west of Arbroath, and one in the parish of Dunnichen.

The general colour of the soils of Forfarshire is red, of various intensity, inclining often to brown, or dark brown, or black. The moist soils are, in all cases, darker than the dry. On the uplands of the Grampians, a thin stratum of moorish earth generally covers the surface, over a whitish retentive clay, but frequently perforated by jutting rocks. In the glens of the Grampians, the secondary or alluvial soils are generally much mixed with sand, and, in consequence, are loose and friable; and, in many instances, they are unmanageably stony. In the lower part of the country, the primary soils are of various qualities: those on gravel stone rocks are generally thin, mossy, and encumbered with loose stones; those on sandstone rocks are chiefly a tenacious clay, very unfertile, yet capable of being so wrought and manured as to produce excellent wheat; those upon subsoils of what, in this county, are called mortar, because they serve as a succedaneum for cement in building, consist also of clay, but are more vivid in the redness of their colour than the former class, and decidedly superior in quality; those upon whinstone are, in general, friable clays, and very fertile, though, on the northern declivity and among the valleys of the Sidlaw hills, they are often too shallow to admit the plough, and are sometimes perforated and displaced by the solid rock. Never, in this county, does whinstone look out from the surface at or near the summit of a hill, without giving intimation that a sheet of alluvial whinstone soil, rich and very fertile, stretches away from the base of the hill, increasing in depth as it recedes. The alluvial soils, in the lower parts of the county, are often so intermixed with the primary that they can hardly be distinguished; but they prevail in the basins of rivers, and frequently extend to a considerable elevation above the present beds of the streams, in hollows which seem to have originally been the beds of lakes, or of expansions of running waters. In the How of Angus, the soils are all alluvial, but, only in the minority of instances, fertile. In many places, the soil is gravelly, the stones being in general of small size; in some places, it is a dead sand, which scarcely compensates the cost of cultivation; in several places, it consists of sheets of alluvial whinstone, or of earths mixed with vegetable mould, which have been deposited by riuulets from the Sidlaw hills, and are very fertile; in other places, it is an alluvial clay, resembling carse-land, deposited by sluggish brooks, and, when rendered dry, is abundantly productive. Part of the strath which these varieties of soil carpet, has grown up into moss; and part of it is so flat as, in rainy weather, to be saturated with moisture and converted into fens. At Little Mill, north of Montrose, and in various other places round Montrose Basin, are stripes and patches of real carse-clay, similar to that of the carses of Gowrie and Falkirk. No very extensive mosses occur in the county. Those among the Grampians are situated in hollows on the summits of the sides of the mountains. The principal one in the low country is Delty moss, on the lands of Carbuddo.

About 130 years ago, a great proportion of Forfarshire was in the hands of a few ancient families; the most conspicuous of whom were the Lyons, Maules, Douglasses, Ogilvies, and Carnegies. But since the introduction of manufactures and trade, property has undergone many changes, and been parcelled out in smaller divisions. Of 40 barons mentioned by Edward in 1676, not one-third are represented by descendants who are proprietors in the county. A portion even of the few ancient families who remain have their principal property in other counties, and do not reside in Angus. So rapidly has landed property passed, in many parishes, from hand to hand, that the average term of possession by one family does not exceed 40 years. The money-value of estates has also, for a long period, fluctuated, and, up to 1815, kept steadily increasing. A great proportion of the landed properties, when the Rev. James Headrick drew up, in 1813, his General View of the Agriculture of Forfarshire, were from £100 to £1,000 a-year in value; some were from £2,000 to £6,000; and one, or perhaps two, were reckoned to exceed £12,000.—The greater number of the estates are freehold, or held by charter from the Crown. Some, but none of large extent, are held in feu, or by charter, from a subject superior; but, as to the practical nature of the tenure, are really occupied, for a trifling rent, upon a perpetual lease. A considerable proportion of the entire property of the county is placed under deeds of entail, and debarred from the full advantages of improvement.—The farm-houses of all Angus, about 70 or 80 years ago, were miserable hovels; and those of even the present day in the pastoral parts of the Grampian district, are generally wretched, dark, and sordid huts. But throughout the arable sections of every district of the county, most of the present farm-houses are substantial in structure, convenient in situation, and comfortable in aspect, and have usually their attached offices in the form of three sides of a square.

Forfarshire, as to its agricultural capabilities, continued long in the state of inaction which, till a comparatively recent date, characterized most other divisions of Scotland; but, except on a small minority of its estates, it is now fully aroused and energetic, and displays an activity and a success of effort little inferior to those of the most flourishing and embellished portions of the Lowlands. The farmers, in general, have been equal in intelligence and practical skill to the cultivators of the soil in the choicest agricultural arenas of Scotland; and have, for the most part, kept pace with them in the adoption or invention of plans of improvement. The earliest agricultural association in the county was the Lunan and Vinney water society, presided over by the late patriotic George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen, and composed of proprietors, farmers, and clergymen residing in the basins of the streams mentioned in its title. The Strathmore society, the Angus and Mearns Agricultural society, the Angus and Perthshire Agricultural society, and the Eastern Forfarshire Farming association, followed. At an early period in the era of improvement, some proprietors employed professional men to plan and mark out such drains as were necessary or desirable upon their lands; and set a spirited and successful example, which speedily prompted very extensive and enriching draining operations throughout the county. Vigorous, highly beneficial, and far spread manuring operations were also from an early period conducted with shell-marl and lime. Of comparatively modern improvements none has been so remarkable in the energy of its prosecution, or the beneficial nature of its results, as the use of bone-

dust. The first persons who freely used this manure were the Honourable W. Maule, in the eastern part of the county, and Mr. Watson of Keilor, in the western,—both assiduous and astute agriculturists, and judicious and enterprising improvers. The mode of cropping, in the lower parts of the county, is similar to that of the more southern parts of Scotland; but, in the upland districts, does not, in general, admit of wheat. The gross produce of the county in 1854 comprised 380,658 bushels of wheat, 908,010 bushels of barley, 2,001,583 bushels of oats, 7,611 bushels of bere, 21,067 bushels of beans, 407,304 tons of turnips, and 51,998 tons of potatoes. The average produce per imperial acre was 29 bushels 3 pecks of wheat, 36 bushels of barley, 39 bushels 1 peck of oats, 32 bushels 1 peck of bere, 30 bushels 2 pecks of beans, 12 tons 13 cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons 3 cwt. of potatoes.

The improvement in live stock has been parallel with the improvement in cultivation. Before the introduction of enclosures, turnips, and sown grasses, the black cattle were diminutive in size, and were yoked to the plough in teams of eight or ten. Among those parts of the uplands which are least improved the breed is still much smaller than in the well-cultivated districts. The grazing and the feeding of cattle are prosecuted, throughout the county, to a much greater extent than the rearing of them. Graziers, in consequence, make large purchases at the fairs of Mearns, Aberdeenshire, and Moray, and even travel to the North Highlands to procure cattle for the stocking of their farms. A distinction between the best feeding and the best milking breeds, which seems founded in nature, and very intimately connected with improvement, is by no means attended to in Angus as in Ayrshire and other districts which are enriched by their dairy produce. About 80 or 90 years ago, sheep were to be found on almost every farm, proportioned in number to the extent of its pasturage; but, except for connexion with the turnip husbandry, they have long since been gradually driven by the plough to a banishment among the unreclaimable uplands. The original breed was the small white-faced sheep, or spotted with yellow, which seems to have been the aboriginal breed of the British isles; but it was, 45 years ago, almost wholly superseded by the black-faced sheep, which was annually brought, in considerable numbers of a year old, from Linton in Peebles-shire. The aggregate live stock of the county in 1854 comprised 9,123 horses, 11,816 milk cows, 25,459 other bovine cattle, 10,728 calves, 53,169 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 51,349 tups, wethers, and wether-hogs, and 7,760 swine. Goats were at one time kept in the mountainous districts; but they were extirpated about 60 or 70 years ago, on account of their hostility to plantations. The red deer or stag, at one period, abounded among the Grampians; but, for many years, have disappeared. The horns of the mouse-deer, which are branched like those of the stag, but are much larger, are sometimes found in mosses.

Large trees, found in mosses and marshy-grounds, seem to indicate that the lower parts of Forfarshire abounded, at one period, in forests. The Grampian glens are, in some instances, overrun with natural birches, or with oak coppice, containing a mixture of hazels and other shrubs; and, in other instances, they are adorned with thriving plantations. In the lowlands of the county, and the Sidlaw hills, plantations, with the exception of the parks and pleasure-grounds, are chiefly confined to places which are inconvenient for the plough, or to thin moorish soils which rest on clay or gravel, and are remote from the means of improvement. In many parts

the public roads wend among plantations, and disclose to the delighted traveller ever-changing prospects of sylvan beauty. Near the shore trees do not thrive, except in ravines or behind banks, where they are sheltered from the sea-spray. During the early part of the era of improvement, Scotch fir was almost the only arborial species planted, and was believed to be that chiefly, or that alone, which would suit the soil and climate; but it was soon discovered to be, except on particular spots, the least thriving and the most unprofitable; and, in the second period of improvement, it began to be generally substituted by the larch. Hard woods, as they are called, or all sorts of deciduous trees, as oaks, ashes, elms, planes, beeches, poplars, form also numerous plantations, interspersed with spruce and silver firs. To enumerate all the noblemen and gentlemen who have beautified and enriched their estates with extensive and thriving plantations, would be to write a list of most of the great and secondary proprietors of the county. "Owing to the annual extension of plantations," says the Rev. Mr. Headrick, writing in 1813, "it is difficult to assign the proportion of surface planted at present. But from Mr. Ainslie's very accurate map of the county, it appears that, in 1792, there were about 15,764 Scotch acres of plantation. Since that time there cannot be less than 5,000 additional acres planted. This brings the whole plantations of the county to 20,764 acres." As the annual increase, especially on the declivities of the Sidlaws, and along the face of the lower Grampians, and on the extensive poorer soils of Strathmore, has hitherto continued at a ratio not less than during the period for which Mr. Headrick allows an increase of 5,000 acres, the entire extent of plantation, in 1855, cannot be less than from 30,000 to 35,000 Scotch acres. The largest forest is that of Monrithmont moor, distributed among the parishes of Brechin, Farnell, Aberlemno, Guthrie, Kirkden, and Kinnel. The most extensive planters have been Carnegie of Southesk and the Earl of Airlie; the latter, according to a report of his lordship to the Highland society, in 1830, having, between 1811 and that year, planted upwards of 3,000 acres.

Forfarshire is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland, and conducts a very extensive commerce in fabrics made up from foreign flax and hemp. In the large towns the spinning of yarn in large mills, and the working of canvass, broad-sheetings, bagging, and other heavy fabrics, in factories, are conducted on a vast scale; and in the smaller towns and the villages, the manufacture of osnaburghs, dowlas, and common sheetings, employs an enormous number of hand-loomers. Of 4,000 power-loomers employed in Scotland on coarse linen fabrics, greatly the larger proportion are in the towns of Angus. A fair idea of the manufactures of the county will be formed by glancing at those of the towns, Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Montrose, and Brechin, in which—especially in Dundee—they are concentrated. In all the villages and hamlets the principal trade is the weaving of the prepared materials into cloth, and the purifying of them by bleaching.

Excepting roads which run up Glen Isla, Glen Esk, Glen Lethnot, and Glen Mark, the Grampian district is almost wholly unprovided with facilities of communication. But the other districts of the county, for the most part, abound in roads, and, as to either their number or their quality, are not behind any portion of Scotland. One great line of road comes in from the Carse of Gowrie, and runs along the coast through Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose; another goes off from Dundee, through

Monikie, Dunnichen, and Brechin, toward Laurence-kirk; another stretches from Dundee, through Forfar, to join the former at Brechin; two others come respectively from Meikle and Blairgowrie, and traverse the How of Angus; two lines of road radiate inward from Arbroath, and two from Montrose; and connecting lines and branch-roads everywhere ramify the country. Lines of railway run from Dundee toward Perth, from Dundee to Strathmore, from Dundee to Arbroath, with a branch to Broughty-Ferry, in communication toward Edinburgh, from Arbroath to Forfar, from Forfar to Strathmore toward Perth, and from Forfar to the north-eastern extremity of the county toward Aberdeen, with branches to Montrose and Brechin.

The royal burghs of Forfarshire are Dundee, Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, and Forfar. The other towns, containing each more than 2,000 inhabitants, are Kirriemuir, Broughty-Ferry, and part of Coupar-Angus. The principal villages are Lochee, Liff, Benvie, Invergowrie, Monifieth, Drumsturdy-Moor, Barnhill, Barry, Carnoustie, Westhaven, Easthaven, Panbride, Gallowlaw, Muirdrum, Newton of Panbride, Craigton, Guildie, Guildie-Muir, Newbigging, Balkello, Balgray, Todhills, Baldovan, Dronly, Kettins, Peatie, Campmuir, Ford of Pitcur, Newtyle, Bridgend, Balbirnie, Barbaswalls, Whines, Northmuir, Southmuir, Maryton, Padanaram, Westmuir, Douglstown, Glammis, Charlestown, Thornton, Drumgley, Arnyfoul, Carseburn, Lunanhead, Friockheim, Letham, Drummieterton, Cotton of Lownie, Bowriefauld, Craichie, Dunnichen, Arbirlot, Bonnington, Auchmithie, Marywell, Gowanbank, St. Vigeans, Colliston-Mill, Ferryden, Usan, Tannadice, Edzell, Craigo, Logie, and Muirside. Among the principal seats are Airlie-castle, Cortachycastle, and Auchterhouse, the Earl of Airlie; Camperdown-house, the Earl of Camperdown; Glammis-castle, the Earl of Strathmore; Ethie-house, the Earl of Northesk; Careston-castle, the Earl of Fife; Gray, Lord Gray; Brechin-castle and Panmure house, the Earl of Dalhousie; Melgund, the Earl of Minto; Kinnaird-castle, Sir P. M. Thriepand, Bart.; Ochterlony-house, Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart.; Baldovan-house, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.; Balnamoon, J. C. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Boysack, W. F. L. Carnegie, Esq.; Clova, Hon. Donald Ogilvy; Guthrie, John Guthrie, Esq.; Kinnordy, Sir Charles Lyell; Craigo, J. F. Grant, Esq.

Forfarshire, as a county, sends one member to parliament. Constituency in 1861, 3,722. The county is divided into the sheriff-districts of Forfar and Dundee, and into the justice-of-peace districts of Forfar, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Kirriemuir. The Dundee sheriff division comprises only the parishes of Liff and Benvie, Invergowrie, Dundee, Monifieth, Barry, Panbride, Monikie, Murroes, Tealing, Mains, Strathmartine, Auchterhouse, and Lundie and Fowlis. The sheriff-courts are held at Forfar every Thursday, and at Dundee on every Tuesday during session, also once in each place during vacation. The commissary courts are held at Forfar on every Thursday, and at Dundee on every Tuesday during session. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Forfar on every Thursday during session, at Dundee on every Tuesday and Friday during session, and at Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Kirriemuir, once in each January, March, May, July, September, and November. The stations of the county police are Forfar, Glammis, Newtyle, Ruthven-bridge, Lintrathen, Cortachy, Finhaven, Brechin, Friockheim, Carnoustie, Broughty-Ferry, Letham, Edzell, Hillside, Marywell, Birkhill-fens, Ferryden, Monifieth, Kirriemuir, and Dightywater-toll. The number of

commitments for crime, in the year, within the county, was 267 in the average of 1836-1840, 321 in the average of 1841-1845, 343 in the average of 1846-1850, 275 in that of 1851-5, 245 in that of 1856-60. The total number of persons confined in Forfar jail within the year ending 30th June, 1860, was 167; the average duration of the confinement of each was 41 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £17 11s. 9d. The total number confined in Dundee jail in the same year was 1,061; the average duration of confinement, 26 days; and the net cost per head, £16 2s. 9d. The total number confined in Arbroath jail in the year 1853 was 145; the average duration of confinement, 13 days; and the net cost per head, £30 14s. 10d. The total number confined in Montrose jail in the year 1860 was 98; the average duration of confinement, 22 days; and the net cost per head, £35 10s. 4d. The number of districts in the county, either parochial or quasi-parochial, assessed for the poor, is 31; the number unassessed, 22. The number of registered poor in the year 1851-2 was 5,035; in the year 1859-60, 5,663. The number of casual poor in 1851-2 was 1,651; in 1859-60, 1,242. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1851-2 was £25,002; in 1859-60 £31,334. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851-2 was £1,299; in 1859-60, £1,773. The valued rent in 1674 was £171,239 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £261,241; as assessed in 1849, £267,345. The assessment in 1853-4 per £100 Scots of real valued rent, was 3s. for rogue-money, 2s. 8d. for bridge-money, 11s. for police-money, and 2s. 6d. for prisons. Population of the county in 1801, 99,053; in 1811, 107,187; in 1821, 113,355; in 1831, 139,606; in 1841, 170,453; in 1861, 204,425. Males in 1861, 92,223; females 112,202. Inhabited houses in 1861, 23,460; uninhabited, 807; building, 196.

Forfarshire, according to present ecclesiastical reckoning, comprehends 49 quoad civilia parishes, part of 6 other quoad civilia parishes, 1 quoad sacra parish, and 13 chapels of ease. But one of the quoad civilia parishes comprises the greater part of the burgh of Dundee, with no fewer than 5 parochial churches; and 6 other of the quoad civilia parishes are united parishes, each of them capable of being reckoned as two. One of the quoad civilia parishes which belong but partly to Forfarshire, belongs partly to Kincardineshire; and the other five belong partly to Perthshire. All these parishes and parts of parishes are within the bounds of the synod of Angus and Mearns; and, together with 7 which belong wholly to Perthshire, they constitute the presbyteries of Meikle, Forfar, Dundee, Brechin, and Arbroath; and these five presbyteries together with the presbytery of Fordoun, which belongs wholly to Kincardineshire, constitute the entire synod of Angus and Mearns. In 1851, the number of places of public worship within the county was 187; of which 67 belonged to the Established church, 51 to the Free church, 23 to the United Presbyterian church, 6 to the Original Secession, 8 to the Episcopalians, 10 to the Independents, 4 to the Baptists, 4 to the Original Connexion Methodists, 1 to the Independent Methodists, 1 to the Glassites, 3 to the Evangelical Union, 3 to isolated congregations, 5 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to the Mormons. The number of sittings in 47 of the Established places of worship was 32,031; in 49 of the Free church places of worship, 31,543; in 22 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 13,083; in 4 of the Original Secession places of worship, 1,450; in the 8 Episcopalian chapels, 2,924; in the 10 Independent chapels

5,824; in 3 of the Baptist chapels, 580; in the 4 Original Connexion Methodist chapels, 1,330; in the Independent Methodist chapel, 600; in the 3 Evangelical Union chapels, 806; in the chapels of the 3 isolated congregations, 440; and the 5 Roman Catholic chapels, 2,290. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath, at 53 of the Established places of worship was 20,744; at 49 of the Free church places of worship, 19,197; at the 23 United Presbyterian places of worship, 8,114; at 5 of the Original Secession places of worship, 765; at the 8 Episcopalian chapels, 1,590; at the 10 Independent chapels, 2,578; at 3 of the Baptist chapels, 225; at the 4 Original Connexion Methodist chapels, 745; at the Independent Methodist chapel, 190; at the Glassite chapel, 35; at the 3 Evangelical Union chapels, 440; at the chapels of the 3 isolated congregations, 230; at 4 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 1,246; and at the Mormonite place of worship, 100. There were in 1851, in Forfarshire, 181 public day schools, attended by 9,263 males and 6,698 females,—122 private day schools, attended by 3,049 males and 3,110 females,—35 evening schools for adults, attended by 673 males and 657 females,—and 230 Sabbath schools, attended by 8,128 males and 10,030 females.

Remains of vitrified forts are distinctly visible on the hill of Finhaven, in the parish of Oathlaw; on Drumsturdy moor, in the parish of Monifieth; and on Dundee law, in the vicinity of Dundee. Hill-forts are traceable in what are called the White Caterthun and the Brown Caterthun, in the parish of Menmuir; in Denoon castle, 2 miles south-west of Glamis; and on Dunnichen hill, Dumbarrow hill, Carbuddo hill, Lower hill, and several other eminences; but, in various instances, are indicated only by heaps of loose stones. Roman camps exist at Harefaulds, in the Moor of Lower, at a place in the Moor of Forfar, a mile north of the town, and at War-dikes or Black-dikes, 2½ miles north of Brechin. The castles of Forfar and Dundee have long been razed. Ruined castles of considerable interest are Broughty castle, in the parish of Monifieth; Red castle, at the head of Lunan bay; Airlie castle, in the parish of Airlie; Finhaven castle, in the parish of Oathlaw; Invermark castle and Edzell castle, in Glen Esk; Kelly castle, near Arbroath; and Affleck castle, in the parish of Monikie. But owing to the lands connected with them having passed into the possession of new proprietors, most of these ruined baronial strengths have fallen greatly into decay. The only Druidical circle in the county is at Pitscanlie, about 2 miles north-east of Forfar. Interesting remains of ancient ecclesiastical edifices occur in the cathedral of Brechin, the monastery of Arbroath, the tower of Dundee, and the priory of Restenet near Forfar. Smaller monastic edifices in Dundee, Montrose, Brechin, and other places, have, in most instances, wholly disappeared.

Christianity was introduced to Angus by the Culdees. But the congregations which they organized, and the edifices which they constructed, were soon seized and remodelled by the emissaries and priests of Rome. A considerable part of the county was annexed to the diocese of St. Andrews, and a part of it to that of Dunkeld. But Brechin was the seat of a bishop, who, though intrusted with only a small diocese, seems to have been provided with opulent revenues. His property, at the epoch of the Reformation, is said to have yielded, in money and kind, £700 a-year,—a sum which was then equal to £7,000 at the present day. A very large proportion of the lands of the county, besides property beyond its bounds, belonged to the monks of Arbroath. Most of the parish churches of modern date are neat, com-

modious, and even elegant. But even Dissenting places of worship, built by voluntary subscription, far excel the old parish churches, and in several instances in the towns, are architecturally adorned.

The civil history of Forfarshire possesses hardly a distinctive feature, and, excepting a few facts which properly belong to the history of its towns, is blended in the general history of the counties north of Forth. At the period of the Anglo-Saxon colonization, when the feudal or baronial system was introduced, the strangers whose descendants continue to figure most conspicuously in the county were the Lyons, the Maules, and the Carnegies. Sir John Lyon, a gentleman of Norman extraction, having married a daughter of King Robert II., obtained, among other grants, the castle and lands of Glamis, “propter laudabili et fidelia servitio, et continuis laboribus;” and was the founder of the noble family of Lords of Glamis and Earls of Strathmore. Guarin de Maule came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Robert, one of two sons who survived him, followed Earl David, afterwards King, into Scotland. Roger, the second son of this Robert, married the heiress of William de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure, and chamberlain of Scotland under Alexander II. From this marriage sprang the Maules, who were afterwards Earls of Panmure.

FORGAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Newport, also the villages of Marytown and Woodhaven, on the northern border of Fifeshire. It lies on the Tay, opposite Dundee; and is bounded on the inland sides, by Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Leuchars, Logie, Kilmarny, and Balmerino. Its greatest length, eastward, is nearly 6 miles; its length on the coast is about 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 2 miles. Its surface presents a succession of heights and intervening hollows which give it a pleasing aspect; and in several places, such as St. Fort and Tayfield, where it is ornamented with a great deal of fine wood, it is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. At St. Fort, and at Newton, are the highest hills in the parish, which rise about 300 feet above the Tay. In general, the coast is bold and rocky, rising from 30 to 50 feet above the beach; and along the brow of these rocks, for some way both east and west of Newport, a number of elegant marine villas, with their gardens and shrubberies, add greatly to the interest of the landscape. The villas have been erected chiefly by merchants and others belonging to Dundee, for the benefit of sea-bathing during the summer. From this rocky coast, and from the summit of the ridge of hills which descend from the south towards the Tay, are fine views of Dundee, and of the southern sea-board of Forfarshire. The soil is generally fertile. The greater part is black loam and clayey earth; but other portions are light and gravelly. The parish altogether contains about 5,000 acres; of which nearly 4,000 are under regular cultivation, 370 acres are in grass, 360 under wood, and 250 unarable. The rent of land is from £1 to £3 per acre, but some parts near the Tay rent as high as £4 per acre. The total valued rental is £5,145 6s. 8d. Scots. The real rent, in 1794, was £2,873 sterling. The principal landowners are Stewart of St. Fort, Berry of Tayfield, and four others. The mansion of St. Fort is a large, handsome, modern structure, in the Elizabethan style; and the mansion of Tayfield, though but partly a modern building, has an entirely modern appearance, and stands delightfully on the Tay. There are in the parish some whinstone quarries and some salmon fishings. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £16,490. Assessed property in 1866, £12,705 0s.

1d. Population in 1831, 1,090; in 1861, 1,326 Houses, 291.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £230 19s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £35.

The parish school is centrally situated at Nether-Friarton. A school for girls is supported by Mrs. Stewart. The parish was anciently called St. Phillans. Its church, in the times before the Reformation, belonged to the priory of St. Andrews; and the building, though of unascertained antiquity, and though situated at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, away from the great bulk of the population, continued to be used unreservedly till the year 1837, when the heritors resolved to erect a better. There are in the parish a Free church, with an attendance of 320, and an Independent chapel, with an attendance of 80. Sum raised by the Free church in 1865, £367 0s. 5d.

FORGANDENNY, a parish partly in Kinross-shire, but chiefly in Perthshire. It contains the village of Forgandenny and the hamlet of Path of Condie. Its post-town is Bridge-of-Earn, a short distance east of its north-eastern extremity. Its form is nearly that of a slender parallelogram, stretching north and south, but sending off a considerable stripe south-westward from its south-west angle. It is bounded on the north by the Earn, which divides it from Aberdalgie and a detached part of Forteviot; on the east by Dunbarny, Dron, and Arngask; on the south by a second detached part of Forteviot and by Orwell; and on the west by Dunning and the main body of Forteviot. Its greatest length is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth 3 or 3½; but apart from its south-westward stripe, it is only about 5 miles long. The northern division is part of the fertile beautiful valley of Strathearn; and though it rises gradually as it recedes southward, it is on the whole level. The southern division runs up among the Ochils, and is hilly and upland, and occasionally bare; yet it cannot be regarded as a rocky or sterile region, most of its hills being, with some small exceptions, either good pasture or remunerating corn-field. The Earn, along the northern boundary, describes some of those graceful curves, and forms some of those beautiful peninsulas, for which it has been so much admired; and produces salmon, different sorts of trout, pike, perch, eel, and flounders. May water comes down upon the extremity of the south-western stripe, forms for 2 miles its north-west boundary-line, runs across it to the village of Path-of-Condie, forms for ¾ of a mile its south-east boundary, receives from the east a rill which had flowed 2½ miles along the boundary of the parallelogram, and now intersects the parish for 2½ miles in a direction west of north, and leaves it on the west side at Torrance. Besides containing eels, smelt, and some flounders, it plentifully produces a very finely flavoured trout about the size of a herring. Both the Earn and the May sometimes overflow their banks on the strath; but they amply compensate any damage they inflict, by their richly manurial deposits. Whinstone for building, and ironstone, abound. A species of limestone occurs on the banks of the May. In the wood of Condie among the Ochils, copper, lead, and silver ores have been found. In the southern or upland division, the soil consists of reddish clay, black earth, and sand; and is, for the most part, light and better adapted to produce oats than any other sort of grain. In the northern division, much of the surface is carse-ground, and this is continued along Strathearn, through the north-eastward parishes of Perthshire to the carse of Gowrie,—that carse and the carse of Strathearn being interrupted in their

continuity only by the channel of the Tay. The grounds immediately on the Earn are sandy meadow land; but those beyond them have a soil of rich black earth and clay, and carry luxuriant crops of every sort of agricultural produce. Only about 1,000 acres in the parish have never been cultivated; and another 1,000 have lately been profitably reclaimed. The rent of land varies from 3s. to £3. The principal landowners are Lady Ruthven, Oliphant of Condie, Oliphant of Rossie, and Fechny of Ardgargie. The mansions are Freeland, Rossie, and Condie. On the estate of Lady Ruthven, not far from the mineral springs of Pitcaithlie, is a medicinal fountain similar to these springs in its properties. The waters are moderately cathartic, and give relief chiefly in cases of rheumatism and scurvy. On the estate of Mr. Oliphant of Rossie, is another medicinal spring,—a chalybeate. In the west border of the low part of the parish are traces of a fortification which may have been an outpost of the Romans while they were in Strathearn. On a height above the May, at Ardgargie, is a square 270 feet in extent on each side, naturally defended on one side by a deep hollow traversed by a brook, artificially defended on the other sides by trenches 14 feet deep and about 30 feet wide, and called, from time immemorial, 'the Roman Camp.' Upwards of a mile south of the village of Forgandenny, on the summit of a lofty conical hill, called Castle-law, are extensive remains of what is supposed to have been a Danish fortification. Vestiges of a circular stone-wall describe a circumference of about 1,500 feet; and they enclose remains of buildings, and appear to have been defended by several outworks. The site of the fortification commands a view of all Strathearn and the carse of Gowrie to the Grampian mountains on the west, all the country to the south of the Tay or the German ocean on the east, a great part of Forfarshire and Perthshire on the north-east and north, and the tops of the Lomond hills on the south. The parish is traversed by the Scottish central railway, and has a station on it 4 miles south-west of Perth. The village of Forgandenny is situated between the houses of Freeland and Rossie, about a mile from the Earn; and is divided into two parts by the intersecting course of a brook. It is the site of the parish church and the Free church, and is inhabited by artisans and labourers. Population of the village, 84. Houses, 25. Population of the parish in 1831, 917; in 1861, 739. Houses, 165. Assessed property in 1866, £7,754 5s. Population of the Kinross-shire section in 1831, 32; in 1861, 12. Houses, 2.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £199 11s. 11d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £10 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. The parish church is a very old building, repaired not many years ago, and containing 410 sittings. The Free church has about 350 sittings: attendance, 240; receipts in 1865, £133 1s. 9d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Path of Condie, built in 1758, and containing 380 sittings. There is an endowed school at Path of Condie.

FORGIE. See ARNGASK.

FORGLEN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the north-eastern border of Banffshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Marnoch and Alvah. Its length south-eastward is 5½ miles; and its breadth is 3½ miles. The river Deveron traces all the boundary with Aberdeenshire, making a run upon it of about 6 miles first north-eastward and next north-north-westward, changing its direction at the most easterly

neck of the parish about a mile from Turriff. Forglen was at one time a district of Alvah; but, in the first half of the 17th century, it was erected into a separate parish; and an annexation, *quoad civilia et sacra*, was made to it from Marnoch. It is sometimes called St. Eunon's or Teunan's parish, from a saint of that name, to whom a chapel, the remains of which still exist, is said to have been dedicated. The surface is beautifully varied with gently rising grounds; and has a gradual slope towards the Deveron. The soil is light and fertile, and the greater part is under a state of high agricultural improvement. It is well-sheltered by woods and hills, which, with the genial nature of the soil, render the climate decidedly mild. Clay-slate is quarried in several places; and there are two mills. Forglen house, a superb castellated edifice erected in 1842, stands near the Deveron, in a most beautiful situation. Carnousie-house is a fine mansion. The landowners are Sir G. Abercromby, Bart., Harvey of Carnousie, and Morrison of Mountblairry. In 1836 the rent of land averaged 18s. per acre, and the parochial area comprised 3,617 acres in a state of cultivation, 1,055 of waste or pasture land, 1,129 capable of profitable reclamation, and 1,433 under wood. The value of property as assessed in 1860 was £4,470. Population in 1831, 820; in 1861, 783. Houses, 150.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir G. Abercromby, Bart. Stipend, £175 5s. 10d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £22 15s. fees and other emoluments, besides a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains about 450 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance 100; sum raised in 1865, £54 15s. There are two non-parochial schools, and an excellent parochial library.

FORGUE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the north-western border of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Banffshire, and by the parishes of Auchterless, Culsamond, Insh, Drumblade, and Huntly. Its length, south-eastward, is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The Deveron traces part of the north-western boundary; the Ury traces part of the south-eastern boundary; the Ythan rises in the interior, and runs away into Auchterless; and two burns, called the Forgue and the Frenndraught, drain the greater part of the interior, become confluent, and fall into the Deveron. These two burns have many romantic windings; and the former of them is beautifully skirted with wood. The general surface of the parish is a fine, undulating, pleasant alternation of vales and hillocks, holms and knolls. The north-western extremity is occupied by the hill of **FOREMAN**: which see. The other tracts near the Deveron, together with the central districts, display much amenity of both feature and decoration. The south-eastern tracts, contiguous to the Ury, are mainly a series of bleak, cold, moorish heights, called the hills of Foudland. The soil, in the lower districts, is generally a deep rich loam on a clay bottom, producing heavy crops. Towards the south, the ground is still partly in a state of nature, and covered with heath; but the proprietors have been sparing neither trouble nor expense in improving their several estates, in which they have been aided by the exertions of industrious and spirited farmers. Much of the waste grounds, incapable of being turned to any better account, have been covered with plantation. The most extensive landowners are Morison of Bognie, and Simpson of Cobairdy; and there are twelve others. The mansions are Frenndraught, Cobairdy, Haddo, Auchaber, Corse,

Drumblair, Boyne's-mill, and Templeland. The situation, grounds, and historical associations of Frenndraught—or, as it is popularly called, Frennet—possess much interest. There are still some remains of the old castle of Frenndraught, the ancient seat of the Crichton family, between whom and the Gordons of Rothiemay arose in the early part of the 17th century, a feud which figures prominently in both song and story. The tower of the castle, at a moment when Viscount Aboynne, the laird of Rothiemay, and two or three of their followers were in it, was destroyed by a conflagration, so sudden and great as to prevent their escape; and a popular ballad alleges that they had been treacherously enticed to it by its lady with a view to their destruction.

"When Frennet castle's ivied walls
Through yellow leaves were seen;
When birds forsook the sapless boughs,
And bees the faded green;
Then Lady Frennet, vengeful dame,
Did wander frae the ha'
To the wild forest's dowie gloom,
Among the leaves that fa'."

there to find her victims, and entice them to the castle for their ruin. There are in the parish several Druidical temples and the vestiges of an ancient encampment. The parish has an average distance of only about 7 miles from Huntly; and is traversed by the roads thence to Banff and to Aberdeen. There is a large distillery at Glendronach. There are in various parts six corn-mills. Fairs are held at Hawkhall on the third Tuesday of April, the last Thursday of May, and the third Tuesday of September, all old style. Population in 1831, 2,286; in 1861, 2,686. Houses, 536. Assessed property in 1860, £11,006.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Morison of Bognie. Stipend, £191 6s. 5d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £406 13s. 8d. There are two parochial schools with salaries of £45 and £35, together with other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains 814 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 650; sum raised in 1865, £244 12s. There is an Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1795, and contains 230 sittings. There was formerly a small Secession church at Bogfouton. There are 5 or 6 non-parochial schools and a savings' bank. The ancient name of the parish was Forrig.

FORHAILLON. See **DUNKELD** (LITTLE).

FORMAL (KNOCK OF), a hill, rising to an altitude of about 1,500 feet, at the west end of the Loch of Lintrathen, on the western border of Forfarshire. It is covered with wood to the top.

FORMAN. See **FOREMAN**.

FORMARTINE, an ancient middle district of Aberdeenshire, which gives the title of Viscount to the Earls of Aberdeen. It is bounded by Buchan on the north-east; by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, by which it is separated from Garioch, on the south-west; and by Strathbogie on the north-west. It includes all the lands along the coast for 10 miles between the Don and the Ythan; then crosses the Ythan, and extends to the banks of the Deveron, by Turriff. It consists partly of a stony soil intersected by bogs, and partly of an excellent clay capable of a high degree of improvement. It comprises 16 parishes, and has an area of 280 square miles.

FORNETH, a post-office station and an estate, in the parish of Clunie, Perthshire. See **CLUNIE**.

FORRES, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the north-west of Morayshire. It is bounded by the estuary of the Findhorn, and by the parishes of Kinloss, Rafford, Edenkillie, and

Dyke and Moy. Its form is irregular, approaching to a triangle, with a strip of moorish and hill ground about 3 miles in length, stretching from one corner. It is 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and contains about 9 square miles. The river Findhorn flows on the western boundary. The burn of Forres, coming in from Rafford, winds through the interior, past the west end of the burgh, on to the estuary of the Findhorn. The north-western district of the parish, to the extent of more than half of the entire area, is a low alluvial plain, in a state of high cultivation. The central district is diversified by small round hills and gentle acclivities, cultivated on the sides and crowned with wood. The southern district rises to a considerable elevation, and is naturally moor or moss, but has been extensively reclaimed, and is in some parts covered with plantation. About 33 parts in 52 of the whole parochial area are cultivated, 7 uncultivated, and 12 under wood. The arable lands yield crops equal to any in Scotland. "In point of situation and climate," says the Old Statistical Account, "this parish is inferior to no part of Scotland. The air is dry, serene, and healthy. Less rain falls here than in most other parts in the kingdom; the showers being attracted by the Moray frith on the north, and on the south by the hills which divide Moray from Strathspey." There is a limestone quarry on the farm of Mundole. The fishing in the river and estuary of the Findhorn is of considerable importance. There are flour-mills, meal-mills, a saw-mill, a woollen manufactory, and extensive nurseries. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £18,300. Assessed property in 1860, £10,343. The valued rental is £2,954 6s. 6d. Scots; the real rental about £6,000 sterling. The most extensive landowners are Tytler of Burdwards and Peterkin of Invererne. The principal mansions are Sanquhar-house, Invererne-house, Forres-house, and Drumduan. The great road from Aberdeen to Inverness traverses the parish; and an elegant suspension-bridge takes it across the Findhorn, erected in 1832 at the cost of nearly £7,000. Population in 1831, 3,896; in 1861, 4,112. Houses, 821.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £274 3s. 2d.; glebe, £22. The parish church was built in 1775, and repaired and enlarged in 1839, and contains about 1,000 sittings. The Free church contains 783 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £448 0s. 2d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1812, and contains 712 sittings. The Independent chapel was built in 1802, and contains 500 sittings. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, with 280 sittings, and a small Evangelical Union chapel or New Independent. Attendance on the Census Sabbath in 1851 at the parish church, 630; at the Free church, 775; at the United Presbyterian church, 650; at the Episcopalian chapel, 66; at the two Independent chapels, 240. Four public schools are associated in the academy, which is also called Anderson's Institution. The teachers of three of these, being the parochial schoolmasters, receive salaries from the funds of the burgh; and the fourth, a charity school for the parishes of Forres, Rafford, and Kinloss, is endowed with funds left by the late Jonathan Anderson, Esq. of Glasgow. The branches taught at the academy are English, French, Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, history, and drawing. The sum of about £1,000 sterling was recently bequeathed for educational purposes in Forres by Mr. Peter Fraser, a native of the town, who spent most of his life in North America.

There are in the town a ladies' boarding school, dancing schools, private boys' schools, and girls' schools. Mr. James Dick, who bequeathed the noble sum of £140,000 for the benefit of the parochial schoolmasters of the counties of Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen, was a native of Forres.

On the south-eastern side of the burgh is a small glen, between the Cluny hills and the straggling houses on the Rafford road, which is known by the extraordinary soubriquet of Hell's-hole-valley. The Cluny hills, observe the commissioners on municipal burghs, "have been judiciously planted by the burgh, and walks formed through them by private subscription, open to all the inhabitants; an appropriation of burgh property which might with advantage be more generally imitated." On one of these eminences is a lofty Pharos, commemorative of Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar. To the site of it an excellent winding road conducts the traveller from the town. The tower is an octagonal fabric, on a diameter of 24 feet including the walls at the base, raised to the height of 70 feet, and completed by a battlement and a flagstaff. "The view from the top of this tower," says Mr. Rhind, "embraces the richly wooded and fertile plains to the west, through which winds the Findhorn, the undulating hills to the south, a large open country to the east, and the blue waters of the ocean flowing upon the north, bounded, in the distance, by the Sutherland and Ross-shire hills, and the two Sutors, which guard the entrance to the bay of Cromarty, forming a combination of rich and varied scenery which few situations can rival." Skrine, approaching Forres from Elgin, thus describes the landscape, after fording the Lossie, and traversing the heath on which Macbeth is supposed to have encountered the weird sisters: "Forres, when we could find room to view it, presented a neat town, pleasantly situated between two little hills, and at a small distance from the great ridge of moors which forms the outwork of the Highlands towards this coast. A country well-wooded, and admirably cultivated, lay between them and the forest of Darnaway, with the noble towers of its ancient castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, stood forward in the landscape, presenting a great contrast to the barren and unornamented districts we had passed. Towards the sea the change was not less observable, the grand display of the northern bay of Scotland became confessed to view, the objects which form the outline of it being scarcely to be matched in any country. The high point called the Pap of Caithness, with the Ord and its adjoining ridge of hills, forms the extreme horn of this bay toward the north, the indented points of the hills of Sutherland follow next, and the entrance of the great frith of Dornoch is visible between them and the low projecting promontory of Tarbat-Ness, which seems to lose itself in the sea. Throughout the interior parts of the country innumerable ridges of hills extend themselves over the horizon between the hollow of this aperture, and forming themselves into a bold amphitheatre round it, close in again at length with the coast, terminating abruptly in the two lofty rocks called the Sutors of Cromarty. Through these noble portals enters a narrow channel, which expands itself in sight into the beautiful inland bay of the frith of Cromarty, capable of containing all the navies of Europe within its sweetly wooded shores, studded with a variety of towns and villages, decked with every possible beauty of cultivation, and ornamented with a profusion of gentlemen's seats. Immediately beneath the rocks which enclose this basin the frith of Moray expands itself to the left till it becomes lost amidst the great moun-

tains of Ross-shire and Inverness towering into the clouds, and rising in an infinite variety of pointed summits."

FORRES, a post and market town, a royal burgh, the second town of Morayshire, stands 3 miles south by west of Findhorn, 12 west by south of Elgin, 21 west of Fochabers, 27 north-east of Inverness, 75 north-west of Aberdeen, and 157 north-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a fine dry terraced bank, sloping gently towards the south and the north. The town, as seen at a distance, closely resembles Elgin; and though it contains only about half the population, yet at first sight it appears nearly as large as Elgin. The green elevation which nature presented at its western end as an admirable situation for a castle, and the excellent land extending every way around it, may, as in the case of Elgin, have determined the situation, long before even the idea of commerce or of its advantages had been formed. The Forres burn, a considerable stream, embraces half the circumference of the base of the castle-hill, and winds close behind the town on its northern side, adorned at either end by a neat stone-bridge. The town consists principally of one long High street, extending for nearly 800 yards along the great road to Inverness, which leads hence through Elgin on the east, and Nairn on the west. There are lanes or closes running off on each side; the northern terminating in a crooked back-street, and two or three of the southern uniting by scattered houses in the Rafford road, leading out to the Cluny hills and Hell's-hole valley. Several villas have been erected in the vicinity. The streets are neat and clean, and supplied from Rafford with water. The houses in general are modern and well-built, mostly of three stories, though several of the lower habitations of a preceding age yet remain, with their gable ends to the street. There are here, however, none of the fine old piazzaded edifices still to be seen in Elgin; and indeed there are fewer remains of antiquity either domestic or ecclesiastical. The parish church is a plain edifice, on the north side of the High street, near the west end. The Episcopalian chapel has a very elegant interior. Anderson's institution, situated in the south-eastern part of the town, is a handsome Grecian building, with a spire and public clock. The town-house, in the centre of the town, is a very beautiful Gothic edifice, built in 1839 on the site of a tolbooth which had stood there from the beginning of the 18th century. It has on one side a square tower with a bartizan, on which is raised another of octagonal shape, surmounted by a cupola and vane. It contains a spacious court-house, offices for the county authorities, a council chamber, a record-room, the post-office, and business apartments for the town-clerk. St. Lawrence mason lodge is another fine public building, containing hall-room, supper-room, and other apartments.

Two chief antiquities of Forres are the celebrated Sweno's stone or the Forres pillar, and the witches' stone; and these are not in the town itself, but in its eastern environs. The Forres pillar is not even within the parish, yet stands inseparably related to the town in both name and history. It is a magnificent Runic obelisk, of dark grey stone, on the west side of the Findhorn road, about half-a-mile to the east of the burgh. The stone steps around the base were placed as supports to the pillar by a Countess of Moray, Lady Ann Campbell, upwards of a century ago. The stone itself is a hard grey sandstone, 23 feet in height above ground, and at least three feet, but said to be 14 feet, additional, in depth, under ground; the breadth, at the base, is 4

feet; the thickness, about 15 inches. On the northern side, as represented in the careful and interesting drawings of it presented by Mr. Alexander, in the 'Sketches of Moray,' there is carved a long cross; the branches at the top being within a circle. The cross, and the entire lateral spaces, are most ingeniously and elaborately carved, in intricate and endless convolutions representing the Runic knot. Below are two figures with human heads but grotesque forms, bending over something intermediate, as if in prayer, while a smaller human figure stands behind each. All these figures have broad caps or bonnets on their heads. On the south side are five divisions, each filled up with numerous figures in relief, some of them apparently processional, or representing troops on foot and mounted, with captives, male and female, bound together. The edges are richly carved in Runic knots, and, at the base, on one side, are human forms, some of which appear to be females, grouped in couples. This obelisk is decidedly one of the most remarkable of ancient date in Britain; and it bears every appearance of having owed its origin to a period of remote antiquity. There are various traditions regarding it; but it is supposed either to commemorate a pacification, here concluded between Malcolm II. and Sweno, the Danish invader, about the beginning of the 11th century, or the murder of King Duffus, in the castle of Forres, and the execution of the murderers. The character of the figure seems to favour the latter tradition,—the traditionary name of the obelisk, the former.—The 'Witches' stane' was that on which the unfortunate beings accused of witchcraft were wont to suffer. It also is situated on the roadside to the east of the burgh. "Some years ago, when the turnpike-road was in progress," says Mr. Rhind, "the workmen proceeded to break down this mass of stone, when the townspeople, discovering the depredation, and attached to a relic of bygone times, immediately caused it to be clasped with iron, in which state it still remains."

Forres must have been a place of some note at a very early period. It is in all probability the Varris of Ptolemy's chart. Boethius, too, so early as the year 535, makes mention of it as a burgh having merchants, who, for some trifling cause, were put to death, and their goods confiscated to the King's use. *Far-ius*, 'near the water,' is probably the Gaelic derivation of the name. During the ninth and tenth centuries, it was frequently visited by the Scottish kings. Donald, the son of Constantine, was slain at Forres. Malcolm frequently resided in the vicinity, and was killed in 959, at Ullern, which Shaw supposes was Auldearn. King Duffus, as already noticed, was murdered in the castle of Forres by Donevald the governor, about the year 966; his body, according to Boethius and Buchanan, being interred under the bridge of Kinloss. This murder is a memorable incident; and the spot on which it was committed is an object of no little interest and curiosity from the certainty that Shakspeare made noble use of it in his dramatic version of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth. The genius of Shakspeare, indeed, has immortalized the town of Forres. It is the scene of a great part of the tragedy of Macbeth; and it was on a "blasted" heath in the vicinity that that singular hero, along with Banquo—according to all the old historians, whom Shakspeare copied—met the weird sisters who gave him so many fatal "words of promise to the ear." See article DYKE and MOR. In consequence of the atrocious murder of Duffus, Forres castle, which had long been a royal fortress, was demolished; but, at a period

much later—that of the civil war—another was founded on the same site; of which second erection the sub-basement still exists to evince the bold and stately aspect of the ancient structure. In 1346, Randolph, Earl of Moray, dates his charters from this castle. During some subsequent period, the Urquharts of Cromarty were appointed heritable keepers of it. In still later times it became the property of the Dunbars of Westfield; and it is now in the possession of the Earl of Seafeld. Like the castle on Lady hill at Elgin, it was, in all probability, a strong square tower, with battlements, and a moat surrounding it, and served as a place of defence and safety. After the establishment of the bishopric of Elgin, Forres does not appear to have kept up its ancient consequence so much as Elgin, which then became the centre of the ecclesiastical establishments of the province, and the resort of the country gentry. See **ELGIN**. It was the seat of the archdeacon, however, and had a parsonage dedicated to St. Lawrence. There was a chapel also, a mile south of the town, and one at Logie.

It is not known when Forres was erected into a royal burgh, as the more ancient charters were lost, or destroyed before the end of the 15th century. There is evidence, however, from various sources, that it had obtained the privileges of a royal burgh as early as the reign of William the Lion or Alexander II. Robert I. granted a charter to his nephew, Thomas Ranulph, of the earldom of Moray; but this burgh, and likewise Elgin and Inver-nairn, though they were to hold of the Earl, were ordained, in other respects, to enjoy their old liberties. In the reign of James IV., Forres obtained a new infeftment, granting to the community the privileges of a free burgh, the exclusive jurisdiction of a sheriffship, and power to hold a weekly market and yearly fair, with right to dues and customs. A ratification by parliament, in 1607, of the charters of the earldom of Moray, in favour of James, Earl of Moray, particularly excepts the burgh-mails of Elgin and Forres, which had previously been claimed by the Earls, thenceforth to remain with the Crown. The boundary of the royalty—a circuit of about 15 miles—was perambulated in 1840. The town-council is composed of 17 members,—a provost, three bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. Previous to the burgh reform act, there was no provision against the re-appointment of the council and magistrates; and, in practice, they were frequently continued in office for many years. The burgh is still possessed of considerable property, although it had alienated, at an early period, and for trifling feu-duties, property in land and fishings which has of late become of very great value. The corporation revenue in 1832 was £619 19s. 9d.,—in 1839, £592,—in 1854, £706 10s. 10d; and is derived principally from lands, feu-duties, and petty customs. It is not known that the exclusive jurisdiction of sheriffship was at any time exercised. The ordinary jurisdiction of the magistrates, which extends over the royalty, including the whole town, is in practice confined, in civil matters, to actions for debt ranging from £5 to £30, interdicts, poindings, &c. The principal patronage consists of the corporation offices and the schools. There have been no incorporations of trades in this burgh. The guildry was disconnected from the body of the burghesses. The magistrates and town council for the time being are commissioners of police. Sheriff small debt circuit courts are held on the second Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and justice of peace courts on the first Monday of every month. Forres unites with Nairn, Fortrose, and

Inverness in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1862, 159; parliamentary constituency, 171.

Forres is not a place of manufacturing importance. It used to export great quantities of linen yarn; but it lost that trade after the rise of the cotton manufacture. Its chief employment now consists in the ordinary handicrafts, and in miscellaneous marketing. Its retail trade, in the supply of surrounding rural districts, is considerable. It likewise conducts some export and import trade through Findhorn. In its immediate neighbourhood also are a brewery and a distillery. The markets for butcher-meat and fish are held daily; for butter, eggs, and poultry, twice a-week; and for grain every Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of January, on the third Wednesday of February, April, and May, on the first Wednesday of July, on the fourth Wednesday of August and September, and on the third Wednesday of November. Feeding markets also are held on the Saturday before Whitsunday and the Saturday before Martinmas. The town has a gas company, a water company, a national security savings' bank, branches of the Caledonian bank, the National bank, and the British Linen Company's bank, twenty-one insurance agencies, a mechanics' institute, a building association, three public connexions with fine arts' institutions, three mason lodges, four friendly societies, a servants' register office, a clothing society, a total abstinence society, a temperance convention, an auxiliary Edinburgh society for the suppression of drunkenness, an auxiliary Edinburgh Morayshire society, an auxiliary Edinburgh Morayshire mechanics' society, five mortifications and bequests for benevolent purposes, amounting aggregately to £5,708, a bible society, and a religious tract society. A newspaper, called the *Forres Gazette*, is published every Wednesday. Communication is maintained by the Great North of Scotland railway, with Inverness and the east, and by steamer at Findhorn with all the principal eastern ports from Wick on the north to Leith on the south. The principal hotel is Fraser's. Population of the municipal burgh in 1831, 3,424; in 1861, 3,148. Houses, 642. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 4,112. Houses, 821.

FORREST-MILL. See **FOREST-MILL**.

FORRIG. See **FORGUE**.

FORSA (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Torosay and island of Mull, Argyleshire. It rises at the base of Bentaluidh, and runs 4 miles to the Sound of Mull at Pennygown. It is 22 yards broad at the mouth. The glen which it traverses bears the name of Glenforsa, and has an average width of about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile. The bottom of the glen has an average elevation of about 160 feet above sea-level; and the hills which flank it are covered variously with grass and heath, and have an acclivity of about 30 degrees.

FORSE (THE), a small river of Caithness-shire. It rises in the south-west of the parish of Halkirk, and runs about 16 miles northward, partly within Halkirk, partly within Reay, partly on the boundary between Reay and Halkirk, and finally on the boundary between Reay and Thurso, to a small bay below the House of Forse, 5 miles west-south-west of Holborn-head. It is subject to great sudden freshets which do much injury to the lands near its banks. It contains trout and salmon.

FORT (ST.). See **FIFESHIRE**.

FORT (THE). See **EYEMOUTH**.

FORT-AUGUSTUS. See **AUGUSTUS (FORT)**.

FORT-CHARLOTTE. See **CHARLOTTE (FORT)**.

FORTEVIOT, a parish, containing a village of

its own name, in the south-east of Perthshire. Its post-town is Bridge of Earn. It comprises the ancient parishes of Forteviot and Muckersie, and consists of three separate sections, lying at a considerable distance from one another. The smallest section lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the northern part of the largest section or main body; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from west to east, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from north to south; and is bounded by the parishes of Perth, Dunearn, Forgandenny, and Aberdalgie. The Earn is the southern boundary-line, and is here profuse in fishy produce, sinuous beauty of movement, and valuable alluvial deposit. The district may be described in two clauses; it is part of the fine cascade of Strathearn, and part of the environs of "the fair city" of Perth. The section of the parish second in extent, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the southern extremity of the main body; has an ellipsoidal form of 2 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$; and is bounded on the north-west and north by Forgandenny, and on all other sides by Kinross-shire. May water traces its boundary $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile on the north-west, and a rilly tributary of that stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the north. The district lies wholly among the Ochil hills, and possesses, in general, their distinctive features. The largest section or main body of the parish has on the north the form of a square $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, attached, over one-half of its southern side, to one-half of the base of an isosceles triangle, the other half projecting eastward; and the triangle measures nearly 2 miles at its base, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on its south-eastern and south-western sides, and points its apex to the south. The square part is bounded on the west by Gask, on the north by Tippermuir, and on the east by Aberdalgie; and the triangular part is bounded on the south-east by Forgandenny, and on the south-west by Dunning. The line of separation between the square and the triangle is the river Earn. That stream here intersects the district eastward, distributing favours the same in kind as in the eastern section of the parish, but probably less in degree. The river May comes down upon the district from the south, forms for half-a-mile the eastern boundary-line, then, making a sudden bend, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the interior, and then, making another debouch, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward to the Earn, splitting its waters and forming an islet at its point of influx. This little river, gathering its waters among the Ochils, and now rioting at will, and in beautiful meanderings in the rich level of Strathearn, frequently swells to a great size, and comes down in devastating floods. North of the Earn are some fine plantations; and on the left bank of the May is situated the mansion of Invermay, one of the most pleasant and romantic seats in Strathearn. Among the extensive plantations and natural woods which surround it, the birch holds a conspicuous place, and perpetuates the remembrance of the scenery described in the ballad to which it gave rise,—*"The Birks of Invermay."* In the vicinity, on the banks and in the water-course of the stream, are natural curiosities and glittering cascades which challenge the attention and delight of strangers. See MAY. The roads from Dunning to Perth, and to the Bridge of Earn, and from Auchterarder to Perth, traverse the main body of the parish; and one of them is here carried over the Earn on a stone bridge of 6 arches. The Scottish Central railway also traverses this district, and has a station here $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dunning, 3 from Forgandenny, and 7 from Perth. Here likewise is the village of Forteviot, now a place of small moment, but figuring in history, or rather supposed to figure, as an ancient capital of Pictavia and of Scotland. The real Forteviot of history,

however, is a small eminence, now called the Halyhill, at the west end of Forteviot, overhanging the May. The ruins of a royal palace on this eminence, which had been a favourite residence of Malcolm Canmore, as well as the residence of several of his predecessors, and the death-place of Kenneth II., were visited as curiosities so late as the reign of Charles I.; but have all, long ago, been swept away, partly by human dilapidation, and partly by the undermining of the river. A meadow a little east of the place still retains the name of the King's Haugh. The mill of Forteviot and the Coblehaugh, mentioned by Wyntoun, still remain. On the Miller's Acre, near the Halyhill, Edward Baliol encamped his army in 1332, immediately previous to the battle of Duplin. The principal landowners of Forteviot are Belshes of Invermay, Lord Ruthven, and the Earl of Kinnoul; but there are ten others. Assessed property in 1843, £6,301 2s. 1d. Population in 1831, 624; in 1861, 595. Houses, 115.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the University of St. Andrews, and the Belshes of Invermay. Stipend, £244 9s. 9d.; glebe, £6 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £45 18s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The parish church was built about the year 1778. The church or chapel of Muckersey, used for that parish previous to its union with Forteviot, stands on the banks of the May, about a mile above the house of Invermay, and is now used as the burying-place of the Belshes family.

FORT-GEORGE. See GEORGE (FORT).

FORTH, a village in the parish of Carnwath, Lanarkshire. Population, 357.

FORTH (THE), a large and beautiful river, traversing two-thirds of the breadth of Scotland, and flowing eastward from Benlomond to the German sea. Its head-waters are gathered into two main parent-streams, which rise respectively in Stirlingshire and Perthshire, from points mutually distant, north-eastward and south-westward, about 3 miles. The southern stream wells up on the northern side of Benlomond, in the parish of Buchanan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Scotland's most boasted lake, Lochlomond; and, bearing the name of Duchray water, it bounds away 5 miles south-eastward to the eastern verge of the parish of its nativity, wearing the rough cold dress of a mountain-rill. At this point it is less than a mile distant from the kindred rill with which it is destined to unite; but now it begins for some distance to recede from it, and, for still a greater distance, to run coquetishly between Stirlingshire and Perthshire, before briefly entering the latter county, where the union of the streams takes place. Flowing a mile southward from the point where it first touches Perthshire, it receives from the west the tiny tribute of a stream of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, which flows direct eastward to its embrace from the southern side of Benlomond. A mile and three quarters farther on, after a serpentine course south-eastward, it is joined from the south-west by Corriginnon burn, a stream of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. It now ceases to touch Buchanan parish, and during $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, divides Drymen on the south from Aberfoyle on the north,—the former in Stirlingshire and the latter in Perthshire. A little beyond Duchray castle on its right bank, it runs off from Drymen a mile north-eastward into Aberfoyle, and there, after an entire course of $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its origin, forms a confluence with the northern main head-water of the Forth.

The latter stream, though magnificent in the land of its origin, picturesque in the landscape of its

banks, romantic and frolicsome in its course, and altogether much more interesting than the Duchray, and abundantly entitled to the honour of being called the aboriginal Forth, expands the laky mantle of its waters, and leaps along the declivity of its mountain glens, in the strange predicament of an incognito; for—odd though the circumstance may appear—it seems to want a name, or, at all events, is known or denominated, not in its proper character and its entire extent, but only in the localities of its hoarding up its waters, and spreading out their golden and glittering beauties in the form of fascinating lakes. The stream rises in two head-waters near the western verge of the parish of Aberfoyle, at spots half-a-mile and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the jously arrayed and joyously celebrated Loch Katrine; and both head-waters, without making a previous confluence, and after the brief courses respectively of $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, become lost in the beautiful expanse of Loch Con. This lake—overshadowed on one side with uplands of stern aspect, protected and adorned on the other by a broad array of plantation, variegated near the efflux of its waters with an islet which figures like a brooch on its glassy bosom, and everywhere rife with eels and pike and trout—extends south-eastward 2 miles with an average breadth of 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Scarcely has the stream of its surplus waters issued from its lower extremity, when it expands in a lochlet, called Dow Loch, which seems playfully imitative of the profuse beauty and fine gracefulness of Loch Con; and issuing thence, the stream runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward, and then suddenly plunges its diminutive flood into the ample and beautiful waters, richly encinctured with grove and variegated upland, of Loch Ard, extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, with an average breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and rich, like Loch Con, in the multitude of its finny inhabitants. After its repose in the bosom of Loch Ard, the stream comes impetuously forth, and makes a magnificent leap over a rock nearly 30 feet high, tossing up the spray, and at times reflecting the gorgeous tints of at least a second-rate mountain cascade; and less than a mile onward, after an entire though somewhat sinuous course of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, unites with the waters of the Duchray.

The united stream, even in the energy of its combined resources and those of its numerous little tributaries, is not yet honoured enough to assume the name of the queenly Forth; and during 5 miles of its course, when it begins to divide from each other the counties of its respective head-waters, it is known simply as the Avendow or Black river. All the way down to the point where the Avendow is formed, its confluent waters are strictly mountain brooks, moving garrulously along amongst the solitudes and the occasional romance of Highland scenery; and at the point of formation, as well as $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles onward, where it leaves the parish of Aberfoyle, the Avendow flows softly along a beautiful fertile valley, called the Laggan, flanked on both sides by a fine amphitheatre of hills, with a narrow opening toward the south-east; and through this opening the river, after having passed some woody heights and a beautiful round hill entirely covered with oak, glides away to commence its remarkable, characteristic, serpentine evolutions in the champaign country which it henceforth traverses. After leaving Aberfoyle, it flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, through the parish of Port-of-Monteath; and there, struck by Kelly water, coming down upon it from the west, it takes a persevering direction, with the exception of its constant, involving, and often spacious sinuosities, almost due east, and here assumes its proper and proud name of the Forth.

In the peninsula between the Avendow and the Kelly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above their point of confluence where they form what popular usage calls the Forth, stands the mansion of Gartmore, commanding a view of the magnificent plain below, 20 or 30 miles in extent, along which the noble river majestically proceeds. The river, after leaving the grounds of Gartmore, divides, for 3 miles, the parishes of Drymen and Balfon in Stirlingshire from that of Port-of-Monteath in Perthshire; and then enters a southward projection of the latter county, and, over a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles geographically, or nearly 4 miles along the channel, divides the parishes of Port-of-Monteath and Kippen. In this part of its course, the scenery of the river and the far-off landscape within view, are particularly fine. Its basin or valley is a luxuriant carse, richly cultivated, and picturesquely embellished with neat farmsteads, and with smiling or stately proprietorial mansions. Dusky spots which here and there streak the general verdure, delight by contrast, and serve as a fine foil to the exulting loveliness of the scene. The braes of Monteath rise on the northern side like an amphitheatre; and a rugged range of the Grampians, stretching from Benlomond to the Ochils, curtains the wide landscape, and casts down upon it from the horizon along the north a shading of sublimity. Stirling castle, too, and the rocks of Craigforth and Abbeycraig appear away in the east, like islands lifting their heads from a sea of verdure, and often brilliantly encompassed with the richest forms of cloudy drapery, leading on the thoughts of the tasteful and travelled observer to the bright blue inland sea, and the magnificent panorama of Fifeshire and the Lothians which he knows to lie beyond.

Leaving Kippen, or at least the main section of it belonging to Perthshire, the Forth, over a distance of 9 miles geographically, but probably over double that distance along the curves of its continual evolutions, divides the parishes of Balfon, Gargunnoch, and St. Ninians in Stirlingshire, from those of Kilmadock and Kincardine in Perthshire, receiving, just at the point of its leaving Kilmadock, a tributary from the north-west of about 8 miles length of water-course, and, at the point of leaving Kincardine, the opulent tribute of the beautiful Teith: which see. So capriciously, though gracefully, does the river move, that when about to receive the Teith, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above their confluence, it departs from its usual easterly direction, sends its windings away northward, and eventually—as if eager to embrace the sister-stream of beauty which is approaching—turns to the west of north; and, no sooner has it become united with the Teith than, quite characteristically of its style of movement, it suddenly debouches and resumes its prevailing course toward the east. About 300 yards below the confluence the river bounds over ledges of rock, called the Cruives of Craigforth, which stretch across its channel; and from this point downward, it is stemmed by the tide, and begins to bear aloft on its bosom the small craft of the inland navigator. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward it intersects a very small wing of Stirlingshire; then receives from the north the important tribute of ALLAN WATER, [which see;] and then proceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile geographically, but about $2\frac{1}{2}$ measuring along its channel, dividing Stirling parish on the south from the Stirlingshire part of Logie on the north, to the point where it is spanned by the bridge on the great north-road from Glasgow, and where it passes, a few hundred yards from its right bank, the romantic town and castle of Stirling. Over the latter part of its course, or from a brief way after it enters the

champaign country, and especially after passing the Cruires of Craigforth, it affords indications, in the flatness and composition of its immediate banks, of having, at a former period, expanded into an estuary and opened a path for the ingress of the sea much higher up than at present; and along this space it is dark-coloured in its waters, and sluggish in its current, bearing—but for the picturesqueness of its back-ground scenery, and the remarkable sinuosities of its channel—a somewhat close resemblance to the half-stagnant rivers of the level districts of England. Up to Stirling bridge, known as a celebrated pass, the river is navigated by sailing vessels of small burden, and by steam-boats plying between this point and Granton,—one of the ports of Edinburgh.

From Stirling to Alloa, the Forth divides the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians in Stirlingshire from the parish of Logie in Perthshire, and that of Alloa in Clackmannanshire. The distance along the channel is 18 miles, but in a direct line is only 6. Along this distance it flows through the lovely plain called the carse of Stirling and Falkirk, carpeted with the most fertile soil, and dressed in the most luxuriant vegetable garb in Scotland; and, while soft and warm in the rich tints of its own nicely-featured picture, so placed in a frame-work of low hills on the south, and Stirling castle in the west, and the majestic Ochils on the north, as to draw down the prolonged and delighted gaze of even a clownish observer. The sinuosities of the river—or ‘links,’ as they are here called—almost bewilder by their union of excessive capriciousness and uniform beauty; forming sweeps, curves, crescents, large parts of circles, and graceful departures of every sort from the stern angle and the lank straight line, which forcibly remind spectators, who have read Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, of that philosopher’s theory as to the elements of beauty. Many peninsulas are embosomed in the watery foldings, vying in their form and adornments with the loveliness of the stream; and on one of them, immediately opposite Stirling, stands the tower of CAMBUSKENNETH, the only remnant of a very venerable pile. Fertile fields, elegant mansions, tastefully ornamented parks, almost insulated by the turns of the river, the ruinous abbey, the white sails of vessels, on the right hand and the left, in front and in the rear, seeming to glide among lawns and groves,—these, and the brilliant features of the back-ground scenery, particularly with the sublime forms of Dumyat and the other frontier Ochils soaring suddenly up on the north, lull ennui to sleep, and lure the powers of taste into sprightly activity while a stranger ascends or descends the stream. Nor is he less delighted with the amusing puzzle in which he finds himself constantly involved to keep a just or even a proximate reckoning of the relative positions of the objects which chiefly challenge his attention; for now he is sailing direct away from Stirling castle, or any other commanding feature of the landscape, and now he is bearing down upon it right in front—he has it now on his right hand and now on his left—again he recedes from it and again advances—and at length, in utter though charming perplexity, he relinquishes all effort to recognise the points of the compass. “In this sinuous navigation,” says Mr. Gilpin, “were the mariner to trust entirely to the sails, he would have to wait for the benefit of every wind round the compass several times over.” And what Drayton says respecting the Ouse may be said much more respecting the links of Forth:—

“Ouse, in measured gyres, doth whirl herself about,
That, this way, here and there, back, forward, in and out;

And like a sportive nymph, oft doubling in her gait,
In labyrinth-like turns and twinings intricate,
Through these rich fields doth run.”

Half-a-mile above Tullibody house, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line above Alloa, the Forth has become $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, and receives from the north the large tribute of Devon water [see article *DEVON*]; and, between that point and Alloa, it forms the islands, each about half-a-mile in length, called Tullibody and Alloa inches. At Alloa, situated on its left bank, it relinquishes both its sinuosity of movement and its fresh water character; and, from this point, which is the extremity of its proper or productive navigation, whither vessels come up of 300 tons burden, it partakes the expansion and the other properties of a gradually widening and far-stretching estuary. From Alloa to a point on the same shore opposite the embouchure of the Avon, at the boundary between Stirlingshire and West Lothian, it flows south-east, over a distance of 7 miles, and somewhat uniformly for a while, though more suddenly on the lower part of the distance, increases from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in breadth, dividing the parishes of Airth, Bothkennar, and Polmont in Stirlingshire, from those of Alloa and Clackmannan in Clackmannanshire, and Tulliallan and Culross in Perthshire. On its northern shore it passes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Alloa, the village of Kennet-Pans, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther on, the small town of Kincardine; and, on its southern shore, it receives, opposite Kincardine, a considerable tributary, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther down, at the village of Grangemouth, receives the important waters of the Carron, and sends off inland, away to the west coast of Scotland, the Forth and Clyde canal, and again, at 2 miles further distance, receives the tribute of the beautiful Avon. See articles *AVON* and *CARRON*. At the latter point, though $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide at high-water, it is only 1 mile at low water; and at the mouth of the Carron and commencement of the canal, it varies every 12 hours from $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and all the way down from Alloa to a point several miles below the influx of the Avon, it presents now the appearance of a brilliant lake encompassed to the margin by a gardenesque landscape, and now that of a lank snaky river crawling dismally through a wet wilderness of sands and sleeches.

Nine miles onward from the mouth of the Avon the Forth slightly contracts rather than expands, and has an average breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on its northern shore, consisting for 2 miles of Perthshire, and for the rest of the distance of Fifeshire, it is studded at intervals with the villages of Culross, Newmill, Torryburn, Charlestown, and Limekilns, and has a beautiful and verdant back-ground; on its southern shore, consisting all the way of Linlithgowshire, it is overlooked by the dingy town of Borrowstonness, and the village of Blackness, and is rich in the sylvan beauties and lovely slopes and undulations of its receding landscape. The Forth now suddenly contracts to the breadth of 1 mile and 3 furlongs, but is compressed to this breadth entirely by the protrusion, on its north side, of a peninsula less than half-a-mile wide at the point; and having embosomed the islet of Beemer, half-a-mile higher up, the estuary, at the narrowest part of its contraction, is overlooked by the Linlithgowshire town of South-Queensferry and the Fifeshire village of North-Queensferry, both pressing close upon its beach; and, in its centre, or at equal distances between them, it embosoms the fortified islet of Inchgarvie. It now suddenly expands to the breadth of 3 miles, sends off, behind North-Queensferry, a small bay, at the head of which stands the town of Inverkeithing, and henceforth to the sea, a distance

of 36 miles, divides Fifeshire on the north from the three Lothians, West, Mid, and East, on the south. Four miles below Inchgarvie are Cramond Isle, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the southern shore; Inchcolm, with its attendant islets, Haystack and Careraig, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the northern shore; and the little islet, Stone Mickery, in the middle of the channel; the first overlooked from the coast by the picturesque demesnes of Cramond house and Barnbougle castle, and the second by the church and village of Aberdour. The Forth is here 5 miles broad, and altogether gorgeous in the magnificence of its encircling landscape.

Six and a half miles farther on, it runs abreast of Inchkeith, which stretches nearly a mile across the centre of its channel. The Forth has here hung around it a panorama so exquisitely blending the attractions of natural, burghal, agricultural, and marine landscape, as to exult in the powerlessness of an artist's quill or pencil to attempt a copy. On the north, pressing upon the beach, and so briefly asunder as almost to be a continuous town, are the villages of Burntisland, Pettycur, and Kinghorn, 'the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy,' and the villages of Pathhead, Dysart, and Wemyss, the first somewhat west of Inchkeith, and all within a range of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; forming a burghal array, so soft and cheerful in the aspect and grouping of its houses, and interspersed in such fine proportions with fields and trees and rural adornings, as to make a truly picturesque edging to the magnificent expanse of waters; and behind this singular foreground Fifeshire recedes in various ascents, chiefly slow and reluctant, looking down in wooded slopes and undulations upon the frith below, and seeming to reciprocate all the gladness of the scene, till it shoots finally up in three conspicuous elevations near the centre of the county. On the south the large village of Newhaven, the towns of North and South-Leith, the beautiful town of Portobello, the village of Joppa, and the towns of Fisherrow and Musselburgh,—the first 2 miles west of Inchkeith, and all within a range of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles,—press upon the shore, and send out their yaws or ships or steam-vessels to bound on the bosom of the waters, and enliven its landscape by their forms and movements; and behind this long phalanx of picturesque building are seen, on the foreground, the magnificent queen city of Scotland spreading out her ascending tiers of streets like the foldings of her robes, bearing aloft edifices on her Castle-rock and Calton-hill which look like regalia, and wearing an aspect of surpassing urban grandeur, and even sublimity, amidst the bold elevations and the remarkable outlines of the hills in her environs; while away in the distance, over a various, undulating landscape, except where the hills of Edinburgh intercept the view, the heathy yet verdant and sylvan heights of the Pentlands, and the dark range of the Lammermoor hills bound the horizon. And while all this magnificence is hung out immediately opposite Inchkeith, the whole coast-line of the far-stretching frith, wends, on both shores, inland and seaward, in front of scenery rich in its loveliness, and exquisitely in keeping with the more powerful attractions of the immediate landscape; and the frith itself—dotted over with the white sails of sailing-craft or streaked with the foam and the smoke of steam-vessels, and overlooked from the far east by the huge loaf-like form of the Bass lying on the surface of its own waters, and by the beautiful cone of North Berwick law standing close upon its southern shore—stretches onward to the sea, glittering in the tints and reflections of the sunbeams playing upon its waters, and, in general, gorgeously shaded with an aerial drapery of clouds.

At Leith the Forth is 6 miles broad; and, at the

Bass, opposite the Anstruthers, and somewhat west of Fifeness, or the point where it fairly becomes lost in the ocean, it is 11 miles broad. Four miles east of Wemyss, on the north shore, it receives Leven water; and on the south shore it receives Almond water at Cramond, Leith water at Leith, Esk water at Musselburgh, and Tyne water 4 miles west of Dunbar. Four and a half miles from the Fife coast, a little west of Fifeness, it embosoms May island; and, near the coast of East Lothian, it has, at various intervals, the islets of Eyebroughy, Fiddray, Lamb, Craig-Leith, Scarr, and the Bass. At intervals, on its northern shore, east of West Wemyss, are the villages of East Wemyss, Buckhaven, Methill, Inverleven, Leven, Largo, Elie, St. Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail; and, on its southern shore, in East Lothian, are Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Port-Seaton, Aberlady, North Berwick, and Dunbar.

The frith of Forth is of vast importance to navigation and commerce. Above Queensferry it is, in every part, one of the safest roadsteads in Britain. Inverkeithing bay, Burntisland roads, Leith roads, Elie roads, and various other localities, are places of safe anchorage. On the south side, the harbours are Grangemouth, Granton, Leith, Fisherrow, and Dunbar,—Granton being the best on the frith, and Leith the most frequented, and the only one of much commercial importance. "The frith of Forth," said Mr. James Anderson, civil engineer, in evidence before the House of Commons in 1835, "is infinitely the best inlet of the sea on the whole eastern coast of Great Britain, where ships at all times of tide, and almost under every circumstance of wind or weather, are able to obtain shelter. But in the whole of this frith, extending 60 miles inland, there is not a sufficient harbour; the want of which is most severely felt along the whole range of coast from the one extremity of the island to the other. Ships, for instance, overtaken by gales from the north, south, or east, can run with perfect safety into this frith, when they dare not attempt the shore in any other quarter; and consequently every facility which can be afforded to the navigation of this important estuary, either by affording the necessary accommodation to the shipping which frequents it, or shelter to the North sea fleets which often congregate in the frith, and to his Majesty's navy in the event of war, becomes in reality an object of the first national importance." On the north side, at most of the multitudinous towns and villages which sit upon the coast, are harbours superior, in general, to those on the south side, but less frequented; the one at Burntisland being the best on the frith except that of Granton. In early times the frith was regarded as of dangerous navigation; but, though shoally in various localities, and heaved up by sandbanks, it is now—with the appliances of light-houses on Inchkeith and May island, and of accurately drawn and minute charts—so signally safe as to be hardly ever the scene of a shipwreck. The amount of trade on its waters was materially increased by the opening of the Forth and Clyde canal, and has been not a little augmented by the introduction and the progressively improving application of the propelling power of steam.

On both shores, from Borrowstonness downwards, are numerous industrial works; and along the coasts, as well as inland near the banks of the river, are vast repositories of coal, limestone, and ironstone; and these, along with extensive and multitudinous fisheries, attract a very numerous resort of vessels. The frith abounds with white fish of all kinds, and is ploughed by fleets of fishing-boats from Newhaven, Fisherrow, and other fishing-villages, pro-

curing supplies for the daily markets of Edinburgh, and for the markets of other towns. At Stirling, Alloa, Kincardine, and numerous other places, are valuable fisheries of salmon. An annual shoal of herrings generally visits the frith, and, in some years, has yielded a prodigious produce; but its fish are esteemed decidedly inferior in quality to those of the western coasts of Scotland. At Cramond and Inchmickery were formerly vast beds of oysters; but, from over-fishing, they have been much exhausted; and they also yield a mollusc which, in quality and size, is generally inferior to that obtained in many places on the British coasts.

The Forth, it has been calculated, drains a superficies of 574 square miles. Its entire length of course, in a direct line, is upwards of 90 miles; but, including all the sinuosities for which it is so remarkable, it cannot be estimated at less than 170 miles. "The tides in the Forth," says Mr. Anderson, "run variously, both in respect of time and velocity. This is caused partly by the formation of its shores, and partly by the obstruction of islands and shallows, and the meeting of currents. For instance, over the sands of Leith there is an apparent receding tide two hours before it is high water, because the pressure of the current on the outside of the Black rocks, which runs very strong, causes an eddy to exist in the space between Newhaven pier and Leith pier, and running eastwards at $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, while the actual tide after high water runs at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour; therefore, the flowing tide, which runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, appears to flow only for four hours, while the ebbing tide continues for eight hours. On the north shore, and in mid-channel, the tides run equal in respect of duration, and at the rate of from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. The current or flowing tide strikes hard, and runs very close upon the north shore from Kinghornness to the promontory west of Aberdour at $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. It again flows through the cut at Queensferry at the rate of five knots an hour; about 6 miles above Queensferry it flows at the rate of about 2 miles to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and the ebb tide at the same rate. The ebb tide again runs through the strait at Queensferry at six knots an hour; this violent current causes the ebb tide again in the bay on the north shore, which is found by the north headland to flow to the west for two hours after the turn of the tide, and at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour." The frith of Forth is often mentioned in history in connection with invasions, with the landing of troops or warlike muniments from foreign friendly powers, and with the voyages, on errands of state or of matrimony, of the princes and princesses of Scotland. Both the river and the frith also figure often and variously in poetry,—sometimes as to their general character, and very frequently as to particular scenes or stretches. Several of the Scottish poets, as well as multitudes of the common people, speak of the Forth as though it was the princeliest of all the waters of Scotland; and Drummond of Hawthornden, in his panegyric on James VI., on occasion of that monarch's visit to his ancient kingdom after his accession to the throne of England, represents the Forth as saying,—

"And you, my nymphs, rise from your moist repair,
Strew all your springs and grots with lilies fair;
Some swiftest-footed, get them hence and pray
Our floods and lakes come keep this holiday.
What e'er beneath Albania's hills do run,
Which see the rising or the setting sun,
Which drink stern Grampius' mists, or Ochill's snows,
Stone-rolling Tay, Tyne tortoise-like that flows,
The pearly Don, the Dees, the fertile Spey,
Wild Nevar which doth see our longest day,
Ness smoking sulphur, Spean with mountains crown'd,
Strange Lomond for his floating isles renowned,

The Irish Ryan, Ken, the silver Ayr,
The sulky Doon, the Ore with rusky hair,
The chrystal-streaming Nith, loud-bellowing Clyde,
Tweed which no more our kingdoms shall divide,
Rank-swelling Annan, Lidd with curled streams,
The Esks, the Solway where they lose their names;
To every one proclaim our joys and feasts,
Our triumphs; bid all come to be our guests;
And as they meet in Neptune's azure hall,
Bid them bid sea-gods keep this festival."

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, an artificial navigable communication between the frith of Forth and the frith of Clyde. The very deep indentation of the eastern and the western sides of Scotland by these friths, at points not far from the same line of latitude, and the strictly lowland character of the territory between their terminations, combined with the danger and the tediousness of the natural navigation from side to side of the country along the rough marine high-way round the Pentland frith, suggested, at a very early period of modern civilization, the desirableness of a Forth and Clyde canal. In the reign of Charles II., a project was conceived of cutting out so deep and broad a communication as should admit the transit of even transports and small ships of war; but it probably shared the odium of the unpopular government which conceived it, and would, if attempted to be put in execution, have starved upon the wretched fragments of a prodigal and ill-directed public expenditure. In 1723, a second and similar project led to the making of a survey by Mr. Gordon, the well-known author of the 'Itinerarium Septentrionale;' but produced no further result. In 1761, Lord Napier, somewhat varying the previous abortive projects, sustained, at his private cost, a survey and financial estimate, by Mr. Robert McKell, for a canal from the mouth of Carron water, in Stirlingshire, to the mouth of Yoker burn, 5 miles below Glasgow; and so deeply did the result excite the interest of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland, that they obtained from the celebrated engineer, Mr. Smeaton, a new survey and estimate, valuing the cost of the projected work at £80,000. The mercantile community of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, either faithless of practical results, or indignant at what they conceived to be a proposed uselessness and utter prodigality of expenditure, and, at the same time, tantalized by delays in the commencement of a work of vast importance to their interests, walked now rather abruptly into the arena, resolved to cut a canal 4 feet deep at the cost of £30,000, subscribed in the course of two days the whole amount of the estimated cost, and authorized a formal application to be made for parliamentary sanction. Aristocracy, national pride, metropolitan vanity, and perhaps a considerable degree of perspicacious insight into the true interests of the country, were shocked at what was thought the mean project of a long ditch in lieu of an artificial river; and they poured down upon it the invasions of a paper war, and enlisted their forces in parliament to give it a vigorous opposition. The nobility and gentry of the country, whether right or wrong in the opinions they entertained, succeeded in getting an ascendancy so as to tie up the hands of the merchants; and, in 1767, they began a subscription in London for cutting a canal seven feet deep at the estimated expense of £150,000. The subscribers obtained the sanction of parliament, and were incorporated by the name of 'The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation;' their joint stock to consist of 1,500 shares of £100, with liberty to borrow £50,000.

In 1768 the work was begun at the east end, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton. On the 10th of July, Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse performed the

ceremony of making the first incision of the ground. In July 1775, the canal was fit for navigation to Stockingfield, the point whence a side-branch was designed to lead off to Glasgow; and, in 1777, the side-branch was completed to Hamilton hill, still nearer that city, and accommodated at its terminus with a basin for the reception of vessels, and granaries for the storage of goods. But difficulties had occurred on which the inexperience of the age in canal-making had not calculated, and had occasioned so great a surplus expenditure above the estimated cost, that the finances of the company seemed to be menaced with confusion and ruin. All the original stock, all the amount of a subsequent loan, and all the proceeds of toll-dues hitherto received, were expended; and, at the same time, the annual revenue did not much exceed £4,000. Shares now sold at 50 per cent. discount; prospects were gloomy and disastrous; and doubts arose whether the canal would ever be carried to the Clyde. But, in 1784, Government, out of the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, granted £50,000 towards the completion of the work, reserving a power of drawing proportional dividends with the proprietors, and allowing them, on the other hand, to add their arrears of interest to their principal sums. In July 1786, the cutting of the canal was resumed under the superintendence of the engineer, Mr. Robert Whitworth; and in July 1790, it was completed from sea to sea. The basin at Hamilton-hill having been found incompetent, 8 acres of ground were now purchased close on the vicinity of Glasgow, and disposed in commodious basins and suitable building-grounds for granaries and a village. This locality was called PORT-DUNDAS: which see. From Port-Dundas, the canal—chiefly for the sake of obtaining supplies from the largely superfluent waters of the sister-work—was afterwards carried eastward to a junction with the Monkland canal. See MONKLAND CANAL. There has recently been a vast improvement on the part of the canal which unites the Forth and Clyde with the Monkland. This improvement comprises a substantial wall and breast work suited for the loading or the unloading of the largest canal-going vessels, along the south side, almost continuously from Port-Dundas to St. Rollox bridge. It comprises also a considerable aggregate of the same kind of accommodation on the north side; likewise, at intervals along the line, spacious docks for float-timber; and all this part of the canal has been greatly widened. The total cost of these works has been upwards of £50,000.

Though the canal was planned to be no more than seven feet deep, yet, by subsequent additions to the height of its banks, it has become in effect, ten feet. The length of the work, in all its parts, is $38\frac{3}{4}$ miles; of the navigation direct from the Forth to the Clyde, 35 miles; of the side-branch to Port-Dundas $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and of the continuation to the Monkland canal, 1 mile. The number of locks on the eastern side of the island is 20, and on the western 19; the difference being occasioned by the higher level of water in the Clyde at Bowling-bay, than in Grange-burn or the Carron at Grangemouth. Each lock is 74 feet long and 20 feet broad, and procures a rise of 8 feet. The greatest height of the canal is 156 feet; its medium breadth at the surface, 56 feet; and its medium breadth at the bottom, 27 feet. Its locks admit vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet draught of water. It is crossed by 33 draw-bridges, and passes over 10 considerable aqueducts, and upwards of 30 smaller ones or tunnels. The greatest aqueduct is a very magnificent one across the Kelvin at Maryhill, begun in June 1787, and finished in April 1791. It consists of four

grand arches, is 83 feet high, runs across a dell or valley 400 feet wide, and was completed at a cost of £8,500. The canal has 6 reservoirs, covering about 700 acres, and containing upwards of 12,000 lockfuls of water.

The navigation into the canal from the Forth runs about a mile up the river Carron, between two embankments, from low water-mark in the frith to the first lock at Grangemouth; and here are extensive harbour accommodations, which, together with the embankments, have been completed within the last ten years, at the cost of about £170,000. See GRANGEMOUTH. The canal, lifted up from the tide at Grangemouth, is carried $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward on a straight line to Grahamston. Here, and for some way previous, its banks are the scene of bustling enterprise and industry; and at Brainsford, on the opposite bank from Grahamston, it opens laterally into a basin for the accommodation of the extensive neighbouring Carron ironworks. Thence it proceeds, still in a south-westerly direction, to Camelon, where it is crossed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow road by way of Falkirk, and begins to make a bend of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile toward a westerly direction at Lock 16. Up to this point—as the name of the locality implies—it had been passing locks at frequent intervals, and climbing the face of an inclined plane; and now it has attained an elevation of 128 feet above the level of tide-mark at Grangemouth. Over the latter part, or, in fact, the whole of its progress hither, it commands views of the carses, water-scenes, and magnificent northern back-grounds of the Forth, which are quite exultant in beauty. At Lock 16, the canal sends off on its east side the Union canal navigation to Edinburgh. See UNION CANAL. For $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles it proceeds in nearly a straight line due west; and for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles farther, it runs up south-westward along the right bank of Bonny water to Castlecary. About a mile from Lock 16 it passes over the Scottish Central railway; and at Castlecary it is crossed by the great northern road from Glasgow. At Windford lock, near Castlecary, it attains its highest elevation; and this it continues to preserve away past Port-Dundas, on the one hand, to the junction of the Monkland canal, and onward, on the other, till near the aqueduct across Kelvin water. A quarter of a mile beyond Castlecary it is carried over the principal head-stream of Bonny water, and takes leave of Stirlingshire which it had hitherto traversed, and enters Dumbartonshire; yet, for 8 miles farther, it never recedes more than half-a-mile from the flanking continuation of Stirlingshire, and over one-half or more of that distance does not recede a furlong, and even when considerably past Kelvin aqueduct, and within 6 miles of Bowling-bay, has not at any point receded more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. For $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its line in Dumbartonshire, it proceeds, with few and unimportant deviations, from a direct course south-westward along the borders of the parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, coming in upon the tract of the incipient Kelvin, following that stream along its left bank, passing the village of Kilsyth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the north, and making a bend and passing along an aqueduct over a considerable tributary of the Kelvin just before terminating the distance at the town of Kirkintilloch. The canal now passes that town immediately to the north, but lying in a hollow, and nearly all invisible; and half-a-mile thence—in consequence of Dumbartonshire being dissevered by an intersecting tongue of Lanarkshire—it enters the latter county. For $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile it proceeds westward, and then resumes its south-westward direction, and passing Cadder kirk, attains, in 4 miles, the point whence its side-branch goes off to Port-Dundas.

Over nearly the whole distance from Lock 16, the level or course of the canal is overlooked or flanked with confined views. In some places it carries the eye a short way over cheerless morass and moorland; in others it discloses limited but not uninteresting hill-scenery on the north; and in a few it ploughs its way between steep and wooded, though not high, banks, which all but cheat a stranger into the conviction that he is sailing along a natural river. The side-branch to Port-Dundas somewhat abounds in sinuosities, and has several rapid and inconvenient turns, but on the whole has a direction due south-east; and at last coming along the face of a soft hill, and making two rapid bends respectively as it approaches and as it enters the basin, displays a little forest of masts high above the general level of Glasgow, in a position commanding nearly as good a view of the city of spires and tall chimney-stalks, regular streets and lumpy edifices, as clouds of smoke and great unfavourableness of site for scenic effect will permit. From the point whence the side-branch diverges, the canal adopts a considerable change of course, and proceeds for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a direction north of west, and with a pleasing landscape on its south side to Maryhill. Here there is a crowding of interesting objects into a limited space, and a successful struggle of art to combine with nature in producing picturesque and almost romantic effects. The canal is carried along a short but high aqueduct across the Garscube turnpike from Glasgow,—immediately beyond, a neat village, with its *quoad sacra* parish-church, stretches away on high ground; in the distance northward, knolls and wooded eminences, and the grounds of Killermont undulate downward to the narrow and curving vale of the Kelvin; in view of the landscape, and close on the street-line of the village, the canal, in a bending course, walks down the brow of a descent by a succession of locks which somewhat resemble the section of a prodigious stair; and, a few yards onward, in a deep seclusion, stretches the superb aqueduct across the Kelvin, overlooking a thickly-wooded and soft-featured but romantic gorge upwards of 80 feet in depth, steep in its acclivities, and almost noiselessly traversed by the limpid river. At this point, the canal re-enters Dumbartonshire at the south-east corner of its parish of East Kilpatrick; and thence it proceeds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-westward, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south-westward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward to a point a little within the limits of West Kilpatrick. Here it is joined by a brief junction canal, which was formed in 1839, for the benefit of Paisley, to the Clyde at the mouth of the Cart,—but formed by a separate company now extinct; and hence onward, for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, it follows the course of the Clyde in an undeviating direction to the north of west; and then, amid beautiful scenery, is let down into the Clyde at Bowling-bay, where a tidal harbour, with convenient wharves, was recently constructed at a cost of £35,000.

"Through Carron's channel, now with Kelvin joined,
The wondering barks a ready passage find:
The ships, on swelling billows wont to rise,
On solid mountains climb to scale the skies;
Old ocean sees the fleets forsake his floods,
Sail the firm land, the mountains and the woods;
And safely thus conveyed, they dread no more
Rough northern seas which round the Orkneys roare.

Not thus the wave of Forth was joined to Clyde,
When Rome's broad rampart stretched from tide to tide,
With bulwarks strong, with towers sublimely crowned,
While winding tubes conveyed each martial sound.
To guard the legions from their painted foes,
By vast unwearied toil the rampire rose;
When, fierce in arms, the Scot, by Carron's shore,
Resigned, for war, the chace and mountain boar
As the chafed lion, on his homeward way,
Returns for vengeance, and forgets the prey."

The original cost of the canal, including all expenditure up to the January succeeding the date of its completion was £330,000. The tonnage dues imposed were, from sea to sea, 5s. 10d.; from Grangemouth to Port-Dundas, 3s. 10d.; from Bowling-bay to Port-Dundas, 2s.; and over partial distances, except in favour of lime and some other cargoes, 3d. per mile. When the whole work got its appliances into operation, the gloom which formerly darkened its prospects began speedily to disappear; and in 1800 the first dividend was declared. While the work was in progress, two general meetings, one at London, and one at Edinburgh, governed its affairs; that at London appointing annually the committee of management. Collisions of opinion and conflicting decisions having resulted, a new constitution was sanctioned by act of parliament in 1787, investing the direction in a governor and council at London, and a committee of management in Glasgow; both to be annually elected by a general meeting held in London. This also was found inconvenient; and since 1852, the management has been wholly concentrated in Glasgow. Though experiencing some fluctuations, the affairs have, on the whole, steadily prospered; and, notwithstanding a great reduction in the tonnage-dues, making the amount not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton per mile, they continue to be remunerating, and to embrace a steadily extending traffic. The revenue for 1839 rose to the comparatively great height of £95,475. In 1846 the Forth and Clyde canal was incorporated with the Monkland canal; and four years later, the revenue of the two canals was £115,621, and the total cost of them from the commencement was £1,090,380.

So early as November, 1789, the Forth and Clyde canal was the proud scene of experiment for the first steam-boat which was ever constructed above the size of a model; and some years later, it was the arena of experiments in steam-boat navigation, from which Fulton learned the lesson which he afterwards successfully practised in America. At various subsequent dates, particularly about 1828, strenuous exertions were made to adapt propulsion by steam to the fragile structure and precarious embankments of the canal; but all were attended by some degree of failure; and, even had they been successful, they would have achieved a rate of speed far below what the flighty and swift-winged spirit of the age has come to demand. A totally new set of experiments, tending to a great revolution in canal navigation, was commenced some years later, and, in September, 1839, were brought to a favourable termination. A light railway having been formed alongside of the towing-path of a part of the canal, near Lock 16, a locomotive engine of moderate power was set on it, and applied, as a substitute for horses, in towing, at various rates of speed, vessels of all the different classes which then frequented the canal. By experiments conducted with scrupulous accuracy, and often repeated, it was ascertained that, even with the imperfect preparations which had been made, the passage-boats might, without injury to the banks, be towed at rates varying from 19.1 to 19.25 miles per hour, and that heavy sea-going vessels might, with great ease, be conveyed at the utmost speed consistent with the conservation of the slopes. On the 11th September, 1839, grand final experiments were made under the eye of the governor, the manager and part of the committee of the canal company, and several professional and scientific gentlemen. The locomotive engine was attached successively to passenger-boats, lightly and heavily laden,—to sloops, single and in pairs,—and to a string of nine miscellaneous sailing-vessels. The passenger-boats al-

most instantly shot along at the rate of 16 and 17 miles per hour, and were maintained at that velocity with a very small expenditure of steam. The waves which they produced—very unlike what had been produced by other modes or applications of power, or what theory and mistaken investigation had predicted—did not undulate, or rush along the banks, but proceeded direct to the shore, quite or nearly at right angles with the sides of the boats, and so far from being increased in volume proportionately to the increase of velocity, were at all times smaller than those which the boats plough up when they are drawn by horses. The sloops, dragged singly, and two on a line, varied from 70 to 90 tons, and were so laden as to have 8 feet draught of water; and they were carried along at the maximum allowed velocity of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; and but for prudential reasons imposing restrictions, they could easily have been made to feel a much higher speed. The chain of 9 vessels consisted of 7 sea-going schooners and sloops, and 2 heavy-laden scows; and they were borne steadily along at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. While the expense of towing them separately from the sea-lock to Port-Dundas, would be about £27, that of dragging them with the locomotive engine, exclusive of allowance for the use of the railway, would not exceed 25 shillings. In every case, the results of the experiments seemed perfectly satisfactory. They left no doubt that velocities suitable to all vessels were attainable,—that these might range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 miles per hour,—and that, after some experience, the velocity might probably reach 25 or even 30 miles per hour. The experiment, however, was very costly; and had the steam system been applied to the whole canal, it would have entailed vast expense, without any adequate advantage. That system, therefore, was not adopted.

FORTH AND CLYDE RAILWAY, a railway opened on the 20th May, 1856, from a junction with the Scottish Central railway at Stirling to a junction with the Dumbartonshire railway near Balloch. It connects the east and the west coasts of Scotland, in the basins of the Forth and the Clyde, by the shortest and most direct route; and at the same time it opened up, for ready communication with great markets, a considerable agricultural district which had hitherto been very secluded. The scheme for it was originally organized in 1845, and, after being carried some way through parliament, was relinquished; but was eventually resumed by the same promoters as at first, and carried to a consummation on the 4th of August, 1853. The first sod for the railway was cut on the 12th of January, 1854. The parliamentary estimate for it was £150,000.

FORTH IRON-WORKS, a large recently erected establishment, on the western verge of the parish of Carnock and of Fifeshire, 4 miles west of Dunfermline. The ironstone wrought in it is comparatively rich. A large school-house was built by the company, for the education of the children of the work-people, with infant and sewing departments.

FORTHAR. See **FIFESHIRE**.

FORTHRIE. See **FIFESHIRE**.

FORTHY WATER, a rivulet of Kincardineshire. It rises on the western border of the parish of Dunnottar, runs across a wing of Glenbervie, and traces the boundary between Arbutnot on its left bank and Glenbervie on its right bank, to a confluence with Bervie Water about a mile south of Drumlichie.

FORTINGAL, a very large and important parish, containing the post-office stations of Fortingal and Rannoch, and occupying the chief part of the north-western division of Perthshire. Quoad sacra, the

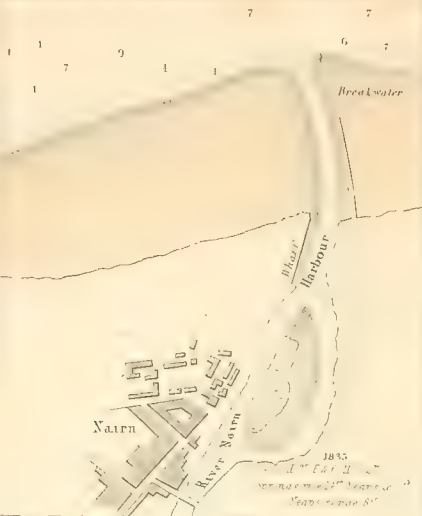
parish is of moderate dimensions; but quoad civilia, it measures, in extreme length, about 40 miles,—in extreme breadth, upwards of 30 miles,—in circumference, along the sinuosities of its boundary-line, probably 130 miles or upwards,—and in superficial area, nearly 450,000 imperial acres. It is bounded on the north by the district of Badenoch in Inverness-shire; on the north-east by the parish of Blair-Athole; on the east by the parish of Dull; on the south by the parishes of Kenmore and Killin, and a detached portion of the parish of Weem; and on the west by the parishes of Glenorchy and Appin in Argyleshire, and the district of Lochaber in Inverness-shire. The parish is in every respect compact, with two remarkable exceptions; it embosoms, nearly in its centre, a detached part of Logierait, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4; and it, at the same time, has a detached part of its own, called Bolftracks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, lying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the south-eastern extremity of the main body. The whole parish lies among the Grampians, and is exceedingly mountainous; and, in general, broadly marked with the characteristic features of the Highlands,—savage grandeur relieved by varying scenes of romance and beauty,—towering elevations cleft into ridges by torrents and ravines,—bleak alpine wastes of heath alternated with sylvan braes and far-stretching lakes,—scenes now sublime and now subsiding into softness, enlivened by bounding streams and roaring cataracts. The extensive district, however, which constitutes the main body of the parish, is naturally and comprehensively divided into three portions, Rannoch, Glenlyon, and Fortingal proper. **RANNOCH** and **GLENLYON** will be described in separate articles; and need not be further noticed here than to say, that the former constitutes the northern part of the parish, and the latter, jointly with Fortingal proper, a considerable portion of the southern part. But these districts are separated or surrounded by very broad or high mountain-belts. Both on the north and on the south large portions of the parish, from the boundaries inwards, are entirely mountainous. Another belt, about 7 miles broad, stretches along the whole length of the parish from east to west, separating it into two great divisions, with Rannoch on the north, and Glenlyon and Fortingal on the south, and lifting many of its summits 3,000 feet or upwards above the level of the sea. Minor ridges, isolated mountains, and divergent spurs also lift their heads almost everywhere in other localities, rendering the entire parish eminently Highland. The most remarkable of the isolated heights is **SCHICHALLION**, on the southern boundary: which see.

The parish has, at its centre, along the base of the intersecting broad belt of mountains, one magnificent lake, 12 miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in average breadth, overlooked by grand and magnificent scenery. See **LOCH RANNOCH**. It has also, at its northern limit, 7 miles of a lake which stretches away into Inverness-shire, and is in all 16 miles long, the scenery of which has gems of beauty, but is, in general, savage and wild. See **LOCH ERICHT**. It possesses parts likewise of a beautiful and romantic lake, 3 miles in length, on the south-west,—an islet-studded and sylvan mountain-lake, 6 miles long, on the west,—and a lake, 4 miles long and half-a-mile broad, on the north-east. See **LOCH LYON**, **LOCH LYDOCH**, and **LOCH GARRY**. There are also in the parish numerous smaller lakes, or lochlets, all of which, with one exception, as well as the larger lakes, are well-stored with fish. In Loch Rannoch trouts are caught from 1 lb. to 24 lb. in weight. Nor is the district less rich in rivers, brooks, and rills. One

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1831
SOUNDINGS AT LOW WATER IN FEET

Scale for Plans

roaring and impetuous stream, bounding along in rapids and cataracts, and sometimes sending its hoary voice for several miles among the mountains, runs eastward from Loch Lydoch to Loch Rannoch. See the GAUER. Another river, at first smooth and gentle, but afterwards impetuous, runs from Loch Rannoch to the eastern boundary. See the TUMMEL. These streams, with the lakes whence they issue, form a belt of waters, along the base of the central belt of mountains, from end to end of the parish. Another river, sluggish and mustering for the onset for a short distance, but afterwards furious and wild in its career, comes down southward from Loch Ericht, to near the western extremity of Loch Rannoch. See the ERICHT. Another river of great variety of aspect, but generally overlooked by scenes of romance or picturesqueness or beauty, issues from Loch Lyon, and thence intersects the parish, through Glenlyon and Fortingal proper, on the eastern boundary. See the LYON. Numerous other streams, for the most part of inconsiderable length of course, and possessing the character of mountain-torrents, run along ravines, or leap over precipitous rocks, or spread out in little dells and mimic glens, gay in the adornings of Highland loveliness, and pour their waters into either the lakes or the rivers. Among the most noticeable are the Miran, Auld Madrumbeagh, and the Moulin, tributaries of the Lyon and Black water; Auld Bagh, Auld Killyhounan, and the Sassen, tributaries of the central stripe of waters.

Fortingal proper occupies the lower part of the course of the Lyon. It is a sublimely yet softly picturesque vale, about 6 miles in length, and upwards of half-a-mile in breadth, adorned with groves and gentlemen's seats, with mountains coming slowly down upon its gentle beauties, yet sending away their summits to such a height, and environing it in such alpine phalanx that, gazing round from its centre, a stranger might conclude ingress or egress to be impracticable. The village or Kirk-town of Fortingal—a few huts clustered around the parish-church—presents a fine foil to the numerous beauties of the vale. The celebrated yew-tree in the churchyard, described by Pennant, and noticed by various tourists and topographers, as probably the largest in the kingdom, still lifts its venerable branches to the breeze; but though somewhat increased in its enormous circumference—so often recorded—of 52 feet, has lost much of its stateliness, and now appears as two distinct trees. "At the commencement of my incumbency, 32 years ago," says the Rev. Robert Macdonald, the minister of the parish, in his report in the New Statistical Account, "there lived in the village of Kirkton, a man of the name of Donald Robertson, then upwards of 80 years of age, who declared that when a boy going to school, he could hardly enter between the two parts; now a coach-and-four might pass between them." This tree is probably the only remnant of those little groves of yew-trees which a very ancient act of parliament ordered to be planted in the burying-grounds of the kingdom, to furnish material for bows.

Caverns and deep recesses beneath the overhanging cliffs or between the projecting shelves of rocks, are numerous, and, in some instances, remarkable; and are, for the most part, associated either with tales of ancient feuds and warfare, or with the gross legends of credulity and superstition. The Gramscian bed of limestone, ranging from Dumbartonshire to Aberdeenshire, passes along the east end of the parish. Veins of marble of various hues, and variously clouded, occur in several localities. A very rich vein of lead ore in Glenlyon was wrought

for several years toward the close of last century; but, owing to some unexplained reason, it did not compensate the working, and was abandoned. Brilliant pebbles, spars, and rock-crystals, are occasionally found among the mountains. In the very small area of the parish which is arable—yet small only as compared with the vast aggregate of impracticable surface—agricultural improvement has been singularly rapid, and achieved surprising results. Neat, snug farm-steads, well-enclosed fields, and the luxuriant results of skilful and assiduous husbandry, cheer and surprise the Lowland tourist who penetrates among the Highland wastes and wilds. The soil, in the level stripes of the valleys, is, in general, gravelly and dry; and up the sides, though seldom toward the summits, of the mountains, it affords excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep. A considerable forest of native fir, and an extensive one of birch, range along the district of Rannoch, and appear to be remnants of that great Caledonian forest which anciently covered northern Perthshire and the county of Inverness, over mountain, glen, and morass, to the extent of more than 2,000 square miles. Plantations of the various sorts of hardwood, and of spruce and larch, though not aggregately extensive, are so disposed through the parish as to impart a feature to very many of its landscapes.

At the west end of the vale of Fortingal are remains of what has been currently called a Roman camp. Far inland though the position be, and lying beyond mountain-barriers, narrow defiles, and very difficult passes, several writers have thought that Agricola penetrated hither, and fought here a battle with the Caledonians. Some persons trace to this epoch the etymology of the name Fortingal, and suppose that it was originally *Feart-nan-Gael*, 'the stronghold of the Gael' or Caledonian; while others connect that etymology in a general way with the fortification, and suppose the name to have originally been *Feart-ningal*, 'the Works or exploits of strangers.' The spot where Agricola's tent is supposed to have stood is surrounded by a deep fosse. The rampart of the camp is, in many places, broken down and the ditch filled up by the plough; but the pretorium is still complete; and the camp comprehends an area of about 80 acres. A search, upwards of half a century ago, for antiquities on the spot, produced only three urns. Roman coins, however, have been found in various adjacent localities. Numerous circular forts appear in the parish from 30 to 50 feet in diameter, built of vast blocks of stone which one cannot easily conceive to have been moved without machines, but of inconsiderable height of wall; and as they are in many instances within view of one another, they may probably have been part of a chain of watch towers which extended from Dunkeld through Fortingal into Argyleshire. Two of the forts are much more extensive than the others, and had out-works. At the east end of the parish are vestiges of a castle, impregnable before the invention of gunpowder, built on a precipitous rocky promontory cut off by converging deep chasms with brawling brooks, and anciently defended on the accessible side by a ditch and drawbridge. This castle was the residence of "the fierce wolf," the brother of the Earl of Buchan, and the ancestor of very many of the Stewarts of Athole. At the foot of Glenlyon, on a high declivitous bank, and anciently defended by a drawbridge, are the ruins of a castle, the last occupant of which was Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, usually called the hospitable Red Duncan.

Fortingal was anciently the scene of many feuds.

and even of some considerable onslaughts and battles. During the wars of the succession, a party of Edward of England's followers came down to the district along an opening, which still bears the name of Glen Sassen, "the Englishman's glen;" and, according to tradition, were confronted by a force led on by Robert Bruce in person. The ground where the collision of the antagonist little armies took place is called Innerchadden, 'the point where the battle began,' and the spot where Robert achieved victory is called Dalchoisnie, 'the field of victory.' On another occasion, as tradition reports, Robert was less successful; and having sustained defeat near the boundary with Argyleshire, he concealed himself in a romantic spot—still called the King's house—in a wood two miles east of the field of his former and victorious contest. His retreat being near the Tummel, there was but one ford by which it could be reached, and this still bears the name of the King's ford; while an eminence overlooking his hiding-place continues to be called the King's watch-tower. During, or soon after, the reign of Robert, McDougal of Lorn and his followers penetrated as far as the Ercloch, in subordination, it is said, to the operations of the English. But confronted by Domnaicha or Duncan Reauar, the ancestor of the Robertsons of Strowan, they suffered defeat and carnage, and the chief of Lorn himself was captured, and for a time confined on the artificial islet of Loch Rannoch. In the 13th century, a clan called Clan Eoin Bhuidhe, 'the descendants of John of the yellow hair,' who, at that period, possessed the upper part of Rannoch, and who by some act of rapine had incurred the wrath of the Stewarts of Appin, were sought out, on their own territory, by the chief of Appin and his clan, and drawing up in battle array to confront the invaders near the side of the river Gauer, were nearly all hewn down on the spot; while a few fugitives with difficulty escaped by swimming the river, and fled in dispersion to their districts. A little rill, occasionally called to the present day 'the rill of blood,' commemorates the fearful slaughter, and indicates the scene. A feud of several centuries in duration between the clan Cameron and the Macintoshes occasioned Fortingal to become repeatedly the arena of skirmishes and vengeful conflicts.

Fortingal has, in a very striking degree, undergone the ameliorating changes which have been generally experienced in the Highlands. Up to the year 1745, it was in an utterly barbarous condition, under no legal restraint, and signalized, even among the lawless regions around it, for its foul dishonesty and its deeds of violence. One of the chief proprietors was then the Rob Roy of his day, but without the amenities of Rob's character; and while his property was a nest of thieves, he laid the whole country, from Stirling on the one hand and Cupar Angus on the other, under contribution for "black mail." Fortingal, in fact, was the centre of this sort of traffic. "In the months of September and October," says the reporter in the Old Statistical Account, "they gathered to the number of about 300, built temporary huts, drank whisky all the time, settled accounts for stolen cattle, and received balances. Every man then bore arms. It would have required a regiment to have brought a thief from the country. But government having sent a party of soldiers to reside among them, and a thief having been hung at their doors, they soon felt the necessity of reformation, and they are now as honest, and as strict a set of people in these matters, as any in the kingdom. In the year 1754, the country was almost impassable. There were no roads nor bridges. Now, by the statute-

labour, we have got excellent roads and 12 bridges. In a few years we shall have other two, which is all that could be desired. The people contribute cheerfully and liberally to build them, and this preserves many lives. At the above period, the bulk of the tenants in Rannoch had no such thing as beds. They lay on the ground, with a little heather or fern under them; one single blanket was all their bed-clothes, excepting their body-clothes. Now they have standing-up beds, and abundance of blankets. At that time the houses in Rannoch were huts of, what they called, 'Stake and Rise.' One could not enter but on all fours; and after entering, it was impossible to stand upright. Now there are comfortable houses built of stone. Then the people were miserably dirty, and foul-skinned. Now they are cleanly, and are clothed as well as their circumstances will admit of. The rents of the parish, at that period, were not much above £1,500, and the people were starving. Now they pay £4,660 per annum, and upwards, and the people have fulness of bread." Nor are the changes much less striking which have taken place since the year 1794, when this report was written. The improvements in agriculture, in particular, and in farm-buildings, enclosures, social usages, and intellectual condition, have been remarkably great. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., of Foss-house and Rannoch-lodge, John Menzies, Esq. of Chesthill, F. G. Campbell, Esq. of Troup and Glenlyon, and seven others. Three fairs are held annually at the hamlet of Fortingal; one chiefly for seeds, about the end of April; one for lambs, in August; and one of several days, for sheep, goats, and cattle, in the beginning of December. Three fairs are held also at Kinloch-Rannoch; one in April, and one in October, for cattle; and one in August for lambs. A fair is held likewise at Inverwick in Glenlyon. Assessed property in 1866, £17,651 14s. 1d. Population in 1831, 3,067; in 1861, 2,181. Houses, 456.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Duke of Athole and Sir R. Menzies. Stipend, £255 8s.; glebe, £10. The parish quoad civilia consists of the united parishes of Fortingal and Killachonan. But two large districts were in 1845 erected into quoad sacra parishes. See GLENLYON and RANNOCH. The quoad sacra parish of Fortingal is only about 8 miles long, and about 8 broad; and consists of the vale of Fortingal, a small part of Glenlyon, and the detached district of Bolfracks. The parish church is of unknown date, but was repaired in 1851. Sittings, 376. There is a Free church in Glenlyon; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £143 12s. 8d. There are in the quoad civilia parish one parochial school, two Assembly's schools, two Society's schools, and seven other schools.

FORT MATILDA, a battery, with fortified enclosure, on the shore at the point in Greenock parish, midway between Greenock and Gourack. It commands the curve of the Clyde immediately below the Greenock roadsteads.

FORTNIGHTY. See ARDCLACH.

FORTROSE, a royal burgh and post-town, in the parish of Rosemarkie, Ross-shire. It stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Invergordon ferry, $10\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Cromarty, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Inverness. Its site is at the eastern extremity of the Black Isle road, on the north side of the Moray frith, and nearly opposite Fort-George, from which it is distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie and Chanonry, which are about half-a-mile distant from each other, but have been politically

united in one burgh. The former of these is of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a roval burgh by Alexander II. Chanonry is so called from its having been the chanonry of Ross, where the bishop had his residence. It is finely situated on an elevated plain commanding an extensive prospect of the Moray frith; and a tongue of land, called Chanonry-ness or Fortrose point, runs out between it and Rosemarkie into the frith. The two towns were united by a charter granted by James II. in 1444, under the common name of Fortross—that is, 'the Fort of the Peninsula,'—now softened into Fortrose; and that charter was ratified by another by James VI. in 1592, and confirmed, with greater immunities, by the same monarch in 1612. These charters all bear, that the burgh is to be "entitled to the privileges, liberties, and immunities heretofore granted to the town of Inverness." Fortrose was, at that time, spoken of as a town flourishing in the arts and sciences, the seat of divinity, law, and physic, in this corner of the kingdom. And for generations previously, as well as for some time after, under the fostering influence of the bishops of Ross, till their palace was destroyed and their cathedral dilapidated by Oliver Cromwell, it enjoyed a large amount of general prosperity. "The situation of the town," remark the Messrs. Anderson, "is romantic and sunny, and the grounds about it, which have long been under cultivation, are rich and in high order; and when the cathedral green was surrounded by large old trees, before Cromwell's axe was laid to their roots, and the houses of the town were removed to a distance from the cathedral—save that the canons and presbyters of the see had each, near it, his manse, with gardens and court-yards, entered by Gothic arched gateways—the whole place must have had a very beautiful and imposing appearance, more like an English ecclesiastical town than a Scotch one."

Two small parts of the cathedral are still standing. Cromwell sent the stones of the rest of it, together with those of the bishop's palace, by sea to Inverness, for the erection of a fort there, called Cromwell's fort, which now no longer exists. "The cathedral," says Mr. Neale, in his Ecclesiological Notes of 1848, "formerly consisted of choir and nave, with aisles to each, eastern lady chapel, western tower, and chapter-house at the north-east end. What remains consists merely of the south aisle to chancel and nave, and the detached chapter-house. The style is the purest and most elaborate middle pointed; the material, red sandstone, gave depth and freedom to the chisel; and the whole church, though probably not 120 feet long from east to west, must have been an architectural gem of the very first description. The exquisite beauty of the mouldings, after so many years of exposure to the air, is wonderful, and shows that, in whatever other respect these remote parts of Scotland were barbarous, in ecclesiology, at least, they were on a par with any other branch of the mediæval church. The east window, fragments of the tracery of which hang from the archivolt, must have been magnificent, and consisted of five lights; it is wide in proportion to its height, and must have afforded great scope for throwing up the altar beneath. On the outside, in the gable, there are two lancets, the lower one much longer than the other. The whole effect is extremely satisfactory. I know not, indeed, where one could look for a better model for a small collegiate church, and such as might suit the needs of our communion at this moment. There are two windows on the south side, of the same elaborate and beautiful description, but con-

sisting of four lights. The piscina remains, and the mouldings are truly the work of a master. The south aisle was separated from the chancel by two middle pointed arches, now walled up, but not so much injured as to destroy their extreme loveliness. In the first of these arches is a canopied tomb for the foundress, a Countess of Ross, the date of which is probably 1330. Very possibly her lord might be interred in a similar position in the north side of the choir. This must have been one of the most beautiful monuments I ever saw. Between the foot and the easternmost pier, a credence is inserted, sloping up with a stone lean-to against the passage wall. In the second arch is a poor third pointed high tomb and canopy, with the effigy of a bishop, by tradition, the second bishop of the see; a thing manifestly impossible, unless the monument were erected long after the decease of the person commemorated. The chancel arch is modern. The nave consists of four bays, and much resembles the chancel in its details; the fourth is, however, blocked off for the burying-place of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. In the second arch is another third-pointed monument. On the south side the first window is injured; the second resembles those in the chancel arch; the third is high up and mutilated; the fourth is a plain lancet. The west front is remarkably simple, and contains nothing but a small two-light middle pointed window, without foliation. The rood turret still exists, and is a very elegant, though somewhat singular composition. It stands at the junction of the south aisle of nave and chancel, and acts as a buttress. Square at the base, it is bevelled into a semi-hexagonal superstructure, and has elegant two light windows on alternate sides. The top is modern. The chapter-house, as at Glasgow, consisted of two stages, a crypt and the chapter-house properly speaking. The crypt still remains, and is used as a coal-hole; the upper part, which has been rebuilt, is now a school and court-room." In 1854 and 1855 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests expended a considerable sum in restoring and strengthening the whole of the decayed fabric.

The parish church and the manse are beautiful buildings, in beautiful situations, in the neighbourhood of Rosemarkie. A chapel of ease, called the church of Fortrose, stands at Chanonry; and is in the presentation of the male communicants. There are likewise a Free church and an Episcopalian chapel, both in the Gothic style, but tasteless and unsymmetrical. There is also a Baptist place of worship. The Fortrose academy is an institution for a good English education, mathematics, and languages, conducted by a rector and two other teachers; and there are a parochial school, a Free church school, and a young ladies' seminary. The burgh has a good inn, called the Royal hotel, and good private lodgings for sea-bathers. The town-council comprises a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and eight councillors. The real property of the burgh, exclusive of charity funds, amounted in 1864 to £5,385 Os. 0d. The corporation revenue in 1860, was about £175. Fortrose unites with Inverness, Forbes, and Nairn in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency in 1861 was 64. A sheriff's small-debt court is held quarterly; and justice of peace small-debt courts are held at stated periods. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday of April, the third Wednesday of June, and the first Wednesday of November. There is a good harbour at Fortrose, which was formed by the parliamentary commissioners on the Highland roads in 1817, at an expense of about £4,000. The

inside of the harbour is about 30 yards square, and three sides of it form an extensive wharf. Spring-tides rise 14 feet within it. There is a regular ferry to Fort-George from Chanonry-ness; but it is not much frequented. It is usually known as Ardersier ferry; taking its name from the Inverness side. Dr. George Mackenzie, the laborious compiler of the 'Lives of the most eminent Writers of the Scots nation,' is said to have been born in Fortrose. It is certain he resided here, in an old castle belonging to the Earl of Seaforth; and he lies interred in the cathedral. The brave and wise Sir Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland, was buried at Rosemarkie, in 1338. Population of Fortrose in 1841, 1,082; in 1861, 928. Houses, 187.

FORTUNE. See EAST FORTUNE.

FORT-WILLIAM. See WILLIAM (FORT).

FORVIE, an ancient parish on the east coast of Aberdeenshire. It was long ago incorporated with SLAINS: which see. The greater part of it, to the extent of about 1,700 acres, has for centuries been a desert of sand, rolled into knolls and little peaks, and scantily covered with bent. Tradition assigns the origin of these sands to some sudden convulsion, so long ago as the eleventh century. The vestiges of the parish church are still visible; and they now furnish the only local evidence that the district was ever inhabited.

FORVIE BURN, a stream of about 5 or 6 miles length of course, running southward to the Ythan, chiefly on the boundary between the parish of Slains and the parish of Logie-Buchan in Aberdeenshire.

FOSS, a district in the quoad civilia parish of Dull in Perthshire. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish by the Court of Teinds in June 1845. It is situated on the south side of the river Tummel, toward the western extremity of Loch Tummel. See DULL. Its post town is Pitlochrie. Its church is a government one, with the usual appointments of that class of churches, and under the patronage of the crown. A fair is held at the kirktown on the first Tuesday of March, old style. Population in 1831, 573.

FOSSAWAY AND TULLIEBOLE, an united parish, chiefly in Perthshire, but partly in Kinross-shire, compact in form, and lying respectively at the south-eastern and at the western verge of the counties. It contains the post-office station of Fossaway, the post-office village of Blairingone, and the villages of Crook-of-Devon and Gartwhinean. It is bounded on the north by Dunning; on the east by Orwell and Kinross; on the south by Cleish and Saline; on the west by Clackmannanshire; and on the north-west by Muckhart. Its greatest length is about 11 miles; its greatest breadth about 10 miles; but, its outline being very irregular, its superficial area is not more than about 50 square miles. The united parish consists of three districts of Fossaway in Perthshire,—one $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the south,—one $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the former,—and one a narrow stripe of half-a-mile by $2\frac{3}{4}$, lying a mile eastward of the second, and running parallel to it, all consolidated by the insertion amongst them of Tulliebole belonging to Kinross-shire. The northern parts of Fossaway, and the part of Tulliebole which connects them, constituting jointly the entire northern section of the united parish, are a continued congeries of hills running up to the centre of the Ochil range, and lifting their tops from 600 to 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the hills are covered or patched with moss or heath; but most are verdant to their very summits, and afford prime pasture for both sheep and black cattle. The central

and the southern sections, consisting of the main body of Tulliebole and the southern part of Fossaway, though they are considerably upland from sea-level, and have some little hills, are, over most of their area, arable, and carpeted with a various and very improveable soil of gravel, clay, till, and loam. Tulliebole, while appearing between the Ochil hills on the one side and the Cleish hills on the other, to be a champaign country, sends up the highest ground or water-shedding line in the plain which stretches between Stirling and Kinross, and despatches its indigenous rills in the opposite directions of west and east. Owing to the attraction of the hills on either side, the district has more cloudy weather, later seasons, and more frequent falls of rain than the districts in its vicinity. Dark and pregnant clouds are sometimes seen advancing simultaneously along the Ochil hills and the Cleish hills; and when they come opposite to Tulliebole, they have been observed to send off detachments which form a *melée* above the district, and discharge upon it their united waters. The river Devon comes down upon Upper Fossaway from the west, and runs south-eastward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, tracing the boundary-line between that district and Tulliebole on its left bank, and the parish of Muckhart on its right bank; and making a sudden bend or crook at the place appropriately called the Crook-of-Devon, flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along the boundary between Tulliebole and lower Fossaway on the one side, and the parish of Muckhart on the other; and during its long course of contact with the united parishes, it attracts both the angler by its store of the finny tribes, and especially the tasteful tourist by a profusion of remarkable natural curiosities. See the DEVON. Lower Queigh water rises on the northern limit of the northward stripe of Tulliebole, forms for a mile south-westward from its source the boundary with Dunning in Perthshire, and debouching to the south-east, so intersects for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the united parish, as to trace the boundary between the Perthshire and the Kinross-shire sections. Two rivulets, both called Gairney, but distinguished by the prefixes East and West, which designate the direction of their course, both rise in the parish, and meander among copsewood banks. Some plantations in upper Fossaway, others in Tulliebole, and still more extensive ones in lower Fossaway, arranged in stripes or in mimic forests, shelter the country, and enrich its landscape. The principal minerals are limestone, coal, sandstone, and ironstone,—the last of which has, in recent years, been somewhat extensively worked. The principal mansions are Tulliebole and Devonshaw. The principal landowners are Baroness Keith of Aldie, the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., Moncrieff of Fossaway, Graham of Devonshaw, and upwards of thirty others. The real rental is about £9,700. Assessed property in 1866, £7,659. Population in 1831, 1,576; in 1861, 1,534. Houses, 344. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 962; in 1861, 933. Houses, 186.

There are, in this parish, two fortalices or strengths with gun-holes and turrets,—the castle of Tulliebole, built in the year 1608, and now belonging to Sir H. W. Moncrieff of Tulliebole,—and the castle of Aldie, built in the 16th century, and belonging to the Baroness Keith. The Murrays of Tullibardine, the ancestors of the Duke of Athole, were the ancient proprietors of the parish, and of many lands in its vicinity; and they had at Blairingone a mansion, the site of which is still called Palace-brae. On the summit of a rising ground, called Carleith, on the lands of Aldie, are the ruins of an old building, perfectly circular, and nearly 24

feet in diameter, from the area of which were dug up, 65 years ago, two stone-coffins containing human bones. On the barony of Coldrain is an oblong square mound, 3 roods and 36 fells, Scottish measure, of area, and surrounded by a ditch of from 15 to 20 feet in width; it is traditionally reported to have been the site of a strength belonging to the Earls of Athole, and bears the name of the Hall-yard. A spot, lying between the lands of Gartwhinean and those of Pitvar, and called the Monk's grave, commemorates the sanguinary miscarriage of one of those tricks of priestcraft, those finesses of monkery, which, for centuries, enthralled all honesty in Scotland. A dispute existing concerning the proprietorship of the lands, a monk from Culross appeared upon them, made oath, in behalf of his monastery—who really possessed no claim—that the land on which he stood was theirs, and was instantly run through the body by an indignant member of the Tullibardine family, the real proprietors. But he proved, on an examination of his boots, to have literally stood on some ounces of soil which he had brought with him from Culross; and he was buried on the scene of his equivocation and its bloody award, conferring on posterity a lesson of vastly deeper import than is legible on most objects of antiquarian curiosity. A small rising ground at the east end of the village of Crook-of-Devon, called the Gallow-know, was the scene of a capital punishment judicially inflicted in the 17th century, by the proprietor of Tulliebole, on one of his vassals for the crime of murder, and reminds posterity of the high jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Scottish barons. In ancient times, when the kings of Scotland passed between their palaces of Stirling and Falkland, and when one of the Jameses, on his way, dined and caroused at Tulliebole, a trial of Bacchanalian strength was got up between one of the king's troopers and one of the laird of Tulliebole's vassals, of the name of Keltie. The trooper having swilled and drank till he became prostrate, Keltie quaffed another draught to proclaim his revolting victory, and fell headlong beside the vanquished; but when he awoke he found that both he and the trooper had been struggling with Death, and that the latter had been overcome by the grim foe. His additional draught, after the other's fall, is commemorated in the current phrase of 'Keltie's Mends,' applied by drunkards to a rejected or hurtful intoxicating draught; and the death of his Bacchanalian antagonist, with its deeply solemn lessons, is commemorated in the name of a little pool, 'the Trooper's Dubb,' near which he was buried. Some persons, 60 or 70 years ago, were so scared with the superstitious fear of seeing the trooper's apparition, that they would rather have gone a mile out of their way than pass near his grave. But probably the present generation of the parishioners have taken the wiser course of moralizing on the warnings given them by the commemoration of his folly.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. Stipend, £164 0s. 3d.; glebe, £8 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £27 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 525 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Blairingone, built in 1838, and partially endowed from a bequest by the late Major Montgomery of Aberdeen. There is a Free church of Fossaway: attendance, 250; sum raised in 1865, £152 10s. There are three non-parochial schools. Both Fossaway and Tulliebole were anciently in the diocese of Dunblane; and they seem to have been consolidated into one parish about the

year 1614. For a considerable period after they were united, the churches of both were used, the minister officiating two Sabbaths in that of Fossaway, and one Sabbath in that of Tulliebole. But in 1729, both were thrown down, and a new church built for the united parish.

FOTHRICK. See FIFESHIRE.

FOTHRINGHAM, a post-office station, and an estate, in the parish of Inverarity, 4 miles south by east of Forfar, Forfarshire. See INVERARITY.

FOUDLAND HILLS, a tract of uplands, round the basin of the Urie, in the parishes of Forgue, Insch, and Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire. It stretches east and west, rises about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and has extensively a bleak moorish surface. In the Insch part of it are excellent slate quarries, which for a long time produced nearly a million of slates a-year, chiefly for the market of Aberdeen, and were reduced in request principally by the greater cheapness of sea-borne carriage from the Argyleshire quarries of Easdale. The slates are of a clear light blue colour, and excellent quality.

FOULA. See FOWLA.

FOULDEN, a parish in the eastern part of the district of Merse, Berwickshire. It is of nearly a square form, 2½ miles each way; and is bounded by the parishes of Ayton, Mordington, Hutton, and Chirnside. Its church is nearly equally distant from the towns of Ayton, Chirnside, and Berwick; and the last of these is its post-town. The surface rises in a gently inclined plane from south to north, and terminates in a ridge of heights. The soil, in the south, is a strong clay; towards the middle of the parish it becomes more loamy; and in the north is light and moorish. Excepting about 260 acres, chiefly in the centre of the district, which are under plantation, and about 330 in the northern division, which are under natural pasture, all the area, comprising about 3,000 acres, has been turned up by the plough, and is in prime cultivation. The heights in the north command a magnificent prospect to the south and west. Along the whole southern boundary runs Whitadder water, between remarkably acclivitous banks, which climb from 120 to 150 feet above the level of the stream, and which, on the Foulden side, are repeatedly cloven by ravines, bringing down rills and drainings from the central or northern districts. Near the upper end of two of these ravines or 'dens,' which deepen as they approach the Whitadder, stands the parish-church. The nature of this site may probably have originated the name Foulden, which was anciently written *Fulden*, and means, in the Saxon language, 'the dirty hollow.' An old ruin, bearing the name of the parish, appears to have been a stronghold in the period of the Border contests. On the property of Nun-lands was anciently an establishment of nuns. The village of Foulden was formerly of considerable size, and a burgh-of-barony; but has gone utterly to decay. Four-fifths of the parish belong to Wilkie of Foulden; and the other fifth is divided between two proprietors. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £10,517. Assessed property in 1865. £5,563 2s. 10d. Population in 1831, 424; in 1861, 431. Houses, 80.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Wilkie of Foulden. Stipend, £152 18s. 1d.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £10 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1786, and is sufficient for the population. Foulden was anciently a rectory in the deanery of the Merse. On the 25th of March, 1587, its church was the meeting-place of commissioners sent from Elizabeth to vindicate her treatment and execution of Mary of

Scotland, and of commissioners sent by James VI. to hear their tale, his own mind revolting—as was pretended—from the terrible communication to be made, and averse to let the bearers of it pass much within the limit of the Scottish boundary.

FOUNTAINBLEAU. See DUMFRIES.

FOUNTAINBRIDGE. See EDINBURGH.

FOUNTAINHALL, a post-office hamlet in the parish of Stow, 4 miles north-north-west of the village of Stow, Edinburghshire. It has a station on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway.

FOUNTAINHALL-HOUSE. See PENCAITLAND.

FOURMILEHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Corstorphine, Edinburghshire. Population, 60.

FOURTOWNS (THE), four contiguous villages, and circumjacent lands, in the southern part of the parish of Lochmaben, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. The villages are Hightae, Greenhill, Heck, and Smallholm. Population collectively, 644. Houses, 156. The lands are a large and remarkably fertile tract of holm, stretching along the west side of the river Annan, from the vicinity of Lochmaben castle, the original seat of the royal family of Bruce, to the southern extremity of the parish. The inhabitants of the villages are proprietors of the lands, and hold them by a species of tenure, nowhere else known in Scotland except in the Orkney islands; and they have, from time immemorial, been called "the King's kindly tenants," and occasionally the "rentallers" of the Crown. The lands originally belonged to the kings of Scotland, or formed part of their proper patrimony, and were granted, as is generally believed, by Bruce, the Lord of Annandale, on his inheriting the throne, to his domestic servants, or to the garrison of the castle. The rentalles were bound to provision the royal fortress, and probably to carry arms in its defence. They have no charter or seisin, but hold their title by mere possession, yet can alienate their property by a deed of conveyance, and procuring for the purchaser enrolment in the rental-book of the Earl of Mansfield. The new possessor pays no fee, takes up his succession without service, and in his turn is proprietor simply by actual possession. The tenants were, in former times, so annoyed by the constables of the castle, that they twice made appeals to the Crown; and on both occasions—in the reigns respectively of James VI. and Charles II.—they obtained orders, under the royal sign-manual, to be allowed undisturbed and full possession of their singular rights. In more recent times, at three several dates, these rights were formally recognised by the Scottish court of session and the British house of peers. A chief part of the lands existed till the latter half of last century, in the form of a commonity; but, it was then, by mutual agreement, divided; and being provided, in its several parcels, with neat substantial farm-houses, and brought fully into cultivation, it soon became more valuable than the original allotments immediately adjacent to the villages. More than a moiety of the lands, however, has been purchased piecemeal by the proprietor of Rammerscales, whose mansion-house is in the vicinity, within the limits of the parish of Dalton. But such portions as remain unalienated exhibit, in the persons of their owners, a specimen of rustic and Lilliputian aristocracy unparalleled in the kingdom. If the possession of landed property in a regular line of ancestry for several generations is what confers the dignity of gentlemen, that title may be justly claimed by a community whose fathers owned and occupied their ridges and acres from the 13th century. Their names run so in clusters, that soubriquets are very generally in use. * Richardson is the most frequent,

and Rae, Kennedy, Nicholson, and Wright are prominent. These names and others were borne by some companions of Wallace and Bruce, in their patriotic struggles against the usurping Edward.

FOVERAN, a parish, containing the post-town of Newburgh, on the east coast of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Belhelvie, Udney, Logie-Buchan, and Slains. Its length westward is about 7 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. The river Ythan, just before entering the ocean, forms the north-east boundary; a small tributary of that river forms the northern boundary; and two other small streams run respectively through the interior and along the southern boundary to the ocean. The general appearance of the parish is level; but the ground rises by a gradual ascent from the sea, though not to any considerable height. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a rich loam and a strong clay; and is all arable, fertile, and quickly promotive of vegetation. Grass crops are generally early and luxuriant. There are now several fine plantations. The Ythan is navigable for small craft for nearly 3 miles, and for vessels of 100 or 150 tons about a mile. Salmon trout and flounders abound in it; and there are numerous beds of mussels, which are gathered in large quantities, and sold for food and bait at Aberdeen. Pearls are found in the bed of the river, and have been pretty successfully searched for 3 or 4 miles up. Near Newburgh are the ruins of an old chapel called the Red chapel of Buchan. About half-a-mile from the village are the ruins of the old castle of Knockhall, one of the seats of the family of Udney. The name Foveran signifies 'a spring,' and alludes to a very fine fountain, adjacent to the site of a very ancient castle, called the castle of Foveran, which probably defended the first nucleus of the local population, but is now quite extinct. The mansions are Foveran-house, Tillery-house, and Ythan-lodge. There are five principal landowners. Assessed property in 1860, £9,099. Population in 1831, 1,609; in 1861, 1,891. Houses, 332.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £192 14s. 7d.; glebe, £11 5s. Unappropriated tithes, £56 5s. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £23 19s. 4d. fees and other emoluments. The parish church is a plain edifice, built in 1794, and contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 200; sum raised in 1865, £116 4s. 6d. There are three non-parochial schools in the parish; one of them, with a small endowment, at Cultercullen. There are a savings' bank and a friendly society in Newburgh.

FOWLA, or FOULA, an island belonging to the parish of Walls in Shetland. It lies 16 miles west-south-west of the nearest part of the Shetland mainland, and 35 north-north-east of the nearest part of Orkney. It measures about 3 miles in length and 1½ mile in breadth. It is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients, not only from the analogy of the name, but also from more undoubted testimony; for Tacitus, speaking of the Roman general, Agricola's victories, and the distance to which he penetrated northward, thus expresses himself: "Invenit domuitque insulas quas vocant Orcades, despectaque Thule." Now Fowla, which is high ground, is easily seen in a clear day from the northern parts of the Orkneys. It is very bold and steep towards the west; its cliffs, according to Edmonstone, literally losing themselves in the clouds, or appearing to pierce the belt of clouds which frequently hangs around them. The only landing-place, called Ham, is on the east side, and is much resorted to as a fishing-station. The east side, which is much lower

than the west, is composed of granite, micaceous schist, and quartz; the south, west, and north sides are composed of sandstone and sandstone-flag. The whole island, as seen at a little distance from the sea, appears to consist of five conical hills, rising steeply from the water to the clouds. The highest peak, called the Kaim, has an altitude of about 1,300 feet; and part of the sea-faces of the hills, are almost sheer cliffs, sublime and terrible, from their summit to their base. "The low lands remote from the sea," says Dr. Hibbert, "are frequented by parasitic gulls, which build among the heather. The surface of the hills swarms also with plovers, Ruyton crows, scapies, and curlews. On reaching the highest ridges of the rocks, the prospect presented on every side is of the sublimest description. The spectator looks down from a perpendicular height of 1,100 or 1,200 feet, and sees below, the wide Atlantic roll its tide. Dense columns of birds hover through the air, consisting of maws, kittiwakes, lyres, sea-parrots or guillemots. The cormorants occupy the lowest portions of the cliffs, the kittiwakes whiten the ledges of one distant cliff, gulls are found on another, and lyres on a third. The welkin is darkened with their flight; nor is the sea less covered with them, as they search the water in quest of food. But when the winter appears, the colony is fled, and the rude harmony produced by their various screams is succeeded by a desert stillness. From the brink of this awful precipice, the adventurous fowler is, by means of a rope tied round his body, let down many fathoms; he then lands on the ledges where the various sea-birds nestle, being still as regardless as his ancestors of the destruction that awaits the falling of some loose stones from a crag, or the untwisting of a cord." The skua gull, called by the Shetlanders the bonxie, occupies one of the highest cliffs, and reigns there supreme over all the feathered world around him, striking such awe even into the eagle as to deter even that mightiest of predatory-birds from attacking a lamb in his presence; and hence is the skua gull a great favourite of the natives. Fowls affords excellent pasturage for sheep, and supports a remarkably hardy population, who have few wants, and feel strong attachment to their rugged home. The minister of Walls visits the place only once a-year; but a schoolmaster, acting in some degree also as a missionary, is constantly resident. Population in 1841, 215; in 1861, 233. Houses, 42.

FOWLIS, a post-office village in the parish of Fowls-Wester, Perthshire. It stands on the old road from Stirling to Perth, 5 miles north-east of Crieff. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, about twenty years ago, with the exception of a new inn, a neat school-house, and two or three slated cottages, it continued to wear the mean, poor, semi-barbarous appearance which it had presented for centuries. In the village is an ancient and curiously sculptured cross. On one side are figures of hunters and a hound chasing a wolf, which carries in its mouth a human head; and on the other side are some nearly obliterated sculpturing, and gyves for the chaining of offenders, and fixing them up to popular derision. A fair for black cattle and for the hiring of servants is held on the 6th of November. In the vicinity are the lands of Lacock, which exult in the dignity of being a burgh-of-barony, and legal seat of a weekly market and two annual fairs, but, owing probably to the necessity of the case, have modestly allowed their baronial and marketing importance to become visible only on paper. On a hill to the north is a double concentric Druidical circle, the exterior range comprising 40 stones, and measuring 54 feet in circumference; and on the west

are a crumleech and three other large Druidical stones. Population, 187. Houses, 48.

FOWLIS, a village in the parish of Fowls-Easter, Perthshire. It stands on the eastern verge of the county, about 6 miles north-west of Dundee. Population, 46. Houses, 9.

FOWLIS-EASTER, a parish, containing the village of Fowls, on the eastern border of Perthshire. It commences at the summit of the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, and terminates in the level of the carse at a part about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dundee. It has a triangular form, and measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles on its north side, $2\frac{1}{4}$ on its east side, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ on its south-west side. Its area is 1,944 acres. It is bounded on the north by Lundie and Auchterhouse; on the east by Liff; and on the south-west by Liff and Longforgan. Black-law, in the north-west corner, is the only hill. The general surface of the parish slopes gently to the south, and is fully enclosed, and beautifully cultivated. A lake called the Piper-dam, and covering 55 acres, was drained for the sake of its marl and its peat. Two-thirds of the parish are in tillage, and the remaining third is disposed chiefly in woodland and pasturage. Fowls was the first district in an extensive tract of the conterminous counties in which a regular rotation of crops was attempted. The church of Fowls, according to an inscription still partly legible on a large oak-beam which supported the organ-loft, was built in the year 1142, in fulfilment of a lady's vow, wrung from her by solicitude for her husband's safe return from the wars of the crusade. Sir Andrew Grey, the ancestor of Earl Grey, made it collegiate with suitable endowments in the reign of James II., and placed in it a provost and several prebends. The edifice is 89 feet long, and $27\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and is all built of hewn stone. A cross surmounts the east gable; another 8 feet high is in the burying ground; and a third 14 or 15 feet high formerly stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north. Remains of fonts exist at the west end of the church, and on the exterior and in the interior of its door. Beside it is the burying vault of Lord Grey. This parish is united to LUNDIE, which see.

FOWLIS-WESTER, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Fowls and Gilmerton, and the hamlet of Buchanty, near the centre of Perthshire. It consists of two very slenderly united divisions. The southern division is nearly a rectangle, stretching east and west on the south side of Almond water, and connected near its north-east angle, with the northern division, over a distance of only half-a-mile. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of average length from east to west, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of average breadth from north to south; and is bounded by Monzie, Methven, Madderty, and Crieff. The northern division suddenly swells out from its narrow breadth of half-a-mile at the connecting line with the southern division, to an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and stretches away $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north. It is bounded by little Dunkeld, by a detached part of Monzie, by the main body of Monzie, and by Dull. The river Almond, coming down from the north-west, and bending eastward at the point of its touching the parish, forms, for 3 miles, the northern boundary of the southern division, and, in the lower part of its course, runs along the line of connection between the two divisions. This stream here abounds in a small kind of trout; and a few yards above the bridge of Buchanty, forms a curious and attractive cascade. Running beneath a wall of rock 6 feet high, it tumbles over a rocky breast-work 7 feet in height, into a very deep tumultuous pool; and, in dry weather, when its volume is diminished, it sheds its waters round a rocky projection, from which a basket was often, at one period, suspended by a chain, and received numerous salmon-trout in their

attempt to overleap the cascade. Breaking away from the pool, it runs in a profound rocky canal, amid rocky fragments and clusters of stones, overhung by trees and copsewood, and canopied with mimic clouds of many-coloured spray, and passes below the single arch of Buchanty bridge, 15 feet in span, and rising on a level with the adjacent ground, —the surface of the water 32 feet below the summit of the arch. The Pow, or Powaffray water, a mossy and sluggish stream, rises on the western limit of the southern division of the parish, and, over a course of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, uniformly traces its western and its southern boundary, except for a brief way before leaving it, during which it runs slightly into the interior. This stream, having formerly covered with its waters much of the ground in its vicinity, flows in an artificial channel, cut for it by authority of an act of the Scottish parliament,—remarkable for being the last act passed before the Union. Braan water, celebrated for its scenery and cascades, comes down from the west, and forms the northern boundary with Little Dunkeld. Milton burn, coming down from the north-east, and falling into the Almond, traces the boundary with the detached part of Monzie. Shellegan burn, a beautiful limpid stream, flowing parallel with the former, forms the boundary with the main body of Monzie. The ravines and romantic dells through which these streams flow are graced with numerous tiny cascades and little cataracts, which please by the frequency of their recurrence and the variety of their aspect.

The northern division of the parish consists of ragged spurs of the Grampians, divides Logiealmond from Strathbraan, and is nearly all wild or pastoral. Its surface rises gradually, for a brief way, from Braan water on the north, and consists of mountainous elevations till very near the Almond, when it descends with a rapid declivity and terminates in a stripe of arable land. The southern division is remarkably varied, and, in general, exceedingly unequal in surface. On the banks of the Almond it sends down hills dotted and freckled with trees and copse-wood. On the north-east is the estate of Keiller, undulating and hilly, but beautified with the trees of an ancient lawn, and containing much fertile soil, well-cultivated and enclosed. Along the banks of the Pow, over the whole extent of the southern boundary, is an opulent and finely-sheltered valley. All the rest of the southern division consists of dells and hilly ranges, remarkably various in form. The hills are so distinctively featured and naturally classified, as to be arranged under the different names of the braes of Fowlis, the braes of Dury, the braes of Gorthy, and the braes of Keiller; and they have all a southern exposure, and are so adorned with stripes and clumps of plantation, with little masses of copsewood, with rich enclosures, with winding and romantic ravines, and with rills, now purling and limpid, now noisy and foaming, as to wear a very imposing appearance. In the south-west angle are the numerous fenced-fields, gardens, and plantations around the superb Gothic modern house of Abercairney. The approach to that mansion passes, for 500 yards, through forest, along the side of a deep, sinuous, rocky dell, densely crowded with shrubs and trees, and traversed by a brawling and often invisible stream; and, then, retiring obliquely 300 yards farther through the forest, presents, in succession to the view, a profusion of scenic beauties,—wide sloping lawns, rich meadows, gay garden-grounds, pleasing acclivities, tiny cascades, and artificial lakes and islands.—Nearly two miles north-west, and on the western limit, around the house of Cultoquay, is a luxuriant wood, straggling in clumps and detachments over

gravelly hillocks, so various and strange in form, and thrown together in so remarkable a congeries, as to attract the notice and occasionally excite the wonder of the tourist. From the site of the manse, on the declivity of the high rising grounds east of Cultoquay, a magnificent prospect is obtained of Strathearn and Strathmore, terminated by the grand and distant outline of the Ochil and the Lomond hills.

The soil, in the valley of the Pow, consists of alluvial deposit; and, in other arable parts of the parish, is very various—gravelly, sandy, clayey, and loamy; and, where it rests on rock, is, in general, fertile, but where it has a clayey subsoil, is cold and wet and unproductive. Slate is found in the hills of the northern division; a species of limestone occurs at Buchanty; and sandstone is, in general, plentiful. On the farm of Castleton, in the estate of Fowlis, on the east side of a den or ravine, is a grassy mound, comprising the last ruins of the castle and seat of the Earls of Strathearn. Malise, the 1st Earl, acted a distinguished part, in 1138, at the battle of the standard. Gilbert, his grandson, founded, in 1200, the monastery of Inchaffray, near the Scottish border. Malise, the 7th Earl, acted an energetic part in the wars of the succession, signed the celebrated letter to the Pope, and during the minority of David Bruce, made strenuous opposition to Edward Baliol; but, proving to be on the losing side of the contest, he suffered a forfeiture of his earldom, and left no issue to claim a resumption of his rights. Mary, his only sister, however, having been married to Sir John Moray of Drumsergard, the lineal heir of Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the earldom was afterwards restored by King David to her son, Sir Maurice Moray; and, he being killed, in 1346, at the battle of Durham, and leaving no issue, it reverted to the crown. The family of Abercairney, descended from Maurice, the last Earl's brother, are now the lineal representatives of both the Earls of Strathearn and the Lords of Bothwell. The Maxtones of Cultoquay also are an ancient family descended from the same remote common ancestor as the Maxwells. There are nine principal landowners. The total present rent-value of the arable land is about £11,600. About 7 parts in 25 of the entire area are arable, 16 pastoral, and 2 woodland. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £28,000. Assessed property in 1866, £14,092. The constructing of sieves is a species of manufacture nearly peculiar to the parish; and, while of some antiquity, continues to yield ample support to a limited population. The weaving of cotton cloth for manufacturers in Glasgow likewise employs some persons. Population in 1831, 1,680; in 1861, 1,433. Houses, 295.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Moray of Abercairney. Stipend, £224 17s. 3d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £142 5s. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £30 fees. The parish church is an old building, at present undergoing repairs, and containing about 800 sittings. Small sections of the parish belong quoad sacra to the parochial church of Monzie and the government church of Amulree. There are four non-parochial schools.

FWLSHEUGH. See DUNNOTAR.

FOWLSHIELDS. See SELKIRK.

FOXLEY, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

FOYERS, or FEACHLIN, a stream of the central part of the mainland of Inverness-shire. It rises among the lofty mountains south-west of the sources of the Findhorn, and runs about 14 miles north-north-westward, along a high glen, and through a

wild country, to a sudden precipitation of its waters over the south-eastern screen of Loch Ness, and into the waters of that lake, at a point about a mile above the General's hut, and 11 miles from Fort Augustus. It is famous for its romantic character, and still more for two stupendous falls which it makes between the glen and the lake. "From its form," says Stoddart, "there can be little doubt that the glen was once floated by a lake, until the waters forcing their way through the mountain-side, formed the awful fall which soon presented itself to our view." The falls are situated nearly 2 miles from the shore of Loch Ness, and may be approached either by the road from Fort-Augustus to Inverness on that side, or by landing from the steamboat, which waits regularly that passengers may have an opportunity of visiting them, or by rowing specially across from the opposite shore; and excellent footpaths lead to them through the grounds of Fraser of Foyers. The lower fall—which is first approached in this way—is by much the higher and more striking of the two. After ascending the hills to a considerable height, the tourist descends towards the bank of the river, and at length finds himself on a narrow but lofty ridge of rock covered with green turf, which rises from the bed of the river, and is nearly surrounded by its waters. Here the fall meets his astonished view immediately in front of where he stands. He is surrounded with rocks of enormous height, fringed with tangled masses of shrubs, which are nourished by the constant spray ascending from the boiling waters. Oak and pine trees of fantastic shape grow from every rent and crevice of the rocky walls,—adding a wild grace to what would otherwise be a scene of horror. Clouds of vapour for ever ascend; and the roar of the falling waters is never hushed. "Through the 'shapeless breach' bursts a torrent, which, confined by the narrow channel above," says Stoddart, "shoots in one unbroken column, white as snow, into a deep caldron formed by the black rocks below. By the vast height and the large body of the water, a quantity of spray is created, which forms a perpetual shower, glittering like dew on the verdure around, casting a transparent mist over the gloomy caverned rocks, and rising like the smoke of a furnace into the air. This appearance, seen at a considerable distance, has occasioned the country people to give it the picturesque name of *Eass na Smudh*, by which they also characterize the falls above Kinloch-Leven. No spot, however, which I have seen, is at all comparable to this, in the strong and sudden impression which it produces. The falls of Clyde are, indeed, more beautiful, more varied, and have a larger quantity of water; but the openness of the view renders them much less sublime. There is something in the darkness and imprisonment of wild overhanging crags, inexpressibly awful; and in this instance their grandeur is heightened by the kindred impulses around, by the ceaseless toil of the struggling river, by the thundering sound of a thousand echoes, and, where the jutting barriers do not exclude the view, by the mighty summit of Mealfourvounie rising beyond the lake." Altogether the lower fall of the Foyers is a scene of the utmost sublimity; and even the boldest observer cannot stand on the ledge of rock we have mentioned, and behold the mass of waters tumbling from above into the dark chasm beneath, without his feelings being excited in the highest degree. Dr. E. D. Clarke has pronounced it to be a finer cascade than that of Tivoli, and inferior only to the falls of Terni. Many varied opinions as to the height of this fall have been given; but we believe

we are correct when we say, that it is about 90 feet.

The upper fall is about a quarter of a mile from the lower. The height of it is only about 40 feet; but it also exhibits great grandeur, and, were it not for the neighbourhood of the other, would be more admired than it is. Here the river sweeps its dark brown waters through a smooth meadow, until, reaching the edge of the rock over which they are precipitated, they break into white foam, and disappear in the abyss. Lofty rocks and varied wood lend their aid also to this scene; and a picturesque bridge, which here spans the ravine, immediately below the fall, at a height of about 200 feet above the surface of the stream, renders it more pleasing to the eye, and better adapted for the pencil of the artist, than the lower fall. Before the erection of the bridge, about the year 1786, two or three rough planks carelessly thrown across the chasm formed the only means of passage from the one bank to the other. But the best view of this fall and its surrounding scenery is to be obtained from the channel of the stream below the bridge. A narrow path descends the rock on the eastern side of the channel, yet of such a character that it is not every visitor who has nerve sufficient to descend. The grandeur of the scenery, however, cannot be fully enjoyed, without making this descent. The rapid between the two falls has a declivity of 30 feet, through a channel fretted in rock; so that the total height, from the top of the upper to the bottom of the lower fall, is 160 feet.

"The fall of Foyers," says Professor Wilson, "is the most magnificent cataract, out of all sight and hearing, in Britain. The din is quite loud enough in ordinary weather—and it is only in ordinary weather that you can approach the place, from which you have a full view of all its grandeur. When the fall is in flood—to say nothing of being drenched to the skin—you are so blinded by the sharp spray smoke, and so deafened by the dashing and clashing and tumbling and rumbling thunder, that your condition is far from enviable, as you cling, 'lonely lover of nature,' to a shelf by no means eminent for safety, above the horrid gulf. Nor in former times was there any likelihood of your being comforted by the accommodations of the General's hut. In ordinary Highland weather—meaning thereby weather neither very wet nor very dry—it is worth walking a thousand miles for one hour to behold the fall of Foyers. The spacious cavity is enclosed by 'complicated cliffs and perpendicular precipices' of immense height; and though for a while it wears to the eye a savage aspect, yet beauty fears not to dwell even there, and the horror is softened by what appear to be masses of tall shrubs or single shrubs almost like trees. And they are trees, which on the level plain would look even stately; but as they ascend, ledge above ledge, the walls of that awful chasm, it takes the eye time to see them as they really are, while on our first discernment of their character, serenely standing among the tumult, they are felt on such sites to be sublime. 'Between the falls and the strath of Stratherrick,' say the Messrs. Anderson, 'a space of three or four miles, the river Foyers flows through a series of low rocky hills clothed with birch. They present various quiet glades and open spaces, where little patches of cultivated ground are encircled by wooded hillocks, whose surface is pleasingly diversified by nodding trees, bare rocks, empurpled heath, and bracken bearing herbage.' It was the excessive loveliness of some of the scenery there that suggested to us the thought of going to look what kind of a stream the Foyers

was above the fall. We went, and in the quiet of a summer evening, found it

"Was even the gentlest of all gentle things."

FRASIGILL. See TONGUE.

FRANKFIELD LOCH, a small lake in the Barony parish of Glasgow, serving as a feeder to the Glasgow town mills.

FRAOCH ISLAND, a small island in Loch Awe, near Kilchurn castle, Argyshire. It was at one time the Hesperides of the surrounding country; and is the subject of a boldly romantic local legend. It was granted in the 13th century, by Alexander III. to Gilbert Macnaughton; and it contains the ruins of a strong fortalice in which the descendants of Macnaughton resided.

FRAOCHY (Loch), a lake in Glenquoich, in the parishes of Dull and Kenmore, Perthshire. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad. In its south-west corner is a small wooded island, which is the scene of an interesting legend, told in the beautiful poem of "Dun Fraoich," published in Gillies' collection of Gaelic songs. On the south bank of the lake is a shooting-lodge of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

FRASERBURGH, a parish, containing the post-town of Fraserburgh and the village of Broadsea, in the north-eastern extremity of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Rathen, Strichen, Aberdour, Tyrie, and Pitsligo. But a considerable district of it on the south-west is detached from the main body, the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, by the intervention of Rathen. The length of the whole parish south-westward, including the interjected tract of Rathen, is 8 miles; and its breadth is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast extends about 4 miles, and is partly sandy and partly rocky. Kinnaird-head, in N. lat. $57^{\circ} 42'$, and W. long. $2^{\circ} 1'$, is a high promontory, projecting into the sea. It is generally believed to be the Promontorium Taixalium of Ptolemy, being the turning-point into the *Æstuarium Vararise* or Moray frith. There is an old tower on this promontory called the Wine tower, with a cave under it, and at one time probably connected with the adjoining house, now the lighthouse. On the south-east of Kinnaird-head is the beautiful bay of Fraserburgh, 3 miles in length. Along the shore the soil is in general good; but the interior parts are gravelly. Except the hill of Mormond, situated on the south-west boundary, and elevated 800 feet above sea-level, the whole surface is nearly flat, gradually rising, however, from the coast to its most distant and elevated district. The sea has receded from the land in some places, and encroached on it in others. The land, except about 80 acres of moss, is all arable. The parish, at one time, abounded with wood, and there are some fine old trees at Philorth house, the seat of Lord Saltoun, to which several beautiful and extensive plantations have been added. Granite, limestone, and ironstone abound; and there are chalybeate springs in different places. The principal antiquities are an old tower, at the west end of the town, afterwards to be noticed, the ruin of a chapel, called the college, at which some of the monks of Deer resided, and where probably they held a seminary, the ruins of another chapel, and some ruins of Danish or Pictish houses. Lord Saltoun is much the most extensive landowner, and there are two others. The valued rental is £3,000 Scots. Assessed property in 1860, £13,876. Population in 1831, 2,954; in 1861, 4,511. Houses, 696

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Saltoun. Sti-

pend, £261 19s. 3d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated tithes, £14 11s. 5d. The parish church is a plain structure, built in 1802, situated about the middle of the town, with a spire and bell, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 500; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £320 16s. 9d. There is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1793, with 288 sittings, and an attendance of nearly 200. There is also a Congregational chapel, which was built in 1853, and has 550 sittings, and an attendance of 300. The parochial school, situated in the town, is a very superior establishment, with a range of education equal to that of many of the Scottish burgh academies. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £56 fees, a share of the Dick bequest, and other emoluments. There are nine other schools. The parish was originally called Philorth; and that name is still retained by its principal estate.

FRASERBURGH, a post-town, a seaport, and a burgh of regality, stands on the north-west side of the bay of Fraserburgh, and south side of Kinnaird-head, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Peterhead, 22 east of Banff, and 42 north of Aberdeen. It was founded early in the 16th century, on the estate of Fraser of Philorth; and was constituted a burgh of regality in 1613. It no doubt took the name of Fraserburgh from Fraser of Philorth, either originally as lord of the soil or subsequently as the procurer of its charter; and it seems to have very soon communicated its name to the parish. It is neatly built, of a square form, with most of the streets, which are spacious, crossing each other at right angles. Numerous improvements have been made in recent times. Elegant and comfortable houses have been erected, and new streets laid out on a symmetrical plan. The cross, erected by Sir Alexander Fraser, was a fine structure, of a hexagonal figure, with three equidistant hexagonal abutments, a ground area of about 500 feet, and a surmounting stone pillar 12 feet high, bearing the British arms and the arms of Fraser; but it has been greatly curtailed and altered. At the west end of the town are vestiges of a quadrangular tower of three stories, which was a small part of a large edifice intended to have been erected as a college, by Sir Alexander Fraser, who obtained a charter, in 1592, for the institution of an university here; but the design was never carried into effect. The places of worship and the parochial schoolhouse are creditable structures. The town house is a handsome building, erected in 1855, with a dome. The harbour commissioners' hall is an elegant and commodious edifice.

"Fraserburgh," said the New Statistical Account in 1840, "is one of the old burghs of regality, having its government vested in Lord Saltoun, the superior, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council. His lordship has the right and authority of provost, with power to nominate and appoint yearly the new magistrates and council, with the advice and consent of the old. By the charter, the feuars and incorporated brethren of the guild have liberty to exercise all kinds of trade and merchandise. Those who are not freemen, may be debarred this privilege; but, for a long period this exclusion has not been insisted on. The feuars are obliged to uphold the public works of the town; but for doing so the market customs were granted them; and in lieu of some privileges which they possessed over commonable lands, they have obtained others from Lord Saltoun, which now rent at £58 sterling per annum. These funds have been hitherto applied to repairing the streets, and opening new ones, but chiefly to bringing water into the town for domestic use, of which its inhabitants

stood in great need, and of which there is now an ample supply. It is not improbable, however, that this burgh will soon undergo such a change in its constitution, as has been lately effected in others." Sheriff small debt courts are held four times a-year.

Fraserburgh is in a thriving condition at once as a seaport, as a centre of the herring fishery, and as the seat of a considerable provincial trade. It began, during the last war, to experience a great, progressive and permanent increase to all its previous worth as a port, by the founding of a spacious artificial harbour at it as a place of retreat for British trading ships, suffering from stress of weather in the North sea,—this being the nearest point of land which can be reached. The works cost about £50,000, and include commodious piers and jetties on an area of 6 Scotch acres. A new harbour to the north of this is at present in course of construction, and will shortly be finished, to comprise an area of about 17½ acres, and to be sheltered by a breakwater extending from the end of the pier. The present harbour also, which does not admit vessels of greater draft than 14 feet, is in the course of being deepened. These works render Fraserburgh one of the best retreats for shipping on the north-east coast. Yet the situation of the town, with the sea stretching in three directions round the land, thus left to occupy only the remaining quadrant of the circle, may preclude the prospect of its ever becoming a great port. Contiguous to the harbour is a tolerable road for shipping, with good anchorage in Fraserburgh bay. There are numerous vessels belonging to Fraserburgh. All sorts of grain, pease, beans, potatoes, and dried and pickled cod, besides herrings, are exported; and coals, timber, lime, tiles, bricks, salt, and general merchandise are imported. The shore dues rose from £35 in 1808 to £2,000 in 1840. In the year 1853, the number of barrels of herrings caught and cured at the Fraserburgh fisheries was 53,755; the number of persons employed in these fisheries was 3,187; and the total value of boats, nets, and lines employed was £18,503. Shipbuilding is carried on to a limited extent; and ropes, sails, and linen yarn are manufactured. The town has a branch of the Bank of Scotland, a branch of the Union bank, a branch of the North of Scotland bank, a savings' bank, a mechanics' institution, a public library, and two societies for the diffusion of religious knowledge. The chief hotel is the Saltoun. Public coaches run regularly to Peterhead and Aberdeen. Population in 1861, 3,101. Houses, 425.

FREEBURN, a locality, with an inn, near the north-east verge of Inverness-shire. It is situated in Strathdearn, on the left bank of the Findhorn, and on the great road from Inverness to Perth, 15½ miles south-east of Inverness. Fairs are held here on the Saturday after the 19th of May, on the Friday in August before Campbelton, on the Monday in August after Beaulay, on the third Tuesday of September, and on the second day in October after Beaulay.

FREELEND. See **FORGANDENNY**.

FRENDRAUGHT. See **FORGUE**.

FRESGO-HEAD, a small headland in the parish of Reay, near the north-west extremity of Caithness-shire.

FRESWICK, a village on the east coast of the parish of Canisbay, 3 miles south of John o' Groat's house, in Caithness-shire. A fair for horses, cattle, and swine is held here on the first Tuesday of February, old style. Population, 414. In the vicinity are a bay, a headland, and a mansion of the name of Freswick. See **CANISBAY**. A stream, called Freswick

burn, about 3 or 4 miles in length of course, runs eastward into the bay.

FREUCHIE, a post-office village on the eastern border of the parish of Falkland, 2 miles east by south of the town of Falkland, Fifeshire. It stands at the north-east base of East Lomond hill, on the road from Falkland to Kettle. It is an irregularly built place, in an ill-kept condition; and is inhabited principally by feuars engaged in hand-loom weaving. Here is an United Presbyterian church, with 450 sittings. Population, in 1861, 961.

FREUCHIE (Loch). See **FRAOCHY (Loch)**.

FRIARS. See **ROXBURGH**.

FRIAR'S CARSE. See **DUNSCORE**.

FRIAR'S GLEN. See **FORDOUN**.

FRIARTON, a village in the East church parish of Perth. Population, 62. Houses, 8.

FRIARTON (NEITHER). See **FORGAN**.

FRIOCKHEIM, a post-office village in the parish of Kirkcaldy, Forfarshire. It stands nearly in the centre of the maritime division of the county, at the junction of the Aberdeen railway with the Arbroath and Forfar railway, 6½ miles north-west by west of Arbroath, and 8½ east of Forfar. It rose suddenly into bulk about 25 years ago, by operatives in connection with the textile manufactures being induced to feu houses at a cheap rate on the estate of Middleton; and it acquired material increase of importance first by the construction of the Arbroath and Forfar railway placing it on a grand thoroughfare between these towns, and next by the formation of the Aberdeen railway making it a centre of transit for all places north of the Tay. The railway centre here is environed by three acute curves of rails. The village has a chapel of ease, a Free church, and a Congregational chapel; and it is a station of the county constabulary. Population, in 1861, 1,239.

FRISKY-HALL. See **BOWLING BAY**.

FROGDEN. See **LINTON**.

FROON. See **FRUIN**.

FROSTLY WATER, a rivulet of the parish of Teviothead, Roxburghshire. It rises at Linhope-grains on the south-western verge of the county, and runs about 5 miles northward, along a glen, to a confluence with the Teviot.

FRUID (THE), a tributary of the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises between Saddle-crag and Falcon-crag on the boundary-line with Dumfries-shire; flows northward ¾ of a mile; next flows in a direction west of north 3¼ miles, receiving on its left Carterhope-burn; and then flows northward 2 miles, and falls into the Tweed 1½ mile above Tweedsmuir-church. The narrow vale which forms its basin, hemmed in by ridges of grassy hills, partakes of the beautiful and romantic character for which Peebles-shire is so remarkable.

FRUIN (THE), a rivulet of the western part of Dumbartonshire. It rises on the mountains in the north-west of the parish of Row, within 2½ miles of Loch-Long, and runs first about 7 miles south-eastward to the vicinity of the point where the parishes of Row, Cardross, and Luss meet, and then about 2¼ miles across the south end of Luss to an influx in Loch-Lomond, nearly opposite the lower end of Inch-Muren. The greater part of its course is along a glen to which it gives the name of **GLEN-FRUIN**; see that article. It is a good trouting stream.

FUDIA, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, 2½ miles north of Barra. It exhibits a number of granite veins, some of which contain oxidulous iron. Population, 5.

FULDEN. See **FOULDEN**.

FULGAE SKERRY. See **SHETLAND**.

FULLARTON, a burgh of barony, within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Irvine,

out situated on the opposite bank of Irvine water, and belonging to the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It is connected with Irvine by a handsome bridge; and is sufficiently large and well-edified to be rather a rival of that town, or a component part of it, than a mere suburb. It was supposed, from the year 1690 to the year 1823, to belong to the parish of Irvine, having in the former of those years been technically united to that parish, but, an appeal having been made to the Court of Session in 1823 on a question of pauper-money, it was found to have legally belonged all along to Dundonald. It has a chapel of ease and a Free church; and shares generally in the institutions and the trade of Irvine. Population, 3,103. Houses, 712. See DUNDONALD and IRVINE.

FULTON, a quondam village, of some little consequence in the times of the Border feuds, but now recognisable only by the vestiges of its castle or peel-house, in the parish of Bedrule, 4 miles south-west of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

FUNGARTH, a village in the vicinity of Dundeld, on a tract which belongs politically to Caputh, Perthshire. Population, 76. Houses, 17. See DUNDKELD.

FUNTACK (THE), a stream, issuing from Loch-Moy, and running 3 or 4 miles south-eastward, along an inhabited glen, to a confluence with the Findhorn, a little below Freeburn, in the parish of Moy and Dalarossie, Inverness-shire.

FUNZIE BAY. See FETLAR.

FURNACE, a village with a post-office, in the parish of Inverary, Argyshire. Population, 75.

FUSHIE-BRIDGE, a locality, with an inn and a post-office, in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It is situated near the South Esk, on the road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, 11 miles south-east of Edinburgh by road, but 13 by railway; and it has a station on the Hawick branch of the North British railway.

FUTTIE. See ABERDEEN.

FYNE (LOCH), an extensive sea-loch, formed by ramification of the frith of Clyde, in Argyshire. It deflects from the main body of the frith, at the head of Kilbranan sound, and in continuation of the broad belt of waters which divides Bute and Arran; and it penetrates Argyshire in the direction of north-north-west, forming the boundary between the district of Cowal on the east, and the districts of Kintyre, Knapdale, and Argyre-proper on the west. Its length is about 32 miles; and its breadth varies from 12 to 3, but its average breadth is about 4 or 5 miles. Half-way up on the west side, it sends out a small arm called Loch-Gilp, whence is cut the Crinan canal to the sound of Jura: see article CRINAN CANAL. Its depth is from 60 to 70 fathoms. It receives numerous small streams on both shores, and the Aray near its northern extremity. Within 5 miles of its head, it spreads out into a noble bay before Inverary, forming an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference, beautifully indented with a variety of peninsulas, and surrounded by mountains. See INVERARY. Gilpin says, "Its screens are every where equal to the expanse of its waters. They are indeed chiefly naked, and want some such munificent hand as we had just left at Inverary to spread a little sylvan drapery upon their bare, enormous sides. But what they lose in beauty they gain in grandeur. Their situation also upon the lake operated as another cause, to impress the idea of grandeur. Nothing exalts the dignity of a mountain so much as its rising from the water's edge. In measuring it, as it appears connected with the ground, the eye knows not where to begin, but continues creeping up in quest of a base, till half the mountain

is lost. But a water-line prevents this ambiguity; and to the height of the mountain even adds the edging at the bottom, which naturally belongs not to it. Thus the mountain of Duniquoich, seen from the new inn at Inverary, appears as if it rose from the water's edge, though in fact the Duke of Argyll's lawn intervenes, all which the mountain appropriates; and though it measures only 835 feet, it has a more respectable appearance than many mountains of twice its height unconnected with water. But these screens, though the grand idea is principally impressed upon them, are not totally devoid of beauty. Two circumstances in a lake-screen produce this quality; the line, which its summits form, and the water-line, which is formed by projections into the lake. Of these modes of beauty we had great profusion; and might have filled volumes with sketches. But unless there is something in a scene besides these beautiful lines, something which is striking and characteristic, it has little effect in artificial landscape. Uncharacterized scenery is still less adapted to uncoloured drawing, the beauty of which depends chiefly on composition and the distribution of light. In painting, indeed, colouring may give it some value; but in this kind of simple drawing, something more interesting is required to fix the eye; some consequential part, to which the other parts of the composition are appendages. In our whole ride round this extensive bay of Loch-Fyne, we met only one object of any consequence to mark the scenery. It was a ruined castle upon a low peninsula. The lake spread in a bay before it, and behind it hung a grand curtain of distant mountains; one of which is marked with a peculiar feature—that of a vast ridge sloping towards the eye. We now approach the end of the lake, where, in the seaman's phrase, we raked a long reach of it. When we view in this direction, and conceive ourselves at the head of a bay of salt water, sixty or seventy fathoms deep, four miles in breadth, and at least fifty from the sea, we have a grand idea of the immense cavern, which is scooped out between these ranges of mountains as the receptacle of this bed of waters. If we could have seen it immediately after the diluvian crash, or whatever convulsion of nature occasioned it, before the waters gushed in, what a horrid chasm, must it have appeared!

So high as heaved the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep
Capacious bed of waters"

The ruined castle noticed by Gilpin, in the above extract, is that of Dunderawe, a very ancient fortress of the Ardkinlass family. The present building bears the date 1596. Loch Fyne has been, from time immemorial, noted for its herrings, which are of a superior quality to any found in the Western seas. The fishery commonly begins in July or August, and continues till the 1st of January, during which time the lake is frequented by vast shoals. At one period there were annually caught and cured in this arm of the sea upwards of 20,000 barrels of herrings, valued at 25s. per barrel.

FYVIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Turriff district of Aberdeen-shire. It is bounded by Turriff, Montquhitter, Methlick, Tarves, Old Meldrum, Daviot, Rayne, and Auchterless. Its church is distant 9 miles from the town of Turriff, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ from the town of Old Meldrum. The greatest length of the parish, south-westward, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its area is about 42 square miles. The small river Ythan runs from west to east, in a very devious course, first southward and then northward, through the parish, dividing it into nearly two equal parts. The surface of the parish is uneven,

with a pleasing variety; but the hills are of small elevation. Eastertown hill, in the southern extremity, is the principal elevation. There is a small ridge, termed the Windy hills. The soil is various, but, in general, fertile, especially along the banks of the Ythan, in the Howe of Fyvie, where are situated the church and Fyvie castle, the eminences surrounding which are covered with wood. An extensive and valuable plantation, chiefly of firs, also runs in the Den of Rothie, west from the Howe of Fyvie, for nearly three miles. There are, in all, between 1,700 and 1,800 acres of wood in the parish. In the northern district, there are large tracts of moss, and a poor soil; but much of the land has been improved by draining. The heath and moss may be estimated at nearly 7,000 acres. The remainder, exclusive of that which is covered with wood, is chiefly arable: but there are about 2,500 acres of pasture land. The total yearly value of produce has been estimated at £43,784. Whinstone is the chief mineral: it is of excellent quality, and may be obtained in immense slabs. Fyvie castle is the principal mansion: it is an extensive and venerable Gothic edifice,—one of the first, even in the county. It stands on the north-eastern bank of the Ythan, in a beautiful park, within which there is an extensive lake, well-stocked with fish. Rothie, about 3 miles west of the church, is a pleasant modern mansion, adorned with tasteful plantations; so also is Kinbroom, about a mile west from Rothie. Gight castle is a fine old ruin, on the north bank of the river, in the near vicinity of natural and planted woods, amid a combination of very beautiful scenery. There are also ruins of a priory of the Tyronenses, said to have been founded by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, about

the year 1179; and afterwards dependent on the abbey of Aberbrothock. A burgh of Fyvie is said to be alluded to in certain charters preserved in Fyvie castle; and there is still a hamlet called Lewes-of-Fyvie. The parish contains seven corn mills, and is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Banff. A coach passes through from Turriff in connexion with the Inverury station of the Great North of Scotland railway. Fairs are held on the estate of Fyvie at Eastern's E'en, and on the day in July before Strichen. The principal landowners are the Earl of Aberdeen, Gordon of Fyvie, and Leslie of Rothie; but there are several others. The real rental is about £6,200. Assessed property in 1860, £13,663. Population in 1831, 3,252; in 1861, 4,344. Houses, 791.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Fyvie. Stipend, £223 19s. 11d.; glebe, £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £122 14s. 2d. The bounds of the parish, quoad sacra and quoad civilia, are not now the same. A district in the southern part of the parish, containing a population of about 75, is annexed quoad sacra to Daviot; and another on the west, containing a population of 25, is annexed to Rayne. The parish church was built in 1808, and contains 1,114 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Millbrex, containing about 500 sittings, and aided from the royal bounty. There is a Free church of Fyvie: attendance, 375; sum raised in 1865, £196 17s. 8d. There are two Episcopalian chapels, at respectively Woodhead and Meiklefolia,—the latter with an attendance of 250. The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of £45, with about £37 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. There are 5 non-parochial schools and a savings' bank.

G

GAASKEIR, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, about 12 miles north-west of Taransay. It is frequented by prodigious flocks of wild geese.

GADGIRTH. See COYLTON and STAIR.

GADGIRTHHOLM. See BANKFOOT.

GADIE (THE), a rivulet of Aberdeenshire. It rises in the parish of Clatt, on the borders of the Garioch district, and runs about 12 miles eastward, through Leslie, Premnay, Oyne, and Chapel of Garioch, to a confluence with the Ury, a short distance above the latter's junction with the Don. The Gadie was the native stream of the poet, Arthur Johnstone of Caskieben, who has celebrated its beauties in several of his Latin poems. It is also the subject of a beautiful old ballad, now very scarce, but formerly very popular, and known to have powerfully affected a Scotch regiment in India,—beginning:

"O an I were where Gadie rins,
Mang fragrant heath and yellow whins,
Or brawlin down the bosky linn,
At the back o' Bennochie."

GAICK FOREST, a wild alpine tract, abounding in deer, and presenting pieces of grandly romantic scenery, but containing no wood, except some scat-

tered birch copse, in the parish of Kingussie, district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

GAIRDEN, or **GAIRN (THE)**, a rivulet of the Highlands of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the east end of the alpine Benaven, in the parish of Braemar, adjacent to the boundary with Banffshire; and runs about 20 miles sinuously eastward and south-eastward, along the northern border of Braemar, and through the Glengairden district, to a confluence with the Dee, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the bridge of Ballater. Its mean breadth is about 10 yards; its mean depth, about 18 inches; and its mean velocity somewhat greater than that of the Dee. The road from Aberdeen to Castleton of Braemar, is carried over it, near its mouth, by the bridge of Gairden.

GAIRIE (THE), a rivulet of Forfarshire. It rises about a furlong north-west of the town of Kiriemuir; flows round the town, at that distance, on three sides; and, after a serpentine course of 2 miles from its origin, assumes a southerly direction. Two miles farther on, it receives a small tributary on its left bank; then runs half-a-mile due east; then resumes its southerly direction, receives $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile onward a considerable tributary from the west, and, at the point of confluence, passes into the parish of

Glamis; and finally, after a further run of about a mile, falls into Dean water, on the boundary of the parish of Kinnettles.

GAIRLOCH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Gairloch, and the post-office village of Poolewe, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It is bounded, on the north, by the river Greinord, which separates it from the parish of Lochbroom; on the east, by the summit-line of mountains which divides the waters flowing to the eastern sea from those flowing to the west; on the south, by Loch Torridon, which separates it from the parish of Applecross; and on the west, by the Minch or that part of the Deucaledonian sea which divides the Scottish mainland from the Outer Hebrides. Its extreme length is 40 miles; its extreme breadth is 30 miles; and its area is about 600 square miles. Its coast-line is so indented by bays and sea-lochs as to have an aggregate extent of from 80 to 100 miles; and, excepting in the interior parts of the sea-lochs, is all of a bold rocky character. The chief marine indentations are Loch Greinord on the northern boundary, Loch Ewe 5 miles farther south, Gairloch still farther south, and Loch Torridon on the southern boundary. See the articles **GREINORD**, **EWE**, **GAIRLOCH**, and **TORRIDON**. There are numerous small fresh water lakes, together with streams feeding them or flowing from them; and there is one large magnificent fresh water lake, highly admired by all tourists and considerably known to fame, called Loch Maree, whence flows the river Ewe. See **MAREE (LOCH)**. The scenery of both the sea-board and the interior, variously beautiful, wild, savage, romantic, and sublime, is not excelled in aggregate picturesqueness by that of many parts of the Scottish Highlands. Several summits and ranges have a great height, one of them not less than 3,000 feet above sea-level; and besides forming grand features in general pictures as seen from the low grounds, they in several instances command superb extensive views over a mixture of sea and land. The surface, in an economical respect, resembles generally the other parts of the sequestered Highlands, abounding with hills which afford a scanty pasture for sheep, and interspersed with glens and vales which are tolerably fertile in favourable seasons. About 5,000 acres are under wood. A very fine embellishment is the park of Flowerdale, the seat of Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, comprising a beautiful lawn, extensive plantations, and a very steep frontlet of rock softly ringleted with young wood, the mansion itself being an old-fashioned chateau, built about a hundred years ago. Quartz rock and old red sandstone abound, but gneiss and the metamorphic rocks akin to it are predominant. There are various fisheries of salmon, cod, and herrings. The landowners are Mackenzie, Bart., of Gairloch, Mackenzie, Bart., of Coul, Mackenzie of Seaforth, Mackenzie of Letterwe, and Davison of Tulloch. Assessed property in 1860, £6,849. Population in 1831, 4,445; in 1861, 5,449. Houses, 1,042.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £240; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £52 5s. 7d. Parochial school-master's salary, £40, with about £4 fees. The parish church was built in 1791, and repaired in 1834, and contains 500 sittings. There is a government church at Poolewe, which was made quoad sacra parochial by the Court of Teinds in December, 1851, and has assigned to it a district containing about one half of the entire population. There is a Free church of Gairloch: attendance, 750; sum raised in 1865, £203 8s. 4d. There is also a Free church at

Poolewe: attendance, 1,000; sum raised in 1865, £121 9s. 11d. There are eight non-parochial schools,—all supported by religious communities or societies.

GAIRLOCH (THE), an indentation of the sea, in the parish of Gairloch, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It projects due eastward, or at right angles with the general coast-line, and has a length of only about 4 miles, with an average breadth of about 2; so that it is not a loch in the ordinary sense of that word, but a bay. Its name is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *Gearr*, 'short,' and *loch*; and to signify 'the Short loch.' It gives name to the parish in which it is situated. Near its head is a small island of the same name; and at its mouth is a larger island called Longa.

GAIRLOCH, or GARELOCH (THE), a picturesque branch of the frith of Clyde, extending between the parishes of Roseneath and Row, in Dumbartonshire. The frith coming down from the east, and expanding its waters to the breadth of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is cloven, 2 miles below the longitude of Greenock, by the peninsula of Roseneath, and sends away the Gareloch north-westward, over a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The loch commences between the richly wooded Castle-point of Roseneath on the south, and the smiling village of Helensburgh stretching along the beach of Row parish on the north; and is there $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. A mile up, it is overlooked, on its south side, by the tower of Roseneath castle, peering out from an expanse of forest. On its north-east side, nearly opposite, but a little higher, it is beautified by the turrets and plantation of Ardingale. Here, having been gradually narrowed to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, it suddenly expands to a breadth of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Three-fourths of a mile onward, it is indented on the north side, over nearly half its breadth, by a point, or, in Gaelic, a *Rhuic*, which gives name to the parish along its north shore. Here, 100 yards or so respectively from its beach, stand on the one side the church of Roseneath, and on the other the church of Row, both nestled, but especially the former, in spots of luscious beauty, and alluring tourists either to their sites or to vantage-ground in their immediate vicinity, for the beholding of scenery rich and brilliant in the combined attractions of highland and lowland landscape. Near the Row, or indenting point, a long established ferry maintains easy and frequent communication across the loch; and hither, during summer, the steamers—five or six in number—which ply between Glasgow, Helensburgh, Row, and Gairloch-head, career their way, curling the blue water with their rough motion, and streaking the canopy of usually fine-tinted clouds with their dusky smoke. Upward, from this point till within a mile of its termination, the loch has a nearly uniform breadth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; and then it contracts to three furlongs, and ends in a slightly rounded angle. Though it receives altogether the flux of about twenty rills, it has on the south side so inconsiderable a breadth of land, and, on the north side, is overlooked so closely upon its beach by mountainous elevations, and, at its termination, makes so close an approach to Loch-Long, that the streams do not average more than 1 mile in length of course—the longest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and about a moiety of them from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $\frac{3}{4}$. At its termination it is geographically distant from Loch-Long only $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and both there and two-thirds way down its north side, it is pent up by elevations dressed, during the winter months, in snowy white, and, during the rest of the year, in heathy brown. But the hills, as they approach Helensburgh, sink in their loftiness, and, coming more slopingly

toward the shore, admit a freer space for the adornings of culture and plantation. On both sides of the loch, the picture is, all the way, an enchanting one of mingled beauty and romance; and both sides are studded with a succession of cottages ornees, villas, and mansions, which on the north or Row side are thickly strewn almost to the head of the loch. Eastward, too, or looking out from the loch, from many commanding points of observation on its beach, the sylvan headland of Ardmore, and the lovely forms of the Renfrewshire hills, with the watery expanse of the frith of Clyde glittering between, add luxuriantly to the attractions of the landscape. For a better appreciation of the scenery of the loch, see the articles *ROSENEATH* and *ROW*. The water is generally clear, varies in depth along the centre from 10 to 30 fathoms, and is little affected in its saltiness by the influx of rills, or the mixation of the river-waters of the Clyde. The current of the tide is strong, running from 3 to 4 miles in the hour; and, owing to the projection of Row point, and of some minor horns or headlands, is various in its direction.

GAIRLOCHHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Row, Dunbartonshire. It stands at the head of the Gairloch, adjacent to the boundary-line with Roseneath, on the road from Dunbarton to Inverary, 2 miles south-south-east of Portincapple ferry on Loch Long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Helensburgh. It is a pleasant place, with neat houses standing among garden-plots and shrubbery; it melts off, on the south-east end, into the dispersed array of ornate dwellings which lines all the Row side of the loch; it has there a good inn and a convenient wharf for steamers; and it vies with many larger places on the Clyde as a loved resort of summer sea-bathers from Glasgow. A neat chapel of ease was built here a number of years ago, and is in the presentation of the heads of families. Population, 217. Houses, 32.

GAIRLOCHY. See *CALEDONIAN CANAL*.

GAIRN (THE). See *GAIRDEN (THE)*.

GAIRNEY (THE), a small stream of the south-west border of Aberdeenshire. It rises contiguous to the Grampian water-shed with Forfarshire, and runs about 5 miles north-eastward, through the forest of Glentanner, to a confluence with the Tanner.

GAIRNEY (THE), a stream of Kinross-shire. It rises in two small tarns amongst the Cleish hills; one of them about a mile north-west of the ruins of the old castle of Cleish; the other in a moss called the Crook of Devon moss. These two rivulets unite at Thratemoor, and then run in an eastern direction by the foot of the Cleish hills, and crossing the great northern road at the Bridge of Gairney, fall into Loch-Leven, at a point about 2 miles distant from Kinross, after a beautiful meandering course through the rich meadow-grounds on the south-western shore of that lake. Its total length of course is about 9 miles.

GAIRNEY (THE WEST), a small stream of the mutual border of Kinross-shire and Perthshire. It rises in the Saline hills, and runs a few miles through the parish of Fossaway, to a confluence with the Devon, immediately below the Caldron linn.

GAIRNEY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire. It stands on Gairney water, and on the great road from Edinburgh to Perth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kinross. Here one of the earliest presbytery meetings of the Fathers of the Secession church was held; and here the young poet Michael Bruce taught a small school.

GAIRNSIDE. See *GLENMUCK*.

GAIRSAY, an island belonging to the parish of

Evie and Rendall in Orkney. It lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the nearest part of the Orkney mainland, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Shapinsay. It is about 2 miles long, and one broad. The greater part of it consists of a conical hill of considerable altitude. The whole of its west side is steep; but towards the east, it is both plain and fertile; and in that quarter, as well as on the south, the lands are well cultivated. Close by the south shore stand the remains of an old house which seems formerly to have possessed some degree of elegance and strength, and was the residence of Sir William Craigie. Here is a small harbour, called the Mill-burn, perfectly secured on all sides by the island itself, and by a small holm, which covers the entrance to the south, leaving a passage on each side of it to the anchoring-ground. Population in 1841, 71; in 1851, 41. Houses, 7.

GAIT (LOCH). See *GALSTON*.

GALA (THE), a river of Edinburghshire, Selkirkshire, and Roxburghshire. It rises among the Moorfoot hills, between Ruthrlaw and Huntlaw on the northern boundary of the parish of Heriot, and, after flowing 2 miles due east, receives from the north a tributary equal in importance to itself, and suddenly bends round to the south. This direction it maintains, with the exception of constant sinuosities, till it reaches the limits of Edinburghshire; and then it begins to run toward the south-east. The country around it, at the place of its assuming the southerly direction, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further, is moorish upland, considerably reclaimed and cultivated, but bleak and cheerless in aspect. But now Heriot water is coming down from the west, making so coquetish an approach as to run $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile nearly alongside of the Gala before consenting to a union; and it opens so distant a view among the hills, and comes flaunting onward in so pleasing a valley-dress, as very delightfully to diversify the scenery. The Gala, having already for about a mile touched or bounded Stow parish, now enters it and begins to traverse its whole length over a distance of 11 miles. Throughout this long part of its course, it is pastoral, romantic, and by turns, wild, enchanting, and picturesque. Hills of considerable height, and endlessly deversified in appearance,—now stony and menacing, now heathy and sad, now verdant and joyous,—occasionally bold and precipitous, but generally sloping and of soft outline,—close in its vale on both sides, seldom allowing haughs broader than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile for the deposit of its alluvial wealth and the indulgence of its meandering frolics, and in one or two places forcing it into detours within nearly the narrow limits of a gorge. On leaving Stow parish or Edinburghshire, the river altogether relaxes its severer features; and thenceforth, but especially above and around Galashiels, wears dresses of much natural beauty and considerable variety, combined with a large amount of tasteful decoration. It falls into the Tweed a few hundred yards below Abbotsford, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Melrose. From the point of its leaving Edinburghshire all downward, with one trivial exception, it divides Roxburghshire on its left bank from Selkirkshire on its right; and from its source to its embouchure, it traverses altogether a distance of about 21 miles. While passing along the parish of Stow, it receives from the west the important tribute of Luggate water, and from the east the considerable tributaries of Armet water, Cockum water, and Stow burn.

The vale of the Gala is the only practicable route, except with enormous circuitousness, from Edinburgh to Selkirkshire, central and western Roxburghshire, and the north-west of England; and

though narrow in almost every part of its bottom, with immediate steep ascents of its flanking hills, it is ploughed so very sinuously by the river as to offer only a serpentine route for any tolerably level road, except such as should multitudes of times cross it by embankments and bridges. Accordingly, the great road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh and Carlisle traverses it nearly from head to foot in continual windings, following closely all the more remarkable sinuosities of the river; while the Hawick branch of the North British railway goes along it in such a series of viaducts and other works as looks wonderful to the eye, both as an achievement of engineering and as an artificial adjunct of romantic scenery. Two ballads, the one ancient and the other modern, celebrate "the lads o' Gala water;" and the former holds language, not suitable for us to quote, in allusion to the sinuousness of the river.

GALACHLAW. See **LIBERTON**.

GALASHIELS, a parish, containing part of a post-town of its own name, in Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Bowside and Lindean, the former in Selkirkshire, the latter in Roxburghshire. Bowside is nearly pentagonal; having one side formed by the Gala, two by the Tweed, one by the Tweed and Cadon water, and the fifth, except for $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong in the middle, by two small lakes and two rills which they send off respectively to the Gala and the Cadon. It is thus very nearly an island; and is bounded on the north-east by Melrose, on the south-east by Melrose and Lindean, on the south by Selkirk, on the west by Selkirk and Stow, and on the north-west by Stow. Measured in any direction from side to side, it extends about 3 miles, and from angle to angle about $3\frac{3}{4}$. Lindean, or the Roxburghshire part of the modern parish, marches over one-half of its north-west boundary with the Selkirkshire part, and is there divided from it by the Tweed; and over the other half of that boundary it stretches along, and at one brief point overlaps Ettrick water, and is conterminous with Ettrick parish. On other sides it is bounded by Selkirk, Bowden, and Melrose. In general form, it is a parallelogram $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, stretching north-westward and south-eastward; but it sends off south-westward from its south-west angle a stripe $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and 3 furlongs broad.

The whole parish of Galashiels is hilly, and may even be called mountainous; one of its heights, called Meikle, which overlooks the town, rising 1,480 feet above the level of the sea, or 1,200 feet above the level of the Tweed, at its junction with the Gala. But the hills expand on wide bases, and have in general rounded tops and a soft outline, and are separated from one another by winding, narrow, and beautiful vales; and altogether present, both to the eye of taste and to the hand of culture, gentle and pleasing properties. Though patches of heath and spots of rock occasionally variegates the surface, the hills are green, and to a considerable extent arable; and even in one or two instances in which their forms are conical, plantation and verdure adorn them up to the very summit. The vale of the Gala, which forms the north-east side of the pentagon of Bowside, is in itself a mere ribbon stripe; but it has a beautiful and very broad edging of gentle acclivity up the side of Meikle and other hills, and besides being itself adorned with rows and tufts of plantation, is confronted behind Galashiels with a phalanx of trees $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile deep. The vale of the Tweed, which forms half of the western side, and the whole of the southern and south-eastern sides of the pentagon of Bowside, is all the way along richly wooded and brilliantly beautiful. Nothing more needs be said to

hint how fascinating its landscape is than to state that its Galashiels side, and the sylvan and variegated slopes which come gracefully down upon it from the heights behind, were the scene chosen as the view from the front of his temple of taste by the most graphic of all Scotland's poets or literary painters,—Sir Walter Scott. Abbotsford house, indeed, is not within the limits even of Lindean, but it looks across the Tweed to the south-eastern slopes of Bowside, from a delightfully picturesque site $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed; and, with its rich and very broad encircling of plantation—part of which stretches into Lindean—flings over the landscape of the parish enchanting influences of no common power. The rivers abound in salmon, in trout of very large size, and in sea-trout, bull-trout, par, and eels. At the northern verge of Lindean is a small lake named Cauldshiels, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, opulently planted on one side, and bleak and wild on the other, and deep, bedded with marl, and abounding in pike and perch.

The soil, while very various throughout the parish, is, in the aggregate, surprisingly different on the two sides of the Tweed. In Bowside it is in general deep, heavy, cold, and wet, on a bottom of clay or of rock: in some places it is perfectly red, and occasionally interrupted with ironstone; in other places it is very porous, yet not sandy or superincumbent on gravel; and, in various instances, it gives place to morasses and lochlets which are productive of peat and marl. In Lindean the soil is, in general, dry and shallow, lying partly on gravel, extensively on till, and occasionally on rock; and it is almost everywhere mixed with a remarkably large proportion of small stones; and is believed to derive, in some degree, from their power of reflecting heat and aiding it to retain moisture, a fertility in excellent and luxuriant crops, which, considering its small depth, is truly astonishing. Nearly one-third of the entire area of the parish is arable; nearly two-thirds are unsuited to the plough, and chiefly covered with pasturage; and about 500 acres are under plantation. The chief mansions are Gala house, overlooking the Gala from a bower of groves, and Faldonside delightfully situated on the right bank of the Tweed, a little above Abbotsford. Traces of two ancient camps and a stretch of Roman road are visible. The parish enjoys great facilities of communication, both by the public roads from the south converging toward Edinburgh, and by the Hawick and Kelso branch of the North British railway. There are four principal landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £10,869 10s. 6d. Assessed property in 1865, £14,605. Population in 1831, 1,534; in 1861, 3,379. Houses, 429. Population of the Selkirkshire section in 1861, 3,181. Houses, 395.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Scott of Gala. Stipend, £270 10s. 6d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated tithes, £273 1s. 2d. The parish church is a semi-gothic structure, with a square tower, was erected in 1813, and contains about 850 sittings. The Free church is a recent commodious erection; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £455 19s. 1d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1844, and contains 700 sittings; and it superseded one which was nearly as old as the modern town. There are in the part of the town which belongs to the parish of Melrose a chapel of ease, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church. There are likewise in the town five other places of worship for respectively Episcopalians, Morrisonians, Baptists, Glassites, and

Roman Catholics. The salary of the Galashiels parochial schoolmaster is £50, with £40 fees, and £10 other emoluments. There are several non-parochial schools; and two of them, at Lindean and Fernilee, have small endowments. The name Galashiels means simply 'the shepherds' huts on the Gala,'—the word Gala or Gwala itself signifying 'a full stream.' The terms 'shiels' and 'shiellings' were very commonly used by the Northumbrian Saxons to denote the temporary shelters of shepherds; and are still currently employed by the peasantry in pastoral districts, besides forming part of the compound names of many localities. The two ancient parishes comprehended in Galashiels were for a long period perfectly distinct. The church of Bowside anciently stood in a hamlet of that name, about half-a-mile below the junction of the Ettrick and the Tweed. Lindean derived its name from the British *Lyn*, signifying, secondarily, 'a river pool,' and the Anglo-Saxon *Dene*, 'a valley;' and seems to have been a very ancient parish. The body of William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, lay in Lindean church the first night after his assassination in 1353. The monks of Dryburgh probably obtained possession of this church, and had it served by a vicar; and, in Bagimont's roll, it figures as the vicarage of Lindean, in the deanery of Teviotdale, and diocese of Glasgow. But before the year 1640 it had ceased to be the parish-church, and become supplanted by that of Galashiels.

GALASHIELS, a post-town, a centre of traffic, and a seat of manufacture, partly in the parish of Galashiels, and partly in that of Melrose, partly in Selkirkshire, and partly in Roxburghshire. It stands on the river Gala, 4 miles west-north-west of Melrose, 6 north of Selkirk, 18 east-south-east of Peebles, and 28 south-south-east of Edinburgh by road, but 33½ by railway. The original of it was a village on the adjacent brae on the south side of the Gala, and was simply an appendage of the baronial seat of Gala; but, though still partially standing, and even slightly renovated with new buildings, this has, for a considerable period, been sinking gradually into decay. The present town originated about 75 years ago, when the spirit of manufactures alighted on the villagers, and brought them down to the margin of the stream to avail themselves of its water-power; and it stands in not very unequal parts in Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire,—the former part being the more ancient, the latter the more modern. The town, on the south side of the river, comprising all Galashiels Proper, and a considerable portion of the Roxburghshire section, consists chiefly of one long bent street, and two shorter and newer streets, the whole dotted round with detached buildings, winged with drying and bleaching grounds, and stretching along a narrow stripe of plain between the river and the neighbouring heights. On the north side the town is both more irregular in form and less advantageous in site, ascending in clusters or lines of building, from the margin of the river to the transit of the Edinburgh and Jedburgh road, a little distance up the face of the acclivity; and this division has of late years undergone great extension, so that it now constitutes the larger part of the entire town, and presents an appearance of much spruceness and prosperity. The opening of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, also, with a conspicuous station-house here, has added new features, and given a new impetus to extension and improvement. The branch railway from Galashiels to Selkirk, which was opened in 1856, was likewise an important accession; and the railway from Galashiels to Peebles, which was authorised in 1861, will also be of much value.

The two divisions of the town were early united by a stone bridge, an iron suspension bridge, and an ingeniously constructed timber bridge,—the first for vehicles and the other two for foot passengers. But toward the end of 1853, the stone bridge was found to be already becoming inadequate for the traffic brought to it by the railway; and a resolution was then taken to adopt measures for constructing another, of much wider capacity and with better levels. All the houses of the town are built of blue whinstone and slated. Though quite a manufacturing-place, Galashiels partakes not a jot of the dinginess, and the confusion, and the concentration of character upon mere labour and gain, which so generally belong to places of its class; but is lively and mirthful in its appearance, heedful of the adornings of taste and beauty, and seems to reciprocate smiles of gladness with the charming scenery amid which it is embosomed. The spirit of manufacture is no doubt here, and walks abroad in an energy which contrasts strongly with the sickliness of its nature and the feebleness of its movements in many other localities; but it breathes a mountain air, and has the dress and the habits far more of rural than of city life. The factories being worked for the most part by water-power,—the grounds attached to them being painted over with the many coloured fabrics which are hung out to complete the process for the market,—the dispersedness of the seats of stir and activity at considerable intervals along the banks of a pastoral stream,—the beauty and lightness of the materials with which the town is constructed,—and the picturesqueness and pastoral tone of the landscape which sweeps around,—all contribute to protect Galashiels from being defiled with the sootiness, or wasted down into the cadaverousness, of most other seats of manufacture. In 1832 there were here ten large cloth factories, some of them of considerable date, and two of them quite new; and at present there are twelve factories,—all propelled by water, except two, which employ steam as an auxiliary power.

Galashiels has a brewery and establishments for the tanning of leather, the dressing of skins, and the construction of machinery for woollen manufacture. It also conducts considerable trade in the production and sale of hosiery. But its grand staple is the manufacture of woollen cloth. Though inferior in population or in amount of produce to Hawick, it is second to no town in Scotland in the excellence of its woollen fabrics, or in the ingenuity and success of effort to improve the quality and extend the range of its staple. For a considerable series of years, it was known for the production of woollen cloths of only the coarser kinds, fabricated from home-grown woollen; but, for a number of years past, it has run an increasingly successful course of effort to produce, from foreign wool, cloth of the finer qualities, and has even commenced a rivalry with the choice broad-cloth manufactories of England. By the mixation of home and foreign wool, it also produces flannels which the board of Trustees, a number of years ago, pronounced finer than any made elsewhere in Scotland, and equal if not superior to the best made in Wales. A large proportion of the home-grown wool is smeared, in order to be fabricated into an improved coarse cloth. Yarns, blankets, shawls, plaids, narrow cloths, grey or mixed coloured crumb-cloths, and blanket-shawls of many hues and changeful patterns, are the forms into which home-grown wool alone, or in mixture more or less with foreign wool, is made to assume. In 1833, according to the statement in the New Statistical Account, the annual consumption of wool amounted to 21,500 stones at 24 lbs. imperial to the

stone; of which 21,000 were home grown, and 500 were foreign. But since that period, not only has the aggregate consumption greatly increased, but, in consequence chiefly of the success of the broad-cloth manufacture, the proportion between foreign and home wool is exceedingly changed in favour of the foreign. We need come no farther down than 1833, however, in order to see the prosperous condition of the manufacture of the town; for instead of the 21,500 stones of wool which were then consumed, there were in 1792—when the old Statistical Account was published—only 2,916 stones; and in 1744, the still more paltry amount of 722 stones. Yet in 1792, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the minister of the town and parish, reported, "The manufacture of coarse woollen cloth is here carried on to great extent. It has rapidly increased within these few years, and is now brought to great perfection." All the weaving, with trivial exceptions, was formerly done in factories, but is now performed chiefly in shops built in their immediate vicinity. The spinning of the yarn is done in the factories. The total number of looms in 1828, was 175; and in 1838, it was 265. At the great exhibition of the industrial products of nations in 1851, Galashiels took four prize medals for the excellence of its woollen manufactures.

Excepting its churches and its factories, Galashiels makes no remarkable display of public buildings or indication of industrial skill. Even its shops are few and tiny compared with either its population, its relative position in the country, or its manufacturing importance. Its streets, in fact—during the hours of labour in the factories—have the silence and timidity and wealthless aspect almost of a village in the Highlands. Its markets also are defunct, and its fairs—held on 8th July and 8th October—feverish and wasted. Manufacture, in its most athletic form, alike heedless of the luxuries and unhurt by the malign influences of what passes for refinement, is almost the sole tenant of the place. The town has branch offices of the National Bank of Scotland, the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, a savings' bank, several insurance agencies, friendly societies, two public libraries, a mechanics' institute, a weekly newspaper, and a total abstinence society.

Galashiels, for some period after its erection, was subject to such fearful inundations of the Gala, that occasionally a boat was brought from 2 miles distant on the Tweed for the rescue of its people; and even yet, it at times is exposed to considerable risk, or even sustains actual damage. The Gala sweeps past it with a rapidity of current and an amount of descent which render its power of vast worth in driving the machinery of the factories, but which, if due means of resistance were not provided, would occasion, in a flood, the sapping and possibly the total destruction of the town. But the bed of the stream has of late been quarried and excavated for building materials, and has, in consequence, received greatly enlarged capacity for conveying along a swollen volume of water. Strong bulwarks, called 'puts,' have also been constructed along the banks of the stream, and serve to repress its riotousness when in a surfeited and turbulent mood. Yet strong as the bulwarks are, the river is in hazard of becoming energetic enough to toss them from its path; and whenever it makes an impression on them, it so violently menaces the mills and other buildings on its margin, that all hands are at work to prevent if possible its eruption. But if all efforts be unsuccessful and the work of destruction have begun, the persevering and hardy townsmen are ready to brave the invading and impetuous foe on its own territo-

ries, and in groups or bands of several scores strong, to drag branching full-grown fir-trees into the more quiescent waters on the exterior of the flooded ground, to make fast the trunks at points where the stream is comparatively gentle, and to toss the branches upon the margin of the central and careering current. By a sufficiently frequent repetition of this process so as to form a bushy wall or rampart of tree upon tree, they can effectually succeed in averting danger even though the regular bulwarks should be broken down; but in 1829—the year so memorable for Scotland's asserting its character as 'the land of the mountain and the flood,' when Morayshire, in particular, was so fearfully devastated by inundations,—Galashiels might have been all but utterly destroyed had not an astute spectator, amid general looks of despair, suggested for the first time, the trial, which was immediately effective, of encountering the torrent with an array of felled trees.

Though Galashiels, both topographically and industrially, is strictly one town, yet, politically considered, it consists of three distinct portions. The first is the town of Galashiels Proper, situated in Selkirkshire, the tenure of which is leasehold, in leases of 99 years, renewable in *perpetuum*. The second, situated in Roxburghshire, but on the south side of the Gala, and compact or contiguous with the former, is called Darlingshaugh, and consists of feus, holding, with few exceptions, of the same superior as Galashiels Proper. The third, also situated in Roxburghshire, but on the north side of the Gala, is called Buckholmside, and consists of feus which are held of a different superior, Mr. Pringle of Torwoodlee. A burgh-of-barony, which includes part of the town of Galashiels and a considerable agricultural district, was erected by a charter, dated 9th June, 1630. There is no property, revenue, expenditure, debt, or taxation. The jurisdiction within the barony is of the ordinary kind, the bailie holding his commission during the pleasure of the superior. No courts have been held for upwards of a century; and there is neither court-house nor gaol. Those parts of the town which are not within the barony, are subject only to the jurisdiction of the county. The weavers were incorporated by a seal of cause from the superior, but enjoy no exclusive privileges. The manufacturers also are called a corporation; but they do not possess a seal of cause. Trade and manufactures are in all respects free. Circuit sheriff small debt courts for the Selkirkshire district are held on the first Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. Population of the whole town in 1831, 2,100; in 1861, 6,433. Houses, 680. Population of the parts in Selkirkshire in 1861, 2,802. Houses, 335.

The earliest notice of Galashiels—which like every other, till a very modern date, refers, of course, not to the present town but to the extinct aboriginal village—occurs in Lord Hales' Annals, and is wholly confirmed and partly amplified by tradition. In 1337, during the reign of David II., a party of English invaders halted at Galashiels in the course of a retreat from a vain effort to raise the siege of Edinburgh. The season being autumn, and the little army not thinking itself pressed to make a hurried passage across the Tweed, the soldiers began to straggle about the neighbourhood in search of wild plums with which it then abounded. A party of Scotch now came up, and learning the position of the foe, rushed down upon them in contemptuous feeling for their employment, took them by surprise, drove them headlong to a spot on the Tweed, still called "the Englishmen's syke," nearly opposite Abbotsford, and there hewed them down with the

sword almost to a man. The people of the village, in self-gratulation of an exploit which had been a sourer fruit to the invaders than any they went in search of, called themselves the "Sour Plums o' Galashiels," and transferred the soubriquet to their successors, and are celebrated by it in a Scottish song of high antiquity, and even bequeathed it as the quaint and sarcastic motto of the armorial bearings of the burgh. So early as 1622, the old village must have been a place of considerable note; for the report by the Lords of Commission for the Plantation of Kirks, dated in that year, says, "that there lived about 1,400 people in Galashiels." A tradition prevails in the district that the village was anciently a royal hunting-station. An old rudely-built square tower, two stories high, called the Peel, and supposed to have been the lodge in which Royalty found an occasional temporary abode, was pulled down only about forty years ago, to make way for the enlargement of the parish school-house.

GALDRY, a village in the parish of Balmerino, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Newport, in Fifeshire. It stands on a tabeau, on the centre of a ridge of hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Tay. It is a station of the county police. Population 335. Houses, 71.

GALLANGAD. See KILMARNOCK.

GALLAN-HEAD. See Uig.

GALLATON, a large village in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. It commences at the north end of Sinclairtown, and extends thence along the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, adjacent to the transit of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It is divided into Easter and Wester Gallaton; and it has schools of its own, and partakes generally in the industry, institutions, and resources of Sinclairtown and Dunnikier. Its name was originally Gallows-town; and seems to have arisen either from the stated execution of criminals here in the feudal times, or from the special execution of a noted robber 200 or 300 years ago. The village was long famous for the making of nails. A fair is held on the first Wednesday of August. Population in 1831, 1,053; in 1861, 1,198.

GALLOWAY, an extensive district, forming the south-western corner of Scotland. Originally, and for a considerable period, it included parts of Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; but, during many ages past, it has been identified simply and strictly with the shire of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The name, though thoroughly interwoven with history, and incurably familiar to literary and oral usage, designates no political jurisdiction, and is unsanctioned by the strict or civil nomenclature of the country. The district is bounded on the north by Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the west by the Irish channel and the frith of Clyde. Its greatest length from east to west is $63\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is 43 miles. Its two civil divisions, Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, are separated, from north-west to south-east, by the river Cree and Wigton-bay. Its geographical distribution is into three parts,—Upper Galloway, which includes the northern or mountainous sections of Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire,—Lower Galloway, which includes the southern or more champaign sections of both civil divisions, east of Luce-bay,—and the Rhinns of Galloway, consisting of the peninsula south-west of Luce-bay and Loch Ryan. Galloway has long been distinguished as an excellent pastoral district; and celebrated for the superiority of its wool, and especially for its breeds of horses and of polled black cattle. For further particulars, and for topographical and other details,

see the articles **KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE** and **WIGTONSHIRE**.

During the 5th century, the district afterwards called Galloway was inhabited by the immediate posterity of the British tribes, the Selgovæ, the Novantes, and the Damnii, a feeble and a divided people. The Anglo-Saxons rather overran than colonized the territory; yet, during the 6th and 7th centuries, they sufficiently mixed with the British tribes to maintain a rude ascendancy. When the Northumbrian dynasty became extinct at the close of the 8th century, the Saxon settlers, while they retained their possessions, were denuded of their power. Colonists from the Irish coast could, in such circumstances, make an easy descent upon the country, and effectually overawe its inhabitants. Whatever may have been the defeats of earlier adventurers, the Irish Cruithne, at the end of the 8th century, made a successful settlement within the Rhinns. Fresh swarms followed from the Irish hive, during the 9th and 10th centuries; and were strengthened by settlements of the kindred Scots of Kintyre, who passed the frith of Clyde in their curraghs to the Rhinns and Carrick and Kyle; while the Scandinavian sea-kings domineered over the seas and shores of the neighbouring regions. These Gaelic settlers, in their progress of colonization and promptitude of contest, acquired, in the low Latinity of the times, the appellation of Galli, which was thought to be a fair representative of their proper name Gael. Hence as we may learn from Malmesbury, "*Galli veteribus Gallwalia; non Franci dicti.*" As Scotland and England took their names respectively from the Scots and the Angles, so the territory of the Gael or Galli, came speedily to be called, by chroniclers, Gallwalia, Gallawidia, Gallowagia, Gallwadia, Gallwegia, Gallway, Galloway. In the effluxion of three centuries, the name came to be applied loosely to the entire peninsula between the Solway and the Clyde, including Annandale in the south-east, and most of Ayrshire in the north-west. The Gael, or Galli, or Irish settlers, in the meanwhile, completely occupied the ample extent of the country; mingling everywhere with the enfeebled Britons, whose speech they understood, and amalgamating with the still fewer and feebler Saxons, whose language, as it was unknown to them, they constantly rejected; and they hence imposed upon the district a topographical nomenclature which corresponds much more closely with that of Ireland, than with that of other districts of Scotland. Notwithstanding the naval enterprises of the northmen, the incursions of the Northumbrian Danes, and not a few internal distractions among conflicting tribes, the settlers retained, in their new possessions, the various rights of a distinct people, and preserved the agreeable independence of their own customs and laws.

During the earlier parts of the obscure history of the district, we hear seldom and in uncertain terms, of the rulers or "lords of Galloway," who claimed and exercised power within the invidious limits of a contested jurisdiction. But, in 973, Jacob, lord of Galloway, was one of the eight reguli who met Edgar at Chester. Fergus, another lord of Galloway, and the most potent feudatory subject of the Scottish crown in the 12th century, was a frequent witness to the charters of David I., and, supposing Malcolm IV. to be a pusillanimous character, denied his authority and appropriated his revenues. Malcolm, enraged by Fergus' infidelity and daring, marched into his territory, and, though twice repulsed and discomfited by him, eventually, in 1160, overpowered him, obliging him to resign his lordship and possessions to his sons and to retire to the

abbey of Holyrood, far gone in the disease of corroding humiliation and a broken heart. Fergus was son-in-law to Henry I., and dying next year, left behind him a family who afterwards ranked high among the nobles of Scotland and of England.

His two sons, Uchtred and Gilbert, who, like the lords of other Gaelic districts, owed obedience to the Scottish kings, followed William the Lion, in 1174, into England; but they no sooner saw him taken captive, than, at the head of their naked, nimble, impatient, and rapacious clans, they returned to their native wilds, broke out into insurrection, attacked and demolished the royal castles, and murdered the Anglo-Normans who had settled among their mountains. No sooner had they established their independence of the Scottish government, than they began to dispute about pre-eminence and possessions. Gilbert, on the 22d of September, 1174, attacked Uchtred, while residing in his father's house in Loch-Fergus, and, having overpowered him, ordered the infliction upon him of a barbarous death. William the Lion, having, in 1175, made submission to the English king, and regained his liberty, invaded Galloway, subdued Gilbert, and purchased his subsequent peacefulness of conduct by giving him full possession of Carrick in Ayrshire. From this Gilbert sprang, in the third generation, Marjory, Countess of Carrick, in her own right, the wife, in 1271, of Robert de Bruce, and the mother, in 1274, of the royal Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Gilbert dying the 1st of January, 1184-5, Roland, the son of the murdered Uchtred, seized the favourable moment of his uncle's death, to attack and disperse his faction, and to claim possession of all Galloway as his own inheritance; and he, at the same time, overcame Gilcolm, a potent freebooter who had settled in the district, and carried his depredations into Lothian. Making successful resistance to Henry II. of England, who claimed to be superior of Scotland, he was at last, on the condition of surrendering Carrick to his nephew Duncan, the son of Gilbert, confirmed in the lordship of all Galloway. On the restoration of the national independence, Roland obtained the office of constable of Scotland, and was witness of many royal charters.

In December, 1200, Alan, the eldest son of Roland, succeeded him in his lordship, and afterward excelled him in power and fame; but, in 1234, he died without a legitimate male heir, and left his prerogatives and possessions to become objects of division and feud. Alexander II. wishing to invest Elena, the eldest daughter of Alan, with the lordship, the Gallowegians tumultuously demanded it to be conferred on Thomas, his illegitimate son; but, though they writhed under the chains imposed on them, and twice became insurgent, they were compelled to receive as their superior, Roger de Quincey, the husband of Elena. Alexander II.'s enforcing the rights of Alan's daughters, and, at the head of an army, breaking down the spirit of insurrection, was the introduction to the epoch of granting charters for the holding of lands, and of landholders giving leases to tenants, and of the security of property and the cultivation of the arts of husbandry. In 1254, Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, succeeded de Quincey, and laid the foundation of his family's extensive connexion with Galloway, till they were overthrown and expatriated by Bruce, and of their introducing to the district the important office of judiciary, which in some measure changed the very nature of its jurisprudence.

The Gallowegians, during the wars of the succession, naturally sided with the Comyns and the Baliols, and speedily shared in their disasters. When John Baliol was obliged to resign his dependent

crown, Edward I. considered Galloway as his own; and he immediately appointed over it a governor and a judiciary, disposed of its ecclesiastical benefices, and obliged the sheriffs and bailiffs to account for the rents and profits of their bailiwicks in his exchequer at Berwick. In 1298, Wallace is said to have marched into the west "to chastise the men of Galloway, who had espoused the party of the Comyns, and supported the pretensions of the English;" and a field in the farm of Borland, above the village of Minigaff, still bears the name of Wallace's camp. During his campaign of 1300, Edward I. marched from Carlisle through Dumfries-shire into Galloway; and though opposed first by the remonstrances, and next by the warlike demonstrations of the people, he overran the whole of the low country from the Nith to the Cree, pushed forward a detachment to Wigton, and compelled the inhabitants to submit to his yoke. In 1306, Sir Christopher Seton, the brother-in-law of Bruce, being captured in the castle of Loch Urr, was carried to Dumfries, and put to death on the gallows-hill of that town. In 1307, Robert I. marched into Galloway, and wasted the country, the people having refused to repair to his standard; but he was obliged speedily to retire. In the following year, Edward Bruce, the King's brother, invaded the district, defeated the chiefs in a pitched battle near the Dee, overpowered the English commander, reduced the several fortlets, and at length subdued the entire territory. Galloway was immediately conferred on him by the King, as a reward of his gallantry; and when he was slain in the battle of Dundalk, in 1318, it reverted to the Crown.

When Edward Baliol entered Scotland to renew the pretensions of his father, Galloway became again the wretched theatre of domestic war. In 1334, assisted and accompanied by Edward III., he made his way through this district into the territories north of it, and laid them waste as far as to Glasgow. In 1346, in consequence of the defeat and capture of David II. at the battle of Durham, he regained possession of his patrimonial estates, and resided in Buittle castle, the ancient seat of his family. In 1347, heading a levy of Gallowegians, and aided by an English force, he invaded Lanarkshire and Lothian, and made Scotland feel that the power which had become enthroned in Galloway was a scourge and a curse, rather than an instrument of protection. In 1353, Sir William Douglas overran Baliol's territories, and compelled M'Dowal, the hereditary enemy of the Bruces, to change sides in politics.

After the restoration of David II. and the expulsion of Baliol, Archibald Douglas, the Grim, obtained, in 1369, Eastern and Middle Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire, in a grant from the Crown, and, less than two years after, Western Galloway, or Wigtownshire, by negotiation from Thomas Fleming, Earl of Wigton. This illegitimate but most ambitious son of the celebrated Sir James Douglas obtained, at the death of his father, in 1388, on the field of Otterburn, the high honours and the original estates of the house of Douglas; and now, while holding in addition the superiority of all Galloway, became the most powerful as well as the most oppressive subject of Scotland. On an islet in the Dee, surmounting the site of an ancient fortlet, the residence of former Lords of Galloway, rose at his bidding a castle called the Thrieve, whence the radiations of his own and his successors' tyranny shot, with a blighting and a withering influence, athwart the surface of the whole country. His usurpation seems to have struck with indignation all who contemplated its magnitude and effects. The power of the Douglasses was so enormous, and so exorbitantly applied, as to grind into powder the

resistance and the influence of the subordinate chiefs. About the middle of the 15th century, William, one of the line of Earls, upon some occasion of pique with Sir Patrick McLellan of Bombie, the sheriff of Galloway, besieged and captured him in his stronghold of Raeberry, carried him off to Thrieve castle, and there ignominiously hanged him as though he had been a common felon. The Douglasses experienced some reverses, and were more than once sharply chastised in their own persons, yet seemed unable to learn, no matter how thoroughly inculcated, a single lesson of moderation; and they continued to oppress the Gallowegians, to disturb the whole country, and even to overawe and defy the Crown, till their turbulence and treasons ended in their forfeiture. James the ninth and last Earl, and all his numerous relations, ran, in 1453, into rebellion; and, two years afterwards, were adjudged by parliament, and stripped of their immense possessions.

Galloway now awoke from the haggard dreams of a nightmare, and found itself in a state of annexation to the Crown. James II. immediately marched into the district, and was everywhere received with acclamations of welcome; and he garrisoned the castle of Thrieve with his own troops, and, from a seat of insufferable oppression, converted it into a source of energizing influence upon the law. In 1461, Margaret, the strenuous queen of Henry VI., came with four vessels to Kirkcudbright, and was honourably received. For some time after the fall of the Douglasses, Galloway was occasionally distracted by the feuds of petty chiefs, familiarly known by the odd name of "Neighbour Weir." Early in the 16th century, a deadly feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Dunbar of Mochrum, led to the slaughter of Sir John Dunbar, who was then steward of Kirkcudbright. During the minority of James IV., Patrick Lord Hailes, created Earl of Bothwell, ruled both the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the shire of Wigton. During the turbulent minority of James V., another feud between Gordon of Lochinvar and Maclellan of Bombie, led to the slaughter of the latter at the door of St. Giles' church in Edinburgh. In 1547, under the reign of Mary, the English arms overran Eastern Galloway, and compelled the submission of the principal inhabitants to the English government. After the defeat of Langside, Mary sought shelter in Dundrennan abbey, near Kirkcudbright, previous to her flight into England across the Solway. The regent Moray immediately, in June, 1568, traced her steps into the district to punish her friends; and he enforced the submission of some, and demolished the houses of others. In 1570, when Elizabeth wished to overawe and punish the friends of Mary, her troops, under the Earl of Moray and Lord Scrope, overran and wasted Annandale and part of Galloway. As the men of Annandale, for the most part, stood between the Gallowegians and harm, they expected to receive compensation from their western neighbours for their service; and when they were refused it, they repaid themselves by plundering the district. In a happier age, the bay of Kirkcudbright sheltered William III.'s fleet on his voyage to Ireland.

Galloway gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the families of Stewart and Garlies. In 1607, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies was created Lord Garlies; and, in 1623, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Galloway. In 1796, John, the 7th Earl, was created Baron Stewart of Garlies in the peerage of Great Britain. The Earls of Galloway have very extensive possessions in the district.

GALLOWAY-HOUSE, the family-seat of the Earls of Galloway on the coast of Sorbie parish, in

Wigtownshire. It was built about 95 years ago; and though not remarkable for architectural magnificence, "forms part of a landscape truly beautiful and grand. Garlieston bay is on the north; and Rigg or Hunter's bay is on the south of it. From its windows are seen the richest fields, an indented coast, adorned with growing improvements, a cluster of isles, and the lofty mountains of Cumberland and Man, appearing at a proper distance. The principal rooms are spacious, and the library is stored with many thousand valuable volumes."

GALLOWAY (MULL OF), a remarkable and well-known promontory, forming the southern point of the Rhinns of Galloway, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtownshire. It is an exceedingly bold rocky headland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, stretching from west to east nearly at right angles with the eastern coast of the mainland, and connected with the country behind it by a long isthmus, the sides of which are indented with small bays called respectively East and West Tarbet. The south and southwest fronts of the promontory break down almost precipitously into the sea, and are perforated with caverns in which the billows, during a southerly wind and a flowing tide, roll and tumultuate with a reverberating sound resembling thunder. On the promontory, in North lat. $54^{\circ} 38'$, and West long $4^{\circ} 52'$ from Greenwich, a lighthouse, erected in 1830, displays an intermittent light, which alternately blazes on the view during $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and suffers eclipse during $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute, and is seen at the distance of 21 nautical miles. It is 21 miles north-north-west from Point-of-Ayre lighthouse in the Isle of Man, and the same distance, south-east by east, from Copland lighthouse on the Irish coast. From the balcony of the lighthouse are seen the alpine summits of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, the towering Paps of Jura, a far expanse of the Irish sea, 90 miles of the coast of Ireland, the whole of the Isle of Man, and the shrouded far-away mountain-peaks of Cumberland,—forming altogether one of the most magnificent scenes which Scotland, rich and prodigal in the brilliance and variety of her landscapes, spreads out for tutoring the taste, sublimating the feelings, and inciting or aiding the heavenward aspirations of her children.

GALLOWAY (NEW), a post-town, a royal burgh, and the capital of the district of Glenkens, in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the right bank of the Ken, at the intersection of the road from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire with that from Newtown-Stewart to Dumfries, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Newtown-Stewart, 19 north of Kirkcudbright, 25 west of Dumfries, and 38 south-east of Ayr. It stands at the foot of an irregular ridge of ground, in the vicinity of Kenmure castle, surrounded by as charming scenery as fancy can conceive to exist in a wild country. But, though a place of municipal dignity and relative importance, it is of very inconsiderable size; and, strictly viewed, is nothing more than a mere village. Its entire bulk consists of a cross street running 70 yards from east to west, a main street running 150 yards from north to south, and a scanty sprinkling of detached houses, partly in a line with these streets, and partly on their wings. At the centre or cross of the burgh, is a building which serves as a court-house, surmounted by a spire. Half-a-mile north, but not within the royalty, the parish church of Kells, built in 1822, lifts a neat stone front and tower into view. Across the river, half-a-mile east, a stone bridge, erected in the same year as the church, spans out in elegant arches. The houses of the town are, in general, low, ill-built, thatched with straw, and uncomfortable in the interior; but a few slated houses,

2½ or 2 stories high, are interspersed with the humbler edifices. The main street is decently paved, and kept tolerably clean. Little gardens stretch out behind the houses, and are divided by hedges, dotted occasionally with trees. Most of the inhabitants possess also a small croft on which a cow or two are fed, and a few bolls of potatoes and corn are raised. A sort of suburb of the burgh, in the form of detached cottages, called the Mains of Kenmure, lies scattered to the east between the town and the bridge.

New Galloway, say the commissioners on municipal corporations, "is very inconsiderable in its extent and population, and has no funds or property of any description. It was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from King Charles I., dated 15th January, 1629. By the charter it was declared that the inhabitants should have power to elect a council, consisting of one provost, four bailies, one dean-of-guild, one treasurer, and twelve ordinary councillors. But by the sett, as reported to, and sanctioned by, the convention of royal burghs, on 15th July, 1708, the council was then declared to consist of one provost, two bailies, one treasurer, and fifteen councillors. From the records of the council, for twenty years prior to 1831, it appears that only 18 members of council have been chosen, including the provost and two bailies. The whole parliamentary constituency, as enrolled in 1832, consisted of 14 electors; and, consequently, it is impossible to supply from them a council of the present number. The whole revenue of the burgh, derived from customs and small dues, consists of £3 8s. 2d., and the average expenditure appears to be £1 13s. 1d." When Charles I., in the course of a conciliatory visit to Scotland, lavished upon his principal Scottish subjects such honours and bounties as he could bestow, he attached Sir John Gordon of Lochinvair to him, by giving him a peerage with the title of Viscount of Kenmure, and by creating the royal burgh on his estate. But no houses had then been built, and no population settled down, on the site of New Galloway. The spot, exulting in burgh-privileges, and specially favoured by its lords, seems to have soon attracted a few inhabitants; but it never could acquire any trade or manufactures, so that it probably was almost or altogether as populous a short time after it was founded as it is at the present day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of April and August, old style. The town has a branch-office of the Clydesdale Bank. Justice of peace courts are held on the second Monday of every month, and steward's circuit small-debt courts, on the 6th of February, the 12th of April, and the 25th of September. The burgh unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1862, 17. Population in 1841, 403; in 1861, 452. Houses, 91.

GALLOWHILL, any locality which was used as a place of capital punishment in the feudal times. No fewer than at least thirty localities in Scotland continue to the present day to bear the name of Gallowhill; and a good many more, seemingly for the same reason, bear the name of Gallowbank, Gallowcairn, Gallowgreen, or Gallowknowe.

GALLOW-LANE. See **DOON (THE)**.

GALLOWLAW, a village in the parish of Panbride, Forfarshire. Population, 79. Houses, 22.

GALSTON, a parish, containing the post-town of Galston and the village of Old Bridgend, in the north-east corner of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Irvine water, which divides it from the parishes of Kilmarnock and Loudon in Cunningham; on the east by Avon water, which divides it from the parish of Avondale in Lanarkshire; on the

south by the parishes of Sorn and Mauchline; and on the west by Cessnock water, which divides it from the parishes of Riccarton and Craigie. In extreme length, from east to west, it measures from 12 to 13 miles, and in extreme breadth, from north to south, 4½ miles; but it is extremely irregular in outline, and contains scarcely 23 square miles of superficial area. The surface differs widely in the several districts; but, on the whole, is a level variegated with considerable hills. The most upland portion is the eastern and south-eastern; and there it is, for the most part, carpeted with heath and moss. Along the banks of the Irvine, over nearly the whole length of the parish, is a stripe of plain, covered with rich alluvium, and delightfully fertile and well-cultivated. South of this plain, over a distance of 2½ miles, a very wide belt of forest stretches east and west, and along with lesser belts and clusters in other localities, occupies about 1,000 acres. About two-thirds of the whole parish are arable, and about four-tenths are pastoral or mossy. There are few places in the county in which improvement has made such rapid progress as Galston moor. About 45 years ago, the whole presented a bleak and sterile appearance; but by the judicious and enterprising spirit of the late Nicol Brown, Esq. of Lanfine, the aspect of the whole is changed. Well-constructed farm steadings, regular hedges, and healthful plantations now give beauty and life to the scene; and the ground that was once unproductive is now bringing forth abundantly. Bruntwood-loch, in the south-west extremity, formerly the resort of wild ducks and swans, has been rifled of its ornithological wealth by agricultural improvement, and made to contribute its bed for the growth of the fruits of the earth. Loch Gait, at the eastern extremity, once a sheet of deep water, abounding in trouts and very large eels, and the chief source of the Water of Avon, has become transmuted into a marsh. A considerable proportion of the hills and rising grounds of the parish terminate in whinstone summits. The highest elevations are Distinct-Horn and Molmont-hill, both in the eastern division, which rise respectively 1,100 and 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Molmont-hill is arable to the top, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. A spectator, standing on its summit, looks immediately down on the windings of the Irvine, the town of Galston, and the ancient seats of Cessnock tower and Loudon castle, with their extensive woods; he surveys all Cunningham, most of Kyle, and a great part of Carrick; he sees, right before him, across the frith of Clyde, the huge barometer of Ayrshire, the mystic-looking island of Arran, shrouded at times, and at times gorgeous and brilliant in its cloudy drapery; and he even obtains, on a clear day, a filmy view of the apparently sinking coast of Ireland. The climate of the parish, though moist, is not unhealthy; a frequent prevalence of high winds, operating, it is believed, to prevent insalubrious effects from very frequent falls of rain. About a century ago all the fuel used in the parish was peats from Galston moor, excepting a few coals, brought in sacks on horses' backs, along almost impassable roads, from Caprinton near Kilmarnock. But now coal-mines are extensively worked in the parish's own western district, the dip of whose strata here is north-west. Limestone and sandstone also have been worked,—the latter of a kind suitable for paving and roofing flag. Agate and chalcedony frequently occur on Molmont-hill, though seldom of a character to be cut into gems; and, in the channel of Burn-Anne, at the west base of that hill, is found the beautiful stone called the Galston pebble. On the summit of the same hill were remains of a Druid-

ical circle, the whole of which has been destroyed, originally about 60 feet in diameter. At Claymire, half-a-century ago, an urn was dug up containing several ancient coins; at Waterhaughs twenty-two silver coins were discovered; and, in 1831, in the eastern part of the parish, a coin was found of Cæsar Augustus. At a place called Beg above Allanton are rude traces of an extensive Roman camp, where the patriot Wallace, with only fifty followers, obtained a complete victory over an English officer of the name of Fenwick at the head of 200 men. Wallace had several places of retirement in the uplands on the eastern verge of the parish, and in those of the conterminous parish of Loudon; and has bequeathed to a hill in the former, and a hollow glen in the latter, the names respectively of Wallace-hill and Wallace-gill. The western part of Galston is traversed by the great road from Kilmarnock to Nithsdale; and the northern parts enjoy ample facilities of communication by means of the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and Southwestern railway. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1837 at £38,736. Assessed property in 1860, £16,475. Population in 1831, 3,655; in 1861, 5,254. Houses, 572.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Portland. Stipend, £178 16s.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £40 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1808, and has a spire and clock, and contains 1,028 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance 300; sum raised in 1865, £133 6s. 8d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1797, and contains 547 sittings. There is also a Morrisonian place of worship. Blair's free school, for clothing and educating 103 children, is an elegant massive structure, with a dwelling-house for the teacher on the ground flat, and yielding him a salary of £50. There are likewise in the parish two subscription schools at Woodhead and Allanton, and an adventure school. The church of Galston was anciently dedicated to St. Peter; and, in 1252, it was granted to the convent of Red friars at Fail, and continued in their possession till the Reformation. Before 1471, a chapel was founded in Galston, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it was upheld by an endowment for the support of a chaplain. In 1578, the property of the chapel belonged, in right of its patronage, to Campbell of Cessnock.

The TOWN of GALSTON stands on the left bank of the Irvine, at the point where it receives the waters of Burn-Anne, 5 miles from Kilmarnock, 14 from Cumnock, 14 from Ayr, and 39 by railway from Glasgow. It occupies a low site, surrounded by gentle rising grounds, and overhung on the north by the woods and braes of Loudon. It has altogether a very pleasing appearance; and it exerts a considerable local influence in the midst of an opulent productive district. A fine stone-bridge of three arches communicates between it and the northern bank of the Irvine. Loudon castle lifts its magnificent castellated pile into view, from amidst a rich embowering of woods, about a mile to the north. In the town or its vicinity are four corn-mills, a lint-mill, a paper-mill, and two saw-mills. But the chief occupation of the inhabitants is cotton-weaving. The principal manufacture, during the years of the hamlet-history of the place, was shoes for the merchants of Kilmarnock or for exportation. But when, in dependency on Paisley and Glasgow, the weaving of lawn and gauze was introduced, it somewhat suddenly expanded the bulk of the hamlet, gradually swelled it into a small town, and, for a long period, gave it a healthy and athletic aspect.

The first loom for light work was set up in 1787; but so early as 1792 the number of looms was about 40, and in 1828 it had increased to 460; but then it received a check, so as to decrease in the next ten years to 423. The town has a branch of the Union bank, three insurance offices, and a total abstinence society. There is a station for Galston on the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and Southwestern railway. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of April, the first Thursday of June, and the last Wednesday of November. Near the town is the "Patie's mill" of song. Population in 1831, 1,891; in 1861, 3,228. Houses, 311.

GALT-HEAD, a headland, forming the north-western extremity of Shapinsay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Gairsay in Orkney.

GALTWAY, an ancient parish, now incorporated with the parish of Kirkcudbright, and forming the central part of that parish. Its church-yard, surrounded by a thriving plantation, is still in use. The church and lands of Galtway belonged till the Reformation to the prior and canons of St. Mary's-Isle. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

GALVAL-CASTLE. See BOHARM.

GAMESCLEUCH. See ETRICK.

GAMESHOPE LOCH, a lake, about 600 feet in diameter, on the southern border of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It lies in the centre of the southern Highlands, within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the boundary-line with Dumfriesshire, and is probably the most loftily situated loch in the south of Scotland. It abounds in excellent dark-coloured trout. A streamlet, called Gameshope burn, carries off its superfluous waters 6 miles northward to the nascent Tweed.

GAMHAIR (THE). See GAUR (THE).

GAMRIE, a parish, containing the post-town and seaport of Macduff and the fishing villages of Gardenton and Crovie, on the coast of Banffshire. It lies in the district of Buchan, and is connected only for a brief space, opposite the town of Banff, with the main body of Banffshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Aberdour; on the south by King-Edward; and on the west by King-Edward, Alvah, and Banff. Its length east-north-eastward is about 10 miles; and its breadth is from 3 to 4 miles. The burn of Nethermill forms the boundary with Aberdour; the burn of Logie forms, for several miles, the boundary with King-Edward; and the river Deveron, just before its influx to the sea, forms the boundary with Banff. The interior is all drained by burns, some of which run to the sea, and others to the Deveron, and most through finely romantic dells or vales. Not a drop of water runs into Gamrie from any other parish; but all its burns either rise within itself or merely touch its boundary; and several of them are eminently interesting either for the fitfulness of their course, the beauty of their falls, or the utility of their water power. A saw-mill and several grain-mills are situated on these burns; and one of them at Melrose has two water-wheels on different stories driven by a natural cascade. Near Macduff is a mineral spring, called the well of Tarlair, which is resorted to by invalids. On the hill of Troup, at nearly the highest part of the parish, in a hollow surrounded by hillocks, is a tarn called the Standard loch, which is a nightly resort of wild geese in spring. "Not far from the house of Troup," says the author of the Old Statistical Account of Gamrie, "are three great natural curiosities. 1. A perpendicular rock of very great extent, full of shelves, and possessed by thousands of birds called kittiwakes. 2. A cave, or rather den, about 50 feet deep, 60 long, and 40 broad, from which there is a subterraneous

passage to the sea, about 80 yards long, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm, and occasion a smoke to ascend from the den. Hence it has got the name of Hell's lum. 3. Another subterraneous passage, through a peninsula of about 150 yards long from sea to sea, through which a man can with difficulty creep. At the north end of this narrow passage is a cave about 20 feet high, 30 broad, and 150 long, containing not less than 90,000 cubic feet. The whole is supported by immense columns of rock, is exceedingly grand, and has a wonderfully fine effect, after a person has crept through the narrow passage. This place has got the name of the Needle's eye. There are in the parish several tumuli." On the farm of Pitgair is a very old ruin, with very thick walls, called Wallace castle, but unknown to either history or tradition.

The coast of Gamrie is one of the grandest and most picturesque stretches of sea-board in Scotland. A rocky rampart, in some places perpendicular, and in all precipitous, rises sternly up from the sea, to the height of about 400 feet, and presents everywhere such features of strength and terror as make it a fit monument of the tremendous convulsions which in old times shook the world. Parts of it are inaccessible to the foot of man; and other parts bend just enough from the perpendicular to admit a carpeting of sward, and are here and there traversed by a winding footpath like a staircase, which few strangers have sufficient daring of heart or steadiness of head and limb to ascend. The summits of the rampart are a few furlongs broad, and variously ascend or decline to the south, and then terminate in sudden declivities into glens and dells, which run parallel with the shore; and they command a sublime view of the ever-changeable ocean to the north, and of a far-spreading expanse of plains and woods, of tumulated surfaces and mountain-tops to the south and west. Several great chasms cleave the rampart from top to bottom, and look like stupendous rents made by a stupendous earthquake; they yawn widely at the sea, and take the form of dells toward the interior; and they have zigzag projections, with protuberances on one face corresponding to depressions or hollows on the other. All these ravines are beautifully romantic; and the largest of them, called the Den of Afforsk, is both a gem of scenery, and a haunt of historical tradition. Here stands the old church of Gamrie, alleged to have been built on occasion of a fierce fight with the invading Danes in the year 1004; and the following account of the place, and of the tradition respecting it, is from the pen of the parochial schoolmaster, Mr. Alexander Whyte, and appeared first in the *Aberdeen Magazine* in 1832, and afterwards in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*:—

"It is not alone by the natural beauties of the place that this scenery becomes a field peculiarly adapted for the fancy to sport in. These green hillocks, grotesque knolls, rugged rocks, and deep gulleys—these vales which have rested for centuries in peace, were once the scene of deadly conflict; for it was here that our far-off ancestors had to stem the torrent of invading Danes; and this brook, now meandering peacefully over the smooth pebbles, once flowed red with the blood of the slain. That green conical mound that tops the east bank of the den, is the castle hill of Finden. It was garrisoned with a part of the Scottish army stationed here to watch the landing of the Danes; a party of whom effected a lodgment on the opposite bank, in the place where the old church now stands. The alarm was immediately given, and communicated by means of fires on the mounds, which communi-

cated the intelligence rapidly through the kingdom, and quickly brought up reinforcements. Still the Scottish chief, the Thane of Buchan, considered the issue of an attack rather dubious, and, in order to add the enthusiasm of religion to that of patriotism among his followers, made a solemn vow to St. John, in presence of the whole army, to build a church to him on the spot where the invaders were encamped, on condition that the saint would lend his assistance in dislodging them. The superstitious soldiers, thinking this too good an offer for any saint to reject, made themselves sure of St. John's co-operation, and entered with alacrity into the plans of their leader; who being now sufficiently reinforced, sent a detachment round by the head of the den,—and these, fetching a compass by the south-west, succeeded in gaining possession of the top of the hill, directly over the Danish main camp, and by rolling down large stones upon the invaders, obliged them to abandon it, and to make their escape by the north-east brow of the hill which overhangs the sea, where many were killed in the flight; whence the place obtained the name of Ghaemrie or the running battle,—modernized into Gamrie. After being dislodged from the east, the Danes formed a new camp, (where the entrenchments are still to be seen,) which still preserved their communication with the sea, and also with an extensive barren plain on the top of the hill. Meantime the whole Scottish army, in fulfilment of their leader's vow, set to work and built the church on the spot where the Danes first settled, while both parties were waiting additional reinforcements. The Danes having been joined by a party of their countrymen who had landed at Old Haven of Culen, about four miles westward, made a successful attack on the Scotch, and drove them back to the castle-hill; and, in spite of St. John for assisting their enemies, they polluted his sanctuary by making it a stable for their horses. By this time, however, the alarm had spread far and wide, and the Scotch, pouring in from all quarters, not only forced back the Danes to their old position on the brow of the hill, but, getting possession of the whole heights, and enclosing them on all sides except that overhanging the sea, they again commenced their murderous work of rolling down stones, while the helpless Danes could neither oppose nor escape, and then rushing down upon them, sword in hand, the Scotch cut them to pieces to a man. The Bleedy pots (Bloody pits) is still the name of the place, which, being incapable of cultivation from its steepness and exposure to the north blast, remains to this day in *statu quo*. Besides the round, the crescent, and variously angled figures in the ground, the graves of the Danes are yet to be seen, sunk and hollow, among the rank brown heather, green at the bottom, and surrounded at the borders with harebells and whortle-berries, with fragments of rock and large detached stones lying around, and covered with moss."

The general surface of the parish is exceedingly diversified by hills, dells, and precipices. About 1,000 acres are under wood; a vast extent of land has been reclaimed during the last ten years; and now little ground lies waste except such as is too steep or rocky to be ploughed. The soil varies from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath. The rocks have been the subject of very interesting papers by several eminent geologists; and the principal one has been regarded by some as belonging to the greywacke group, by others as belonging to the primary slates. The principal landowners are the Earl of Fife and Campbell of Troup. Near the eastern extremity of the parish is Troup house.

built about 80 years ago, a very fine baronial edifice, now and for years past uninhabited. The real rental of the parish at present is nearly £18,500. Assessed property in 1843, £12,120 0s. 0d. The value of the fisheries last season (1856) was £25,490. There are three saw-mills and two bone-mills. Population in 1831, 4,094; in 1861, 6,086. Houses, 1,104.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £248 4s. 3d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £441 6s. 8d. The parish church stands in the Gamrie or eastern district of the parish, is a very neat structure, built in 1830, and contains about 1,000 sittings. A chapel of ease at Macduff was built in 1805 by the then Earl of Fife, who allowed a small salary for the minister; and it is a very neat building, with 858 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station in the Gamrie district; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £172 1s. 5d. There is a Free church at Macduff, with an attendance of 400; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £288 9s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Gardenston, with an attendance of 250. There are two parochial schools, respectively at Gamrie and at Macduff. Salary of the Gamrie schoolmaster, £35, with a share of the Dick bequest, £16 other emoluments, and £25 fees. Salary of the Macduff schoolmaster, £35, with a share of the Dick bequest and £35 fees. There are four subscription schools and several other non-parochial schools. There are likewise a good public library and a savings' bank. The parish enjoys great facilities of trade through Macduff and Banff.

GANNACHY BRIDGE. See FETTERCAIRN.

GARACHARY (THE). See DEE (THE).

GARAN, or GARANHILL, the name originally and for some years given to the village of Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and borrowed from the rising ground or eminence on the face of which it stands, but long since entirely discontinued in popular usage. See **MUIRKIRK**.

GARAN, or GARVELLAN, an islet 4 miles east of Cape Wrath, and 1 mile from the shore, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It is about 60 feet high, and about 100 yards in diameter; and is a crowded resort of sea-fowl.

GARAWALT (THE), a small tributary of the Aberdeenshire Dee, entering it from the south about 2 miles below the bridge of Invercauld. It is an impetuous stream, with frequent cataracts and falls, and displays some romantic scenery.

GARBET-HILL, a village in the parish of Cumbernauld, 3 miles east of the town of Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire. It has a school.

GARBHMEAL, a mountain, of 3,280 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire.

GARBHREISA, the largest of five islets, stretching in a line south-westward from the southern extremity of the peninsula of Craguish in Argyshire.

GARDENSTON, a fishing village in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It stands at the head of Gamrie bay, on a site where the prevailing cliffs of the coast make a slight recess from the water's edge, 8 miles east-north-east of Banff. It was built in 1720, and has ever remained nearly stationary in amount of population. It has a tolerable harbour for the accommodation of fishing-boats and small vessels. About 15 boats are employed in haddock-fishing, and about 34 in herring-fishing. The total yearly value of its fish is about £4,500. Here is an United Presbyterian church. Population, in 1861, 507.

GARDERHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick in Shetland.

GARDYNE. See **KIRKDEEN**.

GARELOCH. See **GAIRLOCH**.

GARELOCHHEAD. See **GAIRLOCHHEAD**.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by Perthshire, and by the parishes of St. Ninians, Fintry, Balfour, and Kippen. Its length north-north-eastward is 6 miles; and its breadth is 4 miles. The Forth, flowing in remarkable sinuosities, and generally about 60 feet broad and 12 feet deep, traces all the northern boundary. The parochial surface is naturally distributed into compact districts of moorland, dryfield, and carse. The moorland, comprising rather more than one-third of the entire area, is part of the hilly range which extends from Stirling to Dumbarton, and down to about half-a-century ago, was esteemed of no value except for its turf. But it was almost suddenly discovered to be improvable as a prime sheep-walk, and has passed through a series of georgic operations which have wholly changed its aspect and made it a moor only in name. From its various uplands and northern slopes, magnificent views are obtained of the luxuriant carse-lands below studded with mansions and fretted over with pleasure-grounds, of the singular scenes spread over the moss of Kincardine by the noted improvements of Mr. Drummond, of the foldings and windings of the Forth as far as the eye can reach along its level but luxurious bed, and of the range of varied and blue mountain land which winds round the distant horizon. Several rills, flowing from different parts of the moor, and concentrating their waters into brooks, fall over craggy precipices, and form cascades which, after heavy rains, are seen and heard at a great distance. A fine view of the slope of the uplands, gemmed with the tinted froth and spray of the cascades, is obtained at the west end of the village of Gargunnoch. The dryfield district slopes gently from the moorland to the carse, and is carpeted with a light sandy soil which quickly absorbs rain. Till toward the end of last century, the dryfields, for the most part, lay waste and wild, overrun with furze and broom, with scarcely a tree to break the dull uniformity of their surface. But headed by the proprietor of the estate of Boquhan, and stimulated by his energetic and skilful example, all the heritors united or rather vied in such efforts of draining, ditching, hedging, planting, and other improving operations, as speedily achieved a complete change of both their aspect and their character. About a mile to the eastward of Leckie, where the road from Stirling to Dumbarton passes over a rising ground, the dryfields spread out before the spectator in a shade of rich green beauty. The tufted hill-slopes on the back-ground,—the glens coming down in dresses of copsewood and of regular plantation,—the village, the church and manse,—the chimney-tops of Gargunnoch-house, just discerned above the wood,—the well-dressed fields, some for pasture, and others for various sorts of cropping, and all enclosed with dikes and hedges in excellent repair,—form altogether a very fine landscape. The carse-lands form a level stripe along the Forth, and are believed to have all been formed under water; and they have exhibited, in various places, beds of shells such as those which are now in the frith of Forth. In later times they seem to have been covered with part of what has been called the Caledonian forest; and, at all events, they afforded refuge, when the Romans were in the neighbourhood, to the fugitive natives, and occasioned the invaders no little trouble in denuding

them of large trees. After the forest was cut down, part of them—like the whole of those of Blair-Drummond on which the celebrated improvements were made—seem to have become moss; and toward the close of last century, about two acres on the property of Boquhan remained in the mossy condition. They long lay almost in a state of nature, unprofitable to the landlord, and repulsive to the agricultural operator; bad roads, the want of enclosures, the stiffness of the soil, and ignorance of that species of farming which was suitable to the district, seeming to place insurmountable obstacles in the way of improvement. But long before the 18th century closed, the lands assumed an appearance quite surprising to any one imperfectly acquainted with the results of skilful experiments in husbandry; and now they everywhere bear aloft those luxuriant crops of prime grain for which the carse of Scotland, particularly those of the Forth and the Tay, are famous. The principal landowners are Moir of Leckie, Campbell of Boquhan, Stirling of Gargunnoch, and Graham of Meiklewood. The real rental is upwards of £6,500. The entire extent of land under wood is about 580 acres.

The glen of Boquhan, as seen from a road along its east side, exhibits, on a limited scale, a most romantic view; and as seen from the bottom, at and near the field of Oldhall, displays "a scene perfectly wild, as though nature were in ruins." Gargunnoch-house mingles the ornamental architecture of modern times with the massive masonry of the age of intestine feuds; presenting a fine front of recent construction in combination with an east wing of considerable antiquity, in which there is a sort of tower, originally fortified by a high wall and strong gate. Leckie-house is a recently erected pile of much elegance, in the old English baronial style, commanding a superb view of the strath of Monteth. Meiklewood-house is also a handsome new mansion, among fine old trees. On a spot still pointed out, near the north-east boundary of the parish, about 50 yards from the Forth, stood 'the Peel of Gargunnoch,' or Gargunnoch, which Sir William Wallace, with a few followers, took by stratagem from an English party stationed there to watch the passage of the Frew in its vicinity; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile westward are the remains of the bridge of Offers by which Wallace crossed the Forth, on his way to the moss of Kincardine. A little south of the village of Gargunnoch is an artificial conical mound called the Kier-hill, around which are traces of a circular ditch and rampart, and which, whatever was the date of its origin, seems to have been the camp or post of Wallace on the night of his exploit at the peel. A great quantity of human bones, and some pieces of brass armour and points of spears, were dug up 50 or 60 years ago on the lands of Boquhan,—the relics probably of the battle of Ballochleam, which was fought on the adjacent fields. The Forth and Clyde railway, at present in course of construction, will open up Gargunnoch parish to the markets, and create a transit traffic. Both the old road and the new one from Stirling to Dumbarton pass through the northern district of the parish. The village of Gargunnoch stands on the old road, about a mile from the Forth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kippen. It is a neat place, with little gardens, pleasantly situated on the side of a rising-ground, whose summit surveys nearly the whole parish, together with large contiguous expanses of the gorgeous basin of the Forth. It stands on the estate of Gargunnoch; and so does a distillery. A 'Gargunnoch Farmer's club' was instituted by General F. Campbell in 1796, and enriched, in 1807, by a bequest from him

of £500; and it extends its benefits to 11 parishes, including those of Stirling and St. Ninians, and three in Perthshire. Population of Gargunnoch parish in 1831, 1,006; in 1861, 728. Houses, 145. Assessed property in 1860, £7,724.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, H. F. Campbell, Esq. of Boquhan. Stipend, £155 1s. 9d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with £11 fees, and £2 2s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church for Gargunnoch and Kincardine: attendance, 118; sum raised in 1865, £49 19s. 10d. There are a private school and a parochial library.

GARIE (THE), a streamlet of the western part of Forfarshire. It issues from the Loch of Kinnordy in the parish of Kirriemuir, and runs southward to the river Dean, a little east of Glamis castle. It formerly possessed considerable volume; but has been reduced to comparative insignificance by the draining of the Loch of Kinnordy.

GARIOCH, an inland district of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north-east and east by Formartin, on the south and west by Marr, and on the west, and north-west by Strathbogie. It contains 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and 15 parishes. On account of its fertility it used to be called the granary of Aberdeenshire. The surface is rather mountainous and cold—the district being at all events bounded on every side by a range of hills, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward about 20 miles; but the valleys are warm and well-sheltered, and from the salubrity of the air, they have long been famed as a summer-resort for the valetudinarian. This district gives name to the presbytery holding its seat at Chapel-of-Garioch. Its resources were greatly developed by the Inverury canal, and are now likely to be developed still better by the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 15,787; in 1851, 18,147. Houses, 3,327.

GARIOCH (CHAPEL OF). See CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH.

GARION-GILL, a mineral district in the eastern part of the parish of Bothwell, connected by railway with the Glasgow and Garnkirk railway, and with the Monkland canal.

GARLETON HILLS, a ridge of hills of considerable height, but somewhat conspicuous appearance, in East Lothian. They commence in the western extremity of the parish of Haddington, between the town of Haddington and the frith of Forth, and continue their elevation for a few miles eastward. To a spectator from Edinburgh, they close up the view of the delightful vale of Haddingtonshire. Down their southern declivity run a few belts of regular plantation. On one of their principal summits stands a monument to the memory of John, Earl of Hopetoun. The Garleton hills are of the porphyry series. The stone, as it occurs here, has in general a basis of a largely foliated clinkstone, enclosing crystals of felspar. In the line of the ridge, at the abbey toll, about a mile to the eastward of Haddington, there occurs a large bed of felspar tufa.

GARLIESTON, a small post-town and sea-port in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. It stands at the head of a bay of its own name, 5 miles north-north-east of Whithorn, and 7 south-south-east of Wigton. The main body of it bends in the form of a crescent round the head of the bay. The houses are built of whinstone, and have a neat, substantial, and cheerful appearance. The town was founded by John, 7th Earl of Galloway, when Lord Garlies, and in ten years had an accession of 34 houses.

Skirting it on the south are the fine plantations of the Galloway demesne, overlooked at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile's distance by the fine form of GALLOWAY HOUSE: which see. From nearly the date of its origin, the town has had a rope and sail manufactory. It likewise carries on shipbuilding to a small extent. Fishing also has been a busy but somewhat doubtful employment. But the chief trade of the town has connexion with its harbour. From the headland of Eagerness, Garlieston bay runs westward into the land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; but from the opposite headland, which is very near the town, it extends not much more than half-a-mile; and it is about half-a-mile of average length. A considerable stripe at the head is dry at low water. The small streams, Broughton burn and Pontin burn, empty themselves into the bay; and just before doing so, are spanned by convenient bridges. The bed of the bay is a deep soft clay, on which vessels lie in the greatest safety, and have the best anchorage. The shore is sandy and flat; but at Eagerness point it is rocky though not high, and on the north is overlooked by some rising grounds. The bay opens out on the Irish sea in the same direction as the gulf called Wigton bay, pointing right forward to the centre of the channel between the Isle of Man and the coast of England; but it forms in reality a small wing or indentation of Wigton bay, and, along with Fleet bay on the opposite shore, serves to expand Wigton bay from an average width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a subsequent average width of 9 or 10. The water is of a bright green colour, remarkably pellucid; and is from twenty to thirty feet deep. The tide flows direct out from Wigton bay six hours, and takes the same time to return; but in Garlieston bay it flows five hours from the south and ebbs seven. Vessels, in a fair wind, go hence to Whitehaven in four hours, to the Isle of Man in three, to Liverpool in twenty-four, to Dublin in twenty-four, and to Greenock in thirty. The bay is admirably adapted to accommodate, in particular, the trade between Dublin and Whitehaven, to which one tide is of great consequence, and, in general, all the trade of the West of England from Carlisle to Liverpool, of the east coast of Ireland and the Isle of Man, and of the west coast of Scotland to England and Wales. The harbour, naturally good, is now undergoing a great enlargement, which will render it one of the best in the south of Scotland. Regular communication is maintained by steam with Glasgow and Liverpool. About 16 vessels, most of them less than 100 tons burden, belong to the port. Nearly the whole exports consist of fish and agricultural produce; and the chief import is coal from Cumberland. The town has an Independent chapel and three schools. Population, in 1861, 685.

GARLPOOL BURN. See EVAN (THE).

GARMOND, a village in the parish of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire. It was built in the latter part of last century. Population, 226. Houses, 66.

GARMOUTH, a small post-town and sea-port in the parish of Urquhart, Morayshire. It is situated on the left bank of the Spey, immediately above that river's influx to the sea, 4 miles north of Fochabers. It is chiefly of modern growth, and is neatly laid out in regular streets, though some of the houses are by no means of a first-rate character. It is a burgh-of-barony, under the Duke of Richmond. Its harbour is naturally good, but was severely damaged by the great flood of 1829, and is always subject to new shiftings and obstructions of ground from heavy freshets of the Spey. The native timber trade of the port was at one time remarkably great, from the floating hither of cut trees from the forests of Glenmore, Abernethy, Rothiemurcus, and Glen-

feshie; and it is still considerable, both for the export of the wood, and for the local building of vessels. The export trade in agricultural produce also is considerable. The chief article of import is coal. The number of vessels entering the harbour in the year has in recent years ranged from 154 to about 260. A fair is held on the 13th of June. The town has a Free church, a subscription library, and a branch-office of the Caledonian bank. The sum raised in 1865 by the Garmouth Free church was £228 9s. 8d. Contiguous to the town, in the mouth of the Spey, is a valuable salmon fishery. Population, in 1861, 802.

GARNKIRK, an estate and a seat of manufacture, in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire. The estate lies in the south-eastern part of the parish, and comprises 1,457 acres. Its surface has a tawny appearance, yet contains 150 acres of wood. Vast fields of fire-clay occur here, from 4 to 19 feet in thickness, and equal if not superior to Stourbridge clay. It resembles light-coloured sandstone in tint, and has been found to stand a much stronger heat than any other fire-clay known in this country. Its composition is 53·4 per cent. of silica, 43·6 of alumina, 0·6 of lime, 1·8 of peroxide of iron, and 0·6 of protoxide of manganese; while that of the Stourbridge clay is 72·516 of silica, 20·264 of alumina, 0·891 of lime, 3·308 of peroxide of iron, 1·488 of protoxide of manganese, and 1·533 of phosphate of lime. Extensive works, with large neatly constructed buildings, are in operation for the manufacture of this fire-clay into vases, flower-pots, cans, crucibles, water pipes, and other articles of remarkable elegance and durability. The seat of the manufacture closely adjoins the Glasgow and Garnkirk railway, now the north fork of the Caledonian railway, at the Garnkirk station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Glasgow. Another manufacture of similar character, but of smaller extent, and with clay of less prime character, is adjacent to Henthfield on the estate of Bando. Limestone also has been much worked on the estate of Garnkirk.

GARNKIRK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. See GLASGOW AND GARNKIRK RAILWAY.

GARNOCK (THE), a small river in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It rises at the foot of a very high hill in the moor called the Misty-law, at the boundary between Cunningham, or the parish of Kilbirnie, and Renfrewshire. During 5 miles it flows south-eastward; and then, during $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles it flows due south; intersecting over nearly the whole distance, the parish of Kilbirnie, and, at the middle point of its southerly course, sweeping past Kilbirnie village. Having now entered the parish of Dalry, it flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including two considerable sinuosities, in a south-westerly direction; and it then resumes its southerly course, and flows 8 or 9 miles through the parish of Kilwinning and between the parishes of Irvine on the east and Stevenston on the west, to the sea at Irvine harbour, contributing with Irvine water to form the small estuary above Irvine mouth, and performing some remarkably serpentine evolutions before debouching from the plain. Immediately after its origin, it runs clear, dimpling, and beautiful down the hills; and, before reaching Kilbirnie village, tumbles noisily over a rocky declivitous bed of porphyry, forming a wild and lonely cataract, known as 'the Spout of Garnock.' In Dalry parish, it moves slowly, with an average breadth of 60 feet, through a fertile plain, upon a gravelly bed; and receives on its right bank the important tributaries of the Rye and the Gaaf. Further on, it is joined on the left by Dusk water; and thence to the sea, it flows through a level and richly wooded country, sweeping past the town of Kilwin-

ning, and making a confluence with the opulent stream of Lugton water. During all the lower part of its course, it, on the one hand, enriches the district with an abundant supply of salmon and various kinds of trouts, and, on the other, menaces it with an occasional devastating freshet. On the 19th of September, 1790, this river—though always subject to overflows—rose four feet higher than it was known ever to have done before; and prostrated and destroyed the standing corn in many fields, and careered away to the sea with heavy freights of crops which had been cut. Its entire length of course is about 20 miles.

GARPEL. See **LOCHWINNOCH.**

GARPEL WATER, a streamlet of the parish of Muirkirk, Ayrshire. It rises in the uplands near the boundary with Lanarkshire, and runs about 4 or 5 miles north-westward to the nascent river Ayr.

GARPEL WATER, a streamlet of the Glenkens district of Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises in the parish of Dalry, and runs 5 or 6 miles southward, through that parish and on the boundary with Balmacellan, to a confluence with the Ken about a mile above New Galloway. It runs, in some parts, along a narrow rugged channel, overhung by lofty wooded precipices; and it makes a few fine waterfalls, the most picturesque of which is one associated with events in the times of the persecuted Covenanters, and called the Holy linn.

GARPEL WATER, a streamlet of the upper part of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises among the mountains on the western border of the parish of Moffat, near the boundary with Lanarkshire, and runs about 5 or 6 miles south-eastward, through the parishes of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta, to a confluence with the Evan. It forms a cascade near the old castle of Achincass. A very strong chalybeate, known as Garpel spa, occurs near it; not, however, in the manner of a spring, but formed in pools by solution in warm weather, when the rain water imbibes and dissolves the mineral constituents from the ferruginous-aluminous soil.

GARRALLAN. See **CUMNOCK (OLD).**

GARRAWAULT. See **GARAWALT.**

GARREL. See **GARVALD.**

GARR GLEN, a pass through the hills on the mutual border of the parishes of Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. The streamlet Garry, a tributary of the Ordie, rises in boggy ground at the head of it.

GARRION-GILL. See **GARION-GILL.**

GARROCH-HEAD, a headland at the southern extremity of the Island of Bute, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of the Little Crumbrae, Buteshire. It consists of a collection of steep and narrow ridges, running parallel to each other, and separated by deep and solitary valleys; the whole being divided from the main land by a low, marshy, sandy flat.

GARROCHORY (THE). See **DEE (THE).**

GARRON-HEAD, the headland flanking the north side of Stonehaven bay, in the parish of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. It consists of a light green coloured rock, of intermediate character between trap and serpentine, and passing into chlorite slate.

GARRY (LOCH), a wild mountain lake, about 4 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, extending north-north-eastward on the mutual border of the parishes of Forthingal and Blair-Athole, in Perthshire. It reaches to within $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the boundary with Badenoch, and lies nearly midway between the inn of Dalnacardoch and the lonely Loch-Ericht. A number of small mountain-streams flow into it, among which a rivulet that issues from the base of Benvoirlich and the Shallain water are the largest.

It discharges its waters, at its north-eastern extremity, by the river Garry. Surrounded on all sides by lofty, rugged mountains, with scarce an opening outward, but what has been worn by the course of some mountain-torrent, few more lonely or deserted scenes can be conceived than Loch-Garry. No signs of life are here to be met with, excepting sometimes a flock of sheep, or a herd of cattle, or, at rare intervals, a solitary shepherd and his dog. No trees wave their graceful branches around this wild lake; nor is there much appearance of vegetation on the mountains, for their huge slopes bared of soil by the winter's storms present little else to the view than great masses of naked rock. In a few places, a small portion of level ground may be described on its shores; but for the greater part of its extent the mountains descend sheer down to the water, with scarcely a perceptible footing at their base. On the banks of the Shallain, near its entrance into the lake, a number of little knolls are seen, which have much the appearance of artificial tumuli erected over the remains of long-forgotten warriors.

GARRY (LOCH), a picturesque mountain lake, formed by expansion of the river Garry, about 7 miles in length, and terminating about 3 miles above the influx of the river to Loch Oich, in Inverness-shire. It extends along a magnificent glen with lofty receding mountains; and its immediate banks are a beautiful series of low swelling birch-clad eminences. Its whole extent is suddenly revealed to a traveller at a point near its eastern extremity.

GARRY (THE), a river giving name to Garry, in the district of Athole, Perthshire. Like most of the Perthshire streams it has a lake bearing its own name, and is popularly said to have thence its origin. Its real headwater, however, rises on the side of Maubane mountain on the northern boundary-line of the parish of Forthingal, and flows through the parish, first $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, and next $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile northward, receiving on both banks considerable tributary torrents from the ravines and gorges of the wild mountain-region through which it has its course. On the boundary between Forthingal and Blair-Athole it expands into Loch-Garry, and is identified for 4 miles north-north-eastward with that lake. At the point of its efflux from the farther end it receives from the north-west the tribute of Auld-Corry-Roan, which had flowed 5 miles from the north-west extremity of Blair-Athole, and, making a sudden bend, directs its course toward the south-east. Nearly 5 miles lower down it receives, on its left bank, the large tribute of Edendon water, which had flowed $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the northern boundary of Perthshire. A little way farther on it sweeps past the inn of Dalnacardoch; and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles below the influx of Edendon water it receives from the north the tribute of Ender water, a stream of 7 miles in length of course. Two miles onward, while still flowing in a mountainous region, it begins to be adorned with wooded banks, to riot in a profusion of cataracts and cascades, and to wear an aspect of mingled wildness and beauty. Four miles below its confluence with the Ender it is joined, on its right bank, by the Feachory; and a mile farther on it receives, on its left bank, the tribute of the romantic Bruar. Over the last mile it had flowed nearly due east; and it maintains this direction over a farther distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, till, sweeping past Blair castle and the hamlet of Blair-Athole, it is joined by the bulky and playful waters of the Tilt. It now, slowly resuming its south-easterly direction, traces for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile the boundary-line between Blair-Athole and Dull, traverses for 2 miles a corner of the parish of Moulin.

bends southward, and, for one mile, divides Moulin from Dull, and then loses its name and its waters in the river Tummel. Its entire length of course is 30 miles. From the point of its leaving Loch-Garry, onward to its termination, it brings down, close on its left bank, the great Highland road from Inverness to Edinburgh. The Garry is probably one of the most impetuous or rather furious rivers of Scotland; and, when flooded by falls of rain or the melting of snow among the mountains, it comes down with a roaring tumultuousness and a terrific burst of accumulated waters which only the banks of solid rock which resist it can confine within harmless limits. But even on its rocky or gravelly bed, it tears up heavy fragments, and carries them lightly along in the energy of its Highland prowess; and, in various parts of its course, it forms cascades which, in its gentle moods, are romantic, and in its seasons of swollen wrath, inspire a Lowland spectator with awe.

GARRY (THE), a river giving name to Glengarry, in the north-west of Inverness-shire. Its headwaters rise in Knoydart, at points not further than 13 miles in a straight line from the Isle of Skye, and flow 5 or 6 miles to Loch Quoich; and the river, issuing from the foot of that lake, runs sinuously through a brilliant, wooded, mountain amphitheatre, about 18 miles north-eastward, not reckoning sinuosities, but including its expansion of Loch Garry, to an insolation with Loch Oich, at the inn of Invergarry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fort-Augustus. The road connecting Skye and Glenelg with the centre of the Great glen passes down the Garry all the way from Loch Quoich.

GARRY (THE), a streamlet of the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire. It descends from the head of Glen-Garr, runs past the manse of Auchtergaven, receives the Corral burn, and unites at Leak with the Orie.

GARSCUBE, an estate in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It is situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and of the Forth and Clyde canal, 5 miles north-west of Glasgow. It belongs, together with other contiguous lands, to Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth. Garscube house, the seat of that baronet, is a very elegant building, in the old English manorial style, erected in 1827, after designs by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh. The banks of the Kelvin here are exquisitely picturesque. Coal is extensively worked at Garscube, and very fine buff-coloured sandstone at Netherpton of Garscube.

GARTCOSH, a station on the Glasgow and Garnkirk portion of the Caledonian railway. It is situated in the parish of Cadder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Coatbridge, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Glasgow.

GARTH. See DELTING.

GARTHLAND. See LOCHWINNOCH AND STONYKIRK.

GARTLOCH. See CADDER.

GARTLY, a parish in the district of Strathbogie, and partly in Aberdeenshire, partly in Banffshire. Its post-town is Huntly, 4 miles distant from the parish-church, but only 1 mile from the nearest part of the boundary. It is bounded on the north by Huntly and Drumblade; on the east by Insh and Kinethmont; on the south by Rhyynie; and on the west by Huntly and Cabrach. It is divided nearly into two equal parts by the water of Bogle. The Banffshire moiety is named the Barony; and the Aberdeenshire, the Braes. The outline of the parish is an irregular oval, extending about 12 miles in length from east to west, and 6 in breadth from south to north. The hills on the border are mostly covered with heath, and afford plenty of

grouse and other game, as well as a supply of moss for fuel to the neighbouring parishes, and to the town of Huntly. From these hills several brooks run into the Bogle; and the valleys watered by them as well as the lands on the banks of the Bogle, are exceedingly fertile. Agriculture is in an advanced state upon upwards of 4,300 acres under cultivation. The remaining 10,300 acres are in pasture, moor, or moss and wood; but there is rather a defect of the last. The Corskie slate quarries, on the property of the Duke of Richmond, are very extensive and valuable, producing on an average 340,000 slates per annum, of three qualities,—first and second blue, and green. Several of the glens are exceedingly picturesque,—especially Tillyminnet, a favourite resort of the tourist. The castle of Gartly is an ancient ruin here, in which Queen Mary spent a night on her return from Inverness. The rent of the arable land is about £1 per Scotch acre. The yearly value of crop produce was estimated in 1836 at £13,793. Assessed property in 1860, £5,165. Population in 1831, 1,127; in 1861, 1,029. Houses, 184. Population of the Aberdeenshire section in 1831, 584; in 1861, 562. Houses, 96.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £211 17s. 4d., glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £68 7s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £5 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1621, but has undergone so much renovation that little of the original edifice of that date now remains except the steeple; and it contains about 550 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 200; and its receipts in 1865 were £86 19s. 11½d. There is a parochial library.

GARTMORE, a post-office village in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, and on the south-western verge of Perthshire. It stands on the peninsula between the rivers Avendow and Kelty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the point where they unite to form the Forth, and on the road from Aberfoyle to Dumbarton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Aberfoyle, and 10 west by north of Kippen. Fairs are held here on the 8th of January, the 7th of July, the 19th of October, and the first Tuesday of October. A chapel of ease was built here in 1790, at the cost of £400, and contains 415 sittings; and it is in the presentation of the communicants. Here also is a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £125 18s. 9d. In the vicinity is the fine mansion of Gartmore; and the surrounding country is wild though picturesque. Population of the village, about 270.

GARTMORE, Stirlingshire. See DRYMEN.

GARTMORN. See ALLOA.

GARTNESS, an extensive iron-work, in the Monkland mineral field, 2 miles from Airdrie, and 12 from Glasgow, Lanarkshire. It is capable of turning out about 100 tons of malleable iron per week.

GARTNESS, Stirlingshire. See DRYMEN.

GARTNEY. See STRATHGARTNEY.

GARTSHERRIE, a seat of coal-mining and of iron-working in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It adjoins the north-west side of Coatbridge, and has a station on the Caledonian railway, 9 miles from Glasgow. Its iron-works comprise a long double range of sixteen smelting furnaces. Its lines and groups of dwelling-houses are comprehended within the last census limits of Coatbridge. It has a very elegant place of worship connected with the Established Church, surmounting a small hill a little south-east of the furnaces, and figuring in the general landscape as a grand feature of the Coatbridge assemblage of town. This building was erected about

15 years ago, chiefly by the munificence of the proprietors of the iron-works, and cost about £3,300. It contains 1,050 sittings, and has a steeple 136 feet high. Here also is an academy, conducted by a number of teachers and assistants, and supplying a liberal range of instruction. A quoad sacra parish was for some time attached to Gartsherrie, and contained in 1841 a population of 5,906.

GARTWHINEAN, two villages, Easter and Wester, in the parish of Fossaway, Perthshire. Population of Easter G., 96. Houses, 27. Population of Wester G., 49. Houses, 15.

GARVALD, or GARREL, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Kirkmichael in Dumfries-shire. The church was originally a mensal church of the see of Glasgow. But in 1506, Robert Blackadder, the archbishop, assigned it to Glasgow college. At the Reformation, the patronage appears to have belonged to the convent of Red friars at Fail in Ayrshire; and, afterwards, it was vested in the Crown. The subsequent annexation of the parish to Kirkmichael, was vigorously resisted by the parishioners. The church was rebuilt in 1617, but soon after was abandoned. Its ruins, surrounded by its cemetery, may still be seen on a rising ground on the bank of a small stream of its own name. After Kirkmichael church was appointed as the Sabbath resort of the parishioners, nothing short of the authority of the court-of-session was found competent to enforce such an enlargement of it as afforded them accommodation. Garvald had its name from a brook which, in common with various other streams running along a rocky channel, was designated from the Scots-Irish language, *Garv-ald*, or *Garw-ald*, 'a rough rivulet.' The name of the parish is commemorated also in that of two farms called Upper and Nether Garrel, and in that of the principal elevation of the district, called Garrel-craig. From the base of Garrel-craig, situated on the north-eastern verge of the present parish of Kirkmichael, the brook Garrel or Garvald flows southward 5½ miles to the Ae, nearly opposite Traillflat, intersecting over its whole length the quondam parish. Though small in its volume of waters, it contributes largely to beautify the landscape, forming several tiny cascades and cataracts, and in one place falling over a perpendicular rock 18 feet in depth.

GARVALD, or GARREL (THE), a small, rough, impetuous stream, in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirling-shire. It rises on Garrel hill, one of the Campsie range, whose altitude above sea-level is about 1,300 feet; and it runs about 3 miles, first through narrow chasms, and afterwards over an open tract, to the Kelvin. Within the first half of its course it makes an aggregate descent of about 1,000 feet; so that it necessarily forms many cataracts and falls,—no one of which, however, is deeper than 50 feet. But in the lower part of its course, below Garrel-mill, it is so drawn off to a lake as to be generally dry except during a freshet.

GARVALD, or GARWAL (THE), a small but interesting stream in the parish of Eskdalemuir, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the boundary-line of the county, between Etrick-pen and Windfell, pursues a south-easterly course of 5½ miles, including windings, and then flows, for nearly a mile, to the north of east, and falls into the White Esk, half-a-mile above Johnstone. From third to half way on its course, it receives, on its right bank, two tributaries, each of nearly equal bulk to its own volume. Ascending the stream from its mouth, a tourist's attention is arrested by a view of the rockiness of its channel and the romantic character of its banks; but these appearances soon subsiding, he looks abroad on the general landscape, or converses listlessly with

his own thoughts. In this mood, he is suddenly aroused to admiration by a foaming cataract of the stream, called Garvald linns, which comes impetuously down, clothed in foam and glittering in spray, over a declivitous, and at intervals, a precipitous channel, pent up between banks of enormous rock which, generally chill and naked, are at intervals covered with the mountain-ash and the wild honeysuckle. In the long course of the cataract, the stream, even when most tumultuous and wayward, constantly surprises and delights by the beautiful variety of its capricious frolics; now forming a crystal and arched cascade over a perpendicular breastwork 8 feet deep,—and now sweeping out of view among huge masses of stone,—and then, as if glad to be emancipated from its rocky imprisonment, careering away, in the riotousness of new-found liberty, over the rough slopes of its declivitous path.

GARVALD AND BARA, an united parish, containing the post-office village of Garvald, in Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by Berwickshire, and by the parishes of Gifford, Morham, and Whittingham. Its length southward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The northern division, comprising about one-fourth of the whole area, is arable, well-cultivated, delightfully shaded with plantation, and rich in the agricultural capacities and beauties of the great plain of East Lothian; but the other divisions climb away up the Lammermoor hills, till they gain the highest ridge, and over their whole progress wear the heathy garb, variegated with occasional patches of verdure, which distinguishes that pastoral region. The soil in these two districts of so very opposite character, corresponds with the respective appearances of the surface; being, in the one, a deep rich clayey loam, and, in the other, a thin gravel or a swampish and marshy moss. Three streams come down from the southern heights, and on reaching the plain, debouch westward into Gifford, making a confluence at the point of their exit. A fourth, also rising in the southern uplands, intersects the parish over a great part of its length, and flows past the village of Garvald: and this stream, as to both its nature and its name, is "the rough rivulet," whence the parish has its designation. Its course is over a very stony or rocky bed. Yet should we not deem,

— "because it wants the crowslipped knolls,
The white swans grazing the flower-bordered flood,
The lily beds which scent the naked soles
Of pilgrims, with the scallop-shell and rood,
That it is desolate utterly and rude:
The bracken dells, the music of the rills,
The skipping lambs—c'en the wild solitude—
The crystal tarn where herons droop their bills,
The mute unchanging glory of the eternal hills,—

Mute, save for music of the many bees,
And dead, save for the plover and the snipe,"

belong eminently to this small stream. Yet, true to its genealogy in "the land of the mountain and the flood," it sometimes comes down with such a volume and impetuosity of inundation, as to deposit on fields adjoining its channel stones of a great weight and size. In 1755, it rose to so great a height that some of the houses in the village of Garvald had 3 feet depth of water; and the stream rioting over the adjacent country with the expansion of a small estuary, and careering along the central space with the speed of a race-horse, would have certainly swept away the village, had not its impetuosity ploughed up a new channel for the discharging of its superabundant waters. In the vicinity of the village are some quarries of excellent freestone. The mansion of Hopes is pleasantly situated near the bottom of a glen, overlooked by a finely wooded

spur of the Lammernmoor hills. Nunraw, on the eastern verge of the northern division, was anciently, as its name implies, a nunnery, and though modernized into the form of a mansion, bears traces of its original character. A mile and-a-half south of Nunraw, and close on the eastern boundary, is a circular camp or fortification, crowning the summit of a rising ground. A mile south of this, and also on the eastern verge, and among the Lammernmoors, are vestiges of White castle,—a strength of considerable importance during the age of violence and hostility, as it guarded a pass between the Merse and the Lothians. On a peninsula formed by the confluence of the brooks at the western boundary, stands the ancient castle of Yester. Sir David Dalrymple relates, in his annals, that “Hugh Gifford de Yester died in 1267, and that in his castle there was a spacious cavern formed by magical art, and called in the country Bo’hall, *i. e.*, Hobgoblin hall.” This apartment, which is very spacious, and has an arched roof, is reached by a descent of 24 steps; and though it has stood for so many centuries, and been exposed to the external air for about 120 years, it is still in a state of good preservation. From the floor, another stair of 36 steps leads down to a pit, which communicates with one of the neighbouring rivulets. A great part of the walls superincumbent on the cavernous apartment are still standing. Tradition reports that the castle of Yester was the last fortification in this country which surrendered to General Gray, sent into Scotland by Protector Somerset. The landowners of the parish are the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Wemyss, Balfour of Whittingham, Hay of Hopes, and Hay of Linplum and Nunraw. The valued rental is £4,229 4s. Scotch. Assessed property in 1860, £9,444. The village of Garvald stands near the northern verge of the parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Haddington, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dunbar. Population of the village, about 280. Population of the parish in 1831, 914; in 1861, 891. Houses, 171.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Tweeddale. Stipend, £189 6s. 3d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £40 fees. The parish church is an old building, enlarged in 1829, and containing 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 250; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £161 2s. 6d. There are an industrial school and a friendly society. A convent of Cistercian nuns, established near Haddington during the reign of Malcolm IV., obtained possession of the church of Garvald, with its pertinents, and a carrucate of adjacent land; and they formed a branch community near it, and built a village, which, as well as the protecting convent, was called Nunraw. They acquired also the lands of Slade and Snowdon, comprising jointly almost all the parish; and they kept possession of the whole till the Reformation. But so exposed were the inmates of the Garvald convent to spoliation and oppression, that they obtained leave to protect themselves by a fortalice. The suppressed parish of Bara was rated in the ancient Taxatio at 25 merks, while the original parish of Garvald was rated at only 15; and it seems, therefore, to have been the more populous of the two. From the beginning of the 14th century till the Reformation, the church, with its pertinents, belonging to the monks of Holyrood; in 1633, it was attached to the newly erected bishopric of Edinburgh; and afterwards it passed to the Hays of Yester and Tweeddale. The two parishes were united in 1702.

GARVALD-POINT, a low rocky headland, tufted with wood, on the south side of the frith of Clyde, between Port Glasgow and Greenock, Renfrewshire.

GARVE, a river, a lake, and a post-office station in the central part of Ross-shire. The river rises on the Diriemore mountains, near the confines of the district of Lochbroom, and runs about 18 miles south-eastward, along a glen to which it gives the name of Strathgarve, through a wildly pastoral country, and past the south-west side of Benwyvis, to a confluence with the Conon, near Contin inn, at a point about 7 miles above Dingwall. The lake is formed by expansion of the river about 4 miles above its mouth; and, though of no great extent, is a fine open sheet of water, with a large amount of green meadows and plantations at its north-west end. The post-office station is situated here, on the road from Inverness to Lochbroom, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Inverness. Here is a small but comfortable inn. A fair is held here on the third Tuesday of August.

GARVEILAN. See SHIANT ISLES.

GARVELLOCH ISLES, a group of pastoral islets in the parish of Jura, Argyshire. They yield a rental of £150. They were a residence of the monks of Iona, and therefore are often called the Holy Islands. Some vestiges of a chapel and a cemetery are still observable. A marble quarry was once wrought on one of them.

GARVIEMORE, a stage on the road from Fort-Augustus to Perth. It is situated on the nascent Spey, near the south-western extremity of the Monadhileagh mountains, 4 miles north-east of the head of Loch Laggan, 13 north-west of Dalwhinnie, and 18 south-east of Fort-Augustus.

GARVOCK, a parish in the south of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Arbutnot, Benholme, St. Cyrus, Marykirk, and Laurencekirk. Its post-town is Laurencekirk, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of its own centre. Its length south-westward is fully 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. The central district consists of a large basin, or how, of from 3,000 to 4,000 imperial acres, surrounded by hills or rising grounds on every side, except a narrow pass to the south-east, through the romantic ravine of Fennelden. The rest of the parish is gently undulated; and beautiful views are commanded from the eminences, especially from the hill of Garvock, which rises for more than a mile, in a pretty steep ascent from the Howe of the Mearns. Bervie water, forming the north-eastern boundary, is the principal stream. According to tradition, Garvock was once a hunting-park, belonging to Earl Marischal; and the remains of a dyke which surrounded the parish, and was called the Deer dyke, seem to countenance the tradition. The present wood is of small extent, and consists entirely of plantations. About two-thirds of the parish are cultivated or capable of improvement, and the peat-mosses, and other high grounds formerly covered with heath, whins, and broom, have been gradually reclaimed, so that the mosses are now nearly exhausted; and the work of invasion and advancement is still in progress. There are eight landowners. The real rental in 1822 was upwards of £3,000. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £12,804 19s. 4d. Assessed property in 1866, £5,962 2s. 3d. The Aberdeen railway passes near the western boundary, and is accessible at Laurencekirk. On the summit of Garvock hill there are two large Druidical cairns or high places, where the fires of the Druidical god were lighted. At a place called Brownie's-leys, about the year 1420, an impatient, and probably unmeaning, ejaculating aspiration was uttered

by King James I.,—"Sorrow gin that sheriff were soddan and supped in brie!" and was literally and jesuitically fulfilled on the body of Melville, laird of Glenbervie, and sheriff of the Mearns, by five savage Highland lairds, with whom the unfortunate man was at enmity, and who actually boiled him in a great cauldron in the forest of Garvock, whither they decoyed him to a deer hunt. Population in 1831, 473; in 1861, 458. Houses, 77.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £177 11s. 9d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £22 fees. The parish church was built in 1778, and contains about 300 sittings. There are a private school and a parochial library. A cattle and feeing fair of four days in continuance, called St. James' fair, and commencing on the third Tuesday of July, old style, used to be held on the hill of Garvock, about half a mile from the church, and was for some time one of the most important in the county, but has fallen greatly off and been transferred to Laureneekirk.

GARVOCK, Fifeshire. See DUNFERMLINE.

GARVOCK, Perthshire. See DUNNING.

GARVOCK-HILL. See DUCHALL (THE), and GARVOCK.

GASK, or FINDOGASK, a parish, containing the post-office station of Gask and the village of Clathy, in the centre of the south-eastern half of Perthshire. It is bounded by Methven, Tippermuir, Forteviot, Dunning, Auchterarder, Trinity-Gask, and Mad-derty. Except for its having the north-west corner cut away, it is nearly a parallelogram, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west. Along its southern boundary, in a serpentine course of 3 miles or upwards, runs the Earn. Except on the north side—where a considerable patch of moss has resisted the reclaiming efforts of the farmers, and continues to supply the parish-ioners with peat—the parish spreads away in corn fields and pastures, sheltered and beautified with extensive plantations from the Earn, till, by a gentle rise, it attains about the middle of its area a slight ridgy elevation, and thence it slopes softly down toward the northern boundary, richly ornamented by considerable groves. Upwards of 1,200 acres are under plantation; and, with the exception of the moss in the north-west corner, all the rest of the parish is enclosed and under culture. The soil is partly clayey, and partly a fine loam. Marl occurs in various localities; and freestone and grey slate abound. The only mansion is Gask, the residence of the chief proprietor, situated on the southern slope. Along the summit of the ridge or highest ground of the parish, runs a Roman causeway, cutting it into two equal parts. The causeway is 20 feet broad, consists of compactly-placed rough stones, and forms a communication between Roman camps in the parishes respectively of Scone and Muthil. Along its side are traceable small Roman stations, fortified with ditches, and each containing a sufficient area for from 12 to 18 or 19 men. One of these stations has from time immemorial been designated the Witch-knowe, and is traditionally reported to have been the scene of the burning of unhappy individuals for the imputed crime of sorcery. Four roads run through the parish from east to west, and one intersects it from north to south. The Scottish Central railway is accessible at stations not far from the south-eastern boundary. Population in 1831, 428; in 1861, 399. Houses, 77. Assessed property in 1866, £4,910 17s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £155 4s. 7d.; glebe, £15. School-

master's salary, £50 0s. 0d.; with fees. The parish church was built in 1800, and contains nearly 400 sittings. There is a parochial library. Dr. Stewart of Newburgh and Principal Taylor of Glasgow college, were natives of Gask.

GASK, Inverness-shire. See DAVIOT.

GASKIER. See GAASKIER.

GASSTOWN, a village in the parish of Dumfries.

GATEHEAD. See KILMAURS.

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET, a post-town, and small sea-port, and seat of manufacture, chiefly in the parish of Girthon, and partly in the parish of Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the river Fleet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the head of Fleet-bay, 8 miles from Kirkcudbright, 50 from Port-Patrick, 33 from Dumfries, and 105 from Edinburgh. The scenery around it is magnificent. Spread out from the river is a beautiful, luxuriant, romantic vale; rising up on three sides, are congeries of hills, variously clad with heath and verdure, or circinctured and crowned with plantation, and climbing away in the distance till they raise bald summits to the sky, and look down upon the lowlands with the savage aspect of defiance to cultivation; and, on the south-west through a broad cleft in the mountain-screen, the pellucid bosom of Fleet-bay glitters in the reflected rays of the sun, or exults beneath a gorgeous drapery of clouds. Nor does the situation contribute less to health, and to the purposes of traffic and manufacture, than to the soothing of the imagination and the tutoring of taste. Yet, though lying on a navigable river near its influx to the sea,—though traversed by every thing passing along the great thoroughfare between Dumfries and Port-Patrick,—and though exerting a command as to facilities of intercommunication over an extensive range of country, it possessed, about a century ago, only a single house, or, as a town, was still to be called into existence. Gatehouse was then nothing more than "a house" at "the gate" of the avenue leading up to the mansion of Mr. Murray of Broughton, the proprietor of the soil. But when, in consequence of that gentleman offering very advantageous terms of feu, and exhibiting well-digested plans for drawing an influx of prosperity, the town was fairly commenced, it made, for a series of years, very rapid progress toward importance, and even gave promise of becoming an influential seat of manufacture. So early as about the beginning of the present century, it had four cotton factories, a fair proportion of hand-loom for cotton weaving, a brass-foundry, a wine company, a brewery, a tannery, and workshops for nearly every class of artisans; and, though possessing a population of only about 1,200, it had so diffused the spirit of manufacture and enterprise among the rural inhabitants of an extensive circum-jacent region, as to hold many of them in a state of subserviency to its aims of social achievement. Improvements were made to facilitate the navigation of the Fleet to the sea; a canal or aqueduct was cut from a lake several miles distant to bring down a sufficient water-power for the driving of the factories; a public library, a mason-lodge, an academy, an Episcopalian chapel, and various other institutions indicated transition to something resembling burghal life; and appearances, in general, seemed to menace the Glasgow of the west with the energetic rivalry of a Glasgow of the south. But Gatehouse—like many a dashing upstart in trade—was unable, at the day of reckoning, to withdraw all the bills of promise it had endorsed; it lost, somewhat suddenly, several of its appliances of prosperity; and though still a place of importance, and likely to continue so, it has egregiously failed to fulfil the expectation which had been formed of it, and can

scarcely be said to have made material progress during the last forty years.

Gathouse, as to the aspect of its streets, the neatness of its buildings, and the entire grouping of its burghal landscape, is decidedly the most handsome town in Galloway, and is equalled by very few in Scotland. The larger part of it on the left bank of the Fleet, has, as to its main body, the form of a regular parallelogram, a sort of miniature imitation of the original New town of Edinburgh. The street which stands on the highway between Dumfries and Port-Patrick, and forms the principal thoroughfare, is particularly neat and uniform. Most of the houses of the town are two stories high, and covered with slates. A handsome stone-bridge spans the Fleet, and connects the Girthon district with its Anwoth suburb. A neat parish church, built in 1817, and containing 714 sittings, adorns the parallelogram. There are also in the town a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; and only about a mile from it is the Anwoth parish church; but the Episcopalian chapel, though under a deed of endowment which renders it capable of being revived, has been taken down. Two cotton factories, employing upwards of 200 persons, are still in operation; and one of these is a re-edification, with improvements, of a factory which was destroyed by fire in 1840. There are likewise in the town or its near vicinity a brewery, a brick manufactory, and an extensive nursery. A canal, cut in a straight line along the river, at an expenditure of £3,000, by Mr. Murray, supersedes some defects in the natural navigable capacities of the Fleet. But the river itself is stemmed by the tide up to the town, and brings up on its bosom vessels of 60 tons burden. The exports are principally grain, and the imports coals and line. The aggregate yearly tonnage probably does not exceed 1,200 outwards, and 2,200 inwards. The town has offices of the Union Bank, of the Bank of Scotland, a savings' bank, a news'-room, several friendly societies, a variety of schools, and a telegraphic station. A weekly town market is held on Saturday; a weekly cattle market, in November and December, on Friday; and a fair on the first Monday of June, old style.

Gathouse was erected into a burgh-of-barony by a royal charter, dated 30th June, 1795. Its magistracy and council consist of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors, annually elected by the resident feuars or proprietors of houses within the burgh. There is also a town-clerk, who is annually elected in like manner. There are no other office-bearers. The jurisdiction exercised by the magistrates is chiefly confined to civil causes; and the average number of cases does not exceed 20 per annum. The magistrates also take cognizance of the smaller police offences, and punish offenders by fines, which are wholly appropriated towards remunerating the officer for his trouble. The burgh has no property, debts, or revenue, and, of course, no accounts, annual or otherwise. The police act was adopted in 1852, with good effects; and the assessment under it is the only local tax. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Saturday of every month. Population in 1841, 1,832; in 1851, 1,750; in 1861, 1,635. Population of the Girthon section in 1841, 1,413; in 1851, 1,325; in 1861, 1,245.

GATESHAW HILL. See MOREBATTLE.

GATESIDE, a village in the parish of Beith, upwards of a mile east of the town of Beith, Ayrshire. Population 270.

GATESIDE, a village, with a post-office, in the parish of Strathmiglo, Fifeshire. It is otherwise called EDENSHEAD: which see.

I.

GATESIDE, a village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It stands on the left bank of the Lovern, 4 miles south-east of Paisley; and forms part of the swarm of industry extending from Barrhead to Crofthead. A cotton factory was erected here so early as 1786. Population, in 1861, 455.

GATESIDE, a village in the parish of Kirkcubrighton, Kirkcubrightshire. Population, 23. Houses, 6.

GATESIDE, a village in the parish of Wamphray, Dumfries-shire. It stands near the left bank of the river Annan, on the road from Glasgow and Carlisle. Here is an United Presbyterian meeting-house, built about the year 1790. Population, about 90.

GATTONSIDE, a post-office village in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands on the left bank of the Tweed, on the road from Drygrange to Galashiels, about a mile north of Melrose. Seen from a distance, it seems a little town luxuriating in an isolated grove, in the centre of one of the most brilliant landscapes in Scotland. But when entered, it is an aspersation of trees, detached houses, and patches of luxuriant orchard-ground, sprinkled in such capricious confusion on the plain, that the idea of a village—in the modern and methodical sense of the word—cannot easily be associated with the spot. In all respects, the place is incomparably more attractive as seen from without, than as seen from within. Gattonside is celebrated for its orchards, and sends more fruit to market than any other place in the vale of Tweed, or perhaps any place of its size in Scotland. A large beautiful church once stood here, but can be traced now only by a few small vestiges. An elegant iron bridge spans the Tweed on the road hither to Melrose. Population, 252. Houses, 61.

GATTONSIDE HILLS, a range of heights, of uniform appearance and smooth surface, extending from the Leader to the Gala, in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire.

GAUHNESSE. See FITFUL-HEAD.

GAUR (THE), or GAUER, or GAMHAIR, a river of Argyleshire and Perthshire. It rises in the deer forest of the Marquis of Breadalbane, some miles east of Loch-Etive in Argyleshire, and in general pursues an easterly direction. Receiving in the early part of its course, numerous tributary torrents from among the mountains, it soon becomes a considerable stream, and spreads itself out at intervals into romantic lochs, or lakes,—among others, the isleted and sylvan-studded Loch-Batha. After a course of about 12 miles, it expands into the large and beautiful lake, Loch-Lydoch, and, while lost in it, is carried out of Argyleshire into Perthshire. Issuing from the east side of that lake, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from its north-eastern termination, it flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east to Loch-Rannoch, enters it by two channels enclosing a fine verdant islet, and there loses its waters and its name. Near the central part of its course, between Loch-Lydoch and its embouchure, it expands during a season of rain, into a temporary lake of several miles in circumference, called Loch-Eathach; but, when its waters become diminished, it retires within river-limits, and lets the bed of the lake wear the character of a meadow. Like most of the streams in the region to which it belongs, it has cascades and cataracts; and when tumbling over these in the swollen waters of several days' rain, it sends away hoarse sounds through the mountain-wilderness, which are heard at some miles' distance.

GAULDRY. See GALDRY.

GAVIN'S KIRK. See DORARY.

GAVINTON, a village in the eastern division of the parish of Langton, Warwickshire. It stands on the road between Dunse and Greenlaw, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the former, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter. Its prede-

cessor, the ancient village of Langton, standing in the way of some improvements projected by Mr. Gavin the proprietor, Gavinton was built in 1760, and on terms advantageous to the inhabitants, offered to them as a substitute. At its west end stands the parish-church. The village of Langton stood $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile to the west. Population of Gavinton, 206. Houses, 58.

GAWREER BURN, a streamlet of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It has a course of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Irvine, and runs on the boundary between the parish of Kilmaurs and the parish of Dregghorn.

GAYLET-POT, or **GEARY-POT**, a remarkable natural curiosity, within a great cavern, about a mile south of the fishing-village of Auchmithie, in a rocky part of the coast of the parish of St. Vigean's, Forfarshire. The cavern opens from the sea in a grand rude archway, about 70 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 130 feet below the top of the rock, as imposing and magnificent as it is spacious; and it extends direct into the interior, over a distance of 300 feet, gradually contracting in spaciousness till it attains a minimum width and height, each 10 or 12 feet. At the extremity of this vast subterraneous corridor is the pot,—a capacious cavity going precipitously down to it from the midst of an arable field. The pot is proximately circular, has an outline resembling that of an inverted urn, and measures 150 feet in diameter and 120 feet in depth from its immediate lips. The sea enters the cavern, and brings up to the pot the fluctuations of the tide; and when it is urged by an easterly wind, it bursts in at high water with amazing impetuosity, and roars, boils, and froths, with a noise which only the great depth and the contractedness of the pot prevent from being heard at a considerable distance, and then recedes with proportionate violence, and makes a bellowing exit from the cavern to the main.

GEANACH (MOUNT), a mountain, having an altitude of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire.

GEANIES. See **TARBAT**.

GEARY-POT. See **GAYLET-POT**.

GEAULY (THE). See **DEE (THE)**.

GEDDES-HILL. See **NAIRN**.

GEDDESTON, a village in the parish of Avoch, Ross-shire.

GEDDES-WELL. See **TWEEDSMUIR**.

GELAH, a hamlet in the parish of Dunrossness, Shetland.

GELLET. See **DUNFERMLINE**.

GELLY (LOCH). See **LOCHGELLY**.

GELSTON, a post-office village in the parish of Kelton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 146. Houses, 32. In the vicinity is Gelston castle, a mansion built by the late Sir William Douglas, Bart. There was an ancient parish of Gelston, comprehending the tract which now forms the south-eastern district of the parish of Kelton. Its church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn, and was given in 1606 to the bishop of Galloway. Some vestiges of it still exist.

GELT WATER, a head-stream of the Lugar, rising near the confines of Dumfriesshire, and flowing 4 or 5 miles north-westward to a confluence with Glenmore Water, in the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire.

GEMETRA. See **GOMETRA**.

GENERAL'S HUT. See **FOYERS (THE)**.

GENERAL'S WATCH. See **CURRIE**.

GENTLEMAN'S CAVE. See **WESTRAY**.

GEORGE (FORT), a strong regular fortress, in the parish of Ardserier, Inverness-shire. It stands on a peninsula running into the Moray frith, 1 mile

north-west of Campbelton, 8 miles west of Nairn, and 12 north-east of Inverness. It completely commands the entrance to the inner Moray frith and Loch-Beaully, and appears from a distance as if united to the opposite point of Chanonry in Ross-shire. It was built soon after the rebellion of 1745, for the purpose of overawing the Highlanders. Government proposed to build a fort at Inverness, at a place called the Citadel or Cromwell's fort; but the magistrates of Inverness demanded such a price for the ground, that the Duke of Cumberland was offended, and having ordered an inspection of the ground upon which Fort-George now stands, the engineers reported that it would answer equally well with that of Inverness. Accordingly, Government purchased the ground, and a large farm in the neighbourhood of it, from Campbell of Calder; and the works were commenced in 1747, under the direction of General Skinner. The estimate given in was £120,000; but the work is said to have cost upwards of £160,000. It is a regular fortification, and covers 10 Scots acres. It commands a fine view of the Moray frith, which expands beyond the fort, and is bounded by lofty hills; and this prospect is terminated by the picturesque town of Inverness, with huge mountains rising on both sides of it.

"The fort is an irregular polygon, with six bastions mounting 18 twenty-four, 25 eighteen, 22 twelve, and 4 six-pounders, and 4 thirteen-inch mortars. The land front is defended by a ditch, covert way, and glacis, two lunettes, and a ravelin, mounting 8 twelve pounders. The north and south curtains are casemated, each containing 27 bomb-proof apartments, fifty-two feet long, by twelve feet wide. The grand magazine is bomb-proof, and will hold 2,474 barrels of gunpowder. The staff buildings lie towards the land front, and are occupied by the governor's, lieutenant-governor's, and officers' quarters; the artillery barracks are also in these buildings. At the eastern extremity of the garrison there are two small casemated magazines, 50 feet long, by 34 feet broad, with ammunition made up for immediate use. The barracks are constructed for a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, chaplain, 8 field-officers, 22 captains, 56 subalterns, and 2,090 non-commissioned officers and privates. The fort is also provided with a chapel, brewhouse, bakehouse, and inn, and is supplied with water from eight pumpwells."

GEORGETOWN, a village in the St. Michael's division of the parish of Dumfries. Population, 154. Houses, 32.

GEORGETOWN, a locality at the west end of Loch Rannoch, in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire, where formerly there were military barracks.

GERSTON, a hamlet, now nearly extinct, in the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire.

GETT BAY. See **THREE**.

GEYLET-POT. See **GAYLET-POT**.

GEYZEN BRIGGS. See **DORNOCH FRITH**.

GIANT'S CHAIR. See **MORTLACH**.

GIEN RIG. See **KEITH**.

GIFFEN. See **BEITH**.

GIFFERTON, or **GIFFORDTON**, a village in the parish of Collesie, Fifeshire. It is of modern erection, and consists of neat comfortable houses. Population, 71. Houses, 17.

GIFFORD, a post-office village in the northern part of the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire; also the name by which that parish is popularly, though not legally, known. See **YESTER**. The village is delightfully situated on the right bank of Gifford burn, in the centre of a well-wooded strath, 360 feet above the level of the sea, and environed, at a mile-and-a-half distance, by an amphitheatre of ridgy,

arable, well-cultivated heights. Its distance from Haddington is 4 miles, from Tranent 9, and from Edinburgh 19. It consists principally of two streets of unequal length, composed of well-built houses, generally two stories high, and of neat appearance. One of the streets commences within the long beautiful avenue leading up to Yester-house, and runs north-westward till it is closed up by the parish school-house and its surmounting spire. The second street runs transverse to the former, and is terminated by the parish church. In the vicinity are brick-works and a saw-mill; and there was formerly a woollen factory. Most of the inhabitants hold in feu or fief of the Marquis of Tweeddale; and they meet biennially to choose 2 bailies and 5 councillors to manage the public affairs of the village. Besides the parochial school, there are two unwedowed schools. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday of March, the third Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of October; and they are of considerable importance, and draw purchasers from a distance. A weekly hiring-market is held on Monday mornings during harvest for bringing shearers within the range of employment.

The village, though of later date than the close of Charles I.'s reign, derives its name from the ancient family of Gifford, whose ancestors came from England and obtained extensive estates in Mid-Lothian during the reign of David I. Hugh de Gifford, the younger, rose to distinction under William the Lion, and was rewarded by him with the lands of Yester. In the 15th century, through a failure of male heirs, a daughter of the family carried the property of the Giffords, by matrimonial alliance, into the family of Hay of Borthwick. In 1488, the proprietors obtained the title of Lords Hay of Yester; in 1646, they were created Earls of Tweeddale; and, in 1694, they were raised to the dignity of Marquises of Tweeddale.—Gifford contests with Gifford-gate, a small street in the Nungate, one of the suburbs of Haddington, the honour of having been the birth-place of John Knox. Modern writers and private debaters have expended much labour in advocating the conflicting claims of the two localities. Dr. McCrie, the distinguished biographer of Knox, will probably be regarded as a judge of the question quite as cool and as competent as most; and he says, "I am inclined to prefer the opinion of the oldest and most credible writers that he—John Knox—was born in the village of Gifford." Dr. John Witherspoon, president of the college of New Jersey, in America, was another eminent native of this village. Population, in 1861, 458.

GIFFORD BURN—called also the Hope, the Bolton, and the Coalston—a beautiful rivulet in Haddingtonshire. It rises immediately beneath the highest ridge of the Lammermoor hills, at the southern boundary of the parish of Garvald; and, under the name of the Hope, runs first north-eastward, and then northward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles near the western verge of Garvald parish. It now receives two considerable tributaries, one on each bank, and for 2 miles north-westward intersects the parish of Yester, passing, in its course, the village of Gifford. For nearly half-a-mile further it divides Yester from Haddington, and then receives a considerable tributary from the south, assumes the name of the Bolton, flows past the village of that name, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile westward, divides Haddington from Bolton. About a furlong farther on, it falls into the Tyne $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the town of Haddington. Its entire course is about 12 miles. Over the greater part of its course, it flows between delightfully sylvan banks; and, in various stages of its progress, it meanders and luxuriates

among the pleasure-grounds of six mansions,—Yester, Eaglescarmie, Hopes, Bolton, Coalston, and Lennoxlove. Its waters abound in trout.

GIFFORDTOWN. See GIFFERTON.

GIGHA, a small pastoral island, belonging to the Hebridean parish of Barra in Inverness-shire. It lies two miles south-west of Eriskay, and 3 north-east of the nearest part of Barra.

GIGHA, an island constituting the main part of the parish of Gigha and Cara, Argyleshire. It is separated from the west side of Kintyre by a channel $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and lies 13 miles east of the Mull of Islay, and 7 south-west of the entrance of West Loch Tarbert. It is of a regular oblong figure, extending from north to south; 7 miles in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in greatest breadth, and containing about 5,000 Scots acres. The coast on the west side is bold and rocky; on the east side there are several points jutting out, and a few sunk rocks, which render the navigation dangerous to strangers. Between these points are several bays or creeks, where small vessels can be safely moored. One of the bays, called Ardmish, near the church, has good anchorage in 6 or 7 fathom water; and another, called Drimyeonbeg, affords good holding ground. The island of CARA [see that article] lies about a mile distant on the south; and in the middle of the sound between them is the small uninhabited island of Gígulum, near which is good anchoring ground for the largest vessels. The general appearance of Gigha is low and flat; except towards the west side, where the ground rises into hills of about 300 or 400 feet in elevation. Except in this quarter the whole island is arable, and the soil a light loam, with a mixture in some places of sand, moss, or clay. Trap veins traverse the island in different directions. In Gigha are the ruins of an old chapel. Martin, who visited it in the beginning of the last century, says: "It has an altar in the east end, and upon it a font of stone which is very large, and hath a small hole in the middle which goes quite through it. There are several tombstones in and about this church. The family of the Mac-neils, the principal possessors of this isle, are buried under the tomb-stones on the east side of the church, where there is a plat of ground set apart for them. Most of all the tombs have a two-handed sword engraven on them, and there is one that has the representation of a man upon it." The island is well-supplied with springs, which afford water sufficient to turn two corn-mills. The sandbanks abound with excellent fish; and much sea-weed is thrown ashore. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture and fishing. Between Gigha and the opposite coast of Kintyre there is a regular ferry. The post-office village of Tayinloan stands near the Kintyre side of the ferry, 18 miles from Tarbert; and the Tarbert and Islay steamer calls regularly at the north end of Gigha, to communicate with it by boat.

GIGHA AND CARA, a parish comprising the islands of Gigha, Cara, and Gígulum, in Argyleshire. Its post-town is Tayinloan. The parish belongs, in the proportion of 25 and 6, to two proprietors, and contains two mansions,—which, however, are occupied by tenants. A good deal of agricultural produce, of dairy produce, and of live stock, and about 50 tons yearly of cured white fish are exported. Assessed property in 1860, £2,133. Population in 1831, 534; in 1861, 467. Houses, 78.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle, Stipend, £266 9s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £12 fees. The parish church was built upwards of seventy years ago, and contains 260 sittings. There is a Free church

preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £12 6s. 11½d.

GIGHT CASTLE. See **FYVIE**.

GIGHT WATER, a rivulet of the north of Aberdeenshire. It rises a little to the south-east of Newbyth, and runs about 8 miles southward, chiefly on parochial boundaries, with Monquhitter and Fyvie on its right, and New Deer and Methlick on its left, to a confluence with Kelly water, an affluent of the Ythan.

GIGHTY BURN, an affluent of Lunan water in Forfarshire, flowing on the boundary between Kinnell and Inverkeilor, and driving several mills.

GIGULUM. See **GIGHA**, Argyleshire.

GILBERTFIELD. See **CAMBUSLANG**.

GILCOMSTON. See **ABERDEEN**.

GILGAL, a hamlet in the parish of Wamphray, Dumfriesshire.

GILL BAY, or **PORT-GILL**, a small bay at the boundary between the parish of Stony Kirk and the parish of Kirkmaiden, indenting the land from the North Channel, 8½ miles south-east by south of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

GILL BURN, a streamlet running in a beautiful ravine, in the middle part of the parish of Borrowstoness, Linlithgowshire.

GILL BURN, a streamlet running north-westward, on the boundary between the parish of Walston and the parish of Libberton, to the Medwin, Lanarkshire.

GILL OF CREE. See **CREE (THE)**.

GILLS, a village in the parish of Canisbay, 4 miles west by south of John o' Groat's house, Caithnessshire. It stands at the head of Gills bay, which is an open triangular indentation of the land, with a beach of flat rocks and shingles, south-south-west of the island of Stroma. Population, 164.

GILLYBURN, a post-office station, subordinate to Dunkeld, Perthshire.

GILMANSCLEUGH. See **ETTRICK (THE)**.

GILMERTON, a post-office village in the parish of Fowls-Wester, Perthshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Perth, amidst beautiful scenery, and is neat, well-built, and of modern erection. Extending from the village on the east, is a congeries or ridge of gravelly mounds, some of them covered with thriving plantation, and almost all so curiously formed and grotesquely grouped as to form an interesting and remarkable variety of natural scenery. There is a private school in the village. Population, 203. Houses, 63.

GILMERTON, a village in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the brow of a rising ground, 4 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh, on the road to Roxburghshire. Its main body is a rectangle, resting the back of one of its shorter sides on the west margin of the public road, and running westward up the gentle slope of the rising ground. The village is a station of the county police, and has a chapel of ease and a Free church. The chapel of ease was built in 1837, and contains about 300 sittings; and it is in the presentation of such male heads of families as are communicants. The sum raised in connexion with the Free church in 1865 was £75 15s. 6d. A district around the village was temporarily, before 1843, a quoad sacra parish, and had, in 1841, a population of 942. Population of the village in 1861, 596.

Gilmerton was long characterized as simply a village of colliers, and as a place whence Edinburgh was largely supplied with fuel. Its coal—which is of prime quality—was vigorously worked in 1627, and possibly was known and carried to market a century earlier. Persons employed about its coal-pits, and carters who conveyed the produce to Edin-

burgh, were long the only inhabitants, and latterly amounted to 800 in number. But, owing partly to the successful competition of the sources of supply along the Dalkeith railway, the mines—though not exhausted, and though likely to come again into requisition—have been abandoned. A lime-work of vast extent in the vicinity, and presenting appearances highly interesting to the curious, was probably the oldest in Scotland, at all events was worked from time immemorial. At first, it was worked from the surface, and afterwards it was mined; and the produce was brought up respectively, in successive epochs, by women, by asses, and by a steam-engine. Even the aid of machinery not preventing it from being unremunerating, it was abandoned, again worked during the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, and again abandoned. The mine or quarry is nearly a mile in length, and everywhere open to the light of day. The stratum of limestone dips at an angle of about 45°. On descending, a spectator finds himself on a shelving declivity, and, walking along, is encaverned beneath a roof of solid rocks, which is supported by a vast series of rocky pillars, left as props in the process of mining. As the enormous piazza is very spacious, the roof being high, and the opening along the extended entrance large, the light is, for a considerable way, abundant; but, as the spectator explores onward, and descends the declivity toward a stripe of water at the extremity, it gradually so far fails him as to let a sepulchral obscurity hang its veil of mystery over the objects of his vision. The vast colonnaded cavern, instead of proceeding far inwards, where the rapid dip of the stratum carried the miner at every yard increasingly downward from the surface, advances obliquely up the side of a long ridge or hill, and affords the curious visitant an opportunity of making a lengthened excursion under ground, without losing the light of day.

At Gilmerton is a remarkable cave, cut, at the expense of five years' labour, out of the solid rock, by a blacksmith of the name of George Paterson, and finished in 1724. Several apartments, several beds, a large table bearing aloft a punch-bowl, are all nicely chiselled from the rock, and render the cave at once dwelling-house and furniture. Several apertures on the roof were designed as windows to let in the light from above. The constructor of this extraordinary subterranean abode had it fitted up with a well, a washing-house, and a forge, and lived in it with his family, prosecuting his avocation, till his death about the year 1735. His cave was, for many years, esteemed an object of great curiosity, and even yet is the resort of not a few inquisitive visitors. Pennecuik, in his works, has left the following inscription for the cave:

"Upon the earth thrives villany and woe;
But happiness and I do dwell below.
My hand hewed out this rock into a cell,
Wherein from din of life I safely dwell.
On Jacob's pillow nightly lies my head;
My house when living, and my grave when dead.
Inscribe upon it when I'm dead and gone,
'I lived and died within my mother's womb.'"

GILMERTON, Haddingtonshire. See **ATHELSTANEFORD**.

GILNOCKIE, a small promontory, washed on the three sides by the river Esk, in the parish of Canoby, Dumfriesshire; supposed to have been the spot whence the famous freebooter, 'Johnie Armstrong, Laird of Gilnockie,' had his title. Being steep and rocky, it is scarcely accessible except on the land side; and there it was protected by a deep ditch. Holehouse or Hollows, the residence of Armstrong, is still a considerable ruin. The building is oblong, 60 feet long, 46 wide, and about 70 high;

and at the angles it has round loop-holed turrets. Armstrong flourished during the reign of James V.; and, having levied 'black mail' from Cumberland, Westmoreland, and a great part of Northumberland, he was the terror of the west marches of England. His power becoming, at last, so great as to hazard a defiance of the Crown, the King raised an army for the express purpose of overpowering him, and marched, at its head, to the parish of Ewes. Armstrong was summoned to attend the King there on a promise of security; and, yielding a ready obedience, he, along with those of his followers who accompanied him, was, in violation of the royal pledge, hanged at Caerlanrig.

GILP (Locu), a bay, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, between the parish of North Knappdale and the parish of Glassary, Argyshire. It is a branch of Loch Fyne, but projects north-westward, so as to be strictly in line with the main body of that loch coming up from the north end of Arran, while the proper continuation of the loch, going off toward Inverary, projects to the north-east. Loch Gilp is so shallow as not to be navigable for boats of any considerable burden during low water; yet it is the place whence the Crinan canal goes off to join the Atlantic at Crinan bay. See CRINAN CANAL and ADRISHAIG.

GILSTON, Kirkcudbrightshire. See GELSTON.

GILSTON, or BACKMOOR of GILSTON, a village on the northern border of the parish of Largo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ceres, Fifeshire. Population, 229. Houses, 51.

GIOULY. See DEE (THE).

GIRDLENESS, a promontory on the coast of Kincardineshire, being the southern screen of the mouth of the river Dee in Nigg parish, and remarkable as the eastern extremity of the Grampian mountains. It lies 2 miles south from Aberdeen, and 15 north-north-east of Stonehaven; in N. lat. $57^{\circ} 8'$, and W. long. $2^{\circ} 3'$. Here is a lighthouse, erected in 1833, with two fixed lights, one above the other, seen at a distance of 16 and 19 nautical miles, in clear weather. See ABERDEEN.

GIRNIGOE CASTLE. See WICK.

GIRTHGATE. See FALA.

GIRTHON, a parish, containing the greater part of the post-town of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It stretches southward in a long stripe of territory, from the latitude of the centre of the stewartry, to the coast of Wigton bay. Its greatest length is 18 miles, and its greatest breadth 7; though, over 8 miles from its southern extremity, it is nowhere more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad; and its superficial area is about 24 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Kells; on the east by Balmaghie and Twynholm; on the south-east by Borgue; and on the west by Fleet bay and Fleet water, which divide it from Anwoth, and by Kirkmabreck and Minigaff. All the northern and broader division, 9 or 10 miles in length from the northern boundary, and also a stripe along the whole of its eastern verge, are bleak, hilly, and clothed in heath. But a slope toward the Fleet, and a stripe of plain along the banks of the stream, in the southern division of the parish, are arable, finely cultivated, and softly beautiful in aspect. Around Cully, immediately south of Gatehouse, and at Castramont, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the town, are delightful and somewhat extensive plantations, imbosoming, in the former case, the domestic mansion, and, in the latter case, a hunting-seat of Mr. Murray, the baronial superior of the town of Gatehouse, and the proprietor of the whole district. The air and climate are in the uplands cold and unpleasant, but in the plain mild and agreeable. In the northern division are three lakes; —Loch Fleet, 5 furlongs long and 3 furlongs broad,

abounding in trouts, and disgorging one of the two parent-streams of the Fleet; Loch Skerrow, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile long and half-a-mile broad, abounding in pike; and Loch Grannoch, about 3 miles long and half-a-mile broad, remarkable for its char, a species of fish rare in Scotland. On the eastern boundary, 3 miles north-east of Gatehouse, is another lake, Loch Whinnan, of a circular form, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in diameter, whence the cotton mills of Gatehouse are supplied, along an artificial canal, with a copious propelling stream of water. The mansion of Cully overlooking the Fleet, on one of the most beautiful parts of its joyous progress, is a large modern edifice, among the most princely in the south of Scotland. Four-fifths of the population of the parish, and nearly all its trade, manufacture, and importance, are concentrated in Gatehouse. The southern division is amply supplied with facilities of communication, — a canal and the navigable river to Fleet bay, and the Dumfries and Portpatrick mail-road, besides divergent roads in every direction; but the northern division is left almost alone in its mountain-solitude, with scarcely a path to allow intrusion on its pastoral seclusion. The real rental of the parish is about £5,000. Assessed property in 1860, £7,328. Population in 1831, 1,751; in 1861, 1,702. Houses, 283.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with £80 fees and £16 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1817, and contains 714 sittings. There is a Free church in Gatehouse for Girthon and Anwoth: attendance, 260; sum raised in 1865, £475 0s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Gatehouse; but it stands on the Anwoth side. There are in Girthon four non-parochial schools. The old church of Girthon belonged to the bishops of Galloway till the Reformation, was restored to them during the brief period of protestant prelacy, and was afterwards annexed to the Crown. At the passage of the Fleet, there were in early times a village and probably a sanctuary. Hence the name *Girth-avon*, of which Girthon is an abbreviation, signifying, 'the Sanctuary on the river.' Edward I. resided here several days during his Galloway campaign in 1300.

GIRVAN (THE), a river of Carrick, Ayrshire. It rises in the small lakes, Breckowie and Breelon, in the parish of Straiton. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Loch-Doon. After issuing from the latter of the two lochlets, it flows two miles northward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, receiving in its progress, the tributaries of Tairlour-burn from the south, nearly equal in volume to itself, and a smaller brook from the north. Resuming its northerly course, it receives two tributaries from the west, and flows 2 miles onward to Straiton, making a graceful bend opposite the village. Hitherto, its collateral scenery is wild and cheerless; but now it careers away toward wooded, undulating, and delightfully varied banks, and all the way onward to the sea, smiles and exults amidst the beauties of landscape. Leaving Straiton, it pursues a sinuous course 3 miles north-westward to the village of Kirkmichael, frolicking along the fine demesne of Blairquhan, the seat of Sir David Hunter Blair, and at one place wheeling round upon its path so as to form a considerable islet. From Kirkmichael to a point opposite the farm-stead of Barklaye, it achieves a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward, over a south-westward, westward, north-eastward and north-westward course of picturesqueness and loveliness of scenery. From this point to the sea at the town of Gir-

van, over a sinuous course of 13 miles, it runs, in general, toward the south-west, performing many a beautiful evolution, seeming to run mirthfully round peninsulas and rising grounds, to enjoy the richest adornings of bank, and nowhere receiving larger tributes than the waters of little brooks. A mile below Barklaye, it flows past the village of Crosshill; and while passing along the fine vale of Dailly parish, it enlivens the aspect of the mansions and parks of Drumburl, Dalquharran, Balgany, and Kellochan. Dalquharran castle, in particular, receives from it much enrichment of landscape, and repays with interest all it receives. This elegant pile, castellated at the angles, buttressed all the way up, and finally surmounted by a capacious circular tower, was built about the year 1790, and is one of the handsomest mansions in the west of Scotland. The Girvan's entire length of course, including windings, is about 25 miles.

GIRVAN, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, on the coast of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkoswald; on the east by Dailly and Barr; on the south by Colmonell; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. It measures in extreme length, from north to south, 9 miles; in extreme breadth, 6 miles; in minimum breadth, 2 miles; and in superficial area, 19,000 acres. A ridge of almost mountainous hills runs, from the sea not far from the southern extremity, north-eastward through the parish, and sends off spurs, or has parallel elevations, on its south-east side. The southern district is, in consequence, chiefly pastoral; yet its hills are for the most part covered with verdure, and, even in instances where they are heathy, they have patches and intermixtures of grass. The diagonal hill-range, as seen from the town of Girvan, presents an imposing aspect, and sends up its summits seldom less than 900 feet above the level of the sea, and, in one instance, 1,200 feet. The northern division has a considerable proportion of flat ground, but is beautified with elevations, and, on the whole, wears a tumulated appearance; yet it is finely cultivated, and rich in the properties of agricultural worth. The soil, though very various, is, in general, a dry light mould, on a sandy or gravelly bottom. The coast-line, upwards of 8 miles in length, is over one-third of the distance bold and rocky, and over two-thirds of it flat; and in the latter and larger part, the beach is strewn with large whinstones, and, at the recess of the tide, is extensively carpeted with sea-weed. Several brooks rise in the central and southern uplands, and flow respectively to Girvan water and the sea. The most considerable is Lendal-burn, which joins the sea at Carlton-bay; and another, called the Assel, flows along the eastern margin, to fall into Stinchar water in Colmonell. The climate of the parish is much more moist than that of the inland or eastern parts of Scotland, and moister still in the upland division of it than in the plain. Coal, though abundant in the neighbouring parish of Dailly, does not seem to stretch within the limits of Girvan. Limestone is plentiful in the eastern division, and has long been somewhat extensively worked. Excellent copper-ore has been found, and is supposed to exist in considerable quantity. Puddingstone is the most plentiful rock, and stretches for a considerable distance along the beach. Whinstone, both grey and blue, occurs with sufficient frequency to furnish materials for all the local buildings. Gypsum, shell marl, and tile clay have been found; and the last is employed in a vigorous tile-work. Only a small number of acres is under plantation; and nowhere, excepting a few patches of brushwood, is there any natural forest. Nearly

one half of the parish belongs to the Duc de Coigny, and the rest is distributed among nine landowners. The real rental is at least £12,000. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce was estimated in 1837 at £23,302. Assessed property in 1860, £18,675. Vestiges of five camps are traceable, all near the sea, and one of them distinguished by an encincturing of two parallel ditches. The parish is traversed, along the shore, by the road between Glasgow and Portpatrick, and, along its eastern verge, by a road between Old Dailly and Ballantrae. Population in 1831, 6,430; in 1861, 7,053. Houses, 1,122.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £280 18s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £153 9s. 1d. The parish church was built about the year 1770, and enlarged by the addition of an aisle about 30 years later, and contains 850 sittings. There is a Free church congregation; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £181 17s. 3d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1814, and contains 549 sittings. The other places of worship are a Reformed Presbyterian, a Reforming Protestant, an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic. The parochial school yields its master £40 of salary, with about £80 fees, and £28 10s. other emoluments; and is attended by a large number of scholars, 40 of whom are poor children taught free. There are also a Free church school, a young ladies' boarding school, a charity school, an infant school, and several other schools.—The church of Girvan, like several other churches in Ayrshire, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, —peculiarly a Saxon saint; and seems therefore not to have been older than the end of the 11th century, when Ayrshire, after the change of the Scottish government, was brought completely under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon settlers. The church was granted to the monks of Crossraguel, and remained in their possession till the Reformation; and it was served by a vicar, under the surveillance of the bishop of Glasgow. In the ancient parish of Girvan—which was much larger than the present—were several chapels. In the south of it, on an eminence overlooking the Stinchar, about 2 miles west-south-west from the present church of Barr, stood the chapel of Kirkdominæ, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The ruins still remain, and commemorate the name; and they serve also to give a rallying-point and a designation to a great annual fair, called Kirkdominæ fair, held on the last Saturday of May. In the north of the parish, on the lands of Cragach, near the coast, upward of 1½ mile north-north-east of the town of Girvan, stood Chapel-Donan, dedicated to a Scottish saint, called Donan, of the 9th century. Both this chapel and the former one were, like the parish-church, in the hands of the Crossraguel monks. In 1617, the patronage of Girvan, with other property of Crossraguel, was annexed to the see of Dunblane; but, on the abolition of episcopacy in 1689, it was vested in the Crown. In 1653, the south-east part of the ancient parish, lying on the river Stinchar, was detached and made a part of the new parish of Barr; but, at the same date, Girvan received some accessions of territory, both on the north and on the south.

The TOWN of GIRVAN stands at the mouth of Girvan water, 12 miles south-south-west of Maybole, 13 north-north-east of Ballantrae, and 21 south by west of Ayr. It was originally called Invergarvan, in allusion to Girvan water, which was formerly called the Garvan. The town extends along the sea-side, southward from the river, directly opposite

Ailsa Craig, and commands a magnificent view of the frith of Clyde, and its gorgeous encircling scenery. But as to its interior landscape, or the appearance and grouping of its streets, it is utterly unworthy of its splendid site. Heron, in the narrative of his Scottish tour, in 1793, though sufficiently prompt and liberal in his praises whenever an object not positively displeasing met his eye, describes the town as then in so miserable a plight that he was obliged to move onward to Kirkoswald to find a night's lodging; and he says respecting Girvan: "The houses are huts more miserable than those of Ballantrae. They are so low as to seem, at the south end of the village, rather caves dug in the earth, than houses built upon it. On the north-west side, and close upon the banks of the river, are, indeed, some more decent and commodious houses." The place is exceedingly improved since the period when Heron wrote. Still it is far inferior in neatness and dignity to many Scottish towns of its size; and, with a small aggregate proportion of exceptions, consists of cottages one story high, distributed into a workshop and a dwelling-room,—the latter, in many instances, being occupied by two or even three families. Even the recently built erections are, in a large proportion of instances, small houses, occupied by the lowest order of immigrant Irish, who come hither in search of employment in cotton-weaving. The whole population, with inconsiderable exceptions, are cotton-weavers and their families. The number of hand-loom, including a few in the vicinity, was, in 1833, no fewer than 1,800. The fabrics woven are almost all coarse cottons for the manufacturers of Glasgow.

Girvan harbour, till very recently, with from 9 to 11 feet of water at the mouth of the river, admitted only vessels of small burden; but it is now so far improved as to admit of a steamer of from 90 to 100 feet keel, and to afford some facility for the exportation of coals and agricultural produce. The small bay at the embouchure of the river is an excellent fishing station; but though capable of yielding an abundant produce, of great variety and of prime quality, it has not been well-plied. Steamers sail regularly to Stranraer, Ayr, and Glasgow; coaches run to Stranraer and Wigton; and a railway connects Girvan, through Maybole, with the Glasgow and South-western system. The town has an office of the Union Bank, the National Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank, eight insurance agencies, a mechanics' institute, and several friendly societies. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on the last Monday of April and of October. Girvan is a burgh-of-barony under the proprietor of Bargany. It received its first charter in 1696, but did not begin to enjoy burgh privileges till 1785; and now it enjoys these in the same manner as other burghs-of-barony. It has public sources of income, yielding an yearly revenue of about £150. Its council comprises two bailies and twelve other members. Courts under the small debt act are held in it three times a-year, in March, July, and November. Population in 1836, 5,300; in 1861, 5,921. Houses, 923.

GIZZEN BRIGS. See DORNOC FRITH.

GLADHOUSE WATER. See TEMPLE.

GLADNEY, a village in the southern extremity of the parish of Cupar, Fifeshire. Population, 195. Houses, 45.

GLADSMUIR, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Gladsmuir, Longniddry, and Samuelston, also the village of Penston, in Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Aberlady, Haddington, Salton, Pen-

cotland, and Tranent. Its length southward is fully five miles; its breadth is 4 miles; and its area is about 10 square miles. From the frith of Forth on the north-west, and from the boundary-line on the south-east, the surface gently rises to a central ridge of inconsiderable height. The top of this ridge, originally an open moor, was for ages incessantly pared of its turf by the neighbouring inhabitants. The soil, in this central part, is, in consequence, clayey and shallow, yet has recently been so improved as to be brought into a state of good cultivation; and, in other districts, especially a stripe running eastward about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, it is very fertile, and, at an early period, produced rich crops, and bore a high value. A fir-plantation of nearly 160 acres occurs in the south; and belts or patches of oak, beech, elm, ash, birch, chestnut, and other species, adorn and shelter, at intervals, nearly the whole surface. The coast—only about a mile in length—is rocky, and sends into the sea terminating strata which vex the waters in a breeze, and look out from their surface at the efflux of the tide. The Tyne, which forms the southern boundary-line for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is here a pleasing stream of inconsiderable volume, but of value in giving water-power to grain-mills. Marshes—though formerly such as to give almost a distinctive feature to the district—have quite disappeared, and left in their stead luxuriant fields. The air is pure, dry, and very healthy. Coal is very abundant, and, in the vicinity of the village of Penston, in the southern division, seems to have been worked for five centuries. The seam, in some places, is from four to five feet thick, and of prime quality. Limestone occurs in various parts, and, in two places, is worked. Freestone, suitable for building, is everywhere abundant. The working of iron was at one time carried on for a short while, and relinquished; and now it is about to be resumed on a very extensive scale at Macmerry, on the western border, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Tranent; where works have just been built on a plan to employ no fewer than about a thousand hands. Fire clay is abundant. The landowners are the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Hopetoun, Baillie of Lamington, and four others. A circular mound a few feet high, in the vicinity of the recently obliterated Laird's dyke and the Laird's garden, indicates the site of the residence of the Douglasses of Longniddry, who acted so distinguished a part in the Reformation, and invited John Knox to their mansion when he was driven away from St. Andrews. The modern mansions are Redcoll, Elvingston, and Southfield. The village of Gladsmuir, or Kirktown, stands on the eastern verge of the parish, on the highest point of the ridge between Tranent and Haddington, 4 miles west by south of the latter. The culmination of the ground here, about 350 feet above sea-level, commands a superb panoramic view of the Forth, Fifeshire, and the Lothians, and is remarkable for thunder storms, one of which in 1789, burst upon the schoolhouse, and killed two of the children. The great road from Edinburgh to Berwick traverses this ridge; and the North British railway passes midway between this and the frith, has a station at Longniddry, and sends off here its branch to Haddington. George Heriot, the celebrated founder of the hospital which bears his name in Edinburgh, is thought by some to have been a native of Gladsmuir, and, at all events, was the descendant of a family of some antiquity who resided at Trabourn within its limits. Dr. Robertson, the historian, commenced his ministry in Gladsmuir, and, while incumbent of the parish, wrote the greater part of his History of Scotland. The average yearly value of the raw agricultural produce of

the parish was estimated in 1836 at about £30,000. Assessed property in 1860, £4,845. Population in 1831, 1,658; in 1861, 1,945. Houses, 391.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend, £313 3s. 5d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £22 16s. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with £32 fees, and £30 other emoluments. The parish church was recently rebuilt in a very handsome style, and contains 750 sittings. There are four private schools, an itinerating library, and two friendly societies. Gladsmuir parish was formed, in 1695, by abstractions from the neighbouring parishes of Haddington, Aberlady, and Tranent. A church built, in 1650, at Thriplaw near the southern verge of the parish, was abandoned on the erection of the parish, and has entirely disappeared. Another church, the predecessor of the present, was built in 1695 at the village of Gladsmuir. The ruins of an old chapel, called John Knox's kirk, because the great reformer occasionally preached in it, stand a little east of the village of Longniddry.

GLAIDNEY. See GLADNEY.

GLAISSEAN (LOCH), a lake in the moors of Glassary, whence flows the stream which enters the sea at Crinan, in Argyshire.

GLAMAIG, a mountain on the south side of Loch Sligichan, in the island of Skye. It is nearly as high as the famous Cuchullin mountains in its vicinity; and at its top is a green plot of considerable extent, refreshed by a copious perennial spring.

GLAMMIS, a parish in the south-western parts of the Strathmore and Sidlaw districts of Forfarshire. It contains the post-town of Glammis, and the villages of Charleston, Newton, Milton, Thornton, Grasshouses of Thornton, Drumlegy, and Arnifoul. It is bounded by the parishes of Kirriemuir, Forfar, Kinnettles, Inverarity, Tealing, Auchterhouse, Newtyle, Eassie, Nevay, and Airlie. Its form is, in general, ellipsoidal, the greater diameter extending south and north; but it makes projections on the south and south-west, and sends off a considerable stripe north-eastward from its northern extremity. Its greatest length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is something less than 15,000 imperial acres. The northern division, consisting mainly of the eastward projecting stripe, and measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east and west by an average of one mile north and south, is a gentle undulated surface, all whose little softly featured summits are of nearly equal elevation. From this division, which is marked off along its southern limit by the river Dean, the surface, commencing at the bank of that stream, rises by a smooth and gentle ascent southward till, near the middle of the parish, it heaves up in the lower or flanking ridge of the Sidlaws, running south-westward and north-eastward over a length of 4 miles, having an average breadth of one mile, and lifting its summits from 500 to 700 feet above the level of the sea. South of this softly hilly ridge, three parallel ranges of hill stretch away to the boundary enclosing two plains called Denoon glen and Glen-Ogilvie, and terminating in the highest summits of the Sidlaws, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above sea-level. In the northern division the soil is, in general, light sandy or gravelly loam, occasionally interspersed with clay and moss, but is somewhat unfertile; along the Dean southward, it is a deep alluvial brown loam, of very productive quality; toward the central ridge, it is a brown and a black loam upon an unretentive subsoil, partly fertile and partly not very productive; in the glens of Denoon and Ogilvie, it is somewhat extensively a good, sharp, gravelly loam; but, on the hills, it

generally gives place to moorland clothed in heath. More than one-half of the entire parish is arable; more than one-fourth is in pasture; and about 1,600 acres are under plantation.

The western end of the Loch of Forfar, which here is now an inconsiderable stripe of water, extends, for a brief space, along the southern limit of the northern projection; and previous to its being drained, it covered twice the extent of its present bed. Issuing from this loch, Dean water, for 2 miles, continues the boundary, and then for two miles more intersects the body of the parish; and all the way is a deep and sluggish brook. Glammis burn rises in the hill of Auchterhouse at the extreme southern boundary, traverses the whole length of Glen-Ogilvie, cuts its way through the central hilly ridge, and joins the Dean on the demesne of Glammis castle, thus intersecting the parish over nearly 6 miles of its length, and cutting it lengthways into two not very unequal parts. Kerbet or Eassie burn rises on the west side of the hill of Auchterhouse, within the parish of the same name, enters Glammis $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from its source, traverses Denoon glen, forms, for about a mile, the boundary-line with Eassie, and then passes into that parish to pay its tiny tribute to the Dean. Both this brook and the Glammis abound with fine red trout. The climate, formerly moist and not very healthy, is now, in consequence of extensive draining in the course of agricultural improvement, dry and salubrious. Sandstone of close granulation and in thin and easily separable strata, producing the slabs which are locally used as a succedaneum for slates, and also the admired paving-stone known under the name of the Arbroath stone, is very abundant, and extensively quarried. About sixty years ago a small lead mine on the banks of a rivulet near Glammis was discovered, but the quantity of ore obtained did not repay the expense of working. Shell marl, of great value in agriculture, has been taken up in large quantities from some mosses in the northern division, and especially from the Loch of Forfar. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Strathmore and Lord Douglas; and the rest is divided between two proprietors. The value of assessed property in 1866 was £14,995. The parish is traversed by the Scottish Midland Junction railway, and has a station on it; and is traversed also by the road from Perth to Aberdeen, and by that from Kirriemuir to Dundee. Population in 1831, 1,999; in 1851, 2,152. Houses, 412.

Within a few yards of the manse stands an obelisk, of rude design, erected, as is generally supposed, in memory of the murder of Malcolm II., king of Scotland. On one side of it are figures of two men, who, by their attitude, seem to be forming the bloody conspiracy. A lion and a centaur, on the upper part, represent the barbarity of the crime. On the reverse, fishes of several sorts appear; a symbol of Loch Forfar, in which, by missing their way, the assassins were drowned. In a neighbouring field is another small obelisk or stone on which are delineated various symbolical characters similar to those of the larger obelisk, and supposed to be intended as representations of the same facts. At a mile's distance from the village of Glammis, near a place called Cossans, is a third obelisk, vulgarly styled St. Orland's stone, still more curious than the others, and possibly akin to them in object. On one side is a cross rudely flowered and chequered; on the other, four men on horseback appear to be pursuing their way with the utmost possible speed, while the horse of one of them is trampling under foot a wild boar; and on the lower part of the stone is the figure of an animal somewhat like



CITY OF GLASGOW

Scale 2000 3000 Feet
1 Mile



a dragon. Though no probable decipherment has been made of these symbols, they have been conjectured to represent the officers of justice in pursuit of Malcolm's murderers. Two miles south-west from Glammis, in Denoon glen, on the summit of a solitary basaltic hill, overlooking the extensive vale of Strathmore, is a fortification, called Denoon castle, supposed to have been designed as a place of retreat in seasons of danger. A circular wall, believed to have been 27 feet high and 30 broad, and perforated with two entries, one on the south-east and the other on the north-west, is carried round a circumference of about 340 English yards, and encloses faint though evident traces of interior buildings.

But the chief work of antiquity in the parish is the venerable and majestic pile, called Glammis castle, the property of the Earl of Strathmore, and his principal seat in Scotland. The edifice is very ancient, but has at various periods undergone important alterations. The central part of it is a tower, upwards of 100 feet high. At one of its angles is another tower, with a spiral staircase; and on its top are numerous small turrets with conical roofs. The wings are either altogether or chiefly of modern erection. They are four in number, and project toward different points of the compass. The principal avenue stretches from the castle to the village, a distance of more than a mile, and was anciently conducted under three several gateways. It must have been a noble specimen of our ancient architecture, before the wings were taken down, with the view of rebuilding them in another form. Pennant—who has given a drawing of it as it formerly stood—says: "The whole consisted of two long courts, divided by buildings. In each was a square tower, and gateway beneath; and in the third, another tower, which constitutes the present house, the rest being totally destroyed." It is commonly related, that the son of James VII., when he visited Scotland, A.D. 1715, to reclaim the throne which his father had thrown away "for a mass," having lodged here, declared that he had seen no castle on the continent which might be compared with it. This castle seems to have been the residence of Malcolm II. Here, at least, our chroniclers say he was slain, about the year 1031. Pinkerton contends that he died a natural death; but both Boece and Fordun assert that he was murdered; and tradition still pretends to point out a passage in the castle where the bloody act was perpetrated; nor is it less positive in affirming that his murderers, as the ground was covered with frost and snow, having unconsciously, in their flight, entered on the Loch of Forfar, all perished in it. That good antiquary, Sir James Dalrymple, evidently viewed this as one of the palaces of our kings: for, speaking of the pretended laws of this same Malcolm, he says: "Albeit it be said that the king gave all away, yet it is not to be thought but that he retained, with his royal dignity, his castles and other places of residence, as at Fort-teviot, Glames, and Kincardin." Glammis, we need hardly remark, is famous for Shakspeare's historic notice of it as the thanedom of the usurper Macbeth.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synd of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend, £307 18s. 1d.; glebe, £16 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £20 17s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with £25 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant edifice, built about 20 years ago, and containing 850 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools, two friendly societies, and a subscription library.

The VILLAGE OF GLAMMIS stands at the intersec-

tion of the road from Perth to Aberdeen with the road from Dundee to Kirriemuir, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of Dean Water, 12 miles north by west of Dundee, and 28 by railway north-east of Perth. Glammis burn, in a deep, romantic, rocky gorge, in the vicinity of the village, first makes a fall and then rushes rapidly along, emitting an obstructed sound; and this, Dr. Lyon, the new statist of the parish, suggests as the origin of the name Glammis, which he represents as meaning a noise caused by obstruction. The village consists of two sections, an old and a new, which stand a little way apart from each other. There is a flax factory on Glammis burn. Many of the inhabitants of the village, and of the tract of country around it, are employed in the manufacture of brown linen. The village is adorned with the handsome parish church, and has also a neat public edifice, containing the halls of the masons' and the gardeners' societies. It is a station of the county constabulary; and it has an inn, and is a small centre of traffic for part of Strathmore. It gives the title of Baron Glammis to the Earl of Strathmore's eldest son. Population, about 650.

GLANAMER. See SANDA.

GLANDHALL. See CADDER.

GLASCHOIREN, a mountain, of 1,920 feet of altitude, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyllshire.

GLASFORD. See GLASSFORD.

GLASGOW,

The commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, and in point of wealth and population, probably the second or third city of the empire, is situated in the lower ward or division of the county of Lanark, on both banks of the Clyde, but chiefly on the north side of that river; in latitude 55° 51' 32" North; and in longitude 4° 17' West of Greenwich. By the old mail turnpike road, it is 43 miles west of Edinburgh, 23 east of Greenock, 34 north-north-east of Ayr, 79 north-north-west of Dumfries, by way of Kilmarnock, New Cumnock, and Sanquhar, and 396 miles north-west by north of London. By railway it is 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Greenock, 40 from Ayr, 92 from Dumfries, and 405 from London. Many dissertations have been written as to the origin of a name which is now a familiar word over the civilized world; but as the most learned and plausible of these still leave the question in doubt, it would be idle here to enter into the controversy regarding these early and misty derivations. It is enough to say that Glasgow, unlike many of the populous and enterprising towns of the present day, has a history to boast of, which proves it to have been a place of consideration and importance even in those remote times when trade and commerce may be said to have been unknown.

History.

Early History.—The Romans had a station on the river Clyde at this spot; and the remains of a camp may still be traced on the lands of "Camphill," near the battle ground of Langside, about two miles to the south of the city. The wall of Antoninus, extending between the friths of Forth and Clyde, and nearly parallel to which the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs for several miles, embraced the province of Valentia, in which Glasgow is situated. Though often harassed by the inroads of the Caledonians, the Romans did not abandon this station till sometime about the year 426, when they took their final leave of this island to defend the

Eternal City,' which was then assailed by the barbarous tribes by whom the Roman empire was eventually overthrown. The city undoubtedly owes its origin to the religious establishment which was planted on this spot in very remote times. According to a tradition which was believed even in the twelfth century, the ground on which the cathedral stands, was hallowed, so early as the beginning of the fifth century, for Christian burial, by St. Ninian of Galloway; but it is presumed that the partially converted tribes had relapsed into heathenism, and that the cemetery became neglected or forgotten. Almost all historians concur in stating, however, that an establishment or see was established here not later than the year 580, by St. Kentigern, a holy man of princely birth. He was the son (by an illicit intercourse) of Ewan Euforien, King of Cumbria, and of Thenaw, daughter of Loth, King of Lothian. Many miraculous circumstances are said to have attended his birth and prefigured his future renown. His mother, on the discovery of her dishonour, was put into a frail skiff on the Lothian shore, which was drifted to Culross, on the northern bank of the frith of Forth. Here St. Serf, or Servan, a disciple of St. Palladius, had established a little monastery, and here the infant, to whom the erring Thenaw gave birth, received his nurture, and was taught the rudiments of the faith. He received the name of Kentigern, but was known also and better, especially in later times, by that of Mungo, though the reasons on account of which he received this second appellation have not been accurately ascertained. According to Spottiswoode and others, the generally received opinion is that being a great favourite with his preceptor, Servan, the youth was designated by him by the endearing and familiar name of Mongah, which, in the Celtic tongue, signifies 'dear friend'—whence the 'Mungo' by which he and the see he founded, are most generally known. When he came to the years of maturity he departed secretly from Culross, and guided by a miraculous portent, took up his abode on the spot where the Cathedral church of Glasgow is now built. Here he planted an infant church, which was honoured by a visit from St. Columba, the apostle of the Highlands. The interview between him and St. Kentigern took place on the banks of the Molendinar; and many circumstances which attended it are still preserved, together with a barbarous hymn in Latin, which the abbot of Iona is said to have written in honour of the founder of the see of Cumbria or Strathclyde.

St. Kentigern, in his early career, endured a life of much vicissitude, and was driven from his infant establishment by the hostility of the heathen chief of Cumbria. He took refuge in Wales, where he sojourned some years, and founded the bishopric which still bears the name of his disciple St. Asaph. Under the rule of King Redruth, however, he was recalled to Glasgow, and as the returning prophet approached his old residence he was met by a mighty concourse of chiefs and people. He began to preach the word of God to them, but as the throng was so great, only those in the immediate vicinity could catch the sound of his voice; when, lo, by a signal miracle, the earth on which he stood was instantly upheaved into a little knoll or hillock, when he was seen and heard with ease by the assembled thousands. This legend, it has been supposed, gave rise to the well-known motto of the city—'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word.' In Roman Catholic times this spot was commemorated by a church called 'Little St. Mungo's Kirk,' the site of which might have been traced until recently on the Dowhill, on the

north side of the Gallowgate. From this time St. Kentigern passed his days in peace. He died at Glasgow about the year 601, in extreme old age, and was buried in the church which he founded, and which was hallowed by the belief in his many miracles. The life of St. Kentigern has been written by more than one of the eminent fathers of the Roman Catholic church. So much was his piety held in esteem that many churches and chapels were dedicated to him in various parts of the kingdom; and the affectionate credulity of a simple people, and a rude age, ascribed to him a thousand miracles. One of the most memorable may be told in the following words:—The Queen of Cadyow chanced, once on a time, to lose a ring which had been presented to her by her husband, as a token of his affection. The resentment or jealousy of her lord was about to put her to death, when, in her great distress, the lady applied to the holy man, imploring his interposition for the recovery of the ring. Shortly afterwards, St. Kentigern, while walking on the banks of the Clyde, as was his custom, after his devotions, desired that the first fish which was taken from the river should be brought to him; this was done, and in the mouth of the salmon was found the identical ring which had caused the lady's disquietude, and was now the means of its removal. This legend is still commemorated in the arms of the city of Glasgow, along with some others of his more notable miracles.*

The patron saint is said to have been succeeded by St. Baldred; but subsequent to his death, the records of the see wholly disappear, and for a period of 500 years, we have neither historical nor credible traditional data regarding it. Little doubt may exist that the sanctity pertaining to the resting place of the bones of so holy a man would for a time keep the establishment together, and draw around it the village which became the nucleus of the future city. The small community is believed to have suffered from the incursions of the Danes, and also from reivers nearer home upon whom the mantle of Christianity was as yet very loosely adjusted. In the terse terms of M'Ure (the quaint and earliest historian of Glasgow)—"After St. Mungo, for many ages, the Episcopal see was over-run with heathenism and barbarity till the reign of Alexander I."†

* The arms of the city of Glasgow show a tree with a bird perched in its boughs; on one side a salmon with a ring in its mouth; and on the other, a bell.

The salmon and the ring are the emblems of the miraculous recovery of the love-pledge of the frail Queen of Cadyow.

The tree is a token of a miracle which St. Kentigern wrought at Culross, when the lamps of the monastery having been extinguished, he tore a frozen bough from a neighbouring hazel, and, making the sign of the cross over it, instantly kindled it into flame.

The bird represents a tame robin, a favourite of St. Serf, which, having been accidentally killed, and torn to pieces by his disciples at Culross, was miraculously brought to life again by St. Kentigern.

The bell commemorates a famous bell which was brought from Rome by St. Kentigern, and was preserved in Glasgow until the Reformation, if not, indeed, to a more recent period. It was called St. Mungo's bell, and was tolled through the city to warn the inhabitants to pray for the soul's repose of the departed. All these tokens, as has been shown by recent researches, appear first in the seals of the bishops of Glasgow, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, from which they were transferred to the common seal of the city, in the beginning of the fourteenth century.—See the preface to the 'Liber Collegii Nostrae Domine Glasguensis,' edited by Mr. Joseph Robertson, and presented to the Maitland Club by the late Marquis of Bute.—See also the 'Missa S. Kentigerni,' in the Maitland Club Miscellany, vol. iv., part 1st, edited by Mr. Robertson.

† The late Mr. M'Lellan, in his able and ingenious 'Essay on the Cathedral church of Glasgow,' appends the following interesting note:—"There is, with this total eclipse of our own see, a singular coincidence in that of Lichfield, of which from the year 700—ending with the episcopacy of Bishop Hedda—there is no record till we find it revived, under the presidency of Roger de Clinton, in

The undoubted light of history again breaks in in the early part of the twelfth century, when in 1116, David, Prince of Cumbria, and brother of Alexander I. of Scotland, re-founded the see, and promoted his preceptor and Chancellor John (commonly called Achaius), to the bishopric. This prelate was a man of learning and ability, who had travelled in foreign parts, and had been specially noticed by Pope Paschal II., to whom his merits were well known. He reconstructed or rather rebuilt, partly with stone, the then existing edifice, which had become an ignoble building; and after having been personally consecrated in Italy, he himself consecrated the new Cathedral on the 7th July, 1136, in the presence of his royal pupil, who was now David King of Scots. In addition to former gifts, the prince, upon his accession to the throne, made large additional donations to the establishment, and at its consecration, he further conferred upon it the lands of Perdeye, [Partick] which still form part of the episcopal revenue—though now in the hands of the University—and where subsequent prelates erected a rural retreat, near the mouth of the Kelvin, the ruins of which existed in the memory of persons still living. According to the 'Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis,' edited by Mr. Cosmo Innes, "the King, David I., gave to the church the land of Perdeye [Partick], which was soon afterwards erected, along with the church of Guvan [Govan] into a prebend of the Cathedral. In addition to the long list of possessions restored to Glasgow upon the verdict of the assize of inquest, this saintly King granted to the bishop the church of Renfrew; Guvan with its church; the church of Cadihou [Cadzow]; the title of his cane ordnates paid in cattle and swine throughout Strathgrief, Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick; and the eighth penny of all pleas of court throughout Cumbria (which included the greater part of Scotland south of the Forth and Clyde, as well as the English county of Cumberland). The bishop also acquired the church of Lochorwort, near Borthwick, in Lothian, from the bishop of St. Andrews—the king and prince present and consenting." David, the sainted son of St. Margaret, was doubtless the greatest benefactor known to the annals of the see of Glasgow; but his pious zeal gifted away so many of the royal possessions, that one of his successors said with some bitterness that he had been "ane sair sanct for the croon." Bishop John died in May 1147, at an advanced age, after having held the see for the long period of 32 years, although only for eleven years after the building and consecration of the new Cathedral.

Subsequent to the death of John, Bishops Herbert and Ingleram filled the see. The latter was succeeded by Joceline, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Melrose, and was consecrated at Clairvaux in France, on 1st June 1175, by Esceline the Pope's legate. He is reputed on all hands to have been a worthy and liberal-minded prelate, and the works which he has left behind him amply prove it. The church built by Bishop John was destroyed by fire within a period of 40 years after its consecration, and Joceline set himself zealously to build upon a new and extended plan the Cathedral church of Glasgow. He invoked aid from the pious all over Europe, and his appeal was so generously answered that the present beautiful crypt was consecrated in 1197, on the octave of St. Peter and St. Paul—three bishops taking part in the rite. The merit has also been assigned to Joceline of having built the superincumbent choir and Lady chapel; but recent re-

searches show that these were only commenced by him, and were completed by his successors. Still the honour belongs to him of being the founder of the existing magnificent and venerable structure; for it has now been accurately ascertained that no part of the church built by Bishop John remains above the ground. Joceline is also held in happy remembrance, from his having obtained from King William the Lion, about 1180, a charter, constituting the town or village of Glasgow, into a burgh-of-barony, holding of the bishop, and granting them many privileges, such as that of holding a weekly Thursday's market, with all "the liberties and customs of one of the King's burghs." The same king also granted to the bishop, for the inhabitants, a right of fair in Glasgow annually, for eight days following the octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul, (6th July) and gave his "firm peace" to all attending it. This fair is still kept up with unfailing regularity—the only difference from the olden time being that instead of being held for business purposes, it is characterized by the total want of it—Glasgow fair being now the annual holidays, when labour is suspended, and the industrious thousands enjoy a few days' recreation. It was not, however, till 1242, that by a special edict from the Crown, "the burgesses and men of the bishop were entitled to trade in Lennox and Argyle as freely as the men of Dumbarton." To conclude this part of the subject, it may be here stated (on the excellent authority of '*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*,' edited by Mr. Cosmo Innes), that in 1450, the bishop's city and territory were erected into a regality, and the burgh, hitherto a burgh of barony, thus rose one step in dignity and privilege. The bishop was permitted to appoint a sergeant for making arrestments and executing the edicts of his court, who was to bear a silver staff, having the royal arms blazoned on the upper end, and the arms of the bishop on the other. The increased consequence of the magistrates is immediately apparent. An indenture between them and the Friars Preachers, dated in 1454, runs in the name of "an honorabyll mane, Johne Steuart, the first provest that was in the cite of Glasgu." Whether as a burgh of barony or a burgh of regality, the appointment of magistrates was in the bishop; and one instance is recorded, in the year 1553, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael the archangel, when the new bailies were wont to be elected, an honourable man, Andrew Hamyltoun of Cochnocht, provost, and the whole council, in the inner flower garden beside the palace, when the bishop was engaged in conversation with several of the canons of the chapter, presented to his lordship a schedule of paper with the names of certain of the most worthy and substantial men of the city, from whom the archbishop selected the bailies for the following year. In 1561, the council, first protesting that search had been made in vain for the archbishop, (who had withdrawn on the breaking out of the Reformation) proceeded to elect their magistrates themselves. Glasgow sent representatives to parliament in 1546; but it was only in 1636 that a charter of Charles I. ratified in parliament, declared the burgh duties payable directly to the Crown. The protestant archbishops, from time to time, and also the family of Lennox, as heritable bailies of the regality, long claimed the right of nominating the magistrates, and even in 1655, Esme, Duke of Lennox, was served heir to his father in "the title of nomination and election of the provest, bailies, and uther magistrates and officers of the burgh and city of Glasgow." In 1690, parliament ratified a charter of William and Mary, giving the city of Glasgow and town council, power and privilege to

1128, leaving a blank of 428 years, in precisely the same era as our own."

choose their own magistrates, as freely as Edinburgh or any other royal burgh.

After this digression—proving the firm grasp with which the church, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, and its heritable bailies, long held the municipal patronage of Glasgow,—it remains to be stated that the worthy Joceline, by whose means the inhabitants were first brought within the pale of citizenship, died at his old abbey of Melrose, on the 17th March, 1199, after a lengthened and honoured episcopate.

About the year 1246, a convent or monastery of preaching friars of the order of St. Dominic (called also, from the colour of their habits, Black Friars) was established in the city by the influence of Bishop William of Bondington, a munificent prelate, who held the office of chancellor to King Alexander II. during the latter half of his reign, and who made considerable additions to the rising cathedral church. Their church was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist, and when the building commenced Pope Innocent IV. issued a bull of forty days' indulgence to all the faithful who should contribute to its completion. The church stood on the east side of High street, and the building survived until it was taken down about the year 1670, to be replaced by the present college or Blackfriars Kirk.

The adjoining "place," or convent of the friars was largely and richly endowed.—When King Edward I. of England (then engaged in his attempt to subjugate Scotland) remained at Glasgow for a fortnight in the autumn of 1301, he was lodged at the monastery of the Friars Preachers; from which it may be inferred that it was the only building in the town capable of accommodating the monarch and his train. Although his residence was with the Friars, however, Edward, as became one desirous of being reputed a pious King, was constant in his offerings at the high altar, and the shrine of St. Mungo. The accounts of Edward's wardrobe show that he requited the hospitality of the brethren with a payment of six shillings. The "place" stood on part of the ground now occupied by the University, but no vestiges of it now remain.

The next prelate worthy of notice was Robert Wischard, archdeacon of Lothian, who, in 1278, was consecrated bishop of Glasgow at Aberdeen by the bishops of Aberdeen, Moray and Dumbane. He was a man of eminence in the country, and a member of the council of Alexander III. Upon the death of the King he was appointed one of the lords of the regency; and in these perilous times no man exerted himself with more ardour, or a purer patriotism, towards the preservation of the independence of his country, which was then assailed by Edward I. "The affectionate sympathy expressed by the King (Robert the Bruce) for the bishop would serve to give us some insight into his character, even if the history of Robert Wischard were not so well known. It was a time when strong oppression on the one side, made the other almost forget the laws of good faith and humanity. Our bishop did homage to the Suzerain, and transgressed it; he swore fidelity over and over again to the King of England, and as often broke his oath. He kept no faith with Edward. He preached against him; and when the occasion offered, he buckled on his armour like a Scotch baron, and fought against him. But let it not be said that he changed sides as fortune changed. When the weak Baliol renounced his allegiance to his overlord, the bishop, who knew both, must have divined to which side victory would incline; and yet he opposed Edward. When Wallace, almost single-handed, set up the standard of revolt against the all-powerful Edward, the bishop of Glasgow

immediately joined him. When Robert Bruce, friendless and a fugitive, raised the old war-cry of Scotland, the bishop supported him. Bruce was prescribed by Edward, and under the anathema of the church. The bishop assuaged him for the sacrilegious slaughter of Comyn, (in the Greyfriars church at Dumfries) and prepared the robes and royal banner for his coronation. Wischard was taken prisoner in the castle of Cupar, which he had held against the English, in 1306, and was not liberated till after Bannockburn. It was in the midst of that long confinement that we find Robert commiserating his tedious imprisonment, his chains and persecutions, so patiently endured for the rights of the church and the kingdom of Scotland. The bishop had grown blind in prison. One charge of Edward against Bishop Wischard was that he had used timber which he had allowed him for building a steeple to his cathedral, in constructing engines of war against the King's castles, and especially the castle of Kirkintilloch."—[Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis.] Indeed, there is every reason to believe that Edward would have put the patriotic bishop to death; but the fear of exciting the ire and resentment of the Pope restrained the hand of the usurper. Wischard was exchanged, along with the Queen and Princess, for the Earl of Hereford, taken in Bothwell castle, by Edward Bruce, immediately after the battle of Bannockburn. The venerable bishop thus lived to see Robert the Bruce firmly seated on the Scottish throne, and dying in November, 1316, was buried in the cathedral church betwixt the altars of St. Peter and St. Andrew.

According to several old historians, Glasgow was the scene, in 1300, of a desperate conflict between the English and Scots. Edward, it is stated, had appointed one of his creatures, named Anthony Beck, or Beik, bishop of Glasgow, during the captivity of Robert Wischard, and a large English force, under Earl Percy, was stationed in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, both for the purpose of supporting the bishop in his new dignity, and of overawing the discontented inhabitants of the Western shires. Wallace gathered a force at Ayr, whence he marched to Glasgow, and defeated the English, whose chief was killed in the action. The action took place on that part of High Street, between the spot where the college now stands, and the "Bell of the Brae." We are afraid, however, that the narrative of this victory, so creditable to Wallace and the oppressed Scots, must be discarded from the sober page of history. The only authority for it is found in the metrical romance of Wallace, written by Blind Harry, in the fifteenth century; and the circumstances which he describes are altogether irreconcilable with existing records of unquestionable authority. The silence of all authentic history on the event, therefore, compels us to reject the narrative as a fable, like nine-tenths of the same minstrel's work.

It is matter of tradition that Stockwell bridge, the first stone structure which spanned the Clyde, (and which was only removed in 1850, as will be afterwards noticed,) was built by Bishop William Rae, or Rae, about 1345, assisted by the pious Lady Lochow, who defrayed the cost of one of the arches. Of the execution of this magnificent work on the part of the prelate and the lady, there is no authentic record in existence, and it is difficult to believe that an undertaking of such magnitude and expense could be successfully carried out in a time of such great national depression. Rae filled the see from 1337 till 1367, during the unfortunate reign of David II., when the kingdom suffered from the disasters of Edward Baliol's wars—from the battles of Duplin

Halidon Hill, and Neville's Cross. No other era, however, has been given for the erection of the bridge, and as no one else has claimed the honour, we see no good cause to deprive the prelate of the credit which tradition has uninterruptedly assigned to him.

About the year 1392, in the time of the Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III., a mint was erected in Drygate Street, at which coins were struck. On one side was represented the King's crest crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*; and on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgou*; and on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector*.

About the year 1410, Bishop Lauder, archdeacon of Lothian, was presented to the bishopric by Pope Benedict XIII., of his own authority, without the election of the chapter, but nevertheless the appointment was not disputed. He was appointed a commissioner to the court of England, to negotiate the terms of ransom of James I., then a prisoner there, and after his return to Scotland, on the successful completion of this mission, he spent much of his time and means in extending and beautifying the cathedral. The steeple of the church, which had been constructed of wood, covered with lead, having been destroyed by fire in the time of his predecessor (Bishop Glendinning), Bishop Lauder supplied its place, as far as the first battlement, by a magnificent spire of stone, which still remains a fitting monument to his liberality and taste. He also laid the foundation of the vestry.

Lauder died in 1425, and was succeeded in the following year by Dr. John Cameron, (supposed to be of the family of Lochiel,) then provost of Lincluden, and secretary of state. He was also promoted to the chancellorship, which he held till 1440. He had the character of being a magnificent prelate, and seems to have deserved it. He resumed the building of the chapter house, and either extended or completed various other portions of the cathedral, as may be seen by the carvings of his arms still existing on several portions of the structure. Cameron also built the "great tower" of the Bishop's palace in Glasgow, immediately adjoining the cathedral, and on which his arms were to be seen before its demolition at the close of the last century. During the incumbency of this prelate, the episcopal see was at the zenith of its temporal glory and power. The prebendaries had now extended to thirty-two, and the revenues had become augmented to a mighty aggregate. With the view of adding dignity to the episcopal court, he ordained that the prebend should reside in the neighbourhood of the cathedral church; and in consequence that portion of the city was extended and adorned with their comfortable mansions, and orchards or parterres. Not a few of these dwellings remained in good habitable condition till the close of the last century, and two or three of them exist even yet, although in rather a dingy and dilapidated condition. By contemporary writers, the court of this prelate is spoken of as being scarcely second to that of the monarch himself, from the great number of dignified ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration whom he drew around him. "He was fond of celebrating the great festivals of the church, and on these occasions he entered the choir, through the nave, by the great Western door, (recently opened up) preceded by many high officials, one of whom bore his silver crozier or pastoral staff, and the others carried costly maces and other emblems. These were followed by the members of the chapter, and the procession moved on amidst the ringing of bells, the pealing of the great organ, and the vocal swell of the choristers, who were gorgeously

ly arrayed in vestments of high price; the Te Deum was then sung and high mass celebrated. On certain highly solemn occasions, it pleased the prelate to cause the holy relics belonging to the church to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful. These, according to the chartulary, principally consisted of the following objects of veneration: 1st, The image of our Saviour in gold; 2d, The images of the twelve apostles in silver; 3d, A silver cross, adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the cross of our Saviour; 4th, Another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; 5th, One silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the Blessed Virgin; 6th, In a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and part of the hair garment made use of by St. Kentigern our patron; 7th, In another silver casket, gilded, part of St. Bartholomew, the apostle; 8th, In a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St. Ninian; 9th, In another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the blessed Virgin Mary; 10th, In a crystal case, a bone of some unknown saint and of saint Magdalene; 11th, In a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; 12th, In a small phial, a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St. Kentigern; 13th, One other silver phial, with some bones of St. Eugene and St. Blaze; 14th, In another silver phial, part of the tomb of St. Catherine, the Virgin; 15th, One small hide with a part of St. Martin's cloak; 16th, One precious hide, with a part of the bones of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury; 17th, Four other hides, with bones of saints and other relics; 18th, A wooden chest with many small relics; 19th, Two linen bags, with the bones of St. Kentigern and St. Thenaw, and other deceased saints. Indeed the paraphernalia of the see had about this time extended so greatly, that a new officer was appointed as keeper of the church vestments and furniture treasured within the "Gemma doors" entering the choir."—[Pagan's History of the Cathedral and See of Glasgow.] Cameron, who was remembered by the title of the "magnificent prelate," died on Christmas eve, 1447, at Lockwood, a rural retreat belonging to the bishops, in the parish of Old Monkland, about six miles eastward of Glasgow.

William Turnbull, of the family of Minto in Roxburghshire, archdeacon of Lothian, and keeper of the privy seal, was appointed Cameron's successor. His name will ever be held in honoured remembrance as the founder of the University of Glasgow. By his intervention it was constituted by a bull of Pope Nicholas V., dated on the 7th of the Ides of January, 1450; and King James II. also granted a charter of privileges and exemptions, dated under the great seal at Stirling, on 20th April, 1453. Such was the origin of that splendid educational establishment which has long reflected, and still reflects, so much honour on the city of Glasgow. During the episcopate of Robert Blackader, who had formerly been bishop of Aberdeen, and who was elevated to the mitre in 1484, a bull was obtained from Pope Alexander VI., erecting the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric, and the erection was confirmed by act of parliament. Its suffragans were the bishops of Dunkeld, Dumblane, Galloway, and Argyle. James IV., whose piety in early youth took an enthusiastic turn, had become a canon of the chapter of Glasgow, and loved to show favour to the cathedral of which he was a member. In the first year of his reign, it was "concludit and ordainit be our soverane lord and his three estatís, that for the honour and public gud of the realme, the sege of Glasgou be erect in ane Archbishoprick, with sic privilegiis

as accordis of law, and siclike as the Archbishoprick of York has in all dignities, emunities, and privilegiiis." "The King renewed and extended the privileges and exemptions, and much valued civil jurisdiction of the bishop, with expressions that show both his attachment to Glasgow, and the commencement of that high character of its chapter, which afterwards drew to the Archbishop's court of Glasgow a great proportion of civil business." [Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis.] Blackader, it may be added, stood high in the confidence and favour of King James IV., and was one of those who negotiated the marriage between that prince and the lady Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII., which connexion eventually resulted in the succession of a Scottish King to the throne of England. Blackader was the last of the prelates, who lent a kindly hand to the extension and adornment of the cathedral, which had now been more than 370 years in existence since its foundation by Bishop John. In addition to founding several altarges, he built the southern transept, which still goes by his name; and, though never completed, enough has been done to show the rudiments of a beautiful design. According to Leslie, the archbishop undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, in his advanced age, and died on the 28th July, 1508, when almost in sight of the Arabian shore.

Gavin Dunbar, of the family of Mochrum in Wigtonshire, and tutor to the young King James V., was elevated to the archbishopric, and consecrated at Edinburgh on the 5th February, 1525. His reign is specially memorable as being that in which the infallibility of the church, the purity of the Romish faith, and the morals and precepts of the clergy, began to be freely and boldly questioned. There is no doubt that the progress of the Reformation in the West of Scotland was vastly aided by those very means which were intended to crush it, namely, the martyrdom of Russell and Kennedy. For the purpose of suppressing those doctrines which caused the Established clergy to tremble in their strongholds, many pious persons suffered death at St. Andrews and Edinburgh; but it was deemed necessary to make an example in Glasgow to intimidate the heretics of the West. Dunbar, however, was a man not only possessed of the milk of human kindness, but had sufficient good sense to know that the spirit of inquiry was not to be stilled, nor conscientious belief to be perverted, by lacerating the flesh; and accordingly he recommended moderate measures; but the high powers of the church thought otherwise; and accordingly a deputation, consisting of John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman, was sent from Edinburgh to Glasgow, to stimulate the archbishop, and assist in crushing the advancing Reformation by the agency of the pile and faggot. The men devoted to destruction were Jeremiah Russell, one of the Grey friars in Glasgow, a man well learned for the age in which he lived, and John Kennedy, a youth from Ayrshire, not more than 18 years of age. After what would now be considered a mock trial, they were handed over—much against the will of Archbishop Dunbar—to the secular power for execution, and suffered martyrdom at a stake which had been erected at the east end of the cathedral. These were the only persons who suffered at Glasgow during the troubles attending the progress of the Reformation; and though their death intimidated the people for the moment, it soon raised a spirit which nothing could allay but the tearing up by the roots of the whole establishment of the Papacy. Dunbar, however, though gentle in spirit, appears to have been deeply tinctured by the bigotry of his order; for upon Lord

Maxwell bringing in a bill into the Scottish Parliament to encourage the reading of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, this prelate is found protesting most vehemently against it, both for himself and in name of all the prelates in the kingdom. To the credit of the legislature, the bill passed notwithstanding. He died in 1547, and was buried in the chancel of the cathedral, in a stately tomb which he had caused to be built for himself; but it was entirely swept away, when the Reformers obtained the mastery, and when the cathedral itself so narrowly escaped the fate of the other beautiful ecclesiastical structures which for ages had adorned the kingdom.

James Beaton, nephew of the celebrated Cardinal, was constituted archbishop of Glasgow at Rome in 1552. With this prelate came the crisis and the close. He was the last of the long line of spiritual princes who had held sway in Glasgow for so many centuries. The Reformation had now acquired an irresistible momentum, of which the archbishop speedily became perfectly conscious. He accordingly removed into the castle or palace all the portable valuables which the church contained, and summoned around him the gentlemen of the neighbourhood still attached to the old doctrines, who, by means of their adherents and servants, guarded the church and palace from any sudden onslaught on the part of the Reformers. Eventually finding that the cause of the papacy was hopeless, Beaton quietly retired from the contest, and passed into France in 1560, escorted by some troops of that nation, who happened at the time to be at Glasgow. At the same time, the Reformation was established by law in Scotland. The archbishop carried with him the whole treasures and costly ornaments, chalices, and images of gold and silver belonging to the cathedral, and also the valuable archives of the see from the earliest period to his own times. These were deposited by Beaton partly in the archives of the Scots College, and partly in the Chartreuse at Paris.* When the archbishop settled in France, he was constituted ambassador to that court from his sovereign, the unfortunate Mary, whom he served with unshaken fidelity throughout her chequered career, and until her death at Fotheringay. James VI., her son, respected his fidelity, employed him, and obtained for him, by special act of Parliament, in 1598, the restoration of the temporalities of the see which he had abandoned, "notwithstanding (as the act says) that he has never made confession of his faith, and has never acknowledgeit the religion profest within this realme." The closing days of this last prelate of the long line of St. Kentigern were consequently affluent and easy, and he died on 24th April, 1605, aged 86 years. By his will he ordained that the archives and relics of the cathedral which he had carried away, should be restored to Glasgow, so soon as the inhabitants should return to the communion of the church of Rome—"Which, I hope in God, (says old M'Ure the local historian) shall never be, but that his church is so established here, that neither the gates of Rome or hell shall ever be able to prevail against it."

* At the time of the French Revolution, the Ancient Chartulary, together with other valuable MSS. were saved by the patriotic exertions of Abbe Macpherson, one of the members of the College, and transmitted to Scotland. About ten years ago, they were arranged and printed, under the superintendence of Mr. Cosmo Innes, for the Maitland club, at the expense of the late Mr. Ewing of Strathleven. Long previous to this date, however, authentic and notarial transcripts of the Chartulary and other documents had been procured by the University of Glasgow (in 1734 and subsequent years); and the Magistrates of Glasgow, in 1739 obtained authentic copies of the writs which were considered of most importance to the city. The original Register or Chartulary, is in two volumes, on vellum, and much of it is written in the hand of a scribe of the twelfth century.

In its prime, the see of Glasgow was endowed with magnificent temporal possessions, which fully warranted its title of the "Spiritual Dukedom;" and at its final overthrow, it may be fairly assumed that the anticipated scramble for the fair domains of the ancient church quickened the conversion of many of the Scottish nobles to the doctrines of the Reformation. The archbishops were lords of the lordships of the royalty and baronies of Glasgow; and besides there were eighteen baronies of lands which belonged to them, within the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and the stewardry of Kirkcubright. Mr. Cosmo Innes beautifully remarks in his preface to the 'Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis':—"It is impossible for a student of ecclesiastical antiquities not to look back with fond regret to the lordly and ruined church which we have traced from its cradle to its grave, not stopping to question its doctrines, and throwing into a friendly shade its errors of practice. And yet, if we consider it more deeply, we may be satisfied that the gorgeous fabric fell not till it had completed its work, and was no longer useful. Institutions, like mortal bodies, die and are re-produced. Nations pass away, and the worthy live again in their colonies. Our own proud and free England may be destined to sink, and to leave only a memory, and those offshoots of her vigorous youth which have spread civilization over half the world. In this view, it was not unworthy of that splendid hierarchy which arose out of the humble family of St. Kentigern, to have given life and vigour to such a city as Glasgow, and a school of learning like her University."

"A line of fifteen Protestant archbishops held the see at intervals, during the alternate rule of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. We do not think it necessary to notice them individually or at length. They were no longer the princes of the church in the sense which distinguished their Roman Catholic predecessors; compared with them, they filled an insignificant place in the public estimation; and the form of doctrine they professed was hateful to the great body of the people. Some, such as the admirable Leighton, were able and excellent men; others were the mere nominees of noble lay patrons, with whom, by a Simoniacal arrangement, they divided the temporalities of the see. None of them did anything to extend or beautify the Cathedral, which had so happily and miraculously survived the storms of the Reformation. Possibly little blame is attachable to the Protestant prelates for this seeming remissness. Their means were limited, and they might foresee that the decorations put up during an Episcopalian reign, would be shorn off when the Presbyterians came to rule the house. We learn from the Session records that the reforming ardour had not abated so late as the year 1641, when the Kirk Session effaced from the walls of the Cathedral the last lingering inscription of *Sancte Quinte gerne Ora pro Nobis*. Only two of the prelates put their hands to the fabric of the Cathedral. Archbishop Spottiswood, the eminent church historian, commenced to renew the roof, which had been stripped of its lead during the Reformation troubles, and had only been imperfectly repaired afterwards; and this work was completed by Archbishop Law, after Spottiswood's translation to the primacy of St. Andrews in 1615." [Pagan's History of Glasgow Cathedral.]

During the fifteenth and part at least also of the sixteenth century, Glasgow contained no more than one principal street and five or six small ones. From the Cathedral, the High Street stretched in an irregular line downwards to the Cross, from whence

it was continued, though not without interruptions, towards the bridge—this lower portion of its line being known by the names of the Waulker or Fuller's Gate (now called the Saltmarket), and the Bridgegate, which still retains its old appellation. At the point where the Waulker Gate joined the High Street, was the Market Cross, from which two streets extended themselves—that which led eastward across the Molendinar burn to the town's common moor, being called the Gallowgate, while that which stretched westward was called St. Thenaw's Gate. On the north side of the Gallowgate stood the church or chapel of St. Mungo's-in-the-Fields, built and endowed about 1500, by David Cunningham, provost of the Collegiate church of Hamilton. It was surrounded by a cemetery—all traces of which have long vanished, although the site is still known—and close by it stood certain trees bearing the name of St. Mungo. We learn from the 'Liber Collegii Nostre Domine,' ably edited by Mr. Joseph Robertson, now of the Register House, Edinburgh, that the Collegiate church of St. Mary and St. Ann, founded about 1528, by James Houston, sub-dean of Glasgow, was situated on the south side of the Trongate, then more commonly known by its ancient and original name of St. Thenaw's Gate. No memorial of the ancient building (upon the site of which the Tron church now stands), has been preserved; but it is undoubted that it was surrounded by a burying-ground, long since built over, and that on the west side of it stood the Song School. In the same street stood two other chapels, one called our Lady chapel, on the north side of the street, not far from the Cross, founded as early as the year 1293; the other dedicated to St. Thomas a Beckett, and which would seem to have been endowed in the year 1320, by Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, the progenitor of the Hamiltons. The name of the "Tron Gate," as we learn from the work already noticed, is not to be met with before the middle of the sixteenth century; that is, about 60 years after King James IV. granted to the bishop of Glasgow and his successors the privilege of having a free tron or public weight in the city, and which was here situated. In a deed of seisin of 30th May, 1545, a tenement is described as being in "le Troyne Gait." The older name of it, St. Thenaw's Gate, by which it was known familiarly at least as early as 1426, was derived from a chapel situated near its western extremity, dedicated to St. Thenaw, the mother of St. Kentigern or St. Mungo. St. Thenaw is believed to have been buried here, and in October 1475, James III. by a charter, bequeathed to the Cathedral church of Glasgow half-a-stone of wax from the lands of "Odingstounne," in the lordship of Bothwell, for lights to be burned at the tomb of "St. Tenew," in the chapel where her bones are buried. St. Thenaw's chapel was in existence in 1597, and some traces of it were even to be found so late as the beginning of the last century. Woodrow says, it was then called St. Tennoch's, "a name (says Mr. Robertson), which in the mouths of a people more familiar with the prophets of the antediluvian world than with the saints of the dark ages, was in no long time changed to that of 'St. Enoch,' now given to a church and square not far from the site of the edifice, which marked the resting place of the royal matron who gave birth to the apostle of Cumbria." The Collegiate church, already alluded to, lay waste for a long period after the Reformation; but about 1592, it began to be resorted to as a place of Presbyterian worship, and was continued to be used as such, in the status of one of the parish churches, till 1793, when it was destroyed by fire. The present Tron or St. Mary's church is

built on the same site. The well known Tron steeple escaped the conflagration, but it was not erected till about 1637. In the neighbourhood of St. Thenaw's Gate, there was another street, of old called the Fishergate, afterwards the Stockwell Gate, now Stockwell Street, in a line with the modern Victoria bridge; and from the High Street and most of the other streets, there were narrow lanes or wynds stretching backwards towards the open country, or the banks of the river. From the upper end of the High Street, the Ratten Raw diverged towards the west, and the shorter street, called the Drygate, led towards the east—both these streets, but especially the former, being occupied with the houses of the prebendaries, and other officers of the Cathedral. On the south side of the Clyde, at the end of the bridge, stood a leper hospital; but until after the Reformation, there is no good reason to think that there were any other houses on that bank of the river. From all this, it will be seen that Glasgow was still a very insignificant place when under the rule of "the church;" and indeed, we find that at the taxation of the royal burghs, in the reign of Queen Mary, it rated only as the eleventh. It must be remembered, however, that the community, tiny as it was, had been often severely tried and afflicted by famine, pestilence, and other grievous calamities. The inhabitants, who supported themselves principally by ministering to the wants of the princely churchmen, were sad losers for a time by the Reformation; but gradually they turned their industry into new, permanent, and profitable channels. It is somewhat remarkable, however, to find that even thus early, and while the place was still so poor and so limited, Glasgow began to possess the germs of commercial eminence, in so far as it was not destitute of shipping; for there is an order of the privy council to the effect that vessels belonging to Glasgow should not annoy those belonging to Henry VIII., the Queen's grand-uncle.

The Cathedral after the Reformation.—Soon after it had been vacated by its ancient masters, the cathedral was purged of all its altars, chantries, and all the idolatrous appendages which might remind the people of the Romish form of worship. So zealous, or rather furious, were the Reformers in this work of purification or demolition, that they swept away all the monuments which had been erected, not only to patriotic prelates, but to eminent and amiable laymen, with the single exception of the tomb of the Stewarts of Minto, a family which had supplied provosts and magistrates to the city through several generations. This was not entirely the work of a rabble which glories in mischief and destruction under any pretext; for the insane gutting of the beautiful cathedral church at Glasgow was carried on with method and deliberation, incited by a mistaken sentiment of pious zeal, and sanctioned by the chief civil authority in the kingdom. It is only fair to state that the government, in issuing an order for the destruction of all "monuments of idolatry," strongly enjoined the preservation of the buildings which they degraded. The mandate is expressed in the following terms:—

"TO THE MAGISTRATES OF BURGHS.

"Our traist freindis, after maist hearty commendacion, we pray ye fail not to pass incontinent to the kirk [of Glasgow, or such other edifice as might require purification] and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkzyard, and burn them openly. And sicklyke cast down the alteris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ze will do

us singular emplesur; and so committis you to the protection of God.

(Signed) AR. ARGYLE.
JAMES STUART.
RUTHVEN.

"From Edinburgh the xii of August, 1560.

"Fail not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be *ony ways hurt or broken*, either glassin work or iron work."

It was evidently the desire of the Lords of the Congregation at this time that the work of demolition should go a certain length, and no farther; but they had raised a spirit which they could not lay again, and the harangues of any furious preacher, who cursed the temples of the Papists from the copestone to the foundation, were received as much more orthodox and acceptable than the comparatively moderate injunctions of their civil rulers. The more ardent amongst the Reformers were not content with a partial demolition, and they resolved that every trace of the Romish superstition should be swept away at the expense of those magnificent structures which had been long the pride and glory of the land. An act was accordingly passed in 1574 by the Estates, at the instigation of the Presbyterian Assembly, authorising a still further purification or dismantling of those churches which had hitherto escaped. But when men are blinded by passion, or when spoliating work of this kind is intrusted to the rabble, do we ever find that they know where to draw the line between that which should be destroyed and that which should be preserved? The result of this unfortunate decree of the Estates is thus narrated by Spottiswood:—"Thereupon ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church buildings throughout all parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put to their hands—the meaner sort imitating the ensample of the greater, and those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground. The holy vessels, and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put up to sale. The very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church and bibliothèques cast into the fire. In a word, all was ruined; and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity; which was so much the worse that the violences committed at this time were coloured with the warrant of publick authority. Some ill-advised preachers did likewise animate people in these their barbarous proceedings, crying out, 'That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable.'" The execution of the above-mentioned act for the West was committed to the Earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn, and they, at the intercession of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had spared the Cathedral; but about this time, it is said, Mr. Melvil, principal of the college, having for a long while solicited the magistrates to have it pulled down, and build *three* churches with the materials, they at last acceded to his desires. This narrow escape of the ancient minster is thus narrated by the same historian (Spottiswood) who, however, it should be stated, has shown himself much prejudiced against Melvil: "In Glasgow, the next spring, there happened a little disturbance by this occasion. The magistrates of the city, by the earnest dealing of Mr. Andrew Melvil and other ministers, had condescended to demolish the Cathedral, and build with the materials thereof some little churches in other parts for the ease of the citi-

zens. Divers reasons were given for it; such as the resort of superstitious people to do their devotion in that place; the huge vastness of the church, and that the voice of a preacher could not be heard by the multitudes that convened to sermon; the more commodious service of the people; and the removing of that idolatrous monument (so they called it) which was of all the cathedrals of the country, only left unruined, and in a possibility to be repaired. To do this work, a number of quarriers, masons, and other workmen was conduced, and the day assigned when it should take beginning. Intimation being given thereof, and the workmen, by sound of drum, warned to go unto their work, the crafts of the city in a tumult took armes, swearing with many oaths, that he who did cast down the first stone, should be buried under it. Neither could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the magistrates. A complaint was hereupon made, and the principals cited before the council for insurrection, when the king, not as then thirteen years of age, taking the protection of the crafts, did allow the opposition they had made, and inhibited the ministers (for they were the complainers) to meddle any more in that business, saying, "That too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind." The truth of this statement has been questioned, because no entry regarding the intended destruction of the Cathedral stands in the council minutes of the day, and because no other historian mentions the affair. It may be presumed, however, that there were good reasons why no notice of the destructive resolution of the magistrates, and of the events which followed, should be placed on the record; and, further, it is not to be forgotten that Spottiswood is a trustworthy chronicler, and the tradition has been one of almost universal acceptance in Glasgow for nearly three centuries. There may be inaccuracy in detail, but the main fact of the great peril of the Cathedral, and of its rescue by the crafts, seems to be worthy of all credit. There is reason to believe, that Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, then provost of Glasgow, and the other magistrates, yielded with considerable reluctance to Melvil's solicitations for the "dinging down" of the Cathedral, and it is likely they only consented that they might clear themselves from any imputation of having an undue tenderness, or a "sneaking kindness" for the memorials of popery. Honour, therefore, to the craftsmen of Glasgow who arrested this threatened deed of barbarism, and thereby handed down to us the only intact survivor of the magnificent religious edifices which were reared in Scotland during the Romish supremacy. In these times, indeed, the destructive spirit seems to have been long in expending itself; for it appears that after the "Raid of Ruthven," one of the grievances presented to the King was a charge against the bailies for invading the university or college with a mob, and shedding the blood of several of the students who successfully resisted their attempts to set the building on fire. The furious bailies, who acted the part of ringleaders on the occasion, were named Colin Campbell, William Heygate, and Archibald Heygate. As a set-off to the above rather discreditable proceedings, it is pleasing to record, that not long after the magistrates, deacons of crafts, and "divers other men of repute in the town," voluntarily assessed themselves to help to keep the Cathedral in repair, and especially for the "haldyng of it water-fast" [keeping it water-tight]. It may also be placed to the credit of the then civic rulers of Glasgow, that they granted to the College the share of

the property, or plunder, which fell to them on the downfall of the Romish church; and this act was confirmed by act of the Scottish parliament.

The successful result of the Reformation, like all other revolutions, however just and desirable, brought with it loss and suffering to many in Glasgow, especially of the middling and common orders. The inhabitants, who then numbered little more than 4,500 souls, had found subsistence, in great measure, by supplying the wants of the wealthy churchmen; but when this line of employment and emolument was cut off, the people were reduced to much distress. They accordingly presented a humble supplication to the King and parliament in 1576. The petition purports to come from the freemen and other indwellers of the city of Glasgow, above the Greyfriars Wynd thereof, and makes mention, that "whereas, that part of the said city that afore the Reformation of the religion, was entertained and upholden by the resort of the bishops, pastors, vicars, and others of the clergy, for the time, is now becoming ruinous, and for the maist part altogether decayit, and the heritors and possessors thereof greatly depauperit, wanting the means not only to uphold the same, but for the entertainment of themselves, their wyffis, bairnies, and families:"—"And seeing that part of the said city above the Greyfriars Wynd is the only ornament and decoration thereof, by reason of the great and sumptuous buildings of great antiquity, very proper and meet for the receipt of his Highness and nobility, at such times as they shall repair thereto," &c. They also complained of "ane great confusion and multitude of markets togidder in ane place about the croce," and generally they claim some amelioration of their unhappy condition. Commissioners were accordingly appointed to "take order for relief of said necessitie;" and they ordered the markets to be further removed up the street for the benefit of the petitioners. There is no reason to believe that the shifting of the markets compensated the banishment of the Roman Catholic churchmen. The inhabitants (as already stated) eventually recovered their prosperity by relying on themselves, and directing their industry into new channels.

"Battle of the Butts"—Battle of Langside, &c.—Glasgow was, from time to time, the scene of some of those bloody contests which distinguished the turbulent days of the Stuarts; and her citizens occasionally suffered severely for mixing themselves up in the turmoil of the times. During the minority of Queen Mary, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, the then heir to the throne, and the ancestor of the ducal house of Hamilton, was appointed Regent of the kingdom. His appointment was highly repugnant to the Earl of Lennox and the Queen Dowager; and finally the hostile feeling became so potent that both parties resorted to arms. Lennox garrisoned the bishop's palace in Glasgow, and retired himself to the stronghold of Dumbarton; and the Regent having gathered together a numerous army at Stirling, marched to Glasgow, and besieged the palace or castle with brass guns. After the siege had been maintained for ten days, the garrison agreed to surrender on condition of receiving quarter; but no sooner had they laid down their arms than all were massacred, with the exception of two only, who escaped. Lennox determined to revenge this treachery and loss, by striking a desperate blow, and having associated with himself the Earl of Glencairn, their first intention was to march into Clydesdale, and there desolate the lands of the Hamiltons by fire and sword. The Regent, however, was timeously apprised of the scheme, and resolved to counteract it by taking possession of

Glasgow. But Glencairn was beforehand with him, and when Arran approached, the other had his forces already drawn out, amounting to 800 men, partly composed of his own vassals, and partly of the citizens of Glasgow; and at a place called "the Butts," where the "wappon-shaw" exercises used to be held, and now the site of the Infantry Barracks, he boldly attacked the Regent. The onset of Glencairn was so furious that he beat back the first rank upon the second, and took the brass ordnance which his enemy had opposed to him; but in the heat of the battle, and while victory yet wavered, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, suddenly arrived with a small party of horse, and joining battle, turned the scale in favour of the Regent. Glencairn's band, conceiving that a new army had come against them, fled with great precipitation. Considering the comparatively small numbers engaged on both sides, the conflict must have been unusually sanguinary, for it is recorded by the chroniclers of the times that 300 men were wounded or slain on both sides, including amongst the latter two gallant sons of Glencairn. The Regent immediately entered the town, and being deeply incensed against the inhabitants for the aid they had given to his enemy, he gave up the place to plunder; and so completely was it harried, that, in addition to valuable moveable goods, the very doors and windows of many of the dwelling-houses were carried away; in fact, they only spared the city, in so far as they did not commit it to the flames.

The circumstances connected with the murder of Lord Darnley, the marriage of the Queen with Bothwell, her discomfiture by the confederated lords, and subsequent imprisonment in Lochleven castle, are matters of too much historical prominence to need any recapitulation here, even were they not touched upon in other articles: see **CARBERRY**, **CROOKSTON**, and **LOCH-LEVEN**. Mary escaped from Loch-Leven, and being received on the shores of the lake by the Lord Seaton, and a party of horsemen, proceeded to Niddry castle, in West-Lothian, where she spent the night. Next day she was conveyed to Hamilton, where, as if summoned by the "fiery cross," her standard was joined in a very few days by a large proportion of the Scottish nobility, including the Earls of Argyle, Cassils, Eglington, and Rothes; Lords Elphinstoun, Sommerville, Yester, Borthwick, Livingstone, Maxwell, Herries, Sanquhar, and Ross, with many gentlemen of note—constituting with their adherents an army of 6,000 men. The Regent Murray was holding a court of justice at Glasgow, when the startling intelligence of the Queen's escape, and of the assembling of her friends in arms reached him. "The news whereof," says an old historian, "being brought to Glasgow (which is only eight miles distant) it was scarce at first believed; but, within two hours or less, being assured, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of most who were attending. The report of the Queen's forces made divers slide away; others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter in the cause further, but to govern themselves as the event should lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort, amongst whom my Lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men; for that, being very inward with the Regent, and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn, he withdrew himself and went to the Queen." Murray, though surprised by the rapid and unexpected course of events, which had not only rescued Mary from a prison, but placed her at the head of an army, was not dismayed, and having gained a

breathing time, by listening to overtures of accommodation from the Queen's party, he in the meantime sent advices to his own friends, and those of the young King, and was joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, the Lords Semple, Home, and Lindsay, by Kirkaldy of Grange (a captain of great courage and ability) and many other gentlemen, in addition to a large body of the citizens of Glasgow, which placed him at the head of an army of upwards of 4,000 men. With this force he encamped on the Burgh Muir (that portion of the eastern suburbs now known as the Barrowfield lands) and there awaited the approach of the Queen's party, who it was believed intended to place her majesty in safety in the strong fortress of Dumbarton, which was then held by one of her friends. Murray, in this favourable position, must have intercepted the Queen's troops, had they proceeded towards Dumbarton by the north bank of the Clyde, on which it lies; but while drawn up upon the Burgh Muir, intelligence reached him that Mary's party was marching west by the south bank of the river, with the view of crossing it at Renfrew, and thence reaching the castle. It thus became to be of the last consequence to anticipate the Queen's forces in the possession of Langside hill, a considerable eminence about one and a-half mile south of Glasgow, and which lay on the line of her majesty's march from Rutherglen. The Regent, breaking up his encampment, ordered his cavalry to pass the Clyde by a ford, each horseman carrying a foot soldier, while the bridge at Glasgow was left open to his infantry, and by this prompt movement he succeeded in gaining possession of the commanding position afforded by the hill. The Queen's party was quite alive to the importance of anticipating the Regent in reaching Langside hill, but they were delayed for a time by a sudden fit of illness which assailed the Earl of Argyle, upon whom the command had been conferred. The Hamiltons, who formed the Queen's vanguard, pressed up the hill, and the battle soon began, and was continued for more than an hour with great fury and determined bravery on both sides; there were many hand-to-hand encounters with sword and pike, and so eager were they that each party threw their broken spears and daggers, and even stones, in the faces of their adversaries. The Queen's party suffered severely from some culverins which the laird of Grange had placed at the head of a straight lane, flanked by some cottages and garden grounds, which enabled his soldiers to annoy the opposing force with great advantage. At a critical moment the Regent's second battalion joined the first, and this decided the fate of the day. In the battle and pursuit 300 of the Queen's adherents were killed, and 400 taken prisoners, while the loss of the Regent's party was comparatively light. A large party of the citizens of Glasgow were engaged, and from their position on the Regent's left wing, did cruel execution on the Queen's right. The battle of Langside was fought on the 13th May, 1568. Mary surveyed the engagement from a hill about a mile and a-half in the rear, near Cathcart house—the position occupied by her being still marked by a thorn. On witnessing the rout of her army, the unhappy Queen took horse, and being joined by Lord Herries and a few followers, fled from the field in the deepest dejection, and scarcely drew bridle till the forlorn party reached Dundrennan abbey, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, a distance of nearly sixty miles from the field of battle. The passage into England; the long weary and hopeless imprisonment; and the bloody scene in the hall of Fotheringay, wind up the sad story of Mary Stuart.

The Regent having returned to Glasgow, and offered up public thanks for his victory, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates. He expressed his deep obligations to the citizens, and especially to the heads of the corporation, for the timely aid they had afforded him, and inquired if in any way he could be serviceable to them. Matthew Faside, the deacon of the incorporation of bakers, then took occasion to say, that as the mills at Partick, which were formerly the property of the Archbishop, now belonged to the crown, and the tacksman exacted such exorbitant multures, that it raised the price of bread to the community, a grant of these mills to the corporation would be regarded as a public benefit; and, moreover, the bakers were not altogether undeserving of favour in another respect, as they had liberally supplied the army with bread while it remained in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Faside's well-timed address had the desired effect, and the fine flour-mills at Partick, about two miles below the city, on the banks of the Kelvin, are possessed by the incorporation of bakers till this day. The citizens, however, have never been able to discover that, in virtue of this gift, bread is to be had cheaper in Glasgow than elsewhere.

In 1570, the castle, or bishop's palace of Glasgow, was again besieged by the Hamiltons and other partizans of the exiled Queen—the fortress being held as formerly for the Earl of Lennox, who had been nominated Regent upon the murder of the Earl of Murray, at Linlithgow, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. An effort was made to batter down the walls by cannon, and carry the place by storm; but though the garrison numbered only twenty-four men, they defended the castle with the most heroic bravery, and finally succeeded in driving off the besiegers with considerable loss. It may be presumed, however, that as the poor Queen's was now decidedly the losing cause, her adherents may have been deficient in that confidence, self-reliance, and perseverance necessary to success. Within two or three days after they retired, a party of English soldiers, commanded by Sir William Drury, arrived in Glasgow, whence they marched to Hamilton castle, which they took and dismantled, in retaliation for the assault made on the castle at Glasgow, and the injury which had been sustained by the inhabitants. In these days the citizens looked upon the castigation of the Hamiltons with no small complacency, for they had not forgotten the grievous ills which the town had suffered at their hands at the "Battle of the Butts;" and the remembrance of their slaughtered kinsmen and plundered homes, nerved many a stout arm against the Hamiltons and the Queen at the battle of Langside.

Ecclesiastical and Municipal Records.—The minutes of presbytery, kirk-session, and town-council present us with a very curious, but fresh and truthful picture of the social and moral condition of the people at and subsequent to the great revolution effected by the Reformation. The people of Glasgow embraced the pure doctrines of the Reformation with cordiality and undoubted sincerity, as is evidenced by the fact already shown, that they suffered thereby much in their worldly means. In 1581, the negative Confession of Faith, with a National Covenant annexed, in maintenance of the reformed doctrine, was signed in Glasgow by 2,250 persons, men as well as women—a total which must have included every one above the condition of childhood. In the same year the King appointed Mr. Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, to be Protestant archbishop of Glasgow, with a well-known Simoniacal understanding, however, that the largest portion of the temporalities was to be paid

to the Lennox family, from which his majesty was descended on the father's side. In other words, Montgomery was to act the part of one of the "Tulchans"—a term in vogue in those days, which signified that archbishops or bishops were set up as calves, while the favourites of royalty, or the great men of the state, milked the benefices. The appointment of Montgomery was in the highest degree distasteful to the people, and it was resolved to oppose his induction by sending Mr. Howie, one of the Presbyterian preachers, to take prior occupation of the pulpit of the Cathedral, or High Church, by which name it was afterwards known. Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, the provost of the city, was determined, however, to enforce the royal warrant, and while Howie was engaged with the ordinary service on the day set apart for the prelate's induction, he pulled him out of the pulpit, and in the course of the struggle, a handful of hair was torn from the minister's beard, some of his teeth were knocked out, and his blood was shed. This assault was regarded by the citizens of Glasgow as a most sacrilegious one; and as Mr. Howie denounced the judgment of God upon Sir Matthew and his family, it was remarked, that in seventy years this once potent race had been reduced to impoverished circumstances in the city in which for many generations they had been lords. Whether or not Mr. Howie's curse did all this damage, we do not stop to inquire, but certain it is, that the people believed it; and the above incident is the more deserving of notice, as being the first indication of that spirit of resistance to Episcopacy which the people of Glasgow, and of the western shires, afterwards so determinedly exhibited. This Montgomery was forced to resign the benefice, and he afterwards became the minister of the parish of Stewarton, where he died; but his retirement did not prevent the appointment of other Episcopal prelates in due season. The power of the Presbyterian clergy having been meantime fairly established, they proceeded to exercise a system of discipline which now-a-days would be considered of rather a stringent and oppressive character; but considering the superstition and looseness which marked the former papal rule, there is no doubt that it was necessary for the regeneration of the people, especially those of the "meaner sort." In perusing these injunctions and sentences, the large amount of the pains and penalties, usually belonging to the civil power, which was now exercised by the Church courts, is not a little remarkable. In 1582 it was ordered that "the booth doors of merchants and traffickers were to be steaked [shut] on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and the masters of booths were enjoined to keep the hour of preaching under the penalty of twenty pounds Scots, without a lawful cause admitted by the Session." On 26th December, five persons were appointed to make repentance, because they kept the superstitious day called Yuil [Christmas]. "The baxters [bakers] to be inquired at, to whom they baked Yuil bread." In 1587, the Session laid down the following tariff in Scots money to meet cases of immorality:—"Servant women, for a single breach of chastity twenty pounds for her relief from cross and steeple. Men servants, thirty pounds, or else to be put in prison eight days, and fed on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the jugs [stocks]. As for the richer sort of servants, the fines were to be exacted at the arbitrement of the kirk. This act not to extend to honest men's sons and daughters, but they to be punished as the kirk shall prescribe." The kirk, however, could afford to be tender when it had to deal with a transgressor whose rank was above the common sort;

for in 1608, the laird of Minto, a late provost, was in trouble by reason of a breach of chastity; but it was resolved to pass him over with a reprimand, "on account of his age and the station he held in the town." Harlots were to be carted through the town, ducked in the Clyde, and put in the jugs at the cross on a market day. The punishment for adultery was to "satisfy six Sabbaths on the cuck-stool at the pillar, barefooted and barelegged, in sackcloth, then to be carted through the town, and ducked in the Clyde from a pulley fixed in the bridge." The presbytery enjoined the ministers to be serious in their deportment, and modest in their apparel, "not vain with long ruffles and gaudy toys in their clothes." The Session directed that the drum should go through the town to intimate that there must be no bickerings or plays on Sundays, either by young or old. Games, golfs, alley-bowls, &c. were forbidden on Sundays; and it was enjoined that no person should go to Ruglen [Rutherglen] to see the plays on Sunday. Parents who had bairns to baptize were to repeat the commandments distinctly, articles of Faith, and the Lord's Prayer, or to be declared ignorant; and some other godly person present their bairn, with further punishment, as the church shall see fit. On the 9th August 1589, Walter, prior of Blantyre, tacksman of the teinds of the parsonage of Glasgow, provided the elements for the communion; he was spoken to, to provide a hogshead of good wine. The time of assembling on the Sabbaths of the communion was four o'clock in the morning. The collectors assembled on these occasions in the High Kirk at three o'clock in the morning. On 3d March 1608, the Session enacted that there should be no meetings of women on the Sabbath, in time of sermon, and that no hostler should sell spirits, wine, or ale, in time of sermon, under pain of twenty pounds, and that there should be no buying of timber on the Sabbath, at the Water of Clyde from sun-rising to sun-setting. In 1588 the Kirk Session ordered a number of ash trees in the High kirk-yard to be cut down, to make forms for the folk to sit on in the kirk. Women were not permitted to sit upon these forms, but were directed to bring stools with them. It was also intimated that "no woman, married or unmarried, should come within the kirk door, to preachings or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither to lie down in the kirk on their faces, in time of prayer; with certification that their plaids be drawn down, or they be raised by the beadle. The beadles were to have staffs for keeping quietness in the kirk, and comely order; for each marriage they were to get 4d., and 2d. for each baptism." On 9th March 1640, intimation was made by the Session, that all masters of families should give an account of those in their families who have not the ten commandments, the Lord's prayer, Creed, &c., and that every family should have prayers and psalms morning and evening; some of the fittest men were appointed to assist the elders in promoting this work. On 13th July 1643, the Kirk Session appointed some of their number to go through the town on the market day, to take order with banners, swearers, &c., (till the magistrates provide one for that office;) swearers were to pay twelve pence. Intimation was given that swearers, blasphemers, and mockers of piety, should be rebuked at the form (pew or bench) before the pulpit, for the second fault; and for the third, at the pillar, over and above the fine. On 5th August, the Session enacted that adulterers should be imprisoned, and then drawn through the town in a cart, with a paper on their face; thereafter to stand three hours in the jugs and be whipped. From various entries

it appears that this punishment was not rarely inflicted. During this year, two hair gowns were bought for the use of the Kirk—probably for the investiture of delinquents.

The magistrates and town councillors were no less zealous in the good work of encouraging piety and purity of morals, in promoting order and cleanliness in the town, (which, from the records, would seem to have been much in need of amendment,) in practising charity and hospitality now and then, and in keeping up a martial spirit amongst the people by means of the "wappon-shaw" or periodical training to the use of arms. Some of their decisions are also of a very curious description, and would now be considered tremendously *ultra vires*. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the extent of their authority is a composition for the slaughter of one of the burgesses, which is entered on the books of the burgh as having the "strength of ane decreit of the provest and baillies." It would appear that about the year 1575, Ninian Syare murdered Ninian M'Litster, and the composition in question is a contract between the widow and representatives of the murdered man, and David Syare, the son of the murderer, as taking burden for his father, by which the first party agrees, upon the performance of certain conditions, to pass from "any action, criminal or otherwise, that they may have against him for the crime." The contract goes on to mention these conditions in manner following: "For the quhilks premiss to be done, and done in manner fairsaid respective, the said David takand the burden on him for his father, shall cause the said Niniane, his father, to comper in the Hie Kirk of Glasgow, the xi. daye of December nixt to cum, and thair mak the homage and repentance for the said slauchter, with sick circumstances and cerymonies as sall be ordanit and devysit be Coline Campbell and Robert Stewart, burgessis of Glasgow, chosin and admittit be baith the parties for that effect. And further the said David, &c. (we omit a tedious list of names) oblist them, their airis, executoris, and assignayis, to content and paye to the said Margaret and William M'Litster, for themselves and in the name of the said unquhile Niniane M'Litster's barnes, the sowme of three hundredth merkis money, in name of kynbute," (or reparation,) &c. In 1547, the baillies and council ordained "everilk buythhalder to have in reddines within the buytht ane halbert, jak, and steelbonnet, for eschewing of sick inconvenients as may happen." And again in 1577-8, we find the following: "Quhilk day it is condescendit be the provest, baillies, counsall and dekyne, that the act maid anent the hagbuttis be renewit, that every ane substantial and habill man sall have ane hagbutt, with graitht, halder and bullet effeiring thairto, and that every utheris nocht beand habill thairfoir, sall have ane lang speir, by (besides) jakkis, steilbonetis, sword, and bukler," &c. On 28th October, 1588, it is "statut and ordainit be the baillies and counsall, in consideration of the pest now in Paislay, that no person, indweller within the town, because of the markets of Paisley and Kilmacolm approaching, shall pass furth of the town thereto, under the pain of five pounds, to be taken of every person repairing thereto, and banished furth of the said town for a year and a day, without leif askit and gevin be the baillies." On 1st June, 1589, the council met to consider the King's letter, charging this burgh and all others to arm men and go to the north on his Majesty's service. The council, considering that his Majesty is at present at Hamilton, direct the three baillies, the treasurer, and a deputation of the citizens to proceed thither, and speak to

the King and the chancellor, with the view that they may "get ane licent of his grace to abyd fra this present raid," i. e. to be absolved from forming part of the King's host then mustering against the Popish earls in the north country. The appeal was unsuccessful, however, for at a subsequent meeting of council, it is resolved that "three score lagbut-teris" (musketeers,) be equipped for the King's service at Aberdeen at the expense of the town. In the same year, 1589, it is ordained that "na middingis (dunghills) be laid upoun the hie gait, nor in the meill or flesche mercattis. And that na flescheowris teme uschavis (deposit offal) in the saidis places under the pane of xvj s. unforgevin." It is also ordained that "na breiding of flesche nor blawing of mutton be under the pane of xvj s." The magistrates of these times appear to have regulated the price of commodities, and enactments are made fixing the price of ale, candles, and viands and viviers generally. Candle-makers are enjoined to sell either pounds or half-pounds, and they shall sell penny or two penny candles. On 26th July 1612, "Mathew Thomesoun, hielandman fiddler," is apprehended on suspicion of assaulting "ane young damesell, named Jonet M'Quhirrie." It appears that the charge was "denyt be him, and hard to be verefeit," but the bailies did not give the fiddler the benefit of the insufficiency of evidence; for "finding him ane idill vagabound," they ordain him to be laid in the stocks until the evening, and thereafter put out of the town at the West port, and banished the same for ever; and should he ever be found in the town hereafter of his own consent he is to be "hangit but ane assye," (hanged without any trial). In the treasurer's accounts for 1609, in addition to the ordinary burgh expenditure, various queer items are given under the heads of charity, entertainments, &c. Some of these entries we sub-join, leaving out the amount paid, which is in Scotch money. Sums are paid to sundry persons of the town "for vyne, desart, sukar, and frutis, and other expenses maid and waitt (expended) upon the Duik of Wirtinbrig, and James, Master of Blantyre, for his welcum furth of Ingland." "To two puire Inglismen at command of the bailies."—"Pulder (powder) and lead" are paid for, which were supplied to the "men of weir," who were sent to the Isles, as the particular account with the men's names bears. Doles are given to "schip-brokin Inglismen, puire Polians (Poles) Inland-men," and "ane pure crippill man that come out of Paslay." Charity is given to "ane pure man that geid on his kneis." In 1643, a sum is given for James Bogle, a burgess's son, to help to pay his ransom, "being taken with the Turks." A gift is made "Johnne Lyoun's wyf in Greenock to help to cut ane bairne of the stone." On 21st March 1661, the council agrees to pay yearly to Ewir M'Neil, "that cuts the stone," one hundred merks Scots, and he to "cut all the poor for that frielic." [This painful affliction must have been more prevalent in those days than now. It is occasionally alluded to in the council records, and the appointment of a regular operator, at an annual salary, has an ominous aspect.] Various presents of wine and herrings are given to the town's friends; and so late as 20th April 1695, the council "appoints the treasurer to have allowance in his hands of two hundreth merks, payed out be him as the price of ane hogsheid of wyne given to a friend of this town, whom it is not fit to name."

There are various entries regarding the meeting of the celebrated General Assembly at Glasgow in 1688; and during the civil troubles in the reign of Charles I. and subsequently "wappon shaws" are

ordered for the training of the people in arms, and munitions of war are purchased, for the price of which the inhabitants are assessed, and 150 men are ordered to the border, "for the common defence;" George Porterfield is to be the captain, and the Glasgow men are to march in Lord Montgomerie's regiment. On 25th April, 1646, the Treasurer is ordered to "pay to Daniel Brown, surgeon, twelve pounds money, for helping and curing certain poor soldiers hurt at Kilsyth, at command of the late magistrates." (These men had no doubt been engaged in the battle of Kilsyth, gained by Montrose.) On 18th June 1660, "ane congratulationne" is kept for the second time on account of the happy return (restoration) of our dread sovereign, the King's Majestie. Bale-fires are lighted up; and it is ordered that two hogsheads of wine be provided for the use of the soldiers then in the town. In 1663, the Dean of Guild and convener are ordered to appoint some of their number, as they think convenient, "to taist the seek now cellered be Mr. Campsie." (This was preparatory to the "toun's dennar," then about to take place.) On 20th June 1674, it was represented to the council that Mistress Cumming, Mistress of Manners, was about to leave the town on account of the small employment which she had found within it, "quhill they fund to be prejudiciall to this place, and in particular to theis who hes young women to breid therin;" therefore, for the further encouragement of Mrs. Cumming, if she will stay within the burgh, "she is to be paid one hundred merks yearly, to pay her house mail" (rent) so long as she keeps a school and teaches children as formerly. On 1st February 1690, the council ordains "ane proclamation to be sent throw the toun, prohibiting and discharging the hail inhabitants and others residing within this burgh, that they, nor none of them, drink in any tavern after ten o'clock at night on the week days, under the paine of fourtie shillings Scots to be payed be the furnisher of the drink, and twentie shillings Scots be the drinker, for each failzie *toties quoties*, whereof the one half to the informer, and the other to be applied to the use of the poor." Stringent regulations are also made for Sabbath observance.

The town appears in early times to have been sadly afflicted with a class of diseased unfortunates, called "lepers," and so early as 1850, Lady Lochow, daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, erected and endowed a leprosy hospital on the south side of the river, near the bridge. It is recorded that on 7th October, 1589, there were six lepers in the leper's house at the Gorbals end of the bridge, viz., Andrew Lawson, merchant; Steven Gilmour, cordiner; Robert Bogle, son of Patrick Bogle; Patrick Brittal, tailor; John Thomson, tailor; and David Cunningham, tinker. In 1610, the council ordained that the lepers of the hospital (those in reduced circumstances we presume) should only go up the causewayside, near the gutter, and should have "clapperis" in their hands to warn the people to keep away, and a cloth upon their mouth and face, and should stand afar off while they received alms, under the penalty of being banished from the town and hospital. In 1635, the magistrates purchased from the Earl of Glencairn, the manse of the prebendary of Cambuslang—which had been gifted to him after the Reformation—which they fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women, and the authority and vigilance of the kirk session proceeded so far as to order them to be "whipped every day during pleasure."

The General Assembly of 1638.—Glasgow is cele-

brated as having been the place of meeting of the memorable General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in the year 1638—a gathering to which was justly attached the very highest national interest and importance, and which throughout its proceedings exhibited a degree of independence and determination, not exceeded by the “Long Parliament” of England in the most vigorous period of its existence. Externally, the Church of Scotland was at this period regulated by the Episcopal form of government; but the mass of the people, and a great majority of the nobility and gentry, were devoutly attached to the Presbyterian principles which had been introduced amongst them by Knox and the early Reformers. The country tolerated Episcopacy, but neither acquiesced in it nor loved it. When the King, Charles I., therefore, ordered a new service-book to be read in the Scottish churches in 1637, which book was reputed to be tinctured by the mass, the people exclaimed that this was neither more nor less than an attempt to insinuate Popery amongst them, under the shallow disguise of a Protestant ritual; and the long-smothered dislike to “Black Prelacy” (as the Episcopal form of church government was afterwards called), burst forth into a storm of opposition, which eventually became destructive to the whole system, and fatal to the King. The innovation of Laud’s liturgy was followed by a closer and more hearty bond of union amongst the Scottish Presbyterians, who exerted themselves towards the calling together of another General Assembly to consider the state of the church; and the King’s reluctant consent having been obtained, the Assembly was finally summoned to meet at Glasgow on 21st November 1638. The magistrates looked forward to this great convocation with some anxiety, and, amongst other wholesome regulations, they ordained that “no inhabitant expect more rent for their houses, chambers, beds, and stables, than shall be appointed by the provost, bailies, and council, and ordains the same to be intimated through the town by sound of drum, that no person may plead ignorance.” They also purchased muskets, with “stafis and bandelieris,” pikes, powder, and match, with which to arm a body of men, who were to mount guard day and night. The Assembly accordingly met on the day appointed, in the nave of the cathedral, which had been fitted up for the occasion, the “vaults,” or narrow galleries above being appropriated to the ladies. It constituted altogether one of the most imposing gatherings that had ever taken place in the kingdom. The majority of the aristocracy of the country were present, either in the capacity of officers of the crown, or elders and assessors from the burghs; three commissioners were present from each of the 63 presbyteries, and a like number from each of the four universities. The great mass, however, consisted of the trains, or “following” of the nobles, which came forth in great strength, on the pretext that, as there might be an inroad of Highland robbers, a strong guard of armed men was therefore necessary.* Externally, the assemblage appears to have

partaken more of the character of an armed conference than of an ecclesiastical convocation. The Marquis of Hamilton (who subsequently perished in the cause of the King), appeared as Lord High Commissioner from his majesty. He is described as a man of sharp and steady, sober, and clear wit, and of a brave and masterly expression. The venerable Mr. John Bell, the senior minister of the Laigh kirk, Glasgow, preached the opening sermon, and on the following day Mr. Alexander Henderson was elected moderator almost unanimously. Several days were taken up in keen discussion as to the constitution of, and powers vested in the Assembly; and it soon became pretty evident that the court was determined to remodel the whole government of the church. The commissioner did all he could to arrest what he deemed a high-handed and unauthorized proceeding on the part of the Assembly; and at length, on Wednesday, the 28th November, during the seventh sederunt, when the members were about to vote upon the question affirming that they were competent to judge the bishops, the Marquis produced the King’s instructions and warrant to dissolve the Assembly, which he accordingly did, and left the cathedral, accompanied by his counselors, and a few of the members of the Assembly. The loss of the King’s representative was considered to be compensated to a great extent by the adherence and encouragement of the potent Earl of Argyre; and the presbyterians thus left to themselves, proceeded with earnestness and devoted courage to do the work for which they had assembled. Amongst other bold and uncompromising resolutions, they decreed the abjuration of Episcopacy, and the Articles of Perth; they abolished the service-books and the high commission; the proceedings of the six preceding assemblies under the reign of Episcopacy were declared null and effete; the bishops and sundry ministers were tried, deposed, and some of them excommunicated, for professing the doctrines of Arminianism, Popery, and Atheism—for urging the use of the liturgy, bowing to the altar, and wearing the cope and rochet—for declining the Assembly, and for being guilty of simony, avarice, profanity, adultery, drunkenness, and other crimes. The bishop of St. Andrews, for instance, was found guilty of “carding and dicing in time of divine service, riding through the country the whole day, tippling and drinking in taverns till midnight, falsifying with his own hand the acts of the Aberdeen Assembly,” &c. The charges upon which Mr. Thomas Foster, the minister at Melross, was deposed, were “that he used to sit at preaching and prayer, baptise in his own house; that he made a way through the church for his kine and sheep; that he made a waggon of the old communion table, to lead his peats in; that he took in his corn, and said it was lawful to work on the Sabbath; and that he affirmed the Reformers had brought more damage to the church in one age, than the Pope and his faction had done in a thousand years.” One of the counts against the bishop of Orkney was, “that he was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath-day.” Amongst those deposed were the bishops of Galloway, St. Andrews, Brechin, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Glasgow, Argyre, and Dunblane, who were almost all at the same time excommunicated. However guilty the poor bishops may have been, it is only fair to state that they were condemned in absence. The Covenant being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all classes of the people under pain of excommunication; and churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in parliament. “Thus,” to use the words of the historian Hume, “Episcopacy, the high commission, the Articles of

* Robert Baillie, who was a member of this Assembly, and subsequently Principal of the university of Glasgow, describes the great confusion, pressure, and unseemly scenes, which were the consequence of the immense crowd of retainers in attendance. He says: “Our rascals, without shame, in great numbers make such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they ‘minted’ to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be contented till they were down the stairs.” Burnet, in his ‘Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton,’ says: “At Glasgow, the Marquis (of Hamilton) found the greatest confluence of people that perhaps ever met in these parts at an assembly. On the 21st November they sat down; the Marquis judged it was a sad sight to see such an assembly, for not a gown was among them all, but many had swords and daggers about them.”

Perth, the canons, and the liturgy were abolished and declared unlawful; and the whole fabric which James and Charles in a long course of years had been rearing with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground." The Assembly continued its sittings till the 26th December inclusive, having in all twenty-six sessions, or eighteen after the commissioner's departure. The last day of the Assembly is stated to have been a "blithe day to all."

Civil Wars, Persecution, &c.—Glasgow had its full share of those trials and calamities, commencing in the time of Charles I., and which were only terminated by the advent of William, prince of Orange, in 1688. As these events, however, occupy a prominent page in Scottish history, it is unnecessary to enter into them in detail here. Soon after the meeting of the General Assembly, already noticed, the civil wars between Charles and his subjects, which eventually consigned the unhappy monarch to a scaffold, broke out in all their sad reality. The chivalrous James Graham, Earl, and afterwards Marquis, of Montrose, having abandoned the covenanting party and attached himself to the cause of the King, raised an army in the north, and after defeating the troops of the Covenant at Tippermuir, Aberdeen, Fyvie, Alford, and Aldearn, marched southwards to Kilsyth, within a few miles of Glasgow, where, on the 15th August 1645, he gained his great victory over General Baillie, at the head of 7,000 Covenanters. The defeat of the Covenanters was perfectly overwhelming; and of those who escaped the edge of the sword, an immense number were suffocated in the mires of Dullater bog, while they were making an attempt to flee from the field. The authorities in Glasgow heard of the triumph of Montrose with no small uneasiness; and although disinclined to the cause for which he had fought and conquered, they made a virtue of necessity by congratulating him on his victory. Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, and Mr. Archibald Fleming, the commissary of the sheriffdom, or diocese, were accordingly despatched in the name of Provost Bell and the other magistrates, to Kilsyth, where the Marquis still remained, to invite him to honour the city by his presence, and to partake of its hospitality. Montrose accepted the invitation, and marched to Glasgow, where he and his army were welcomed with much solemnity and outward respect—his lordship and his officers being sumptuously entertained by the magistrates and higher classes of the inhabitants at a banquet, during which the apologies for their lukewarmness in the cause of the king were taken in good part. A "pest" then prevailed in the city, however, and Montrose left it on the second day, and moved to Bothwell—not, however, until he had borrowed from, or rather squeezed out of, the principal inhabitants, money and supplies for the promotion of his royal master's cause, to the amount, it is recorded, of £50,000 Scots. Within the short space of a single month, Montrose himself was surprised and defeated at Philliphaugh, near Selkirk, by General Lealie, who had been detached from the army in England; the rout was most complete, and the "great Marquis" himself had much difficulty in making his escape, in company with only a few horsemen. Leslie, the Covenanting general, visited Glasgow in his turn, and treated the citizens with great external civility; but at the same time borrowed from them the sum of £20,000, which he sarcastically said was to balance the entertainment given, and the money lent, to Montrose. Either way, the poor inhabitants were laid under heavy contributions. Previous to the disaster at Philliphaugh, Montrose, as his majesty's lieutenant, had summoned a parliament, to meet at Glasgow on

the 20th October, which was to have been opened by Digby and Langdale; but these commissioners found it their safest course to forego their parliamentary functions, and keep out of Leslie's way. Instead of the pageant of a parliament, however, the citizens had the spectacle of an execution; for three of the prisoners taken at Philliphaugh, viz., Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquhar, were put to death within the city—Rollock on the 28th, and his two unhappy companions on the 29th of October. That the spectacle of the execution of these royalists was a pleasing one to a large number of the citizens, there is no reason to doubt; Mr. David Dickson, professor of divinity in Glasgow college, was particularly elated as the gibbet did its work upon each, and repeatedly exclaimed, "the wark gangs bonnily on"—a saying which became proverbial, and was long significantly used in Glasgow. Montrose, with the wreck of his force which he had gathered together, made a "demonstration" on Glasgow at this time, in the hope of mitigating the fate of his unhappy friends; but he had no strength to act in the field; and after hovering in the vicinity of the city for a few days, he retreated to Atholl, and was never again in a position to render effectual aid to the cause of King Charles.

Disaster and misfortune thickened over the head of the unhappy monarch, and in an evil hour, as is well known, he threw himself upon the protection of the Scots Covenanting army, by whom he was, nine months afterwards, basely sold to the English parliament, for the sum of £200,000 sterling. Scotland, after having given the King's cause the first severe blow, began at length to reflect that Presbytery would be in danger from the overthrow of royalty, and the consequent triumph of the ambitious and uncompromising Independent party in England. Levies were accordingly ordered by the Scottish parliament, through the various districts of the kingdom; but the clergy opposed them in many instances, from their dislike to the restoration of the royal power being greater than to that of the ascendancy of the Independents. Glasgow, thus influenced by the clergy, was found to be amongst the number of those contumacious burghs which declined to furnish its quota. Provost Stewart, with the other magistrates and members of council, were in consequence summoned before parliament, imprisoned for several days, and deprived of their offices. But a heavier infliction still awaited them, in so far as four regiments of horse and foot were sent to the town, with orders that they should be quartered exclusively on the magistrates, members of Council, the ministers, Kirk session and their friends. Some of these gentlemen were burdened with 10, 20, and 30 soldiers each, who not only lived on the best the place could afford in the way of meat, brandy, and wine, but exacted from their compulsory entertainers their daily pay into the bargain. During the short period these four regiments "sorned" upon the citizens the latter sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots. Principal Baillie pathetically remarks that "our loss and danger were not so great by James Graham." The army was completed notwithstanding the lukewarmness of many of the burghs, and the efforts of Argyle and the clergy to cripple the expedition; but although it was perhaps the most numerous host that had ever left Scotland for the invasion of England,—amounting to nearly 30,000 horse and foot—it was at the same time one of the most inglorious and unsuccessful. A division under the command of the Marquis of Hamilton (who had officiated as the representative of the King at the General Assembly of 1638,) was attacked by Crom-

well at Preston in Lancashire, and completely routed. The Marquis himself was taken prisoner, and suffered decapitation in Old Palace Yard, on 9th of March 1649, being only a few weeks after the execution of the master whom he had so unsuccessfully served. It is recorded that several thousands of Hamilton's troops were sold to the plantations at two shillings a-head. On the 3d September, 1650, Cromwell defeated the Scotch army at Dunbar—a battle which was sacrificed to the ill-timed though well-meant exhortations of the clergymen in Leslie's camp, who induced their countrymen to leave an unassailable position, where they fell an easy prey to the military genius and the troops of Cromwell. See article DUNBAR. Shortly thereafter the Protector took possession of Edinburgh, and thence marched to Glasgow, by way of Kilsyth. Oliver took up his residence in Silvercraig's house, situated on the south side of the Saltmarket, nearly opposite to the Bridgegate,* and as he was no less skilled in spiritual than in carnal warfare, he sent for Mr. Patrick Gillespie, a man of influence in the town, then minister of the Outer High church and subsequently principal of the University. Gillespie was hospitably entertained; and Cromwell having ended the conference by a lengthened and fervent prayer, the minister gave out amongst the town's folks, that "surely he must be one of the Elect." Subsequently Cromwell made a formal procession to the High church or Cathedral to hear sermon. The greater part of the influential Presbyterians had fled the city by this time; but Mr. Zachary Boyd, minister of the Barony church, the well known paraphrast, had the courage to remain; and in preaching on that occasion during the forenoon, he boldly and severely inveighed against Cromwell and his Independents. "Shall I pistol the scoundrel?" whispered Thurloe, the Secretary, to his master. "No, no," said the General, "We will manage him in another way;" and having asked the minister to sup with him, he concluded the entertainment with a prayer of some hours' duration, which is said by contemporary chroniclers to have lasted till three o'clock in the morning. Cromwell's conduct in Glasgow was distinguished by a most commendable degree of moderation, and testimony is borne as to this by those not otherwise inclined to speak of him favourably. Indeed his stay in Scotland was in the main extremely beneficial to the country, and to Glasgow in particular. Great part of his troops consisted of tradesmen who had been spirited away from their peaceful callings by the frenzy and enthusiasm of the times. Some of these settled ultimately in Glasgow, and contributed to foster the spirit of trade, and bring certain of the useful arts to a degree of perfection to which our rude forefathers had been formerly strangers. English judges were appointed to determine causes in the Scottish courts; justice was strictly administered,† and the whole country was finally set at peace, and brought under perfect subordination by General Monk.

In its previous history Glasgow had more than once suffered by fire, privation and pestilence; but about this time, on 17th June, 1652, a conflagration broke out which exceeded all former visitations of

the kind in its extent, and in its painful effects upon the citizens. The flames ravaged the city for 18 hours, during which the greatest part of Saltmarket, Trongate, and High-street, was destroyed. One thousand families were burned out, and many persons previously in comfortable circumstances, were cast destitute upon the world. The wretched inhabitants were for many days and nights compelled to encamp in the open fields, and altogether this calamity was regarded as the most severe which had afflicted Glasgow since the foundation of the Cathedral. The loss was estimated at £100,000—no inconsiderable sum in these days. Contributions were made for the sufferers from all parts of the country. But like London, under a similar affliction, Glasgow rose purified and beautified from her ashes. The majority of the houses had been built or faced with wood, and these in due time gave way to substantial stone edifices, which were constructed in a more open and commodious manner than the buildings they replaced. Again in 1677, another great conflagration took place in Glasgow, when 130 houses were consumed. It originated at the head of the Saltmarket, near the cross; and was kindled by a smith's apprentice, who had been beaten by his master, and who, in revenge, set fire to his smithy during the night. Law, in his 'Memorials,' says, "The heat was so great that it fired the horolodge of the tolbooth (the present Cross steeple), there being some prisoners in it at the time, amongst whom was the laird of Caraldone. The people broke open the tolbooth doors, and set them free."

The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was celebrated in Glasgow with a good deal of outward respect and enthusiasm. They rejoiced that the King had come to his own again, simply because it was fashionable to do so, and because the absence of health-drinking and bon-fires might give a character of disaffection to the place; but there is little reason to doubt that, having a full remembrance of the troubles and desolations of the time of the first Charles, the citizens were well contented with the order and security which the Protector had established amongst them, and would not have been disinclined to a continuance of the government upon similar principles. The Presbyterians, therefore, had no high expectations from the new order of things, and they were ere long confirmed in their misgivings. It soon became apparent that the policy of Charles II. would be similar to that of his father in his efforts to force episcopacy upon a reclaiming people; and as Glasgow was the headquarters of the Presbyterians of the west, where they were most numerous, and where the people were ready to "suffer unto the death for conscience' sake," the city shared in all the pains and persecutions of that iron time. The King having appointed Mr. James Sharp, minister of Crail, to be archbishop of St. Andrews, and Mr. Andrew Fairfoul, minister of Dunse, to be archbishop of Glasgow, they arrived in Edinburgh, in April 1662, having been previously ordained in London. Despite the efforts of the new archbishops, and the strong civil power with which they were armed, the existing clergy, and the laity of Glasgow, with trifling exceptions, refused to conform to the new order of things; and the Earl of Middleton, with a committee of the Scotch privy council, came to Glasgow, on the 26th September, 1662, to enforce compliance with the royal system of church government. They were waited on by Provost Campbell, the bailies, and almost every person of mark and likelihood in the town or its vicinity. The new archbishop (Fairfoul), complained that none of the ministers had acknowledged

* The house was removed a few years ago. The hall in which Cromwell held his levees, had been latterly used as a saleroom for old furniture.

† It is a matter of traditional fact that the decisions of the English judges were more agreeable to the spirit and principles of the law of Scotland, than the previous decisions of the judges of the country. A young lawyer having made an observation to this effect to a Scottish judge who died in the early part of the 18th century—"Deil mean (hinder) them," replied the judge. "They had neither kith nor kin in this country. Take that out of the way, and I think I could make as good a judge myself."

his authority as prelate, and moved the council to issue and enforce an act and proclamation, banishing all those clergymen from their houses, parishes, and presbyteries, who should not, against a certain date, appear and receive collation from him as their bishop. The desire of the archbishop was formally laid before a meeting of the privy council, held in the fore-hall of the college, and approved of by all the members, excepting Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the senators of the College of Justice, who prophetically declared that the act would desolate the land, and excite to fever-height the dislike and indignation with which the prelates had already begun to be regarded. But Lord Lee's warning and prophetic voice was unheeded—a circumstance not at all surprising, when the unscrupulous character of the men is considered, and when it is known, as recorded by cotemporary chroniclers, that the members of council were usually flustered with liquor—noon-day as well as night—with the exception of the senator of Lee himself. The scenes of gross dissipation which marked this memorable assembly of council were long spoken of in the West of Scotland with peculiar abhorrence; and it was specially noted through after time as “the drunken meeting of Glasgow.” The council having completed their work in Glasgow, visited afterwards almost all the considerable towns in the west country, for a similar purpose, but without evincing any relaxation in the character of their public acts, or any amendment in their personal manners or morals.* The consequence of this violent act and proclamation was that no fewer than 400 presbyterian ministers were ejected from their parishes, and took leave of their flocks in a single day. Wodrow says—“It was a day not only of weeping, but howling, like the weeping of Jazer, as when a besieged city is taken.” Amongst those who were ejected, we find Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M-Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rogers of the city, and Donald Cargill of the Barony parish of Glasgow, besides nine others all in the presbytery of Glasgow. Then commenced the wild work of persecution, and the resistance of the Covenanters,—lasting over many dismal years—which has made their deeds and cause famous in connection with heroic endurance, and suffering for principle against oppression. Early in 1678, the committee of council returned to Glasgow, and had a sederunt of ten days. They sat on Sunday, during divine service, for the purpose of administering a bond to be subscribed by heritors and the better classes of the community, binding themselves, that they, their wives, families, and servants, with their tenants, cottars, &c., would not be present at any of the field preachings, or hold any communication with the “outed” ministers. This in effect made men in prominent stations responsible for the doings of hundreds of people—men and women—over whom they had no actual control; but so great was the terror inspired by the proceedings of council, that the bond was subscribed by James Campbell, the provost, John Johnston, John Campbell, and James Colquhoun, bailies; the members of town council, and a number of merchants and tradesmen, amounting in all to 153. The better to enforce this most stringent bond, and to terrify the presbyterians of the West of Scotland, the

chieftains of the north were summoned to the aid of the privy council, and they speedily poured into the lowlands, in the time of peace, nearly 5,000 of their naked and barbarous followers, who acquired the name of the “Highland Host,” and who spread themselves like locusts over the land—desolating the estates and property of all who declined to grant a bond which no living man could fulfil. In fact, there is now no doubt that Lauderdale and those at the head of affairs in Scotland, desired, for their own base object of ultimate aggrandisement, to drive the country into open rebellion by these most grinding and oppressive proceedings. After remaining for some time in Glasgow, the host departed loaded with plunder. It then marched into Ayrshire, and in a short time committed such havoc on farm stock and other property, that the total loss in that county was estimated at £137,499 6s. Scots. The people of the west, however, would neither rise in arms to give colour to a rebellion, nor would they sign the bond, except in insignificant numbers, and accordingly it was deemed expedient to dismiss the clansmen.† A large body of them, amounting to nearly 2,000, returned by way of Glasgow; but when they arrived on the south or Gorbals side, it happened that the Clyde had risen so high as to be unfordable. Thus favoured by chance, the students of the college, and many of the inhabitants, who, either by themselves or friends, had suffered from their former ravages, took the opportunity of resisting their passage at the bridge. In this way they only permitted 40 of the Celts to pass at a time, whom they conducted out of the city by the West port, and lightened them of their plunder at the same time.

After the victory of the Covenanters at Drumclog, a party of them marched to Glasgow, and attempted to take it from Graham of Claverhouse, and the King's troops, who had retreated thither; but though they fought with determined bravery on the streets, they were repulsed, and the dead bodies of the slain left exposed for more than one day to be devoured by the butchers' dogs. The battle of Bothwell brig followed in which 400 of the Covenanters were killed, and 1,200 taken prisoners, and this was followed by oppressions, pains, and penalties, of the most merciless character, in which many of the citizens of Glasgow were involved; these were torturing of the person, and alienation of the property of those who either did favour or were suspected of favouring doctrines in opposition to those of “Black Prelacy.” But it is not intended here to follow this subject into detail, deeply and painfully interesting though it may be. Suffice it to say that altogether apart from fines, tortures, prosecutions, and banishments, many of the devoted “hill folk” were hanged at Glasgow, their heads stuck on pikes on the east side of the jail, and their bodies buried on the north side of the Cathedral church. Over their graves in more tolerant times was erected a memorial-stone and inscription, which still remains in nearly its original position, although the tablet has been renewed. The death of Charles the Second brought little or no mitigation of the sufferings of the Scottish people; for the “Indulgence” was generally rejected when it was known that it was

* This ambulatory commission, for curbing the spirit of the non conformists, must either have been composed of very gross materials, or the members must have drunk deeply to blunt their feeling of the vile work in which they were engaged. It is affirmed by the historians of the time, that those who entertained the commissioners best, had besides their dining-room, drinking, and vomiting-room, sleeping rooms for the company who had lost their senses. In one of their debauches at Ayr, the devil's health, it is said, was drunk at the cross about midnight.

† When the Highlanders went back to their hills, which was in February 1678, they appeared as if returning from the sack of some besieged town. They carried with them plate, merchant goods, webs of linen and of cloth, quantities of wearing apparel and household furniture, and a good number of horses to bear their plunder. It is remarkable, however, and to the credit of this people, that they are not charged with any cruelty during three months' residence at free quarters, although they were greedy of spoil, and rapacious in extorting money. Indeed, it seems probable that, after all, the wild Highlanders had proved gentler than was expected or wished by those who employed them.—*Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather*

intended to pave the way not for episcopacy, but for popery. Vast numbers of the better class of people had emigrated to Holland, and amongst all a change from the present corrupt and cruel government was "a consummation most devoutly to be wished for." It is true that during his vice-royalty in Scotland, James II., when Duke of York, had occasionally visited Glasgow in considerable pomp, and had resided in the house of Provost Bell in the Saltmarket; but the measures of persecution of which he had been long the active agent, his own despotic rule as a King, and the horror entertained by the people generally against the institution of either episcopacy or popery, caused the landing of the Prince of Orange in Torbay, on November 5, 1688, to be regarded as a national blessing; and by no class in the kingdom was this great political event hailed with more heartfelt joy and sincerity than by the citizens of Glasgow. As a proof of it, the city levied and armed in the following year a battalion of men who were placed under the command of the Earl of Argyle and Lord Newbottle. These were immediately marched to Edinburgh to assist in guarding the convention of Estates, then deliberating upon the settlement of the crown in favour of William and Mary. It is still matter of unquestioned tradition in Glasgow that this regiment was raised in the course of a single day.*

The Darien Disaster.—When internal tranquillity had been restored by the abdication of James II., the Scots, stimulated by the commercial example of their southern neighbours, and anxious to become a trading nation, entered with enthusiasm into the scheme of colonising the isthmus of Darien, which had been projected by William Paterson, a native of the parish of Tinwald in Dumfries-shire, and whose memory is still held in respect as the founder of the bank of England. The settlement of Darien was represented as the future El Dorado of commerce; all the produce of China, India, and the spice islands, would find its way into the bay of Panama, in the Pacific ocean, and would thence be transferred by an

easy route across the isthmus to the settlement, and exchanged for the manufactures of Europe. Glasgow, which had already experienced to some small extent the advantages of commerce, entered into the speculation with great alacrity. The citizens subscribed largely of their means—many of them their all; and not a few embarked personally in the several expeditions. The last of these sailed from Rothesay bay on the 14th September, 1699, consisting of four frigates, with 1,200 emigrants; and it is recorded that amongst them went away the last of the once potent Stewarts of Minto, the municipal chiefs of St. Mungo; but so much had the means of this great family now become crippled, that he did not possess even the humble dignity of a shareholder in the company. The unhappy fate of this great national undertaking of the Scottish people is well known. It fell a sacrifice to the unworthy jealousies of the English, and the faithlessness of the King, William III., by whose obstructive influence the colonists suffered from pestilence and starvation on the one hand, and the open hostility of the Spaniards on the other. In short, the destruction was complete, and out of the vast numbers of hopeful and energetic emigrants who had gone out, little more than a score or two of beggarly and broken-down men ever again saw their native land. Hundreds of families at home, who had been in affluent circumstances, were ruined. So severely did Glasgow suffer from the shock, that it was not till many years subsequently, viz. in 1716, that her merchants possessed ships of their own. This treatment of the first attempt of the Scots to plant a colony, coupled with the massacre of Glencoe, were doubtless circumstances which, for long afterwards, gave the inhabitants of the northern portion of the kingdom, reason to look upon the government of the Prince of Orange with feelings of abhorrence scarcely less intense than those with which they had previously regarded the rulers who planned, and the agents and soldiery who conducted, the persecution of the Presbyterians.

The Union—Rebellions of 1715 and 1745—Shawfield Riots, &c.—The proposal to unite England and Scotland by legislative enactment was regarded as the deathblow to the independence of our ancient kingdom, and was opposed with great bitterness by the inhabitants of Glasgow, especially those of the lower orders. The populace became so much excited that the magistrates deemed it necessary to issue a proclamation, commanding that not more than three persons should assemble together after sunset. A most injudicious and inflammatory sermon, preached by the Rev. James Clark, the minister of the Tron church, and which was regarded as a direct encouragement and injunction to insurrection, caused the murmurs of discontent, to which the opposition had been hitherto confined, to rise into open violence. The mob-drum was beat through the streets, when the people gathered together in immense numbers, and fairly overturned the authority of the ordinary magistrates. The mob disarmed the regular town-guard, stormed the tolbooth, and seized the town's arms; which consisted of two hundred and fifty halberds. With these they marched about the streets, forcing their way into the houses of the citizens in search of arms, and plundering them at the same time. The house of the Provost, Mr. Aird, was rifled, and he himself only escaped with his life by timely concealment, and subsequent flight to Edinburgh. The rioters then adopted the bold resolution of marching to the capital, and dispersing the Parliament, and they actually did set out under the leadership of a fellow named Finlay. The insurrectionary host, however,

* Before leaving this part of the narrative, and with the view of instructing as to the form of procedure in the persecuting times, it may not be amiss to give a summary of the sufferings and captivity of a citizen of Glasgow, who was one of the many subjected to the atrocious discipline of the Scottish Privy Council. We select the case of Mr. John Spreull, apothecary. His father, who had been a merchant in Paisley, was fined by Middleton and obliged to flee; and the son was apprehended because he would not discover where his father was. After many trials he was released and left the country, though he returned about the time of the battle of Bothwell brig, on account of which he had again to leave the kingdom. During his absence, his wife and family were turned out of house and shop, and all his moveables seized. He returned to Scotland about the end of the year 1680, intending to carry his wife and family to Rotterdam. He was apprehended at Edinburgh, November 12th, and next day carried before the Duke and council, when the usual ensnaring questions were put to him;—"Was the killing of Archbishop Sharp murder? Were the risings at Drumclog and Bothwell rebellions?" Having denied all connection with the affairs of Drumclog and Bothwell, and declined to pronounce them rebellions, or give any opinion with regard to the killing of the Archbishop, his foot was put into the instrument called the *boot*. The following queries were proposed to him, and at every query the hangman gave five strokes upon the wedges:—"Whether he knew anything of a plot to blow up the abbey and the Duke of York? Who was in the plot? Where Mr. Cargill was? And whether he would subscribe his confession?" Having answered these queries in a manner unsatisfactory to the council, they ordered the *old boot* to be brought, alleging that the new one which had been used was not so good. Mr. Spreull accordingly underwent the torture a second time, and was then carried to the prison upon a soldier's back, and refused the benefit of a surgeon to attend to his mangled limbs. After being several times before the council, he was found guilty, though without the slightest particle of genuine proof. Indeed, he had previously been found not guilty by a jury. Mr. Spreull was fined in the sum of £500 sterling, and sent to imprisonment on the Bass Rock. Here he remained for nearly six years, and the length of his confinement afterwards acquired for him, amongst his fellow citizens, the name of *Dass John*.

which was never a very numerous one, gradually melted away, and when they reached Kilsyth, Finlay and his associates thought it their wisest course to sneak back again to Glasgow, lay down their stolen arms, and separate. This man and some others were afterwards apprehended and carried to Edinburgh, but some time after the Union act had passed into law they were liberated—a proof at once of the strength and lenient character of the government of Queen Anne. Considering the discontented and highly excited state of the people, this insurrection, under other circumstances, might have proved a very formidable one; but it fortunately failed to become so, because there was an entire absence of competent leaders, and no man of mark and likelihood in the west of Scotland put a hand to it. A very short period only elapsed before the citizens became fully alive to the advantages conferred upon them by the Union, in the opening of the American trade, &c., which they entered into with great ardour, but with becoming caution and prudence. We are justified, therefore, in regarding this as the epoch in which originated that successful career of industry and enterprise which in due course rendered Glasgow the chief seat of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland.

The rebellion of 1715 did not much affect Glasgow, excepting in so far as it gave the city an opportunity of displaying its liberality and loyalty, and its sincere attachment to the principles of the revolution of 1688. The citizens raised a regiment of 600 men, which they drilled and maintained at their own expense—paying the common men at the rate of 8d. per diem. This regiment was placed at the disposal of government, and it rendered good service by performing the important duty of guarding Stirling castle, town, and bridge, while the Duke of Argyle marched northward to meet the Highlanders under the Earl of Mar, at Sheriff Muir. In the meantime, the inhabitants had zealously provided for the safety of the city by improving its fortifications, and by digging around it a trench twelve feet in breadth and six feet in depth. The town's accounts at this period are burdened with numerous entries of payments to artificers and labourers who were employed in the operations of forming the trenches and barricades—of planting the guns which they already possessed, and of the freight of eight great guns from Port Glasgow, &c. On the 5th December the Duke of Argyle came to Glasgow, and took up his lodgings with Mr. Campbell of Shawfield; on the following day, accompanied by the magistrates and several of the nobility and gentry, he reviewed the troops then lying in the town, and inspected the defensive preparations made by the inhabitants. Although the war did not come to their own doors, the rebellion was nevertheless a costly affair to the citizens, and amongst other grievances, we find the magistrates complaining to the Duke of Argyle that they had to maintain and guard 353 rebel prisoners, “who are lying in the town's hand, and in custody in the castle prison,” (the old bishop's palace). Notwithstanding all the heavy charges to which it was subjected, the city could afford to be grateful to those who had assisted it in time of trial. In 1716, on the suppression of the rebellion, they ordered “a silver tankard, weighting forty-eight ounce, thirteen drop, at 7s. sterling per ounce; and a sett of sugar boxes, weighting nineteen ounce, fourteen drop, at 8s. per ounce; and a server wing, weighting thirty-one ounce and twelve drop, at 6s. 4d. per ounce,” to be presented to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardonnell, “as a mark of the town's favour and respect towards him for his good service in taking upon him the regulation and management of all the guards that were kept in the city

during the rebellion and confusions in the neighbourhood.”

Within a few years after the rebellion, viz., in 1725, a riot broke out in the city, which was so painful and fatal in its consequences, that for half-a-century after its occurrence, it could not be named in the presence of any son of St. Mungo, without calling up reminiscences of the most bitter and exciting kind. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, who was at that time member for the Glasgow district of burghs, had rendered himself obnoxious to a large body of the citizens, including all the lower orders, by voting in parliament for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland. On the 23d June, the day on which the operation of the tax began, the mob arose, obstructed the excisemen, and assumed such a threatening attitude, that on the evening of the next day, Captain Bushel entered the town with two companies of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot. This did not, however, prevent the mob assailing Mr. Campbell's house, which was then by far the finest in the city; and they did not leave it until the interior was completely dismantled, and the furniture destroyed. The magistrates, not dreading that the mob would proceed to such acts of violence, had retired to a tavern to spend the evening, and about eleven p. m., tidings were brought them of the work of havoc and demolition then in progress. At the same time Bushel despatched a sergeant to inquire if he would beat to arms, but the provost—who appears to have been either a timid man, or one averse to proceed to extremities—declined the proffered military aid. Next day the mob was still in a very excited state, and having irritated Bushel's sentinels by throwing stones at them, he ordered out all his men, and formed a hollow square in the vicinity of the guard-house, which was then situated at the south-west corner of Candleriggs street. This movement was followed by another shower of stones upon the bodies of the soldiers, upon which Captain Bushel—without any authority from the civil power—ordered his men to fire, when two persons in the crowd were killed on the spot and others wounded. The inhabitants, now thirsting for revenge and vengeance, assailed the town-house magazine, carried forth the arms, and rang the fire-bell to arouse the city. The provost being alarmed at the probable results of a further collision between the military and the people, craved Bushel to remove his soldiers, which he accordingly did in the direction of Dumbarton castle. This did not avert the catastrophe, however, for the citizens or mob, still excited and enflamed, followed on the line of retreat, and coming up in great force, began to act upon the offensive, when the captain again ordered his men to fire, and several persons fell. In all there were nine persons killed, and seventeen wounded in this unfortunate affair; and as usually happens in such cases, it was not merely the assailants or rabble who suffered, but many respectable persons were shot down, who happened to be in the crowd or its neighbourhood, either accidentally or from motives of curiosity. The military reached the castle in safety, with the exception of two of the soldiers who were captured by the mob upon the march, and only one of whom suffered ill-treatment. While these bloody proceedings were in progress, Mr. Campbell and his family were at his country house at Woodhall, about eight miles distant from the city. He had himself removed thither on Tuesday, the 22d of June (before the malt tax came into operation), and next day he was followed by his lady. Some local chroniclers aver that private threats or hints had reached him that his house was to be assailed; and had he given this information in sufficient time to the magistrates,

all the unhappy mischief might have been prevented. The matter being represented at head quarters, General Wade forthwith took possession of the city, with a large body of troops, consisting of horse, foot, and artillery. He was accompanied by the Lord Advocate, Duncan Forbes, who proceeded to make an investigation into the case, the result of which was that 19 persons were apprehended, and delivered over bound with ropes to Captain Bushel—who had come up from Dumbarton Castle—and by him conducted to Edinburgh and lodged in the castle. At the same time, (16th July,) the whole of the magistrates from the provost down to the deacon-convenor (including even those who had been absent from Glasgow during the riots), were apprehended at the instance of the Lord Advocate, and imprisoned first in their own tolbooth, and afterwards they were conducted by a force of horse and foot to the prison of Edinburgh. The charge against them was that they had favoured the riots and winked at the destruction of Campbell's house; but it is now plain that the utmost that can be laid to their charge was want of due preparation and energy in repressing the disturbance. After a day's detention application was made to the Lords of Justiciary for liberation upon bail, which was at once granted. They accordingly set out for Glasgow; and were met, six miles from the city, by a large body of the inhabitants, who escorted them home with every demonstration of respect, the ringing of bells, &c. The magistrates were afterwards freely absolved; but it fared otherwise with the 19 inferior persons sent to Edinburgh, some of whom were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, two banished for life, and the major portion liberated, after a long detention. An attempt was made by the magistrates of Glasgow to bring Bushel to trial for the murder of nine of the citizens; but he was screened by "the powers that be," for he not only got out of the difficulty but was promoted in the service. To aggravate this already sufficiently distressing case, Campbell, upon his application to parliament, was granted indemnity for his loss, for which the community were ultimately mulcted in the then large sum of £9,000. The inhabitants long regarded this Shawfield affair with a burning sense of injustice suffered by them, and the compensation granted to Campbell was universally considered excessive. The magnificent Shawfield mansion stood, surrounded by a garden, across the bottom of the present Glassford Street. Mr. Campbell sold the house two years after the outrage to Colonel M'Dowall of Castle-Semple; it afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Glassford of Dugaldston, and finally it was sold to William Horn, builder, in 1792, when it was removed to open up the street which still goes by Mr. Glassford's name. With the compensation money received from Glasgow, Mr. Campbell purchased the fine estate and island of Islay, which only passed from his representative—a most amiable and accomplished gentleman—within the last half-dozen years.

The recollection of the Shawfield slaughter and its heavy fines did not prevent the citizens of Glasgow from coming forward with alacrity in defence of the reigning family, in the rebellion of 1745. On this occasion they raised two battalions of 600 men each for the service of Government. Charles Edward wrote to the magistrates, demanding from them, as the representatives of the corporation, that the sum of £15,000 sterling, all the arms in the city, and the arrears of taxes due to the government, should be forwarded to him for the use of his army. The magistrates did not comply at the time, as they had hopes of relief from the army of Sir John Cope; upon

which the demand of the prince was enforced by Mr. John Hay, formerly a writer to the Signet, and now quarter-master in the Highland army, who came to Glasgow, with a party of horse, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the Macgregors. The magistrates, with much difficulty, induced Mr. Hay to accept a composition of £5,000 in money, and £500 in goods, with which he departed on the 30th of September, after having been quartered four days in the city. After the romantic and unfortunate expedition into England, Charles, during the northward retreat from Derby moved towards the West, and entered Glasgow with the main body of his forces on Christmas day. The necessities of the mountaineers were at this time extreme. The great majority of them were bareheaded and barefooted; their skin was tanned quite red with the weather; such garments as they had were in rags; and these, with their matted hair, long beards, and keen and famished aspect, imparted to them an appearance peculiarly savage and ferocious. At this time, the volunteers, equipped at the expense of the city, were posted at Edinburgh, for the defence of the capital. Alike to punish the city for appearing in arms against him, and to clothe his naked host, the Chevalier ordered the magistrates forthwith to provide 6,000 short cloth coats, 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 pairs of shoes, 6,000 pairs of hose, 6,000 waistcoats, and 6,000 blue bonnets. By very great exertions the greater portion of these articles were supplied in a few days. He also exacted large contributions in bestial, corn, hay, and straw. The Pretender evacuated the city on 3d January 1746, after a sojourn of ten days, and took with him hostages for the supply of the remaining portion of the clothing still unfurnished. These goods were afterwards duly forwarded to the rebel camp at Bannockburn.

While in Glasgow the Chevalier lodged in the house of Mr. Glassford of Dugaldston, which had formerly belonged to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, and which, notwithstanding its former "gutting," was still the most elegant in the city. He sat down at table twice a-day, accompanied by some of his officers, and a few devoted Jacobite ladies, whose sympathies he was often more successful in enlisting than those of their male relatives. After his men had been got into better condition by being fed and clothed, Charles treated the inhabitants to a grand review on the Green; but they looked coldly on; and indeed so odious was his cause that many of the principal inhabitants suspended business by closing their shops and counting houses during his stay. He remarked with bitterness that nowhere had he made so few friends as in Glasgow; for he only procured 60 adherents during his sojourn, and these were the very scum of the place. It is matter of tradition in Glasgow, that but for the manly and generous resistance of Cameron of Lochiel, the city would have been sacked, and afterwards laid in ashes by the Highlanders. The Glasgow volunteers stood on the royal side at the battle of Falkirk, fought on 17th January. Without imputing to them any acts of heroism, it is undoubted that they behaved creditably, and in a manner which put the courage of many of the regulars to the blush. Finally, they were thrown into confusion, not by the enemy, but by being ridden over by the craven regiment of dragoons, which had been commanded by the lamented Gardiner, and which behaved so ignobly at the battle of Preston. While thus thrown into disorder, they were severely handled by the Highlanders, who always regarded those who *voluntarily* took up arms against them with much stronger feelings of hostility than they evince-

ed towards the regular troops whose proper trade was fighting. Of the Glasgow regiment 22 were killed, 11 wounded, and 14 taken prisoners. Dugald Graham, the accurate metrical chronicler of the rebellion of 1745, and who subsequently became the city bellman, details the sad plight to which the Glasgow militia was reduced. After narrating the defeat of Hawley's horse by the Highlanders, he proceeds:—

"The south side being fairly won,
They faced north as had been done:
Where next stood, to bide the crash,
The volunteers, who zealous,
Kept firing close, till near surrounded,
And by the flying horse confounded:
They suffered sair into this place,
No Highlander pitted their case,
'You cursed militia,' they did swear,
'What a devil did bring you here!'"

In 1749 Parliament granted £10,000 to the city as part indemnification for the losses sustained from the rebels.

The next important affair in which we find the citizens of Glasgow engaged, is the cordial effort which they made to assist government at the outbreak of the American war of independence, or, the "Revolt of the Colonists," as it was then termed. Now-a-days, however, these exertions are attributed more to a feeling of self-interest than a sentiment of pure patriotism; for Glasgow had long enjoyed a lion's share in the tobacco trade, by which her citizens were enriched; and the very existence of this lucrative traffic was threatened by the war which had broken out. Upon the news of the first determined stand made by the Americans at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, in 1775, reaching Glasgow, the magistrates convened a meeting of the inhabitants, when it was resolved to give all support to government in its efforts to break the spirit of the colonists. Accordingly a body of 1,000 was raised at an expense of more than £10,000, and placed at the disposal of His Majesty. It is curious to know that the determination to subdue the Americans took so strong a hold of the mind of the Glasgow people, that many of the principal citizens formed themselves into a recruiting corps for the purpose of completing the numbers of the Glasgow regiment. Mr. James Finlay, father of the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Castle-Toward, played the bagpipe in the recruiting band; Mr. John Wardrop, a Virginia merchant, beat a drum; and other "citizens of credit and renown" officiated as fifers, standard-bearers, and broad-swordmen. Mr. Spiers of Elderslie, Mr. Cunningham of Lainslaw, and other merchants hired their ships as transports; but Mr. Chassford of Dugaldston, who was the most extensive foreign merchant then in Glasgow—having 25 ships of his own with their cargoes,—did not approve of the coercive measures then in progress, and laid up the most of his vessels in the harbour of Port-Glasgow.

In 1780, during the "No Popery" mania, Glasgow imitated the London Lord George Gordon riots on a small scale, by destroying the shop and manufactory of a respectable man, Mr. Bagnall, a potter, because he was a Roman Catholic. For a time the city was in the entire possession of the mob, and much damage was done; but as usual the community had afterwards to pay for the havoc which these thoughtless men committed. In 1787, the manufacturers proposed a reduced scale of wages to their workmen, in consequence of which the weavers "went out on strike," and many acts of violence were perpetrated against the persons and property of those other workmen who had acceded

to the terms of the masters. Eventually, the magistrates were obliged to call in the 39th regiment of foot, under Colonel Kellie; but as the soldiers were assailed in the Drygate with brick-bats, &c., the riot act was read, when the soldiers fired on the mob, and three persons were killed, and several wounded. The riotous spirit was fairly subdued by this painful measure; and it is a curious fact, that afterwards many of the weavers enlisted into the very regiment which had inflicted this punishment upon their brethren.

During the Radical ferment of 1819-20, the citizens of Glasgow were kept in a most painful state of excitement and suspense. The working classes were in great distress and strongly imbued with a revolutionary spirit, incited, it is now well-known, to a great extent, by vile spies, who of course carried their dupes to a certain point, and then left them in the lurch. Several of the Glasgow workmen were present at the rising at Bonnymuir, and those who escaped the lash of the law were glad to escape to America. On 20th August, 1820, a silly creature named James Wilson, was hanged and beheaded in Glasgow for his share in the Radical insurrection, which was no less than the fanatical project of marching from the village of Strathaven, at the head of a few weavers, with the intention of capturing the city. It was considered that a less rigorous punishment might have met the demerits of a half-crazed old man like Wilson; but at all events it is to be hoped this is the last occasion on which we will hear of the axe and block being used in Glasgow, or anywhere else in the kingdom. There have been many other disturbances in the city, principally caused by workmen's strikes; but with the exception of a most formidable out-break, which disgraced our own day, none of these have been attended with loss of life.

The Riots of 1848.—These were perhaps the most serious riots which ever occurred in Glasgow,—not so much on account of the events which actually took place, as from the disaster and catastrophe which were threatened and prevented; and from the circumstance also that they excited for a day or two a feeling of the greatest insecurity and alarm over the whole kingdom, and were spoken of in some of the continental journals as the commencement of a political revolution in Great Britain. It must be remembered that at the period in question, the public mind was in a state of extraordinary excitement. The French revolution of February, 1848, which had expelled Louis Philippe, inaugurated the Republic and finally established the Second Empire, had just then taken place, and the character of the extraordinary proceedings in France was the subject of conversation in every circle. At the same time trade was greatly dislocated in this country; vast numbers of workpeople were unemployed and suffering, and not a few were discontented in a political sense. In the first days of the month of March, so much distress existed amongst the lower orders in Glasgow from lack of employment, that the authorities set many of the unemployed to the work of stone-breaking; and, until labour on a more extensive scale could be organised, meal was given by way of immediate relief at the City Hall, to almost all who chose to apply for it, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday the 4th March. Meanwhile large meetings (ostensibly of the unemployed) were daily held on the Green; and on the following day, (Sunday,) at one of these great gatherings, political harangues of a very inflammatory description were spoken by designing demagogues, who urged the people to demand food or money as a right, irre-

spective of any equivalent for them in the shape of labour. On Monday the 6th, another great meeting was held on the Green, swelled by this time by all the thieves and desperadoes in the city, who, from their usual dens in the wynds, vennels, and closes had scented the mischief which was brewing, and came into the light of day to originate or augment confusion and disorder that they might profit by the consequences. At this meeting very wild sentiments were uttered, and more than once the multitude was encouraged to assert its rights, and to "do a deed worthy of the name of France." After spending some hours in making speeches, it was resolved that the people on the Green should proceed to the City Hall, and ascertain what measures the magistrates and relief committee were taking for the relief of the unemployed. The treasurer of the Relief fund, with his assistants, had in fact been employed all day in distributing schedules and tickets, and in making arrangements for a general supply of meal and soup to the really necessitous, until, as has been said, work could be provided. It was, of course, impossible to hold conference with such a large body of clamorous people, as that which presented itself before and behind the City Hall, in Candleriggs and Albion Street. In short, it was not relief in the shape of either meal, soup, or labour, that was now wanted; for the fellows who directed the movement, after overturning some of the Green Market stalls in the bazaar, again moved off with their followers cheering and shouting towards the Green and eastern parts of the city. On the Green, they armed themselves with the iron railings opposite Monteith row, which they tore from their sockets, in addition to such stobs and bludgeons as they could pick up, and brandishing these in their hands, and shouting and yelling, they again entered the city, a little before four o'clock. They sacked the bakers' and provision shops in London Street as they passed along, and reaching Trongate, they assailed and gutted the shop of Mrs. Musgrove, gunmaker, taking possession of the guns, pistols, and ammunition. Hardware shops shared the same fate, and indeed it may be said that the plunder of every open door was indiscriminate. The mob, being now partially armed, dispersed themselves in various directions; but the main body, rifling the shops as they went along, found its way by various avenues into Ingram Street, and marched along, as if with the intention of taking possession of the Exchange, but as timely warning had been given the doors were closed. The banks also had been apprised in time to take similar precautions. In Exchange Square the mob invaded the shop of Mr. Martin, gunmaker, where they got a vast accession to their stock of guns, pistols, and powder, and as they now began to discharge their fire-arms in the streets, the peaceable inhabitants, taken by surprise, fled before them in all directions. Turning from Exchange Square into Buchanan Street, the rioters made a halt at the shop of Messrs. Finlay and Field, watchmakers and jewellers, which in five minutes they rifled of property to the amount of £1,648. The main body then proceeded down Buchanan Street, and passing along Glasgow Bridge, fell upon, amongst others, the shops of ship-chandlers and watchmakers, in Clyde Place and neighbourhood, from which they abstracted much valuable property. Dividing into minor sections, they plundered the shops in the cross streets, smashing the windows as they went along, and committed great havoc in the premises of the provision merchants, in Main Street. A party which had left the main body carried on the work of

plunder in the Gallowgate, and others careering down Saltmarket Street, crossed Hutchison's Bridge, and robbed some of the shops in Crown Street of property to a considerable amount. As the various detachments of the rioters rolled along they received accessions every now and then in the persons of thievishly-inclined boys and lads, and loose and dishonest women. It was evident that starvation had little to do with the rising; for in many cases tea, sugar, and provisions were scattered on the street, and in passing under the railway arches in Gorbals, the ruffians tossed up the loaves they had stolen from the provision shops, and fired at them with their muskets.

It is unnecessary to follow this outbreak through all its ramifications. Suffice it to say that for fully an hour and a half the city was as completely at the mercy of these two or three bands of blackguards as if they had taken it by storm. It was a thieving-raid, on a most daring and majestic scale, perpetrated in the light of open day. The more experienced thieves and desperadoes, who evidently headed the riot, confined themselves to gold watches, jewellery, and other valuables, and sneaked off when their pockets were full; but the scum of whatever neighbourhood the rioters approached always turned out to take advantage of the general license which had been created, and men, women, and children were seen running through the streets to their own houses with cheeses, chests of tea, firkins of butter, new boots and shoes, or in short any thing which came most ready to hand. Having no apprehensions of such an event, and magnifying the strength of the rioters, the citizens were completely panic-stricken. Shopkeepers closed their premises before the advancing disorderly bands and fled, and for a time all looked in vain for the appearance of the police or the military. In two or three cases, shops were successfully defended by determined men against the thieves, who, although armed and formidable enough in appearance, seemed to have had no notion of fighting; in other cases, the inhabitants were so utterly "cowed" that a greater number looked on than the band was composed of, which was committing robbery before their eyes. It is not now disputed, that, had a body of from 50 to 100 of the officers of police been led against the rioters at the outset, the mob would have been scattered to the winds; but on this occasion the police were singularly wanting in their duty. In fact they were seen no where, except in the way of flight, although had there been any one to lead them, as they had been led before, or as they have been led since, it is not at all likely that we would have been called on to devote a chapter to the Glasgow riots of 1848. Only a few months previously the police force of the city and suburbs had been amalgamated under one management, and a gentleman who came with high recommendations from the Irish Constabulary was appointed to the command of the whole. It is enough to say that pending the investigation which immediately followed, he resigned the situation.

Glasgow was rescued from the horde of plundering miscreants by the military, although the latter were considered long enough in coming. On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, and immediately after the ordinary sitting of the police committee, the whole of the magistrates assembled in the police buildings, and proceeded to devise measures for giving work to the unemployed. On receiving accounts of the first appearance of outbreak, they despatched a messenger to the then cavalry barracks, in Eglinton Street, Gorbals; but he was obstructed for a time by the disorderly state of the streets, and

meanwhile accounts were brought in of the alarming progress of the mob. Bailie Stewart, (subsequently Lord Provost,) the acting chief magistrate in the absence of the Lord Provost, who was attending his parliamentary duties in London—immediately proceeded in a carriage accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Bell, to the cavalry barracks; but as the troopers had just come in from parade; as they were in undress, and the horses in the stables,—as they had as little expected to be called on for active duty, as the citizens had expected to be assailed—much valuable time was lost in preparation. So soon as one troop was ready, Bailie Stewart rode at the head of it into the city, leaving Sheriff Bell to come up with another troop, which ere long joined the first. So soon as they appeared, the miscreants who had been engaged in plunder fled in all directions. They threw the guns and other articles, they had stolen, along the streets and over the bridges. About the same time, Bailie Orr (now—1855—Lord Provost) came up with the 1st Royals from the infantry barracks. Although the work of plunder was at an end, the aspect of the city was extremely alarming; for thousands of that loose class which every great town contains, assembled in the Saltmarket, High Street, Gallowgate, and Trongate, in the neighbourhood of the Cross, and seemed determined to continue and take part in any disorder or mischief. The riot act was read, and the cavalry cleared the streets by making various charges. In the course of their work they destroyed three barricades, consisting of sundry carts which had been overturned in King Street, Gallowgate, and High Street, and which were the first erections of the kind which had been seen in Glasgow. The infantry also took possession of the streets already named, and closed up all the thoroughfares leading from or into them. The citizens also hurried by hundreds to the Exchange, which had been appropriated as a sort of head quarters, where they were sworn in as special constables, and supplied with batons. They then patrolled the streets in strong parties, dispersing the rioters in all directions, and while engaged in this duty, they were often assailed with showers of stones. Meanwhile, the mob had broken 600 gas globes, in Gallowgate, High Street, &c., and extinguished the lights in the most of them; but from the position taken up by the military in the heart of the district which principally supplied the canaille, and from the continued perambulation of the street by the special constables in strong bodies, the evil-disposed were never able to gather in force at any one point, and a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of the afternoon, or perhaps something worse, was averted. By and by the infantry were withdrawn from the streets, and they bivouacked during the night, partly in the Royal Exchange, and partly in the Tontine Reading Room. In the Exchange, the newspapers were cleared away, and the room wore a singular appearance, with the soldiers' guns and bayonets piled round the pillars, and the soldiers themselves occupying the ordinary places of the merchants who congregate on 'change. In the course of the night two companies of the 71st Light Infantry, who had been sent for by telegraph, arrived by special train from Edinburgh.

The following morning (Tuesday) opened very uneasily in Glasgow. The inhabitants were bewildered at the sudden and daring disruption of settled order which had taken place, and naturally feared that the rioters might again assemble, and repeat the work of plunder. The insurrection (so to speak) had now brought into the light of day from their dingy retreats immense hordes of raga-

muffins, who desired nothing better than that the game should be played over again. Their numbers were swelled by thousands of thoughtless boys, and lads, as well as by the full proportion of that silly class of people who always join in a crowd to see what is going on, from motives of curiosity alone. A number of shops were opened in the first instance, but when tidings spread of the disturbed state of Bridgeton in the eastern district of the city, these were soon closed again, and business was entirely suspended. Military were stationed at the various prominent points of the city, and the streets were patrolled by bodies of constables, some of them between 200 and 300 strong. The forenoon, however, was not to pass over without bloodshed. About half-past twelve, information was brought to the Calton or Eastern Police Office, that it had been resolved by a large meeting of *sans culottes*, held on the Green, to stop the public mills, and dismantle the gas works, with the intention of again dislocating the industrial and social order of the city. A small body of the veteran battalion, amounting only to 17, along with some special constables, and a small body of the ordinary police, proceeded, headed by Mr. Smart, the assistant superintendent of the Calton district of police (now the superintendent of the whole police of the municipality), to oppose rioters. They found the latter already commencing an attack on the silk mill of Messrs. Campbell in John Street, and drove them into the Green. The mob, however, returned in mighty force, and after the veteran battalion and police had made several charges, they found it was quite impossible permanently to drive back several thousands of disorderly and apparently furious people, and they accordingly deemed it prudent to retreat. They had been previously assailed by showers of stones, and as the force moved up John Street, Mr. Smart seized one of the fellows, who had just delivered a missile, and handed him over to his party. This only rendered the mob more furious, and stones now flew in all directions wounding the constables and pensioners of whom the small party of the veteran battalion was composed. Arrived at the head of John Street, the force under Mr. Smart was now in a most critical situation; for they were in a centre exposed to the opening of four streets, all of which were occupied by the mob, who by this time had rescued the prisoner. Stones and brickbats still mercilessly assailed the small party, and cries of "murder every one of them" were heard from the mob. As they were now evidently on the point of being overwhelmed, the pensioners brought their muskets to the rest, and fired into the mob. For a moment, the rioters believed that this was nothing but a mere powder or blank cartridge demonstration, and were still about to close in upon the pensioners; but it was soon discovered that one man had been shot right through the brain, and was already dead, and that several others lay bleeding on the street. The courage of the rioters evaporated the moment they found that the armed force was in earnest. Much regret was excited by the case of Mr. Alexander, a respectable provision merchant, who had previously assisted as a special constable and who was shot through the body almost at his own door. He died on the following day. A weaver lad, one of the crowd, was shot through the breast, and also died on the following day. In all about a dozen individuals suffered from the fire-arms, from the effects of which three additional persons died—making six killed in all—and others were maimed for life. An attempt was made to get up a cry for revenge by carrying through the streets the dead body of the man who had been shot; but all at-

tempts at further outrage were repressed. A good deal of maudlin sentimentalism was expended in denouncing the pensioners for firing, without any legal order, and without the presence of a magistrate. The citizens generally, however, judged rightly that the men fired in self-defence; and there is no doubt that this firing was efficacious, for it at once stopped the riots. In fact, from circumstances that have since come to light, it is undoubted that the fusillade at this time and place averted the destruction of an immense mass of property, as well as a much more serious loss of life. The outrages of the two days elicited a perfect burst of loyalty. Ten thousand special constables were sworn in during the week, the better class of citizens, and immense numbers of sober and well-conditioned working men offering themselves for the protection of life and property with the greatest enthusiasm. At the same time a proposal was made to form a volunteer rifle corps of 1,500 men; but as order was so rapidly restored this was not carried into effect. The riots, however, gave rise to the formation of a volunteer cavalry force, called the Queen's own Glasgow regiment.

An exaggerated and erroneous account of this riot was transmitted to London, giving the rising a political and revolutionary complexion, which created a panic for a moment over the whole kingdom, and even affected the public funds. The tidings also gave rise to attempts at similar disturbance in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, and other towns; but these were put down without much difficulty. Retribution followed in due course. A large number of individuals, charged with minor offences in connection with the riots, were tried before the local magistrates, and on conviction were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from 60 days downwards. Those against whom the more aggravated charges were made were tried at the spring circuit before Lords Mackenzie and Medwyn, when 35 were convicted. Of these, two were sentenced to 18 years' transportation; nine to 10 years' transportation; three to 7 years' transportation; eighteen to 2 years' imprisonment; and three to imprisonment for one year. The convicts, almost without exception, belonged to the very lees of the people. The value of property destroyed and carried away and the expences connected with the riots amounted to £7,111 9s. 5d., which sum was raised by public assessment on the inhabitants.

Her Majesty's Visit to Glasgow.—Glasgow was honoured with the first royal visit since the days of the Stuarts on 14th August, 1849. The Royal Squadron arrived in the Clyde on the preceding day, and lay all night in the Gareloch. On the 14th Her Majesty with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and accompanied by Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home department, and the other members of the royal suite, sailed up the Clyde in the steam yacht "Fairy," and arrived at a beautiful mooring platform which had been erected at the foot of West Street, on the South side of the river. Here the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, and various public bodies connected with the city, and with the West of Scotland, were received on board the yacht and presented to the Queen. On this occasion Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Anderson, Esq. the Lord Provost. A line of procession in carriages was then formed, and Her Majesty proceeded along Clyde Place, Glasgow Bridge, (at the north end of which a beautiful and costly triumphal arch had been erected,) Jamaica Street, Argyle Street (to Buchanan Street), Buchanan

Street, West George Street, north side of George Square, George Street, upper High Street, and Castle Street, to the Cathedral. The Royal party was conducted over the whole of the interior, including the Chapter house, the Lady Chapel, and the Crypts; and Her Majesty and Prince Albert expressed great admiration of the architectural proportions of the magnificent structure. On leaving the Cathedral Her Majesty proceeded to the University, where she was received by the Principal and Professors; after which the procession passed along High Street, Trongate, Argyle Street, and thence turned up Queen Street to the station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, whence Her Majesty and suite set out for Perth, on the route to Balmoral. Her Majesty's reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The whole line of street, extending to nearly three miles, was railed off by a strong palisading on both sides, so that not only was the route for the royal procession kept entirely clear, but ample security was thus given against the occurrence of accidents, by preventing the pressure of the crowd at any one point. In fact not a finger was hurt during the day, although it was calculated that nearly 400,000 people (including masses from all the surrounding districts) were upon the streets. The Sheriff of the county Mr. (now Sir) Archibald Alison rode along side of the royal carriage, and explained to her majesty the principal public or prominent buildings along the route. In the evening the magistrates gave a sumptuous banquet, in the Old Town Hall at the Cross,—Sir James Anderson, the newly made knight, (afterwards M.P. for the Stirling district of burghs,) in the chair.

Trade.

Commercial History.—According to the testimony of M'Ure, the first "promoter and propagator" of trade in Glasgow, was William Elphinstone, a cadet of the noble family of Elphinstone, who settled in the city in the reign of King James I. of Scotland, about 1420, and became a merchant. He is mentioned as a curer of salmon and herrings for the French market, for which brandy and salt were brought back in return. The person mentioned as the second "promoter" of trade is Archibald Lyon, son of the Lord Glamis, who came to Glasgow, with Archbishop Dunbar, became a merchant, and "undertook great adventures and voyages in trading to Poland, France and Holland." At this time, however, the foreign trade must have been of a very limited character; but from the occasional mention in the council records of merchants proceeding to the English markets, it is evident that the inhabitants conducted a fair amount of inland traffic. In 1651, Commissioner Tucker having been directed by the government to report on the revenue of the excise and customs of Scotland, speaks of Glasgow as follows: "With the exception (says he) of the coligners, all the inhabitants are traders: some to Ireland, with small smiddy coals, in open boats from four to ten tons, from whence they bring hoops, rungs, barrel staves, meal, oats, and butter; some to France, with plaiding, coals, and herrings, from which the return is salt, pepper, raisins, and prunes; some to Norway for timber. There have likewise been some who have ventured as far as Barbadoes, but the loss which they sustained, by being obliged to come home late in the year, has made them discontinue going thither any more. The mercantile genius of the people is strong, if they were not checked and kept under by the shallowness of their river, every day more and more increasing and filling up, so that no vessel of any burden can come up nearer the town than 14 miles,

where they must unload and send up their timber on rafts, and all other commodities by three or four tons of goods at a time, in small cobbles or boats, of three, four, or five, and none above six tons a boat. There is in this place a collector, a cheque, and four writers. There are 12 vessels belonging to the merchants of the port, viz. three of 150 tons each, one of 140, two of 100, one of 50, three of 30, one of 15, and one of 12; none of which come up to the town—total, 957 tons." In 1665, during the war with the Dutch, the merchants of Glasgow procured a letter of marque from the Duke of Lennox and Richmond, heritable Lord High Admiral of Scotland, in favour of Captain Robert Allan, commander of the *George* of Glasgow. This vessel, which though little more than 60 tons burthen, was dignified with the name of a "frigate," carried five pieces of ordnance, 32 muskets, 12 half-pikes, 18 pole axes, 30 swords, 3 barrels of powder, and provisions for six months. She had 60 of a crew. The exploits of the *George*, if any, are not mentioned; but other privateers belonging to the port did really levy black-mail upon the Dutch; and notice, for instance, is given in the *London Gazette* of November 8, 1666, that a "privateer of Glasgow, one Chambers, has lately brought in a Dutch caper of 8 guns, with a prize ship, laden with salt." In 1674 a company for carrying on the whale fishery and soap-making was formed in Glasgow. The company employed 5 ships, and had extensive premises at Greenock for boiling blubber, and curing fish, known by the name of the Royal close. An advertisement from the company appeared in the *Glasgow Courant*, on 11th November 1715, being the first advertisement in the first newspaper published in the west of Scotland, intimating that "any one who wants good black or speckled soap, may be served by Robert Luke, manager of the soapery at Glasgow, on reasonable terms." The soapery then stood at the head of Candleriggs. In relating the progress of the "sea adventurers" of Glasgow, subsequent to 1668, M'Ure instances the case of Walter Gibson, son of John Gibson of Overnewton, who in one year packed and cured 300 lasts of herrings, at 6 pounds sterling per last, containing 12 barrels each last; and having freighted a Dutch ship, called the *St. Agatha*, of 450 tons, he despatched the ship, with the great cargo, to St. Martin's in France, where he got for each barrel of herring a barrel of brandy and a crown; and the ship, at her return, was loaded with salt and brandy. The produce came to a prodigious sum, in consequence of which he bought this vessel, and other two large ships, and traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia. This enterprising merchant was the first who brought iron to Glasgow; the shopkeepers before that period having been supplied from the ports on the east coast. About this time, Messrs. Anderson of Dowhill and others, the owners of the ship *Providence*, first imported "cherry sack" to Glasgow, the beverage having been previously obtained from the merchants at Leith.

The commerce of Glasgow, however, received its first great stimulus from the measure which had been regarded as one that would ruin the country, viz. the Union. This opened up to them the trade with the colonies, and soon thereafter we find the Glasgow merchants sending out their "adventures" to Virginia and Maryland and bringing back tobacco leaf in return. They did not at this time possess any suitable ships of their own, and were accordingly obliged to charter them, which they did principally from the port of Whitehaven. They conducted their early enterprises according to a

very safe and "canny" rule—sending out a supercargo with each vessel, who disposed of the goods with the one hand and acquired the tobacco with the other, and as credit was neither asked nor given, the merchants were enabled to strike a final balance at the end of every voyage. This primitive mode of managing business prospered, and the Glasgow merchants, instead of hiring from their neighbours, began to build ships of their own; and in 1718, the first vessel which belonged to Glasgow owners crossed the Atlantic. She was built at Greenock, and only registered 60 tons. The infant commerce of the Clyde, however, had to pass through some fiery ordeal; not the least of which was that caused by the combination formed against it by the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Whitehaven, &c. Whether from superior intelligence and acuteness in buying and selling, or from prudence and economy in managing their business, and being contented with moderate profits, the Glasgow tobacco houses, ere long, not only secured the lion's share of the foreign export trade, such as supplying the farmers-general of France, but they even undersold the English merchants in their own home markets. This was a galling state of matters to the merchants of South Britain, and accordingly they complained to the government, that the Glasgow traders conducted their business upon, and reaped their advantages from, a system of fraud and spoliation of the public revenue. A searching investigation followed in 1721, which resulted in the Lords of the Treasury finding,—“That the complaints of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c., are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade, or the King's revenue.” The English merchants, however, were far from being satisfied with this finding and reproof; and in the following year, they made another formal complaint to Parliament against Glasgow, in consequence of which commissioners were sent down to the Clyde, who imposed so many vexatious regulations on the trade, that it languished and struggled for its very life. Expensive and harassing lawsuits followed, and it was not till 1735 that the Glasgow merchants were enabled fairly to beat off the annoyance of the English ports. From this time the trade was conducted on more liberal principles; the old supercargo system was abandoned; partners or resident agents were established throughout the tobacco-producing colonies; the trade increased prodigiously, and princely fortunes were realised. Soon after this period the number of ships, brigantines, and sloops belonging to Glasgow amounted to 67, and these traded to Virginia, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Holland, Stockholm, and Ireland, besides maintaining a considerable coasting trade. The halcyon era of the tobacco trade is reckoned from 1740 till the declaration of American Independence. During this period by far the greater portion of the entire disposable capital of the city was embarked in it. In Denholm's History of Glasgow, it is stated that "in the year 1772, out of 90,000 hhds. of tobacco imported into Great Britain, Glasgow alone imported 49,000 of these." The year before the American war of independence, which was the last of this golden era, the imports into the Clyde were 57,143 hhds. the property of 42 merchants, and of this not more than 1,600 hhds. were retained for local consumption. The importance of this traffic, therefore, to the commercial capital of the West, will explain more readily than any thing else, the alacrity and seeming loyalty displayed by the Glasgow merchants in raising troops to assist the Government in putting down what was

then termed the "revolt of the colonists,"—a revolt which was destined to result in the foundation of the United States of America.

Although the giant tobacco trade or monopoly was thus knocked on the head for ever, the Glasgow merchants were not the men to sit down and weep. Seeing that the "revolt" was an overpowering affair, they sought for "fresh fields and pastures new," and transferred their enterprise and capital into other channels. From 1732, they had had some little intercourse with the West India islands, by supplying the planters with necessities, and receiving part of their crops in return, but generally speaking, the traffic was of a very limited character. This trade was now vastly extended, while at the same time the merchants opened up commercial relations with other parts of the world, the produce of which they had heretofore received at second hand. The West India traffic, in effect, took, to a great extent, the place of the lost tobacco trade, and in a short time those who had been regarded as Virginian magnates became equally well known as West Indian lords.

In 1816, James Finlay and Co. despatched a ship of 600 tons burden to Calcutta, being the first vessel which had cleared out of a Scottish port direct for the East Indies. Other merchants followed the example of this enterprising firm, of which the late able Kirkman Finlay was then the head, and the trade soon became a valuable and extensive one. The trade to China and a new trade with France have since been added; and the intercourse with Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts, has become vastly extended. The trade with the United States also has latterly grown to such magnitude as to be exceeded only by that of Liverpool and London. Glasgow has likewise, since about 1842, been very prominent as an emigration port for British America, the United States, and Australia. A company was established, about 1850, to extend the trade between Glasgow and New York by means of iron screw-steamers, designed to carry passengers and goods at a moderate charge, and to perform the voyage eastward and westward with speed and in a limited number of days. The company started with only one vessel, a noble one of 2,000 tons burden; and she answered expectation so well that a second and larger one was added in 1854. Another company, to occupy the same ground, was formed soon after the first; and they also had two fine iron screw-steamers on the Glasgow and New York station prior to 1855. Splendid iron screw-steamers likewise now ply regularly to Portland, the St. Lawrence, and the Mediterranean; while steamers of various size and structure, to suit their various stations and traffic, ply to all parts of the west coast of Scotland, both mainland and islands, and to Liverpool, Cork, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and Sligo.

The commerce of Glasgow with foreign countries and the British colonies is as comprehensive and ramified as any profitable commerce with them can well be made; while her coasting trade, both by steamers and by sailing vessels, is both minute and enormous. The value of British produce and manufactures exported from the harbour, during the year 1861, was £5,257,060; and this included merely the goods entered at Glasgow, to the exclusion of large quantities shipped at Greenock in vessels too large to receive their whole cargo at Glasgow,—to the exclusion also of light articles, such as tissues, threads, yarns, and chemicals, sent by railway for shipment at Leith and the English ports. The chief articles of export and of import

have connexion mainly with the local manufactures, the iron trade, and the coal trade, which we shall afterwards notice. The largest timber-importing establishment in the world, also, that of Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour and Co., which has agencies or branches in various parts of British America, and sends timber to every part of the United Kingdom, has its head-quarters in Glasgow. The new export trade to France, which sprang up only in 1860, is computed to have amounted in value during 1861 to at least £367,000.

The rapid rise and the present comparative condition of the entire foreign commerce of the port will be best understood from a statement of its customs' duties in various years from 1812 till 1861. This will appear the more striking, for the last of these years, by remembering how great a shock a large department of the commerce then sustained from the effects of the American war. Another striking thing, in contrast to the experience of most other parts of the United Kingdom, is that Glasgow commerce possesses an elasticity which has always exhibited a progressive increase of customs' revenue, in spite of the large and frequent remission of duties which has occurred since the free-trade era of 1844. The amount of customs' duties collected at Glasgow in 1812 was £3,124; in 1815, £8,300; in 1820, £11,000; in 1825, £41,154; in 1830, £59,014; in 1835, £270,667; in 1840, £468,975; in 1845, £551,851; in 1850, £640,571; in 1853, £653,283; in 1856, £718,800; in 1858, £801,894; in 1860, £880,621; in 1861, £924,505. The amount, including Port Glasgow and Greenock, much of the commerce of which is dependent on Glasgow, was, in 1854, £1,220,066; in 1860, £1,740,435; in 1861, £1,867,181. The entire customs of the United Kingdom, in 1861, amounted to £23,740,000; so that those of the Clyde ports were nearly a twelfth of the whole.

Manufacturing History.—Until a period subsequent to the Union, the manufactures of Glasgow, like its commerce, were very trifling; but still they deserved the name, as the weavers of the city are frequently mentioned as an important body. Towards the close of the 17th century, Glasgow plaids had attained some celebrity in Edinburgh, which was then the aristocratic centre of the kingdom. The inhabitants were proud of their handiwork, though it might be on a limited scale; for we find that in 1719, the magistrates presented to the Princess of Wales, afterwards the Queen of George II., "a swatch of plaids as the manufactory peculiar only to this place, for keeping the place in her highness' remembrance, and which might contribute to the advantage thereof, and to the advancement of the credit of that manufactory"—a gift which her royal highness graciously received, and returned thanks to the magistrates accordingly. There is little doubt, however, that the commerce with America first suggested and encouraged the introduction of manufactures into the city on a more extended plan than the home trade which had previously existed; and that they were established on a small scale about 1725, is not matter of doubt. Their progress at the outset was slow indeed, and it was not until the legislature had granted great encouragement to the making of linen in Scotland, that Glasgow began to assume some degree of importance as a manufacturing town. The act of parliament in 1748, prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics, under severe penalties; and the act of 1751, allowing weavers in flax or hemp to settle and exercise their trades in any part of Scotland, free from all corporation dues, conjoined with the bounty of 1½d. per yard on all linens ex-

ported at and under 18d. per yard, contributed largely at the outset to the success of the linen manufacture. Success in one branch encouraged trial in others; and accordingly we find that, between 1725 and 1750, various additional manufactures were introduced into, and obtained a firm footing in the city. Glasgow was the first place in Great Britain in which inkle wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr. Alexander Harvey, a citizen, brought away from Haerlem, at the risk of his life, two inkle looms and a workman, and by this means fairly succeeded in establishing the manufacture in Glasgow, where he was enabled successfully to compete with the Dutch, who had previously held a monopoly of the manufacture. The Dutchman, after remaining some years in Glasgow, left his employers, on account of some real or imaginary slight, and proceeded to Manchester, the manufacturers of which he soon made as wise as their competitors on the north side of the Tweed.

The vast improvements which were effected in the production of cotton yarn by the inventions of Wyatt, Hargrave, and Sir Richard Arkwright, gave, however, the first grand impulse to manufactures in the West of Scotland; and in a short time, Glasgow capital was invested in the cotton trade to a very great amount, both in the neighbourhood of the city, and at a distance. Originally the spinning mills were erected in the vicinity of powerful falls of water, such as the Catrine Mills, in Ayrshire, and the New Lanark Mills, below the Upper Falls of Clyde; but by the great invention of James Watt, it was no longer necessary to go to a distance for the motive power, for it was raised up amongst the workmen in the midst of an inexhaustible coal field, and alongside of a port and navigable river.* The first steam engine used in Glasgow for spinning cotton was erected in January, 1792. It was put up at Springfield, on the south side of the Clyde, opposite what is now used as the lower steam-boat quay. This work, which latterly belonged to Messrs. Todd and Higginbotham, was removed at immense expense in virtue of the Clyde Trustees Act of 1840, to afford space for the extension of the harbour. The power loom was introduced to Glasgow in 1793 by Mr. James Louis Robertson, of Dunblane, who set up two of them in Argyle Street which he had brought from the hulks on the Thames, and which were set in motion by a large Newfoundland dog performing the part of a gin horse. In the following year 40 looms were fitted up at Milton; and in 1801, Mr. John Monteith had 200 looms at work at Pollockshaws, near Glasgow. Steam began now to be applied, and the extension of power loom factories, and of the cotton trade generally, became so rapid as almost to exceed belief. The progress of spinning and weaving, in steam factories, was, for a time, scarcely less steady than rapid, encountering checks and obstructions only to resist or surmount them; but now, at least in the department of cotton, has not improbably reached its limit.

In 1854, the number of cotton-spinning factories was 39,—of cotton-weaving factories, 37,—of cotton-spinning and weaving factories, 16,—of wool and worsted spinning and weaving factories, 7,—of silk winding and throwing factories, 5,—of flax-

spinning and rope-making factories, 3; the number of spindles in the cotton factories was 1,014,972,—in the wool and worsted factories, 14,392,—in the silk factories, 30,705,—in the flax and rope factories, 34,000; the number of power-loom in the cotton factories was 22,335,—in the wool factories, 120; the number of horses' power in the cotton factories was 6,972—in the wool and worsted factories, 225,—in the silk factories, 193,—in the flax and rope factories, 296; and the number of persons employed in the cotton factories was 24,414,—in the wool and worsted factories, 800,—in the silk factories, 750,—in the flax and rope factories, 1,300. In 1861, the number of spindles in the cotton factories was 1,048,500—in the wool factories, 11,748,—in the silk factories, 23,072,—in the flax and jute factories, 21,152; the number of power-loom in the cotton factories was 22,567,—in the wool factories, 15,—in the silk factories, 60,—in the flax and jute factories, 171; the number of horses' power in the cotton factories was 11,837,—in the wool factories, 398,—in the silk factories, 213,—in the flax and jute factories, 766; and the number of persons employed in the cotton factories was 24,861,—in the wool factories, 1,422,—in the silk factories, 894,—in the flax and jute factories, 1,312. About one-eighth of the population of Glasgow between the ages of 10 and 40 is thus employed in these factories; and several thousands, in addition, are employed in hand-loom weaving, between 3,000 and 4,000 in print-works, and numbers more in bleaching, dyeing, and other departments connected with textile manufacture. So many as 14,784 males, and 22,391 females were returned by the census of 1851, as then engaged in the cotton manufacture alone. The factories are a prominent architectural feature of the city,—or at least of its suburbs and outskirts; and, not only by their number, but by their great size and their prevailing symmetry and neatness, they often strike strangers from agricultural districts with amazement.

The first muslin web warped in Scotland was the work of Mr. James Monteith, grandfather of Mr. Robert Monteith of Carstairs; and the operation was then considered such a triumphant one that he caused a dress of it to be embroidered with gold and presented to Queen Charlotte. Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle and Co., established a manufactory for bandana handkerchiefs in 1802; and the superior manufacture of the article itself, and the successful application of the Turkey-red dye, have given to the Glasgow bandanas a fame and a preference in almost every commercial mart in the world. This manufacture is now worthily shared in by other companies in Glasgow; and is carried on upon a scale of great magnitude. Independently of the manufacturing operations conducted in the city and immediate neighbourhood, the manufactories of various other parts in Scotland are kept in motion by Glasgow capital; and even in the north of Ireland vast numbers of the muslin weavers are in the direct and constant employment of Glasgow houses. A richly ornamental block of building, in the Italian style, situated on the west side of South Hanover street, was erected in 1856, for muslin warehouses; and some other fine structures are connected with the manufacture.

The soft goods trade is carried on to an immense extent in Glasgow; where the merchant often joins the retail to the wholesale trade, imports goods largely from England and foreign parts, and in turn sends them out wholesale to smaller traders situated in almost every village and town in Scotland and not a few in Ireland; and notwithstanding the magnitude of such establishments in the city, the

* The tiny model on which Watt experimented is still preserved as an object of rare interest, in the museum of the University of Glasgow. It was exhibited at the Philosophical Society's exhibition in the City Hall, during the Christmas and New Year's holidays of 1846-7. Of itself it is a contemptible-looking object, with a boiler no bigger than a tea-kettle; but one cannot look upon it without feelings of almost reverence, as being the progenitor of those magnificent engines, which are daily the means of enriching, and it may be truly said, civilizing mankind.

poorest customer is supplied in them as readily and courteously with a yard of tape as the richest with an order of £100 in amount. One of the two gentlemen, brothers, who originated this mixed wholesale and retail soft goods trade, filled the office of chief magistrate of the city, and was knighted. The firm necessarily occupied premises of great extent; and eventually in 1858, they erected, in Ingram street, a vast picturesque block of building in the old Scottish style. Another firm, in beginning the same line of business, about 1850, originally occupied premises at a yearly rental of £1,300, and ultimately purchased them.

In 1786, the late Mr. Charles Macintosh, who was distinguished for discoveries in applied chemistry, introduced to Glasgow from Holland the manufacture of sugar of lead. This article had previously been imported from that country; but in a very short period the tables were turned by Mr. Macintosh exporting considerable quantities of the article to Rotterdam. About the same time, the firm to which Mr. Macintosh belonged established the manufacture of cudbear, an article of great importance in the process of dyeing. In 1799, this gentleman made the first preparation of chloride of lime in the dry state, which has since been so extensively used and prized as a bleaching powder. Mr. M. also established the well-known manufacture of waterproof cloths, though it was latterly transferred to Manchester. In 1800, Messrs. Tennant, Knox, and Co., established a chemical work at St. Rollox, in the northern suburbs of Glasgow, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, soap, &c. This is the most extensive chemical work in the world, covering upwards of ten acres, containing upwards of 100 furnaces, and the firm having connections and agencies in every considerable mart both at home and abroad. In 1843, the company erected a "monster chimney," for the purpose of carrying off any noxious gases which might arise in the process of their manufacture; and this is 40 feet in diameter at the base, and 436 feet high, and cost about £12,000.

The manufacture of bottles was commenced in Glasgow in 1730, the first bottle-house being erected on the site of the present Jamaica Street; and it is still carried on upon a most extensive scale, in the districts of Anderston and Port Dundas. The manufacture of flint glass was begun in 1777 by Messrs. Cookson and Co. of Newcastle, and under new firms, is carried on with great vigour. The number of workmen employed in these manufactures is upwards of 500, and the quantity of coals consumed 28,600 tons annually. The earthenware manufacture was commenced at Delftfield near the Broomielaw in 1748; but, for a long period, the quality was decidedly inferior to the English make, and the consumpt was consequently principally local. Since about 1829, but especially since about 1842, the manufacture has been greatly increased and improved; new establishments have been erected; and the article has attained a beauty of design and a delicacy of finish which has enabled it to compete successfully with the famed Staffordshire ware in the various markets both at home and abroad. The manufactures include every kind of product, from the coarsest earthenware to the finest porcelain. The number of workmen employed is about 2,100; the quantity of coals annually consumed is about 40,000 tons; the import of chalk, flint, Cornish stone, and clay, in the year 1854, was nearly 12,000 tons; and the export of wares, including glass, in the same year, was 4,133 tons coastwise, and 3,181 tons to foreign parts. A copartnery for the manufacture of ropes was entered into

in 1696. The tanning of leather commenced soon after the Union. The boot and shoe trade has of late largely extended beyond the home supply. The brewing business is an ancient and an increasing one; and while Messrs. J. and R. Tennent and Co., Wellpark, for instance, are amongst the largest exporters of porter and bitter ale in the kingdom, their produce bears the highest character in the foreign markets. The first distillery was begun in 1786, by Mr. William Menzies, in Kirk Street, Gorbals, his licence being the fourth granted in Scotland. At that period the duty little exceeded one penny per gallon, and the best malt spirits were sold at 8s. per gallon. The trade is now an extensive one. In fine, Glasgow may be considered the workshop of Scotland; and with the exception of cutlery and gun barrels, and a few other manufactures, it would be difficult to point out any article useful to man which is not fabricated in the city of St. Mungo.

The Iron Trade.—All the iron trade of Scotland, with small exception, belongs directly or indirectly to Glasgow, concentrating here its business, commercially and financially; and drawing hence almost all the articles of consumpt connected with its works and workers. The trade, till so late as about 1839, was of comparatively small amount; but it received then a great impetus from the invention of the hot-air blast, by Mr. James Beaumont Neilson, manager of the Glasgow gas-works; it experienced, at the same time and afterwards, strong stimulus from the railway demand; and it thenceforth was rapidly developed. The number of pig iron furnaces at work in Scotland in 1788, was only 8; and the amount of their produce, under the methods then practised, was little more than one-sixth of what it would have been under the methods practised now. The numbers, together with their yearly produce, in various years since the beginning of the present century, are as follows:—in 1806, 18 furnaces, producing 22,840 tons; in 1823, 22 furnaces, 30,500 tons; in 1833, 31 furnaces, 44,000 tons; in 1843, 62 furnaces, 248,000 tons; in 1851, 114 furnaces, 740,000 tons; in 1861, 122 furnaces, 1,040,000 tons. Six of the furnaces adjoin the suburbs, in the vicinity of the southern terminus of the Caledonian railway; and they form a curious feature of the city, and sometimes throw a weird-like aspect over it at night, in certain states of the atmosphere; but most are in the Monklands and Ayrshire, and a few in other places.

The manufacture of malleable iron in Scotland can scarcely be said to have commenced till 1839; and the yearly produce of it rose from 45,000 tons in 1845 to 90,000 tons in 1848; but did not rise higher till 1852. The shipments of iron coastwise amounted to 257,851 tons in 1846, fluctuated between 190,083 and 305,650 tons in the next eight years, and was highest in 1853; and the shipments to foreign ports amounted to 119,100 tons in 1846, fluctuated between 134,576 and 314,270 tons in the next eight years, and was highest also in 1853. The quantity of iron ore raised in Scotland, in 1856, was 2,201,250 tons; in 1859, 2,225,000 tons. Dr. Strang, writing in 1862, says,—“In 1854, we found that the men employed in mining iron amounted in Lanarkshire to 3,645, and in Ayrshire to 1,943, making in all 5,588; while the number employed in managing and working the furnaces amounted to 1,344. With respect to the manufacture of malleable iron, we found that in 1854 it amounted to 122,400 tons, and the number of men then employed in this branch was about 4,000. According to the calculations then made, the value of the whole of these industries to the West of Scotland in 1854 amounted to £4,872,856, of which no less than

£1,975,917 was paid in wages to workmen employed. What the approximate value of these now much increased industries may be at the present moment to Glasgow and its neighbourhood, we are unable to say. Since the year 1854 we are perfectly aware that the price of the manufactured article has been very materially reduced, and also that the wages paid has been considerably lowered; still, when we look at the greatly increased quantities made, we are confident that the monies now involved in the manufacture cannot be much less, though the profit to the makers may not be so great. That the civil war in America has been very hurtful to this trade must appear evident from the fact that, while during the year 1860 we shipped to the United States of Scotch pig iron nearly 78,000 tons, we last year sent scarcely 35,000 tons. On the other hand, France took from us last year about 64,000 tons, instead of 50,000 in 1860; while Spain and Italy also increased the quantity taken from about 25,000 to 39,000 tons."

The Coal Trade.—The abundance of coal in the rock-strata around Glasgow, and in the neighbouring counties, is a main source of the city's prosperity, affording fuel to the iron-works, the factories, and the steam-vessels, and at the same time forming in itself an important article of export. The Rev. Dr. Anderson of Newburgh, writing in 1854, says,—“The quantity of coals brought to Glasgow in 1836, from 37 pits in the vicinity, amounted to 561,049 tons, of which 124,000 were exported to the Highlands, and adjacent places on the Clyde; thus leaving for the use of families and public works in the city and suburbs, 437,047 tons of coal. The population since that time has nearly doubled, and the public works, perhaps, have increased in a still higher ratio. Hence the present consumption will amount to 874,098 tons. But as exhibited by the books of the River Trust there were exported for the year ending the 30th June, 1852, from Glasgow, 200,560 tons of coal, which added to the quantity consumed in the city and suburbs, shows that the coal fields surrounding the western metropolis of Scotland yield an annual product of 1,074,558 tons of coal over and above all that is consumed at the pits, the blast-furnaces, and the numerous towns and populous villages embraced within their area, or situated on their confines.” And Dr. Strang, writing in 1862, says,—“In 1855, when we made an anxious inquiry into this matter, we found that, of the 367 collieries in Scotland, 237 belonged to the west country, 141 being in Lanarkshire, 78 in Ayrshire, 11 in Dumbartonshire, and 7 in Renfrewshire. It also then appeared, that during the year 1854, of the 7,448,000 tons of coal raised in Scotland, 6,448,000 were drawn from pits situated in the four western counties above alluded to; and taking into account all kinds of coal raised, such as splint, soft, and gas, the average price being then 7s. 6d. per ton, the value derived from the coal mines of the West of Scotland in 1854 could not be less than £2,418,000 sterling. Of the 6,448,000 tons of coal so produced, no less than 2,152,800 were consumed in the manufacture of pig iron, and 367,200 in the conversion of pig into malleable iron; while during that period the number of persons employed in the collieries was as follows:—in Lanarkshire, 15,580, in Ayrshire, 6,061, in Renfrewshire, 790, and in Dumbartonshire, 549; or in all, 22,980. That the number of new collieries opened up, and that the number of workers connected therewith, particularly in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, have greatly increased even since that late period is certain, and, consequently, the amount of coal brought to the surface must have been also greatly increased,

while a large additional quantity must have been used in the smelting of iron ore and in the conversion of pig into malleable iron, seeing that the smelting furnaces have produced a greater quantity and the malleable iron-works have increased.” The number of collieries, in 1860, in what the parliamentary returns call the western district, which includes Dumfries-shire, Ayrshire, Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, West Stirlingshire, the lower ward of Lanarkshire, and the parish of Old Monkland, but excludes the rest of Lanarkshire, was 194, and the quantity of coals raised from them was 6,049,424 tons; while the number of collieries in all Scotland was 413, and the quantity of coals raised from them was 11,149,424 tons. The quantity of coals, cinders, and culm exported from Glasgow in 1858, was 76,744 tons coastwise and 56,696 tons abroad; and the quantity exported in 1860 was 104,931 tons coastwise and 55,058 tons abroad.

Iron Ship-Building and Marine Engine-Making.—Glasgow, with the towns below it on the Clyde, was the cradle of steam navigation, and has, for years, been a great theatre for building iron ships, making steam-vessel engines, and doing a vast amount of kindred work. Henry Bell, who died at Helensburgh in 1830, and to whose memory an obelisk stands at Dunglass on the Clyde, was the first person who successfully applied steam to the propulsion of vessels against wind and tide. In 1811, the Comet was built, according to Mr. Bell's directions, by Messrs. John Wood and Co., Port-Glasgow; and on the 18th January, 1812, she performed her first trip from Glasgow to Greenock, making 5 miles an hour against a head-wind. She was a boat of only 30 tons burden, and had an engine of only 3 horsepower; yet she demonstrated a grand new principle, which was speedily carried into extensive application. She was lost in a wild strait of the West Highlands; and her engine, after having lain long in the sea, was recovered from its watery bed, brought to Glasgow as an interesting curiosity, and publicly exhibited at the meeting of the British Association in 1840. Mr. Bell's invention was not patented, and it was promptly seized by able, enterprising, monied men, to be copied and improved. The new navigation was, at first, supposed to be suitable only for smooth inland waters; and it did not extend for two or three years beyond the waters of the firth of Clyde. But a steam-vessel, of better build, the Rob Roy, was put on trial, by Mr. David Napier, to carry goods and passengers, in the coasting trade, in the open channel; and the trial proved so successful that its results are now apparent in every sea which has been navigated by civilized men.

The building of sailing vessels on the Clyde went on increasing with the increase of commerce; and now the building of steam-vessels was in demand. This, during the eighteen years following the Comet's first voyage, did not exceed an aggregate of 5,000 tons; but afterwards it rapidly and enormously augmented. All the vessels, for a time, were small and of timber; but many large ones began to be required; and both small and large came eventually to be constructed of iron. About 1838, Messrs. Tod and Macgregor made the trial of building two iron steamers, the Royal Sovereign and the Royal George, for the trade between Glasgow and Liverpool. These ships were confidently anticipated by numerous eminent sea-faring men to prove a failure; yet they were found to combine all the advantages of timber ships with others peculiar to themselves, particularly cheapness, durability, rapidity of construction, and light draft of water. The constructing of steam-engines proceeded and improved con-

temporarily with the constructing of the steamers themselves, and soon reached a pitch, particularly in the establishments of Mr. Robert Napier and Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, which gave Glasgow a pre-eminence for them over all other parts of the world. Mr. Napier, prior to the summer of 1855, supplied the engines for the Cunard steam ships, for some of the finest ships of the West India Company, and for various heavy frigates, belonging to the British government, executed from time to time large orders for foreign governments, and built the Simoom steam screw frigate and the hitherto unprecedentedly large mercantile steamer, the Persia. Twenty-nine establishments, besides his, were at work, and all were so busy that almost every one of them was obliged to refuse orders of great magnitude. A *vidimus* of the trade, in the years 1846-52, was presented by Dr. Strang to the meeting of the British Association at Belfast; and this, though already somewhat antiquated, is so instructive that we must give it entire:—

"Number of Steam Vessels and Power of Marine Engines built or made at all the Ports on the Clyde, from 1846 to 1852.

Year.	No. of Vessels				Tonnage.				Engines' Horse Power				Engines' H. Power for Vessels not built on Clyde.			
	Wood.—No.	Iron.—No.	Paddle.—No.	Screw.—No.	Wood.—Tonnage.	Iron.—Tonnage.	Engines' Horse Power.	Wood Hull.	Engines' Horse Power.	Iron Hull.	Engines' H. Power.	Iron Hull.	Engines' H. Power.	Iron Hull.	Engines' H. Power.	Iron Hull.
1846	17	...	17	14	3	...	7,125	...	2,490	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847	26	3	23	21	5	5,485	11,514	...	3,770	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848	34	2	32	23	11	2,117	10,292	2,810	2,721	934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	23	1	22	17	6	285	11,513	...	2,906	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	32	3	29	14	18	4,813	13,791	1,725	3,482	620	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	42	1	41	22	20	2,402	25,322	...	6,169	940	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	78	4	69	30	43	3,229	49,716	2,204	10,055	5,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
	247	14	233	141	106	18,331	129,273	6,739	31,593	9,434	...	...	...	...	...	...

"On examining the foregoing table, it will be found that, during the last seven years, the steam vessels built and the marine engines made, including those at present constructing, have been as follows:—Number of steam vessels built—wood hulls, 14; iron hulls, 233; in all, 247: of these 141 were paddles and 106 screws. The tonnage of the wooden steamers amounts to 18,331, of the iron to 129,273. The engines' horse power in wood hulls was 6,739, the engines' horse power in iron hulls was 31,593; while there was of engines' horse power, constructed for vessels not built on the Clyde, 9,434; making a grand total of 247 steamers, amounting to 147,604 tons, and of engines 47,766 horses' power. From these tables also may be gathered the fact, that wooden hulls for steamers are giving place to those of iron, and that the screw is more patronised than the paddle. Of the whole vessels constructed during 1852, or in progress of construction, at the various building-yards on the Clyde, amounting to 73, only four were of wood, while the proportion of screws to paddles is as 43 to 30. Before leaving the present extent of the branch of industry under consideration, it may perhaps be as well to state that, in addition to the steamboats and marine engines constructed in the Clyde, there has been and is at present a large business carried on in steam dredgers and iron punts, not only for maintaining and extending the Clyde navigation itself, but also for improving other rivers and harbours.

"Having now given some idea of the extent of steamboat building, &c., on the Clyde, let me next attempt to arrive at some probable idea of its value and importance as a branch of the business and industry of the district in which it is located. This,

however, is a more difficult task than it would appear at first sight to be, arising from the great variety of circumstances which affect the price of different sizes and kinds of steamers, and particularly from the great difference occurring in what may be designated their general and cabin furnishings. As a proof of this I may mention that, of the 14 ocean steamers for the British and American Royal Mail Service, which were all built and fitted out in the Clyde, and which commenced at a cost for each ship of about £50,000, the last, from increased size and power, reaches upwards of £110,000, an increase of price far greater than the increase of power and tonnage. From all I can gather from those best conversant with the subject, I am inclined to assume as an approximation to the truth the following prices:—Wooden hulls of all sizes, irrespective of the cost of engines, boilers, and machinery, and exclusive of all furnishings, £14 per ton; iron hulls as above, £12 do. The general and cabin furnishings, as I have already stated, are so various according to the employment intended for, and style of finish, that no price per ton can be named as a general rule. It may be said to range from £6 to even as high as £15, but I shall assume the average of all kinds to be £8. The cost of engines also varies greatly according to size, description of engine, and style of finish. Contracts will be taken at from £25 to £50 per horse power. I shall assume £35 as a fair average. Proceeding then upon this hypothesis, the value for the whole seven years will be as follows:—

Wooden hulls, tonnage,	18,331 @ £14, ...	£256,634
Iron, do., do.,	129,273 .. 12, ...	1,551,276
General furnishings, &c.,	197,604 .. 8, ...	1,180,832
Marine Engines, . . .	47,766 .. 35, ...	1,661,810
		£4,650,552

Showing an annual average of £664,364.

"If, however, we take only the two last years' completed work, and include in it what is now constructing, the annual average for these two years will be £1,253,636. While this certainly looks a large sum, it by no means fully exhibits the value of this branch of industry; for the above sum only represents new vessels and new machinery, and has no reference whatever either to the enlargement of vessels or to the ordinary and extraordinary repairs made on the old. To show that the amount of steamboat repairs in the Clyde must be very considerable, I may state that, in the course of five years, one steam-ship which originally cost £29,000, paid £12,500 for repairs, or upwards of 10 per cent. yearly of its value; and that another steam-ship during seven years, originally costing £37,000, paid £12,700 for repairs. Of these repairs the carpenter got £9,526; the engineer, £12,405; and sundry other parties, £3,269.

"If, from the want of data, we only approximate the value of this industry, we can at least state the number of persons employed in the various building-yards and engine-shops connected with the construction and repair of steam-vessels on the Clyde. At present the number employed is as follows:—Glasgow, &c., 6,210; Greenock and Port-Glasgow, 3,250; Dumbarton, 1,360; in all, 10,820. Here, then, we have the fact that this branch of industry gives work and support to no less than 10,820 individuals; and when we consider the high wages given to many of the engineers, and the respectable rate of remuneration paid to even the lowest person engaged in this business, it is perhaps not too much to assume, that the average of the wages paid to all classes of men and boys will amount to at least 16s.

per week, and consequently the trade circulates £8,656 weekly, or £450,112 annually, of wages."

The trade, immediately after these statistics were drawn up, underwent great increase. A review of it in 1855, for a precurent period of 18 or 24 months, showed that the number of vessels built, being built, or ordered, was 266, with a tonnage of 167,770; that 88 were sailing-vessels, with a tonnage of 31,266,—126 were screw steamers, with a tonnage of 108,804, and a horse-power of 16,491,—and 52 were paddle-steamers, with a tonnage of 27,700, and a horse-power of 10,344; that many of the ships ranged from 2,000 to 3,000 tons, and one of the steamers was of 3,600 tons, and 1,000 horse-power; and that almost all were of iron. There were built or completed in 1861, 5 iron sailing-ships, of aggregate 3,060 tons, at a cost of £50,560, and 81 iron steamers, of aggregate 60,135 tons, and 12,493 horse-power, at a cost of £1,709,100. There were also on the stocks, in the early part of 1862, 12 iron sailing-ships, of aggregate 3,660 tons, to cost £60,600, and 27 iron steamers, of aggregate 28,362 tons, and 6,140 horse-power, to cost £914,000. Two of the steamers, completed in 1861, were the large famous ones, the *Black Prince* and the *Scotia*; and, among those on the stocks, in 1862, were another great steamer to be called the *Hector*, and three large paddle-steamers for France. The ship-building yards, with their rising hulls, their swarms of workmen, and their thundering noise, strongly arrest the attention of strangers passing down the river; an immense crane for hoisting engines at *Lancefield dock* also looks wonderful; and the interiors of the chief yards and engine foundries present objects of high interest, but require for admission an order from the proprietors. A handsome, large, lofty, glazed shed, for sheltering the men at work in wet weather, was erected in one of the building yards, at the *Kelvin*, in 1852, at a cost of £12,000; but, about four years afterwards, was overthrown by a storm.

The Harbour.—The Clyde may be truly considered the right arm of the prosperity of Glasgow; but it has only been made such by unparalleled efforts of industry, ingenuity, and perseverance; and the results of these have been so successful that it may almost be said a river has been created where one did not exist before. In the early part of the 16th century the channel was so much obstructed by fords, shallows, and sinuosities, that the smallest sail boat could not always reckon upon an uninterrupted navigation; but about 1566, detachments of the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, made a bold effort to deepen the course of the stream; and they laboured for several weeks at this praiseworthy undertaking, residing in the meanwhile in huts which had been built for their temporary accommodation at *Dumbuck*; for it was to the opening of the sand bank at this spot that their efforts were mainly directed. After this period small flat-bottomed boats made their way up to Glasgow, acting principally in the capacity of lighters to the larger vessels which lay at the mouth of the river. Glasgow presented only a bare landing shore; and fully one hundred years elapsed before the *Broomielaw* was elevated into a harbour, by the formation of a small and rude quay or wharf.

About 1653, the citizens had their principal shipping port at the *bailliary of Cunningham* in *Ayrshire*; but as the place was distant and inconvenient, they made an overture to the magistrates of Dumbarton with the view of obtaining ground and permission to build a harbour there. This, however, was rejected on the plea that the influx of seamen would raise the price of provisions to the

inhabitants. At length, in 1662, the town council of Glasgow succeeded in purchasing 13 acres of land from Sir Robert Maxwell of Newark, about 18 miles below the city, and 3 above Greenock, on which they eventually laid out the harbour of Port-Glasgow, built quays and harbours, and constructed the first dry or graving dock in Scotland. Shortly after 1688, they built a quay at the *Broomielaw*, at an expense of £1,666 13s. 4d. The channel between Port-Glasgow and the *Broomielaw*, however, was still only navigable for the merest shallops; and it was not till 1755 that the magistrates set about improving the river in earnest, by inviting Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, to survey and make a report upon it. On 13th September of that year, he reported that the river at the *Point-house ford*, about 2 miles below Glasgow, was only 1 foot 3 inches deep at low water, and 3 feet 8 inches at high water; and he recommended that a weir and lock should be constructed, 4 miles below the city, in order to secure a depth of 4½ feet in the harbour. This suggestion was approved of; and in consequence the first act of parliament for improving the river was obtained in 1758.

Fortunately it was not acted upon, and the magistrates seem to have remained passive till about 1768, when they called in the aid of Mr. John Golborne of Chester, who reported that the river was still almost in a state of nature, there being upon some shallows not more than 2 feet of water. His survey was fully corroborated by one subsequently made by James Watt, afterwards the great improver of the steam engine. The principle upon which Golborne proposed to act was to narrow the channel for several miles below Glasgow by means of jetties, and by thus confining the water to enable it to act with greater effect upon the bottom, and thus to scour out for itself a deeper channel. In January 1775, Golborne had erected 117 jetties upon the sides of the river, and improved it so effectually that vessels drawing more than 6 feet water came up to the *Broomielaw*. The town council, however, for a long period, seem to have limited their ambition to the bringing up of coasters, light schooners, and small foreign brigs.

The grand start, in the improving of the harbour and the navigation, was consequent upon the launch of the *Comet* in 1811; and the progress thence, in building quays, enlarging berths, deepening the channel, and widening, straightening, and embanking the river, went on with accumulating vigour till it achieved enormous results. Much high-priced ground was excavated, and several costly tenements were removed, for the extension of the harbour; fine substantial masonry was formed for the quays, and solid sloping stone-work for the embankments; and 5 powerful steam dredging-machines, one of them double and of 40 horse-power, were employed, along with diving-bells and other appliances, for dredging the channel. The area of the harbour, which had been only 4 acres, was increased to 7 in 1814, 11 in 1827, 21 in 1838, 42 in 1849, 52 in 1854, 57 in 1858, and 70 in 1861; the length of the quays, which had been only 382 yards, was increased to 697 in 1814, 1,114 in 1827, 1,847 in 1838, 3,019 in 1849, 3,496 in 1854, 3,860 in 1858, and 4,376 in 1861; and the depth of water, which had increased after Golborne's improvement to little more than 5 feet, was increased to 9 feet at neap tides in 1820, and to 19 at neaps, and 21 at top-springs in 1861.

These improvements have been effected, by what is called the *Clyde Trust*, under authority of a series of acts of parliament. The trust consisted originally of the town council; but, after 1824, included also five merchants chosen by the council; was rendered

still more open by bills of 1840 and 1846; and now comprises the lord provost, nine town councillors, two representatives of the chamber of commerce, two of the Merchants' house, two of the Trades' house, and nine of ship-owners and rate-payers. The total sum expended, in improvements and management till 30th June 1861, was upwards of £2,430,000; and the amount of debt due at that date was £1,203,525. The revenue, however, has always been such as perfectly to justify the enormous expenditure, and regularly yields a large surplus which, though applied in the meantime to the carrying on of the improvements, will, after their completion, be all applied to the liquidation of the debt. The amount of the revenue, in 1781, was £1,721 5s. 8d.; in 1791, £3,175 14s. 1d.; in 1801, £3,400 10s. 9d.; in 1811, £4,755 3s. 8d.; in 1821, £8,070 2s. 2d.; in 1831, £18,932 0s. 7d.; in 1841, £49,665 15s. 7d.; in 1851, £68,875 4s. 9d.; in 1861, £105,768 11s. The ordinary expenditure in the last of these years was £86,256 9s. 10d.,—leaving a surplus of £19,512 1s. 2d.; but there was also an expenditure on improvements and new works of £47,683 16s. 3d.

There is another harbour, for the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland canals, in the suburb of Port-Dundas, on a tabular ridge of hill, exhibiting the curious feature of lines of shipping and lofty warehouses on the face of a steep, some 60 or 80 feet above the adjacent levels; but this will be sufficiently understood by reference to our article FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.

Shipping.—The shipping registered at Glasgow, in 1810, comprised a tonnage of 1,956 in 24 vessels; in 1820, a tonnage of 6,131 in 77 vessels; in 1830, a tonnage of 39,432 in 217 vessels; in 1840, a tonnage of 185,707 in 403 vessels; in 1851, a tonnage of 145,684 in 508 vessels; in 1861, a tonnage of 218,804 in 679 vessels. The tonnage of 1861 consisted of 173,146 in 508 sailing vessels, and 45,658 in 171 steam-vessels. The arrivals at the harbour, in 1831, comprised 4,005 sailing-vessels of aggregate 186,576 tons, and 7,537 steam-vessels of aggregate 545,751 tons; in 1841, 5,785 sailing-vessels of 314,262 tons, and 9,421 steam-vessels of 828,111 tons; in 1851, 6,212 sailing-vessels of 424,785 tons, and 11,062 steam-vessels of 1,021,821 tons; in 1861, 4,804 sailing-vessels of 474,740 tons, and 11,281 steam-vessels of 1,029,480 tons. The largest arrivals, in 1831, were three of from 250 to 300 tons; in 1841, were three of from 600 to 700 tons; in 1851, were four of 1,000 tons and upwards; while in 1861, there were eighty of from 700 to 1,000 tons, and twenty-nine of 1,000 tons and upwards. The steam-vessel arrivals, in 1861, comprised 9,764 vessels of 591,308 tons in trade with Scottish ports, 301 vessels of 110,004 tons in trade with English ports, 974 vessels of 258,019 tons in trade with Irish ports, 73 vessels of 25,144 tons in trade with foreign ports, and 169 vessels of 45,005 tons either newly launched or not engaged in a regular trade. The sailing-vessel arrivals, in that year, comprised 2,794 vessels of 178,431 tons loaded coastwise, 1,479 vessels of 117,840 tons in ballast coastwise, 521 vessels of 175,444 tons loaded from foreign parts, and 10 vessels of 3,025 tons in ballast from foreign parts; and the departures comprised 3,793 vessels of 190,004 tons loaded coastwise, 269 vessels of 27,229 tons in ballast coastwise, 716 vessels of 252,680 tons loaded for foreign parts, and 12 vessels of 4,833 tons in ballast for foreign parts. The arrivals at Port-Dundas, in 1861, comprised 532 vessels of 29,299 tons coastwise, and 30 vessels of 1,442 tons from foreign parts; and the departures comprised 554

vessels of 42,371 tons coastwise, and 27 vessels of 1,758 tons for foreign parts.

The Quays.—Two wide, well-paved thoroughfares line the margins of the river, and have on one side the quays, on the other side, ranges of houses, so that they are practically spacious terraces; and they present a scene of mixed bustle and picturesqueness, more varied and striking than anywhere else exists in the kingdom. Wharfage for small craft, to the extent of about 166 yards, is above the first bridge; and the rest of the wharfage, to the extent of nearly 4,100 yards, is immediately below the bridge, along both sides of the river. The berthage for the small, the middle-sized, and the large steamers, is on successively the upper, the central, and the lower parts of the north side; the Napier dock and the Lancelfield quay, for fitting out new steamers, are far down on the same side; the berthage of the sailing-vessels, ranging from small to large, and often lying four or five abreast, is along the south side; and an extensive dock, a railway terminus, connecting the harbour with all the neighbouring railways, and steam-worked loading cranes, are in the lower part of that side. The quays have excellent sheds over most of their length, and are under the constant surveillance of a vigilant police. The house-ranges, downward from the bridge, display little architectural attraction, yet are well relieved at one point by the fine campanile tower of the Sailors' Home. The custom-house, on the north line above the bridge, is modern and ornamental, but has neither size nor elegance proportionate to the greatness of the port.

General Traffic.—The quantity of raw sugar which passed the custom-houses on the Clyde, in 1857, was 38,336 tons,—in 1861, was 88,694 tons. Much of it is sent into the country; and about one-tenth of it, latterly, has been beet-root sugar. Refined sugar is prepared in 18 establishments; has, of late years, come rapidly into increasing demand; and is sent largely to Ireland and the north of England. The quantity of tea entered, in 1857, was 3,886,350 lbs; in 1861, was 4,077,774 lbs. The number of cheeses which passed the public weigh-house, in 1854, was 71,731, weighing 1,101 tons; in 1861, was 46,709, weighing 827½ tons. The quantity of onions brought into the bazaar, in 1861, was 16,274 bags and hampers, weighing 813½ tons, and averagely worth £7 10s. per ton. The quantity of oranges imported into Glasgow in 1859, was 1,451 chests, 19,936 half-chests, and 1,878 Sicilian boxes; in 1861, was 911 chests, 25,833 half-chests, and 17,709 Sicilian boxes; besides about 4,000 or 5,000 boxes brought from Liverpool and London. The quantity of fruit, chiefly apples, which passed through the bazaar, in 1861, was about 1,122½ tons,—a quantity considerably less than in the previous year; and a large quantity of apples also is sold direct at the harbour, out of sloops from St. Malo and Jersey. The live stock exposed to sale in the cattle-market, in 1854, besides horses and cows, was 36,009 oxen, 114,780 sheep, 59,739 lambs, and 9,500 pigs; in 1861, was 5,501 horses, 4,905 cows, 47,890 oxen, 151,552 sheep, 71,357 lambs, 17,787 pigs, and 25 goats. The animals slaughtered in the abattoirs, in 1861, were 31,243 oxen, 2,774 calves, 103,044 sheep, 42,637 lambs, 7,877 pigs, and 30 goats.

The bazaar, to which we have alluded, is a spacious, edified, glass-roofed, well-arranged area, in Candlerigg-street, for the sale chiefly of vegetables and dairy produce. The cattle-market is a judiciously-arranged area of 30,000 square yards, in the eastern part of Duke-street. The principal abattoir is adjacent to the Clyde, behind the court-

houses; and two others are in Milton street and Moore-street. The flesh and fish markets were in King-street, and must have been long regarded as both handsome and spacious; but were gradually forsaken by the migration of the wealthier classes to the west, and underwent conversion to other purposes; and they have not been succeeded by any new markets, the butchers and the fishmongers having followed their customers in all directions, by taking shops wherever the demand is briskest and the payment surest.

The Publishing Trade.—Letter-press printing was introduced into Glasgow in 1638 by George Anderson from Edinburgh; and one of the first works printed by him was an account of the celebrated Assembly of the Church of Scotland which met in that year. The printing trade, however, appears for long to have been conducted on a very insignificant scale; and in 1713 we find the College authorities making proposals for the establishment of a printing press within the university; and one of their reasons is that they were "obliged to go to Edinburgh, in order to get one sheet right printed." The typographic art at length attained high celebrity in Glasgow by the exertions of Messrs. Robert and Andrew Foulis, the former of whom commenced business in 1741; and during a series of years, many editions of the classics issued from their press printed in a style of accuracy and beauty which had never before been equalled in Great Britain. Glasgow has never attained any distinction in the publishing of original works; yet it has issued many large and excellent ones, in the number trade; it also boasts the production of an edition of the Bible, in 19 volumes, for the use of the blind; and it carries on printing to a great extent, and in a style of high beauty. Periodicals of various kinds have, from time to time, been started in it, but generally have not had much success. The first newspaper published in it appeared in 1715; four others followed before the close of the century; and two of these, the *Courier* and the *Herald*, still survive. Those published in 1861, were, daily, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Glasgow Morning Journal*, and the *North British Daily Mail*; weekly, the *Glasgow Courier*, the *Glasgow Advertiser*, the *General Advertiser* for Scotland, the *Glasgow Mercantile Advertiser*, the *Glasgow Citizen*, the *Glasgow Examiner*, the *Glasgow Free Press*, the *Glasgow Gazette*, the *Glasgow Sentinel*, the *Glasgow Times*, the *Penny Post*, the *Property Circular*, the *Saturday Post*, the *Scottish Banner*, the *Scottish Sentinel*, the *Christian News*, the *Protestant Layman*, and the *Weekly Journal of the Scottish Temperance League*; fortnightly, *Forsyth's Advertiser*; and monthly, the *British Friend*.

Communications.—The railways from Glasgow are the Caledonian, the Glasgow and Paisley, the Glasgow and South-western, the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh. The Caledonian has two termini, northern and southern, and the Glasgow and Paisley is a joint line common to the Glasgow and South-western and the Glasgow and Greenock branch of the Caledonian. The northern terminus of the Caledonian is situated on Port-Dundas road, opposite Cowcadens; and was designed to be a splendid structure, but as yet is little more than a vast temporary shed. The southern terminus stands at the middle of the southern outskirts of the city; is a very plain pile, with good accommodations; and sends off lines to Neilston, Hamilton, and Motherwell, the last going into junction there with the northern line. The Glasgow and Paisley terminus, or joint terminus of the Glasgow and South-western and the Glasgow

and Greenock, stands in Bridge-street, near the head of the south side of the harbour, and presents to the street only a small façade of heavy Doric character, yet has extensive, well-contrived accommodations. The Edinburgh and Glasgow terminus serves also for the Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh; has its entrance from Dundas-street, its exit to the head of Queen-street, its main front to George-street; comprises structures of different dates, inclusive of an elegant edifice in Roman Doric, built in 1818 for the congregation of Dr. Wardlaw, and purchased in 1852 for the uses of the railway; and contains large accommodation. Several contiguous works on the railways, particularly a tunnel near the north terminus of the Caledonian and a tunnel immediately adjacent to the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, were stupendous undertakings; and these two tunnels, together with the Monklands railway, intersect a point contiguous to Pultney-street, the Edinburgh tunnel lowmost, the Caledonian tunnel in the middle, the canal above. The number of passengers who arrived, in 1861, by the Caledonian, was 1,106,105,—by the Glasgow and Paisley, 256,321,—by the Glasgow and South-western, 194,579,—by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 452,108,—by the Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh, 317,537; and the number who departed, by the Caledonian, was 977,274,—by the Glasgow and Paisley, 246,498,—by the Glasgow and South-western, 191,594,—by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 469,329,—by the Dumbartonshire and Helensburgh, 215,255. Loop-lines, serving for goods, connect the northern Caledonian line with the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the southern Caledonian line with the Glasgow and Paisley; while connections or ramifications of the main lines, for both passengers and goods, give communication to all parts of the kingdom.

The Monkland canal and the Forth and Clyde canal, as already noted, have their harbour at Port-Dundas; and another canal, going to Paisley and Johnstone, has its harbour at Port-Eglington, southward from the head of Bridge-street. All these were formerly rife with passenger traffic; but, since the era of railways, have been used only for goods. The passenger traffic on the Clyde, especially for places on the frith from Dumbarton down to Arran, is immense. River-steamers, of beautiful construction, leave the harbour every hour, and sometimes every half and quarter of an hour from morning till night; and some of them possess such power of steam, coupled with such adaptation of structure to swift sailing, that they career through the water at the rate of 14 to 18 miles an hour. Public coaches or omnibuses run regularly to all towns in the surrounding country, not touched by the railways or the river; omnibuses ply also between distant points within the city, and its suburbs; and public cabs are constantly on hire at central stands and at numerous offices. The number of public coaches, in 1861, was 64; of omnibuses, 53; of public cabs, 248. Twenty-three of the omnibuses ran, within the city, aggregately 1,150 miles a-day; the other thirty ran, between the city and suburban places, aggregately 1,200 miles a-day; and the whole were worked by about 550 horses, and carried daily about 12,500 passengers.

The Post-Office.—The mail to Edinburgh, prior to 1709, was carried on foot; and the letters for London, prior to 1788, passed through Edinburgh, and were detained there twelve hours. The post-office was, at one time, in a small shop in Prince's-street, then called Gibson's wynd; at another, in St. Andrew's street; at another, after 1803, in a court off Trongate; at another, in Nelson-street; at another,

after 1840, in Glassford-street; and is now in George-square. The present edifice was erected in 1856, and is in the Florentine style, with rusticated basement and inscribed balustrade, but appears to most of the merchants to be far deficient in both largeness and elegance. There were, in 1861, within the city and the suburbs, 19 receiving-offices, 25 public letter-boxes, 10 pillar-boxes, and 4 branch money-order offices. The deliveries, in 1861, comprised 12,348,960 letters, 728,300 books, and 623,207 newspapers. The amount of money-orders, in 1860, was £171,774 issued, and £239,097 paid. The revenue, in 1781, was £4,340; in 1810, £27,598; in 1839, £47,527; in 1843, after the introduction of the penny postage, £26,709; in 1853, £54,254; in 1860, £74,449. The letter-carriers have worn a uniform since 1855.

The Electric Telegraph.—Offices of the Electric Telegraph company are at the Royal Exchange and St. Vincent-street; and offices of the British and Magnetic company are at Exchange-square and the Glasgow and Paisley railway terminus. The number of messages through these offices, during 1861, exclusive of those for the railways and for the newspapers, was 60,740 despatched, and 95,893 received. Wires were erected, in 1861, to convey intelligence from each quarter of the city to another; and have also been prolonged into the neighbourhood, for maintaining communication between counting-houses and factories.

Banks.—The Bank of Scotland made two unsuccessful attempts in 1696 and 1731 and following years, to establish branches in Glasgow. The Ship bank, now merged in the Union, was established in 1749. The banking-offices at present in the city are the office of the North British bank, the head offices of the City of Glasgow and the Clydesdale banks, a head office of the Union bank, great branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal, the British Linen, the Commercial, and the National banks, and eight sub-offices of the City of Glasgow, two of the Clydesdale, four of the Union, one of the Bank of Scotland, four of the Royal, and one of the Commercial. The statistics of all the banks, except the North British, are given in our General Introduction. The North British bank's office is in West Regent-street. The City of Glasgow bank's chief office is a fine modern edifice, after a design by Mr. Robert Black, in Virginia-street. The Clydesdale bank's chief office was formerly an elegant structure of 1854, in Queen-street; but is now an edifice with lofty façade and elaborately-carved frieze in Millar-street, formerly occupied by the Western bank, which failed in 1857. The Union bank's chief office stands in Ingram-street, across the end of Virginia-street, and is an elegant edifice, modelled after the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a lofty hexastyle Doric portico resting on a curtain basement, and surmounted by six colossal emblematic statues. The Bank of Scotland's chief office stands also in Ingram-street, confronting Glassford-street, and has, over its principal entrance, a sculpture of two figures supporting a shield with the city arms. The Royal bank's chief office stands on the west side of Exchange-square, confronting the rear of the Exchange, and is a tasteful structure with Ionic portico. The British Linen bank's chief office stands at the corner of Queen-street and Ingram-street, opposite the Exchange, and is a large edifice in the ornate Venetian style, with boldly-relieved portions. The Commercial bank's chief office stands in Gordon-street, a few paces from Buchanan-street, and is a large, lofty, elaborately-adorned edifice of 1857, on the model of the Farnese palace at Rome. The National bank's chief office

stands in Queen-street, in the centre of a hollow oblong connected with the Stock exchange, and is a richly-ornamented building in the mixed Italian style.

The national security savings' bank was instituted in 1836; receives deposits, from individual depositors, to the amount of not more than £30 in one year and £150 in all, in sums of not less than one shilling at a time, but receives larger sums from societies. The number of depositors in 1842 was 13,792,—in 1851, 28,266,—in 1861, 42,122; and the sum accumulated in 1842, was £176,130 0s. 5d.,—in 1851, £492,238 4s. 11d.,—in 1861, £927,427 16s. 3d. The depositors, with the accumulated deposits, in 1861, comprised 41,516 individuals, with £895,310 18s. 8d., 581 charitable societies, with £22,484 17s. 8d., and 25 friendly societies, with £9,631 19s. 11d. The office was originally in John-street, afterwards in Hutcheson-street, and is now in an edifice of 1853, built at a cost of £3,440, at the corner of Wilson-street and Virginia-street. Penny savings' banks were instituted subsequent to 1851; and there were 59 of them within the city and the suburbs in 1861, having aggregately 15,160 depositors and £3,654 10s. 11d. of accumulated deposits.

Exchanges.—A public room for the perusal of newspapers and other periodicals, was opened in Glasgow about 1770; but conferred its benefits upon only a few. A coffee-room or exchange reading-room, with a hotel, on the Tontine plan, was founded, in 1781, near the Cross; and formed, for half a century, the great resort of the merchants; but, on the movement of wealth and business to the west, became mainly superseded by the Royal Exchange in Queen-street. The reading-room and the hotel are still carried on; and the former has ample supplies of newspapers and periodicals, and is accessible to ordinary subscribers for 20s. a-year, to young men in situations for 10s., to farmers for 5s., and to strangers for four weeks free. The buildings exhibit a fine range of Ionic pilasters, resting on a rusticated arcade; and the latter has grotesque sculptures of human faces on its key-stones, and retires into a spacious piazza.—The Royal Exchange occupies the east centre of an open square area, confronting Ingram-street; was built in 1829, after designs by David Hamilton, at a cost of £60,000; was partly a reconstruction of the town-mansion of Cunninghame of Lainslaw, but mainly a suite of new erections; and is a splendid edifice, in the Corinthian style, adorned on its main front with a double-rowed octostyle portico, and surmounted, behind the pediment, by a cyclostyle lantern tower. Its reading-room is 130 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet high; has an ornamental roof, supported by Corinthian pillars; and is well supplied with all kinds of newspapers and business periodicals. The subscribers to it pay each £2 10s. a-year, and are upwards of 2,000 in number; and strangers introduced by subscribers, have free access for four weeks. Spacious paved areas extend along the flanks of the Exchange; ornamental ranges of building, chiefly occupied as warehouses, edifice the north and south sides of the square; and two triumphal Doric arches give pedestrian communication on the west to Buchanan-street.—The Stock exchange, as already noted, stands conjoined with the National bank.—The Corn exchange stands at the corner of Hope-street and Waterloo-street, is an edifice of 1842 in the Italian style, and contains a hall 80 feet by 57.

Public Houses and Hotels.—The proportion of public houses to the inhabitants was 1 to 74 in 1816, and 1 to 232 in 1861; but, judging by the cases of drunkenness, which pass through the police-office,

and which are proportionally about as numerous as ever, an increase in the size or business of the public houses seems to have kept pace with the decrease of their number. Temperance hotels have happily come much into demand; and sixteen of them, the Waverley, the Caledonian, the Victoria, Steel's, McArthur's, Graham's, Whyte's, Taylor's, Drummond's, Murdoch's, Angus's, Buchanan's, Dodd's, Haddow's, Hamilton's, and Dunn's, are in the most crowded parts of the city. The chief commercial hotels are the Albion, the Albert, Allan's, the Ayrshire, two Commercials, the Crow, the Globe, His Lordship's Larder, the London Commercial, the Rainbow, the Southwestern, the Thistle and Soho, the Tontine, and the Victoria. The first-class hotels are the Buck's Head in Argyle-street, the Bedford in St. George's-place, the Imperial in North Queen-street, and the George, the Queen's, and the Royal in George-square. The Buck's Head was one of the earliest edifices in Argyle-street, took rank at once and has ever kept it as a first-class hotel, and presented, till of late, a quaint front, with ascent to the entrance by outside flights of steps. The three George-square first-class hotels are very extensive establishments. Two clubs, the Western and the Union, on the plan of the London clubs, were established in respectively 1824 and 1837. The Western club has upwards of 500 ordinary members, and possesses a large handsome edifice, with Corinthian decorations, in the Italian palatial style, at the corner of Buchanan-street and St. Vincent-street. The Union club was dissolved in 1855, and had then about 215 ordinary members.

Structure.

Site.—Glasgow stands partly on the left bank of the Clyde, but chiefly on the right bank. Its site, over all the left and over half of the right, is level ground, lying in some parts below the elevation of freshets in the river, and rising nowhere more than a few feet above the elevation of spring tides; while the site, over the upper or northern half of the right, is ridgy ground, with much variety of contour, sloping, undulating, tabular, or hilly, in some parts almost level, in others steeply acclivitous, at elevations of from 50 to 180 feet above the level of the river. All the low ground is believed to have formed part of a shallow estuary so recently as 3,000 years ago or less; and there have been found ancient rude canoes in some spots of it, beneath the modern streets. The Molindinar burn sweeps round the north-east in a deep ravine, but passes on to the Clyde across the low ground. The river Kelvin approaches and partly skirts the north-west in a fine dell, and does not altogether lose overhanging high banks till near the Clyde. The views within most of the city, even including the environs, are confined, mainly architectural, and largely characterized by the smoke and turmoil of a great seat of manufactures; but those from a few of the higher spots, particularly the Necropolis, Sighthill cemetery, and the upper part of the West-End park, combine picturesque foregrounds of the city with rich rural perspectives, away to distant hills or mountains.

Growth.—The germ of the city grew on high ground adjoining the western side of the Molindinar burn's ravine, nearly a mile north of the Clyde. Any extension immediately eastward was not practicable, in consequence of the opposite side of the ravine being flanked by steep or precipitous hill. The earliest extensions travelled over the high ground, chiefly in rapid slopes south-eastward and south-westward, to the plain. A grand series of extensions, which constituted the main bulk of the city

till the latter part of last century, went southward thence to an ancient bridge across the Clyde, on the site of the present Victoria bridge. The central line of thoroughfare through these extensions was the Bell o' the Brae to the plain, and successively High-street, Saltmarket, and Bridgegate to the bridge; and this was intersected at the Cross, by a transverse main line of thoroughfare, consisting of Gallowgate going east and Trongate going west. The principal extensions of the latter part of last century and the early part of the present, went westward along the plain, over all the breadth between the high ground and the river; and had, for their main thoroughfares, George-street along the base of the high ground, Trongate, continued by Argyle-street along the centre, and a number of transverse streets going parallel or nearly so with High-street and Saltmarket. Other extensions of contemporary growths went eastward, partly on the wings of Gallowgate, and thence eastward and south-eastward into suburbs, while still others germinated on a small old suburb at the south end of the bridge across the Clyde, and spread thence to the south, to the east, and to the west. More recent extensions, the greatest in bulk and the grandest in character, have gone partly northward but chiefly westward, from the end of George-street and the middle of Argyle-street, away to the Kelvin, and in one part beyond it; but from causes, variously physical and economical, they have, over the latter part of their growth, been incompact or straggling, leaving great spaces either to lie in a waste condition or to be partly occupied by unsightly tenements. These extensions appear to a stranger as if evidently planned on too ambitious a scale, and seem, from the vast proportion of unoccupied houses, which we shall afterwards notice, to have been in no small degree uncompensating as yet to the builders; but, at least, should they happen not to realize a fond general expectation of the citizens, that Glasgow will yet and soon be compact all to the Kelvin, and far to the west of it, they afford fine breathing room to the inhabitants, and are much more promotive of health and comfort than if they had been constructed with slower caution and steadier method.

Extent.—The royalty of the city lies all on the right side of the Clyde, comprises 988½ acres, and is divided into the parishes of Blackfriars, Inner High, Outer High, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Enoch, St. George, St. James, St. John, St. Mary, and small parts of Maryhill and Springburn. The parliamentary burgh includes also the parishes of Barony, Calton, and Gorbals, and parts of Govan, Maryhill, and Springburn; and a suburban tract returned with the population of the city, includes the parish of Shettleston and the rest of the parishes of Govan, Maryhill, and Springburn. The entire area is 21,336½ acres. The edified area, exclusive of detached parts and straggling outskirts, is about 4 miles from east to west, and about 2 from north to south; and the strictly compact portion of this, around the centre, is about 2¼ miles by ½. The aggregate of edified roadway, within the parliamentary burgh, is 86½ miles; of unedified roadway, 30 miles; of railway, 11 miles; of canal, 3¾ miles.

Alignment.—The oldest parts of the royalty contain alleys, curved thoroughfares, and narrow irregular streets. The comparatively modern parts of the city, both within the royalty and beyond it, comprising most of the northern, central, and southern districts, consist chiefly of straight airy streets, crossing one another at right angles. The part along the right bank of the Clyde, for nearly a mile downward from the south-eastern suburbs,

with a mean breadth of fully 3 furlongs, consists of the public park of Glasgow Green. The thoroughfares thence, along both banks of the river, have the character, which we formerly noticed as belonging to the quays, of spacious street-terraces, edified only on one side. The area of the college gardens, at the back of High-street, and two squares, George's and St. Enoch's, near the middle of the central district, break the prevailing density of the street-masses. The newest parts of the city, in the west, display a splendid assemblage of handsome streets, symmetrical terraces, elegant crescents, one elevated square, and the richly-built places at the West-End park, intermixed with open grounds and ornamental shrubberies. The suburban tracts are partly town and partly country, partly contiguous to the great street-masses and partly at a distance; and they present every variety of character, from the dense street or the dingy village, to strings of villas and the open fields.

Most of the compact districts of the city exterior to the royalty, and of the continuous suburbs on the outskirts, have separate names, and either were originally separate villages, or took their designations from separate estates. The chief, on the north, are Cowcaddens, Port-Dundas, and St. Rollox; on the east, Calton, Camlachie, Mile-end, and Bridgeton; on the south, Hutchesontown, Gorbals-proper, Lauriston, Tradeston, and Kingston, often aggregately called Gorbals; and on the west, Blythswood Holm, Anderston, Finnieston, Sandyford, and Kelvinhaugh. Some of the detached edified suburbs are almost connected with the street-masses by intermediate chains of houses; while others stand a mile or more distant by open road. The chief are, on the north-west, the town of Maryhill, and the village of Kippoch-hill; on the north, the village of Springburn; on the east, the villages of Shettleston, Eastmuir, Hogganfield, Provenhall, Tollcross, Parkhead, and part of Barrochnie; on the south, the village of Strathbungo; on the south-west the villa-street of Pollockshields; on the west-south-west, the town of Govan, and the villages of Govan-Hill, Colliery and Whiteinch; and on the west, the town of Partick and the fine new aristocratic quarter of Hillhead. Most of the rural portions of the suburbs, too, are rural in only a comparative sense, and present such a stir of passing traffic, such a smokiness of atmosphere, and such thick sprinklings of mine-shafts, workshops, factories, or dwelling-houses, as render them truly suburban.

Appearance.—The stranger, entering Glasgow by any of its openings, is not impressed with any very dignified notion of its grandeur or importance. By the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway and the northern line of the Caledonian, he enters through tunnels; by the southern line of the Caledonian, he approaches through murky mineral fields, and under the blaze of iron works; by the Glasgow and Paisley railway, or joint line of the Glasgow and Southwestern and the Glasgow and Greenock, he enters along an ugly viaduct over or among inferior houses; by most of the coach roads, he approaches through clouds of smoke, and enters amid the din of spindles, the roar of machinery, or the brattling of hammers; and even by the Clyde, whose rich and varied beauty delighted him as he came along, he has left all that beauty behind him, and enters amid motley arrays of ship-building yards, engineering establishments, roperies, dye-works, and the clearances of the harbour. But no sooner does he leave the railway terminus or the steamboat quay, or move into the centre of the city, than he is struck with the spaciousness and splendour of the streets, the numerousness and brilliance of the public buildings, and the seeming

earnestness or intelligence of not a small proportion of the passing throngs. He saw, or may have surmised, as he entered, that much of the city is poor and miserable; he knows, or may have inferred, that ail of it is a hive of industry; and now he wonders to find it, at the same time, making a large display of calm wealth, fine taste, and high beauty. Glasgow boasts none of the thrilling picturesqueness of Edinburgh or Bath; yet it goes some way to rival them in their own style, possesses considerable attractions of its own, and is far superior, as a town, to most of the great seats of trade in either Scotland or England.

Street-Architecture.—The city, in general, is remarkably well-built. The building material is a fine light-coloured sandstone; the masonry is substantial; the house-ranges, for the most part, are well amassed; and the street-frontages are generally polished and lofty. The ancient districts have much haggardness, few recent renovations, and little of the old Scottish style which gives so quaint and romantic an aspect to some of the old parts of Edinburgh. The less ancient districts are chiefly in the simple common style which prevails in most stone-built British towns. The newer districts also are in the same style, but with much ornamentation, at first light and graceful, but afterwards increasingly heavy, excessive, and in questionable taste. The newest districts are ambitious and showy; some parts in very tasteful Italian; others abounding in pillared porches, projecting or divided windows, balconies, and balustrades; and the grand front range on the crown of the West-End-Park in the French style. A strong fondness is shown for the pillar decoration, even up to the Corinthian and the composite, but sometimes on a poor type. The reconstructions of the last ten or fifteen years, in the chief business-streets, also display a passion for variety of style and profusion of ornament, with effects more striking than classical, producing edifices of Saxon, Norman, Roman, Flemish, and mixed characters, in near neighbourhood to one another, and in juxtaposition with old or plain buildings. Even a strong, lofty, ornate, iron shell, is not wanting in lieu of a stone-house; and paint itself, in the absence of solid decoration, has occasionally been laid on in gaudy colours. These features, however, are exceptional; and, while no doubt pleasing to the eyes of many observers, they do not, to even a severe taste, materially mar the effect of the prevailing elegance.

Drygate, Rotten Row, and Bell o' the Brae, in the vicinity of the cathedral, retain some vestiges of ancient grandeur. Ladywell-street, in the same vicinity, contains a restored small structure over a famous well, anciently dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Duke's-place, adjacent to Drygate, contained, till 1853, an ancient castle which entertained Queen Mary, belonged afterwards to the Duke of Montrose, and gave name to the modern neighbouring Duke-street, which leads, on a line with George-street, to the eastern suburbs. High-street retains some very old edifices, and is ribbed with closes, densely peopled by the poor. Saltmarket was once the chief residence of the magistrates of the city, the Bailie Nicol Jarvie's of their time, and gave lodging to James, Duke of York, afterwards King James VII.; and it contained, till about 1822, some curious ancient houses; but it now is the centre of the rag-fair of Glasgow, and presents no feature of interest. Bridgegate also was once a place of high note, containing the house in which Oliver Cromwell lodged, town-mansions of several noble families, and afterwards the only banks of the city, the Merchants' hall, and the Assembly-rooms, in which the Duchess

of Douglas led off the Glasgow civic balls about the commencement of last century; and it still possesses some fine old features, but is akin in present character to Saltmarket. King-street, going from Bridgegate to Trongate parallel with Saltmarket, was a less ancient aristocratic quarter, but also has been relinquished to the poor. St. Andrew's square, 120 yards east of Saltmarket, and connected with it by St. Andrew-street, was built in the latter part of last century as an aristocratic quarter; and it shows a symmetry and an ornature worthy of its design; but it soon went into disrepute. London-street, going eastward from the head of Saltmarket, with acute divergence from the line of Trongate, is a straight, neat, modern outlet to the south-eastern suburbs, and leads to them by a fine terrace-line, called Monteith-row, along the upper verge of Glasgow Green. Gallowgate and most of the eastern parts and suburbs are irregularly edified and dingy.

Trongate, already noticed on page 735, was the seat of all the main business of the city so late as the time of the tobacco trade; and it has everywhere a width of fully 60 feet, and is all lined with stately edifices, a few of them somewhat old, but others new and ornate. A block of buildings, on its north side, at the corner of Nelson-street, is an imposing structure of 1857, in the old Scottish baronial style, after designs by Mr. Rothead, and occupies the site of a house in which Sir John Moore was born. Candlerigg-street, going northward on a line with King-street, is a comparatively ancient thoroughfare, entirely modernized. Three wynds going southward on the west of King-street, but screened from Trongate by handsome buildings, are packed with most miserable abodes, and have a similar character to the Cowgate and worst closes of Edinburgh. Hutcheson-street and Glassford-street, going northward from Trongate, parallel to Candlerigg-street, are spacious, pleasant, and comparatively modern; and the former took its name from Hutcheson's hospital confronting its head,—the latter from a distinguished merchant of the times of the tobacco trade, mentioned by Smollett in his "Humphrey Clinker." Stockwell-street, going southward on a line with Glassford-street to Victoria bridge, is older, and was long the south-western verge of the city.

Argyle-street, going on a line with Trongate fully three quarters of a mile westward to Anderston, is all as stately and spacious as Trongate, but has a larger proportion of recent houses, and a larger number of the variously ornate. Virginia-street and Miller-street, going northward parallel to Glassford-street, were originally edified with the mansions of the rich merchants in the times of the tobacco trade; and the former took its name from their traffic with Virginia; but both have been completely altered or re-edified. Queen-street, in the same alignment further west, was long the line of road by which the citizens' cattle went to the common pastures; and it continued to be called Cow-loan within the memory of persons still alive; but it underwent entire change, followed by entire reconstruction, and is now one of the most handsome business streets in the city. Buchanan-street, also in the same alignment still further west, was, so late as 1816 or later, a place of villas, so secluded that grass grew plentifully on its carriage-way; but is now lined with lofty, elegant, business tenements, contains many grand shops, and several public halls, and has long been one of the most crowded and fashionable of all the thoroughfares. Argyle arcade, going from Argyle-street to Buchanan-street, first northward, then westward, is a long, glass-covered

alley, lined with fine shops, and sometimes called by the citizens their Crystal Palace. St. Enoch's-square, entered from Argyle-street by a brief thoroughfare opposite the foot of Buchanan-street, was originally a villa-built aristocratic quarter, with enclosed lawn and shrubbery; but, without much reconstruction of its buildings, has been all given up to business and shorn of its enclosure. Jamaica-street, going southward from Argyle-street to Glasgow-bridge, is the main thoroughfare to the harbour and the southern railways; and it presents a strange and striking variety in its house-architecture. Anderston, at the western extremity of Argyle-street, was originally a weavers' village, founded in 1725; rose to be a considerable town, at the distance of half-a-mile from the outskirts of Glasgow; became eventually the chief seat of the marine steam-engine establishments, as well as a seat of other factories; and retains a crowded, sooty, malodorous character, with multitudes of very inferior houses, engirt by the recent extensions of the city.

The many other parts and thoroughfares, excepting in a few peculiar or illustrative instances, need not be specified. Most consist of either the newer or newest extensions, and are either pleasingly neat or grandly ornate. George-square, at the top of Queen-street, was originally all a place of wealthy private residences, around a spacious garden enclosure; but, while retaining the enclosure, it has been considerably re-built, and is now entirely occupied by large hotels and by houses of business. A large aggregate of street adjacent to this square and westward, was also originally edified for the residence of wealthy families; and, without much alteration on its buildings, has been converted to business uses. A large sprinkling of new or recent warehouses occurs in the same neighbourhood, and exhibits much variety of architectural style. Cowcaddens, north-west of the head of Buchanan-street, was originally a poor village, built on the common pastures of the city's cattle; and, though now continuous with the new streets, and itself all re-built or modern, it retains its poor character, and spreads densely over a large area, entirely occupied by the working-classes. Sauchiehall-street, deflecting from Buchanan-street, near its head, and going more than a mile westward to the vicinity of the West-End park, was chiefly, till about 1830, a rural "loaning," but is now a splendid street 60 feet in width,—the eastern part of mixed appearance,—the central part lined on one side with stately shops and dwellings, and overlooked on the other by a chain of villas,—the western part disposed in brilliant terraces and crescents, with fronting lawns and shrubberies. A series of arcades, going from the lower part of Sauchiehall-street to Cowcaddens, is of similar character to the Argyle arcade. Blythswood-square, on the crown of a broad-based tabular eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong south of the central part of Sauchiehall-street, is a spacious, elegant, symmetrically-edified place of private dwellings, with central garden-enclosure, and commands fine views down radiating streets and over the western suburbs. Garnet-hill, a steep ridge flanking the north side of the central part of Sauchiehall-street, is well covered with genteel streets, and commands better and wider views than Blythswood-square. A district round the western part of Sauchiehall-street, called collectively the Crescents, and containing numerous terraces, the Park circus, and the Elmbank, the Woodside, the Lyndoch, the Claremont, the Royal, and the St. Vincent crescents, abounds in garden plots and shrubberies, and presents, like the New Town of Edinburgh, many a range of elegant houses, constructed on some plan of a single façade, combining

uniformity with diversity, as in the façade of a single building.

The Gorbals districts, on the south side of the Clyde, occupying a similar relative position in Glasgow to what Southwark does in London, contain about 80,000 inhabitants, and would, if they stood alone, be a great town of themselves. Their streets, in general, have a close resemblance to those of the west-central parts of the city; and at least two of them, Abbotsford-place and Apsley-place, together with some outskirts, are highly genteel; but most, especially in the east, are connected with factories and occupied by the working-classes; few present any features of much interest; and the one which goes southward from Victoria bridge is chiefly an old narrow thoroughfare, winged with wretched closes, and popularly called "Little Ireland."

Public Buildings.—The public buildings of Glasgow are very numerous, and make a great aggregate display, but do not present so much variety as might be expected. Most of the many steeples are spiral, and very similar to one another; and, as seen from some vantage grounds, they and the chimney-stalks of the factories appear intermixed like an assemblage of obelisks. Most of the many modern churches, also, are on one type, a coarsely ambitious Gothic; and, as looked at one after another, they appear a good deal like a continual repetition of the same structure. Most of even the Grecian or the Roman edifices, likewise, so far resemble one another as to exhibit the common character of one porticoed front and plain flanks and rear. Variety indeed exists, and is even plentiful, but not in a pleasant way, for it revels in debasing the Gothic, modifying the Grecian, or blending or confounding different styles. Yet some of the buildings are faultless and magnificent; while others, in spite of all their faults, are either pleasing in themselves or form striking features in the general picture. All those connected with public institutions and all the ecclesiastical ones will be noticed in subsequent divisions of our article, and some were noticed in the previous division, so that only a few fall to be noticed in the immediately following paragraphs.

Bridges.—An elegant one-arched bridge, fancifully called the Bridge of Sighs, spans the ravine of the Molinduar burn in the vicinity of the cathedral, has an ornate Tudor portal, and forms the entrance to the Necropolis. Two good modern bridges cross the Kelvin, communicating with Hillhead; and an old one, repaired in 1862, crosses the same stream, communicating with Partick. An old unsightly stone bridge crosses the Clyde at the south-eastern suburbs, leading out to Rutherglen; a light, handsome, pedestrian suspension bridge, erected in 1855, crosses it from Glasgow Green, a little above Nelson's monument; and three spacious stone bridges, called the Hutchesontown, the Victoria, and the Glasgow, and a pedestrian suspension bridge, cross it on the lines of communication with Gorbals. A bridge on the site of the Hutchesontown one, on a line with Saltmarket, was founded in 1794, but was swept away by a flood, next year, when very nearly completed. A timber bridge succeeded it, but was not strong, and served only for foot passengers. The present bridge was erected in 1833, after designs by Robert Stevenson; and is a heavy structure, 406 feet long and 36 feet wide, with five arches. A weir and lock are above it, to accommodate the hypothetical shipping at Rutherglen, and maintain the level of the water for public works. A bridge on the site of the Victoria bridge, on the line of Stockwell-street, was erected about 1345; formed, for upwards of four centuries, the only direct means of communication between Glasgow and the south;

underwent great improvements in 1776 and 1821; and was taken down in 1850. The present bridge was completed in 1856, after designs by James Walker, at a cost of £40,000; consists of sandstone, faced with granite; and is an elegant structure, 445 feet long and 60 feet wide, with five arches of from 67 to 80 feet in span. The suspension bridge stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong further down the river, was erected in 1853, and is a very handsome structure. A bridge, on the site of the Glasgow bridge, on a line with Jamaica-street, was founded in 1768, had seven arches, and was 500 feet long, but had neither sufficient width of roadway to suit the rapidly-increasing traffic nor sufficient depth of foundation to suit the deepening of the harbour, and required to be taken down. The present bridge was completed in 1835, after designs by Telford, at a cost of £37,000; consists of sandstone, faced with granite; is 560 feet long and 60 feet wide; has seven spacious arches; and shows handsome features of spandril and parapet. These bridges are under the management of a Trust, consisting of the town-council and twelve gentlemen of the neighbouring counties. A pontage for foot-passengers is charged only on the suspension-bridge, but for carriages, carts, and cattle is charged on all the three stone bridges. The revenue, in 1861, was £8,127 3s. 8d.; the ordinary expenditure, £1,689 4s. 7d.; the debt, £28,387 4s. 1d. And as the extraordinary expenditure was only £335 1s. 8d., there was a clear hope that the debt would be extinguished in the course of four or at most five years.

Municipal Rooms.—The council-chamber and municipal offices were long in a building at the Cross, were afterwards in the South Prison quadrangle, at the foot of Saltmarket, and are now in an edifice with main front to Wilson-street and flank-fronts to Hutcheson-street and Brunswick-street. This edifice was erected in 1844, after designs by Messrs. Clark and Bell, at a cost of £62,000; exhibits, on its main front, a grand hexastyle Ionic portico, with sculptured basement-wall; and besides the council chamber and the city offices, contains the county fiscal's chambers, the county sheriff court-room, and other apartments. A fine full-length portrait of the Queen, by Daniel McNeel, is in the council-chamber.—The old town-hall, in the Tontine buildings at the Cross, is 55 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and contains portraits of the third Duke of Argyll and several of the Scottish kings; formerly contained also a marble statue of Pitt by Flaxman, which has been removed to the Gallery of Art in Sauchiehall-street.—The baronial hall and police offices in South Portland-street, formerly used for the separate municipal government of the Gorbals districts, are a handsome and commodious suite of buildings.

Merchants' and Trades' Halls.—The old Merchants' hall was at Guildry court in Bridgegate; and a steeple connected with it, a fine symmetrical structure, 164 feet high, built in 1661–9, after designs by Sir William Bruce, is still standing. The present Merchants' hall stands in Hutcheson-street, contiguous to the municipal buildings; was erected in 1843, at a cost of £10,300; is an elegant edifice with Corinthian decorations; and contains a statue of the late Kirkman Finlay by Gibson. The Trades' hall stands in Glassford-street, confronting Garthland-street; was built in 1791, after designs by Robert Adam; shows a pleasing façade, with Doric columns, sculptures, and Venetian windows; is surmounted by a fine dome; and contains an apartment 70 feet long and 35 feet wide, adorned with armorial bearings of the trades, and with civic portraits.

Police Buildings.—The police-office, in its early periods, was a small affair, and was located from time to time in various parts of the city. A suite of buildings for it was erected, in the angle of Bell-street and Albion-street, midway between High-street and Candlerigg-street, in 1825, at a cost of £15,000; and an addition to this was erected, in 1851, at a cost of £8,000. The buildings contain a hall for the sittings of the police-court, another for the meetings of the police-committee of the town-council, accommodations for the superintendent of streets, the surveyors, the treasurer, and other officials, and ranges of cells and ward-rooms for prisoners. An adjoining building consists of barracks and other accommodation for the unmarried members of the force; and buildings in College-street, at a short distance, erected in 1851, accommodate the fire brigade. These offices collectively serve for what is called the central police division; and other offices, in respectively Calton, Gorbals, Anderston, and Cowcaddens, serve for what are called the eastern, the southern, the western, and the northern police divisions.

Prisons.—The old tolbooth stood at the corner of High-street and Trongate; was erected in 1626-7; contained 32 cells for prisoners; contained also, as already noticed, the council-chamber; and figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Rob Roy. All of it was latterly found to be singularly defective and inconvenient; and it gave place to a modern building, disposed in shops and warehouses, and heavily adorned with projecting turrets. But a steeple which was connected with the Tolbooth still stands, obstructing the foot-pavement of High-street, and latterly pierced there with a narrow way for passengers; and is a square ungrated tower of six stories, surmounted by flying buttresses and a spirelet in the form of an imperial crown, rising to the height of 126 feet, and containing a chime of 28 bells.—The South prison, at the foot of Salt-market, with main front toward Glasgow Green and south flank toward the Clyde, is a great quadrangular pile, erected in 1814, after designs by William Stark, at a cost of £34,800; displays, on its main front, a lofty double-rowed hexastyle portico; and was disposed originally in 122 cells for prisoners, chambers, and offices for the town-council, and court-room and apartments for the assizes. But only 39 of its cells were suitable for the separate system of present discipline; while its other portions proved incompetent for their respective uses; and now most of its interior is disposed in two spacious assize court-rooms, and in other departments connected with the administration of justice.—The North prison, on the north side of Duke-street, 300 yards from High-street, sprang from a Bridewell of 1798; is an assemblage of strong buildings, of different dates till 1854; and contains 26 rooms or cells for debtors, 386 cells for male criminals, 200 cells for female criminals, a chapel, baths, store-rooms, and all other requisite prison appliances. The statistics will be given under a subsequent head.

Barracks.—The infantry-barracks, on the north side of Gallowgate, 600 yards from the Cross, were erected in 1795, and have accommodation for upwards of 1,000 men, and a spacious enclosed parade-ground. A square of buildings on the southern outskirts of Gorbals, 3 furlongs south of Port-Eglington, was erected, at a later period, for cavalry-barracks, and was, for some time, occupied as such, but proved to be unsuitable, and was sold in 1850 to the Govan parochial board, and fitted up as a poor's house.

Assembly Halls.—The City hall, in Candlerigg-

street, contiguous to the bazaar, is a large building of plain exterior; contains an elegant apartment, resting on massive stone pillars and strong arches, capable of seating about 4,000 persons, used for concerts, soirees, and great public meetings, and provided with an orchestra and a very powerful organ; contains also a small hall, committee-rooms, and a well-constructed kitchen. Saturday-evening concerts, for the amusement of the working-classes, have been held in the large hall during eight months from September to April every year since 1853, and attended, on the average, by about 2,800 persons.—The Corporation halls and gallery of art, on the north side of Sauchiehall-street, between Cambridge-street and Rose-street, are a superb suite of buildings in the Italian style, erected in 1854 by Mr. Archibald Maclellan for the reception of a rich collection of first-class paintings, which he purposed to bequeath to the public as the commencement of a Glasgow gallery of art. The buildings were scarcely completed when he died; and they and the paintings proved in risk of being alienated, and were purchased by the city corporation. Other paintings were added by Mr. William Ewing and others; and the whole have been carefully classified according to their respective schools, and have latterly been accessible to the public free of charge. Assemblies, balls, and other great social displays are now held in these halls, in place of the old assembly-rooms and the old town-hall. The number of persons who visited the halls in the Christmas holidays, from 25 December 1860 to 5 January 1861, was 4,348; and on the Fair holidays, from 12 to 17 July 1861, was 1,882.—The Queen's Rooms, in La Belle Place, adjacent to the main entrance of the West-End park, are a large, recent, splendid edifice, in the Roman style, with emblematic sculptures, filling a broad frieze; and contain an elegant spacious hall, provided with a fine organ, and used for public assemblies.—The Exhibition-rooms, in Bath-street, were originally a large dwelling-house, and were fitted up, a few years ago, by the Architectural Institute of Scotland, as a museum of art and manufacture.—The Merchants' hall and the Trades' hall also are used for public meetings. The old assembly-rooms have been changed in object, and will be noticed when we come to speak of the Athenæum.

Theatres.—The first theatre in Glasgow was a temporary booth fitted up, in 1752, in the vicinity of the wall of the Archbishop's palace. A regular theatre was built, in 1764, in the Grahamstown suburb; suffered much damage by fire, on the first night of performance; was re-fitted, but had very indifferent success; and was burned to the ground in 1782. A theatre was built in Dunlop-street, off Argyle-street, in 1785, and opened by Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and other distinguished performers. Another theatre, one of the largest and most elegant in the United Kingdom, was built a few years afterwards, in the upper part of Queen-street, at a cost of £18,500; and was burnt to the ground in January 1829. The Dunlop-street theatre was rebuilt in 1839-40; and is a showy but tasteless edifice, with exterior statues of Shakspeare, Garrick, and Mr. Alexander. A neat theatre was fitted up in 1848, in West Nile-street; but came to be under the same management as the Dunlop-street theatre, and began then to be used chiefly in the summer months. A most appalling catastrophe took place in the Dunlop-street theatre on the night of 17th February, 1849. When the play was in progress, an unfounded alarm of fire in the upper gallery excited a panic, when the people in this part of the house made a rush to escape by the stair leading to the street. Some of them tripped and fell at the

lowest landing from the bottom, and one of the leaves of the door at this spot got jammed. As others followed in frantic alarm, they fell over or upon those who had fallen before them, and the crowd behind still pressed on from the gallery. The consequence was that the staircase was in a few minutes in the state of the black hole of Calcutta; and although many were rescued in an insensible state, no fewer than 65 men, women, and children, were trampled to death or suffocated. Another catastrophe, affecting chiefly the building itself, but very disastrous to it, came upon this theatre in the latter part of January 1863. The building was rendered temporarily useless; a portion of its walls suffered such severe damage as to require to be taken down; and a large portion of its paraphernalia, including dresses and musical instruments, was destroyed.

Professional Halls.—The Procurators' hall, behind St. George's church, with fronts to St. George's-place and West-Nile-street, is an elegant Venetian edifice of 1856; contains the hall and library-room of the faculty of procurators of Glasgow; and is the place for public sales of heritable property. The faculty was chartered in 1796, and had 194 members in 1861.—The Surgeons' hall, on the east side of St. Enoch's square, is a two-story structure, with rusticated basement, pillars, and balustrade; and belongs to the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow. This faculty was founded in 1599; was recognized by the medical practitioners act of 1858; and had 68 resident and 36 non-resident members in 1861.

Monuments.—A bronze equestrian statue of William III. stands on the pavement in front of the Tontine, and was erected in 1735, at the expense of James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, who had been governor of Madras. A sandstone obelisk, 144 feet high, to the memory of Lord Nelson, stands on a swell in the lower part of Glasgow Green; and was erected in 1806, at a cost of £2,075. A monument to Sir Walter Scott, consisting of pedestal and fluted-Doric column, 80 feet high, after a design by David Rhind, surmounted by a colossal standing statue from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, is in the centre of the enclosed area in George-square, and was erected in 1837. A standing bronze statue of Sir John Moore, by Flaxman, is within the railings at the middle of the south side of George-square, and was erected in 1819. A sitting bronze statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, is within the railings at the south-west corner of George-square, and was erected in 1832. A standing bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Mossman, is within the railings at the north-west corner of George-square, and was erected in 1858. A bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, on a granite pedestal, with bronze-sculptured panels, stands on the pavement in front of the Royal exchange; and was executed by Baron Marochetti, at a cost of £10,000, and set up in 1844. A bronze equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, also by Baron Marochetti, stands in St. Vincent-place, off the east side of Buchanan-street, and was erected in 1854. A standing bronze statue of James Oswald, long a member of parliament for Glasgow, is at Charing-Cross, on the north side of Sauchiehall-street, and was erected in 1856. A bronze statue of James Lumsden, three years lord-provost of Glasgow, and nineteen years honorary treasurer of the Royal Infirmary,—the statue by Mossman, and 8½ feet high—is in Royal Infirmary-square, and was set up in the early part of 1863. A neat suite of dwelling-houses, at the corner of Buchanan-street and Sauchiehall-street, was built by subscription, at a cost of £4,600, as a gift to the

late Dr. Cleland, author of "Annals of Glasgow," and bears the name of the Cleland testimonial. Monuments of William Pitt and Kirkman Finlay, as already noticed, are in respectively the Corporation halls and the Merchants' hall; and a number of fine monuments are in the Necropolis and other cemeteries.

Public Parks.—An ancient public park of Glasgow was latterly known as the Merchants' or the Fir park, and is now the Necropolis. Another, called the Old Green, lay along the Clyde westward from Stockwell-street, and was at one time the fashionable promenade of the citizens, but became all built upon, or appropriated to some industrial use, before the commencement of the present century. A third, known as Glasgow Green, lying along all the north side of the Clyde above Hutchesontown bridge, was originally of small extent, and formed part of the grant made by James II., in 1450, to Bishop Turnbull, for the benefit of the community; but by successive purchases made by the wise town councillors of other years, it has been enlarged to its present noble dimensions of fully 140 acres. For generations the Green was allowed to remain almost in a state of nature, being cut up with springs, holes, and marshes; but latterly it has been drained, improved, and most handsomely laid out, and a ride or carriage drive of about 2½ miles in length formed around. Previous to these modern days, when wealth and fashion moved westwards, this used to be the summer rendezvous of the pride and beauty of the city; it was the scene, as it is partly still, of all the manly sports; and it was the field of all grand military exercises, especially in the stirring times "when George the Third was King," and when every shopkeeper was a soldier. It cannot at all times, however, be depended on for the purity of its atmosphere; for a forest of factory and smithy chimneys is situated north and south, and as the science of smoke-burning is as yet either unknown or unappreciated in these parts, the consequence is, that in certain states of the wind, the black volumes of coal vapour are rolled over upon the Green in bitter abundance. A valuable seam of coal exists under the Green; but nothing short of the bankruptcy of the city would permit the ground to be opened for its mineral resources. Some copious springs of excellent water also are in the Green; and these, in the times preceding the formation of the city water-works and the migration of the wealthier classes to the west, occasioned this park to be the scene of almost all the washing and bleaching operations of the entire city. Hence, says Wilson, in his poem of "The Clyde,"—

"Here barefoot beauties lightly trip along;
Their snowy labours all the verdure throng,
The linen some with rosy fingers rub,
And the white foam o'erflows the smoking tub.
Their bright approach impurity refines;
At every touch the linen brighter shines,
Whether they bathe it in the crystal wave,
Or on the stream the whitening surges lave;
Or from the painted can the fountains pour,
Softly descending in a shining shower;
Till as it lies, its fair transparent hue
Shows like a lily dipt in morning dew."

The West-End park, or Kelvingrove, lying along the left bank of the Kelvin between Woodside and Sandyford, was formed out of lands purchased by the town council in 1853. These cost £99,569; but a portion of them was set aside for feus, in so wise and judicious a way as to afford fair promise of re-imbursing all the cost. The entire lands comprise a tabular hill on the east, rapid slopes northward, westward, and southward to the skirts, and a plain from the skirts to the Kelvin. The portion set

aside for feus includes the higher ground, and is now superbly edified in Park-circus and Park-street on the tableau, and in symmetrical curving terraces on the crest of the slopes. The portion reserved for the public amounts to 45 acres, includes the middle and lower slopes and the plain, and is grandly laid out in walks, drives, and shrubberies, after designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. Noble flights of granite steps go up the eastern part of the slopes; high iron railings and gates form the eastern and southern enclosures; some of the walks and drives curve round the crest; two guns and a mortar taken from the Russians in the Crimean war, stand on the highest point within the railing; and brilliant views, down the Clyde and over Renfrewshire, are obtained from the higher walks and the terraces. Another large public park of ornate character, called the Queen's park, was formed at the Southern outskirts of Gorbals in 1862. —A large wooded area, hilly and tumulated, lying along the right bank of the Kelvin, opposite the West-End park, and known as the Gilmourhill gardens, has latterly become practically a public park, the scene of attractive public fetes in the summer months, drawing great crowds of visitors, and open at little more than nominal prices of admission.

Cemeteries.—Some ancient cemeteries in the city have been converted into building-ground or market-places, while others, at the cathedral, at Blackfriars' church, at St. David's, at St. Mary's, at Gorbals, at Calton, and at Bridgeton, are still in use; but these are now generally regarded as "plague-spots" to the public health, and are fast going into desuetude. The interments in the cathedral cemetery were 2,956 in 1848, and only 413 in 1861. The interments in Blackfriars' and St. David's were 100 in 1851, and 51 in 1861; in St. Mary's 1,860 in 1851, and 134 in 1861; in Gorbals, 678 in 1851, and 589 in 1861; in Calton, 509 in 1851, and 328 in 1861; in Bridgeton, 187 in 1851, and 111 in 1861. The cathedral cemetery is the oldest; includes an aboriginal extensive space almost completely covered with gravestones and monuments; includes also newer extensive spaces laid out in modern taste; and contains a monument to a number of the martyrs of the covenant, and many other interesting mementoes. The other old cemeteries show no features but such as are common to places of their kind. A desire is felt, on the part of the authorities, to keep them and the cathedral cemetery all intact as future lungs to the city, to plant their surface with trees and shrubs, and to preserve their monuments as indicators of the past.

The Necropolis is an ornamental cemetery, formed since 1828, after the model of the Père-la-Chaise of Paris. The site is a steep hill, formerly the Merchants' or Fir park, much diversified in surface, rising to the height of 250 feet above the level of the sea, and separated from the cathedral and its olden cemetery only by the Molindinar burn. The view from the summit is picturesque, interesting, and beautiful. To the south-west the city extends in all its mighty proportions, with its many spires rising far above the roofs of the dwellings; while to the east the eye is refreshed by a long vista of hill and dale, with agricultural and woodland scenery. The ground affords scope for every variety of resting-place—the turf-covered grave, the vault, and the rocky sepulchre. The whole is most beautifully laid out and kept; the rank grass is completely eschewed; and the visitor moves through a long line of walks, cut on the hill-side and summit, surrounded on every side by shrubbery and flower beds—memorials of affection which are sweet, comely, and abiding, and which call back, with a chastened glow of pleasing sadness, the memory of the friends

we have loved and lost. The Necropolis abounds in tombs and monuments, many of them artistic and architectural gems of rare beauty, and not a few consecrated to genius and worth which the world has already recognised. The earliest and most conspicuous monument is a lofty Doric column, rising from a square base, and surmounted by a colossal statue, in honour of John Knox. Another conspicuous monument is a Tudor structure on a quadrangular base, with a colossal statue to the memory of William McGavin, author of "The Protestant." Other interesting monuments are a beautiful Ionic structure to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Dick, a large florid mausoleum to the memory of Major Menteith, an elegant architectural façade at the tomb of the Jews, and statues or other structures to the memory of Charles Tennant, Colin Dunlop, Colonel Patterson, William Motherwell, Dr. Macnish, the Rev. Dr. Hough, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, and the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlane.

Sighthill cemetery, in the north-eastern outskirts, 600 yards north of St. Rollox, was begun to be formed in 1840, belongs to a joint stock company, occupies a rising-ground nearly 400 feet high, commands a magnificent view from Tinto to the Grampians, comprises 12 acres of highly ornamental burying ground, includes also 34 acres available for extension, has a splendid gateway and an elegant chapel, and contains an obelisk to the memory of Hardie and Baird, who were executed for treason in 1820, and some beautiful tombstones and other monuments. The Southern Necropolis, on the lands of Little Govan, 500 yards north-east of the Govan iron works, is a parallelogram of 11 acres, with entirely flat surface, ornamentally arranged, and containing many neat monuments.—There are two other recent, well-kept, suburban, rural cemeteries in the eastern outskirts and at Dalbeth.—The parent Necropolis sprang principally from the exertions of the late Dr. Ewing of Levenside and Dr. Strang the city chamberlain; and is the parent, not only of the other ultramural cemeteries of Glasgow, but of all the numerous garden-cemeteries throughout Scotland. A taste for crystal burial, not only under certain old churches but under several new ones, competed for a time with the Necropolis scheme, but has happily been exploded.

Water-Supply.—About the beginning of the present century, Glasgow depended for its supply of water chiefly on 27 public and a few private pump wells. An attempt was made by the magistrates, about 1774, to bring water into the city from Whitehill in pipes, but proved abortive. Another public attempt of a similar kind was made in 1794, but also failed. At length, in 1804, Mr. William Harley, who had feued the lands of Willowbank, constructed a reservoir in upper Nile-street, which he supplied with spring water by pipes from the lands he had feued, and dispensed it to the inhabitants by means of huge cisterns placed on carriages, and which were moved from street to street. The enterprise of a single individual induced a number of the inhabitants to form themselves into a company for supplying the city with filtered water from the Clyde. In 1806, they procured an act of parliament erecting them into an incorporation by the name of the Glasgow Water Company; and shortly thereafter their works were established at Dalmarnock, upon the Clyde, two miles above the city. In 1808, another company was formed under the name of the Cranstonhill Water Company, and similar parliamentary powers were also granted to them. For a number of years these companies went on independently; but they were subsequently amalgamated; and the united company went on from time

to time, extending their works to meet the increasing demands of the city. The sum expended on the works, till 1st June 1854, was £446,907; the revenue of the company for that year was £41,862; and the daily supply of water to the city was about 12,000,000 gallons. This quantity, however, was insufficient, especially for the higher levels; while the quality took irremediable damage from the soluble impurities in the river, and had become increasingly disagreeable to the public mind as a knowledge of the laws of health had increased.

A company, under the name of the Gorbals Gravitation Water-Works Company, obtained an act of parliament in 1845, for bringing water to Gorbals from a range of hills situated about 7 miles to the south. The contributing surface is about 2,800 acres; the storage has capacity for upwards of 150,000,000 cubic feet; the water, after being filtered, is delivered in Gorbals on the principle of gravitation, at a pressure of about 200 feet; and the daily supply amounts to about 3,300,000 gallons. The Glasgow water company, in 1853, took a bill into parliament for bringing water by gravitation from Loch Lubnaig; but this was defeated by the town council on various grounds which it would be tedious to specify. A bill was introduced next year, by the town council, for acquiring the works of the Glasgow and the Gorbals Gravitation companies, and for bringing water by gravitation from Loch Katrine; and this, though strongly opposed in various quarters, with the effect of being defeated in 1854, was re-introduced in the following year, and then passed. The works were so great as to require considerable time for execution, but were opened, with grand ceremony, in October 1859, by Queen Victoria. They draw from a water surface of about 4,000 acres, with a drainage-area of about 45,800 acres; and they yield at present about 17,000,000 gallons a-day, but are capable of yielding a much larger quantity. The commencing orifice is 8 feet beneath the lake's surface, at a point of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Stronachlachlan; a tunnel 8 feet high, 8 feet wide, and 6,975 feet long, goes through the mountain to Loch Chon; and a series of works, comprising numerous aqueducts, in some instances from 60 to 80 feet high, 69 tunnels, aggregately 13 miles long, and lines of syphons of well-protected iron pipes, 4 feet in diameter, and aggregately also 13 miles long, goes from Loch Chon, past Loch Ard, and across the valley of the Endrick, to a collecting reservoir at Mugdock in the vicinity of Strathblane. This reservoir lies 311 feet above the level of the sea; occupies 70 acres, with capacity for 500,000,000 gallons; and has an ingenious combination of embankments and sluices for retention and emission. Two lines of pipes, each 3 feet in diameter, and respectively 7 and 8 miles long, go thence to Glasgow; and about 46 miles of new pipes were laid, for ramified distribution, throughout the city. The cost of the works of the Loch Katrine scheme till 28th May 1861, was £906,888; and that of the entire water-works, including those of the two absorbed water-companies, was £1,572,161.

Lighting.—Glasgow, like all other places, was formerly dependent for night light on oil and candle. Its first gas-light company was instituted in 1817; and another followed in 1843. Lighting with gas commenced in the streets on 15th September 1818, and began immediately after to be introduced to shops, dwelling-houses, and factories. The quantity of gas consumed was 173,000,000 cubic feet during 1840,—363,098,850 during 1851,—and 639,163,350 during 1861. The number of street-lamps lit with gas was 3,301 in 1840,—7,353 in 1850,—and 8,383 in 1861. The number in the last of these years

comprised 2,247 public lamps and 612 private ones in the Central police district, 1,207 public and 112 private in the Eastern district, 1,245 public and 148 private in the Southern district, 1,448 public and 145 private in the Western district, and 1,089 public and 130 private in the Northern district. The cost of lighting, during 1861, was £10,238.

Paving and Sewerage.—The carriage-way of all the principal thoroughfares is paved with granite or greenstone cubes,—in many thoroughfares with the cubes well squared and dressed; and the footpaths in some parts are formed of gravel, dressed stone cubes, or artificial asphalt, but, in most parts, including all the principal streets, are formed of fine, broad, sandstone flag. A sum of about £90,000 was spent between 1856 and the close of 1861 in paving the carriage-ways with square-dressed granite. The cost of the footpaths is defrayed by the proprietors of tenements, and may amount in the aggregate to about £60,000 a-year. Sewers run beneath nearly all the streets of both the compact parts and the well-edified outskirts of the city; and the main sewers within the municipal boundary have an aggregate length of 60 miles. No sewers exist in the districts of Springburn, Westmuir, Parkhead, Camlachie, and Woodside, the only drainage there being by surface water-courses; nor, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining an outfall to the Clyde without increasing the nuisance above the weir, do any sewers exist in the districts of Bridgeton and Mile-end. Measures, however, were in progress in 1861 to improve the drainage of these districts; and in the meanwhile, excessive nuisance there was prevented by the absence of the modern water-closet system. Yet, from the enormous amount of the city's drainage generally, from the prodigious aggregate in it of the vilest feculence, from the comparative smallness of the river's volume of water to receive it, from the damming up of that volume by the tides, and from the depth of the harbour and the navigable channel serving as a long vast pool to retain the sediments, a constant nuisance exists in the Clyde, for miles downward from Hutchesontown bridge, so great as to make the river itself, in a considerable degree, one vast open common sewer. Much discussion has occurred of late years as to the practicability of some contrivance for removing or abating this monster nuisance, but as yet without any promising result.

Government.

City Corporation.—Glasgow, as has been already stated, was erected by charter into a burgh of regality, holding of the bishop, by William the Lion; and for centuries the town remained in the position of a mere appanage of the ecclesiastical establishment. By a charter from King James in 1450, upon some new concessions being made, it was declared that the bishop and his successors should hold the city as a burgh of regality, by paying yearly, upon St. John's day, a red rose, if it should be asked. Until 1604, frequent contentions occurred in this, as in almost all the other towns of Scotland, between the merchants' and trades' ranks, upon the point of precedence; but the matters in dispute, as regards Glasgow, having been referred to the arbitration of Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood, he pronounced a decision which was termed the "Letter of Guildry," and was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, denying the right of precedence as being vested in either, and assigning to both a share in the magistracy. In 1691, William and Mary, by charter, confirmed the privileges of the citizens, and conferred on the magistrates and council the power of electing their provost, and all

other officers, "as fully and freely as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh." The courtesy title of "my lord" and "the honourable" has been assigned to the office of provost, or chief magistrate, since the revolution of 1688; and, up till 1801, the executive of the town council consisted of the lord provost, three bailies, the dean of guild, the deacon-convenor, and the treasurer. At that period, two bailies were added,—one from the merchants' and the other from the trades' ranks, making in all 5 bailies. Until the passing of the municipal reform bill, the council was composed exclusively of members from the merchants' and trades' houses, and they were self-elected here as elsewhere; but on that measure becoming law, the royalty was divided into 5 wards, which returned thirty members by election; and to these two ex-officio members were added, viz., the dean of guild by the merchants' house, and the deacon-convenor by the trades' house. An act was passed, in 1846, abolishing the burgh jurisdictions of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston, annexing these suburbs and others to the municipal burgh of Glasgow, and providing that the council should consist of 50 members, of whom 48 should be elected by the £10 voters, in 16 wards; and 2 should be returned as before by the merchants' house and trades' house. The elected councillors retain office for 3 years; the dean of guild and deacon-convenor are elected annually, but they are generally re-elected for the second year. The council chooses, out of its own members, the lord provost, eight bailies, and two river magistrates; and two of the bailies administer justice daily in the police courts, while the river magistrates adjudicate on all matters connected with the police of the harbour and the Clyde. The patronage of the council is very extensive; presents to nine of the city churches, nominates all the masters of the High school, appoints the city registrars, disposes of many bursaries, and appoints the town-clerks, the city chamberlain, the burgh fiscal, and many other officers having a yearly income of from £200 to £1,200.

Revenues.—The income of the corporation, at one period, was very small; but even in the worst of the self-election times, it was managed with economy, and generally exceeded the expenditure; and, in the course of the city's increase in population and wealth, it became great. It is derived chiefly from feu duties and ground annuals, from bazaar dues and rents, from the seat rents of the parish churches, from assessments in lieu of petty customs abolished, and from the rents of miscellaneous property. The amount of it, in the year 1861, was £18,480 7s. 8d.; while the amount of ordinary expenditure in that year was £15,457 17s. 0½d., of extraordinary expenditure, £3,046 7s. 2d., and of debt, £64,098 19s. 7d. The corporation manage also the finances of the parks and galleries, the market-trust, the upper suspension-bridge, the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the burgh voters' act, the lands valuation act, and the prisons' assessment; they manage likewise, by a special committee, the affairs of the water-trust; and either all or some of them, along with other persons, manage also the finances of the police establishment, the statute labour, the bridge trust, the court-house commission, the county prisons, the house of refuge, Hutcheson's hospital, the Clyde navigation, Port Glasgow harbour, and the Cumbræ lights. The entire revenue, including all these, in 1861, was £398,938 12s. 0½d.; the ordinary expenditure, £370,146 19s. 9½d.; the extraordinary expenditure, £60,547 5s. 5d.; the debt, £3,246,981 19s. 11d. Either the corporation as a whole, or certain members of it, control also

the financial affairs of numerous charities, bequests, bursaries, and schools, and of several road-trusts.

Extinct Jurisdictions.—The three districts of Gorbals, Calton, and Anderston, prior to 1846, had burgh jurisdictions of their own, but were then annexed to the municipal burgh of Glasgow, and have from that time returned their proportion of members to the city council.—Gorbals was originally subject to the archbishop, but became subject, in 1647, to the town-council of Glasgow; and its magistrates, thence till 1832, were appointed by the council, but from 1832 to 1846 were elected by the inhabitants under provision of being afterwards approved by the council. The original burgh of Gorbals comprised only 13 acres, and still continues distinct in some particulars, such as in the assessment for the poor; but a large territory was annexed to it from the circumjacent parish of Govan.—Calton was constituted a burgh of barony by crown charter in 1817; and had a town-council consisting of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors, elected by burgesses, who became such on payment of a fee of £2 2s.—Anderston was constituted a burgh of barony by crown charter in 1824; and had a town-council of the same constitution as that of Calton,—elected by proprietors or life-renters of heritable subjects, and by tenants paying £20 or upwards of annual rent.

Parliamentary Representation.—At the period of the Union, in 1707, Glasgow was a place of such small consideration, that only the fourth part of a member of parliament was allotted to it; and it shared this for 125 years with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. The reform-bill of 1832 enlarged its boundaries for parliamentary representation so far as to include the suburbs, and gave it a right to send two members to parliament. The number of parliamentary electors, or rather of enrolments of electors, in 1856-7, was 18,118; in 1861-2, was 20,260. But a recent decision had been given by the appeal sheriff-court, that each elector's name should be placed only once on the register; and this would cause a large deduction from the total number in 1862-3, by striking off double enrolments.

Merchants' and Trades' Houses.—The merchants' house, which returns a member to the council, has long been, and is, a most influential body in the city. It is entirely an open corporation; any gentleman paying £10 of entry money being admissible to the membership and privileges. The number of members is fully 1,000; and their funds, which amount to about £3,500 per annum, and are chiefly expended in charity, are managed by a large board of directors. The trades' house, which also returns a member to the town-council, is a still more important body, so far as wealth and numbers are concerned. It includes the corporations of hammermen, tailors, cordiners, maltmen, weavers, bakers, skimmers, wrights, coopers, fleshers, masons, gardeners, barbers, and dyers; and has, in the aggregate, fully 3,000 members. Its governing body has an annual income of upwards of £2,500; and the 14 incorporations have separate funds of their own, estimated aggregately at about £200,000, and yielding an annual revenue of nearly £8,500. Most of the revenue is expended in charitable allowances to decayed members or their families, and in maintaining an excellent educational institution. The sum of £31,000 was bequeathed to the merchants' house, and the sum of £500 to the trades' house, by James Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven, who died in 1853; and the former sum, after deducting from it £1,000 toward the ordinary fund of the house, was placed at interest for behoof of decayed Glasgow merchants, and their widows,

daughters, and sons. The merchants' and trades' houses, in their corporate capacity, take a prominent part in almost every measure affecting the city; and jointly they return the members of the important tribunal called the dean of guild court.

Police.—Glasgow was protected, till the commencement of the present century, by only the "watch and ward" system. This was conducted by what was called the civic guard, a force of 30 or more householders, patrolling the streets at night; and it was necessarily inefficient. Efforts were made, at several times, to establish a regular police; but, not proposing to give the rate-payers any voice in the management of the funds, they were distasteful to the inhabitants, and did not succeed. A bill at length passed parliament, in 1800, creating an organised police establishment, and vesting the management of it in popularly-elected commissioners. A master of police was appointed at a salary of £200, a clerk at £85, a treasurer at £80, three sergeants at £40 each, nine officers at £30 each, and 68 watchmen at 10s. per week each. The income, for the first year, from assessment, street-manure, fines, and a contribution of £800 by the corporation, was about £5,000; and this enabled the commissioners, besides maintaining the force, to give large attention to lighting and cleaning. Several acts of parliament subsequent to 1800 improved the establishment; the act of 1846, amalgamating all the municipal and police jurisdictions in the city and suburbs, gave it concentration and great increase of strength; and an act passed in 1862, thought by some to be too cumbrous and intricate to admit of easy working, very largely augmented its powers. The protective and detective force, in 1861, amounted to 703 for the municipal burgh, and 47 for the harbour and river; and was governed by a superintendent for the whole, and six assistant superintendents for the six divisions. The costs of the harbour and river department are defrayed by the Clyde Trust. The costs of the other departments, in the year 1860–1, amounted to £36,961 2s. 8d.; but were less £8,750 13s. 6d. received from Government, and £4,471 18s. 5d. received from fines; so that they amounted nett to £23,738 10s. 9d. The salary of the superintendent was £500; the salaries of the chief officers, including that of the superintendent, amounted to £2,889 19s. 10d.; the wages of the day and night constables, to £29,851 12s. 2d.; the expenses of clothing for them, to £2,681 7s. 1d.; and the expenses of the detective department, to £1,538 3s. 7d. The police commissioners consist of the lord provost, the bailies, the dean of guild, and the deacon-convenor, ex-officio, and eighteen councillors chosen by the corporation; and they manage all affairs of police, as well the lighting and the cleaning as the protective and the detective, and also the affairs of the statute labour. The entire revenue, exclusive of the statute labour, in 1861, was £84,333 17s. 10d.; the ordinary expenditure, £82,961 0s. 3s.; the extraordinary expenditure, £1,672 17s. 7d.; the debt, £3,697 13s. 8d. The revenue of the statute labour was £24,197 8s.; the expenditure, £40,897 5s. 2d.; the debt, £106,534 17s. 2d.

Courts.—The police-courts, as already noted, are held daily, and presided over by the bailies. Nothing more needs to be said respecting them, except to give a summary of the offences yearly on which they have adjudicated; and this will be given afterwards, under the head of Statistics.—The baillie court, under the original burgh jurisdiction, as distinguished from the police jurisdiction, formerly tried important civil causes, and also tried similar cases of graver kinds than are competent to

the police courts; but now it tries chiefly such civil matters as the awarding of aliment to debtor prisoners, questions under the fishery act, and questions under the statute relative to weights and measures, and rarely if ever tries any of the graver criminal cases. It adjudicated, in 1861, on 37 cases under the fishery act, and on 122 applications for the benefit of the act of grace.—The dean of guild court controls matters relative to buildings within the city, and matters under the smoke act. The number of cases before it, in 1861, was 284.—Justice of peace courts are held weekly, on Tuesday and Friday for small debt claims, and on Monday and Thursday for police offences and other offences under special statutes. About 92 acting justices of peace for the county reside in Glasgow or its neighbourhood; and two of them in rotation, for one week, preside in the courts. The number of small debt claims before these courts, in 1861, was 13,298; of prosecutions for assault and other offences, 317; of applications for public-house certificates, granted or renewed, 265; of other cases, 264.—Courts of quarter sessions, for hearing and determining appeals, are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October, and on any other days to which there may be adjournments. The appeals before them, relative to public-house certificates, in 1861, were 17 from the justices and 65 from the bailies.—Three ordinary sheriff civil courts, two appeal sheriff civil courts, and three sheriff small debt courts are held every week; and sheriff criminal courts with jury are held very frequently. These courts are conducted by a sheriff principal, and four sheriff substitutes; and they manage most of the cases which would formerly have gone into the baillie burgh court. The number of ordinary and summary actions before them, in 1861, was 1,514; of criminal cases tried with a jury, 263; of criminal cases summarily tried, 61; of cases of sequestration, 182; of cases of trusteeship, 51; of small debt actions, 23,788; and of miscellaneous cases, relating to pauperism, lunacy, and other matters, very many.—Circuit courts, by the judges, are held thrice a-year.

Assessments.—The local assessments are rated on the rental, and fall variously on the occupant and the landlord. The rental of the extended municipality, in 1850, was £1,017,362; in 1854, £1,167,842; in 1861, exclusive of railways and canals, £1,629,964. The police rate, in 1861, was 6½d. per £1 on rentals under £10, and 1s. 1d. on rentals above £10, all payable by the occupant; the street paving rate, 3d., by the occupant; the public parks and gallery of art, 2d., by the occupant; the court-houses and public offices for the lower ward of Lanarkshire, ½d. by the occupant, and ¾d. by the landlord; prisons, valuation of lands, registration of voters, and registration of births, deaths, and marriages, aggregately 1d. by the occupant and 1d. by the landlord; public water rate, 1d. by the landlord; houses of refuge, 1d., by the occupant; and poor-rates, in the city parish, on four-fifths of the rental, 1s. 6d.,—in Barony parish, 1s. 1½d.,—in Govan parish, on seven-eighths of the rental, 8½d.,—in Gorbals parish, on nine-tenths of the rental, 2s. 4½d.,—one-half by the occupant, the other half by the landlord. The total of the assessments on houses about £10 of annual rent, in the city parish, was 2s. 5½d. to the occupant and 11½d. to the landlord; in the Barony parish, 2s. 3½d. to the occupant and 9½d. to the landlord; in Govan parish, 2s. 7d. to the occupant and 6½d. to the landlord; in Gorbals parish, 2s. 10½d. to the occupant and 1s. 4½d. to the landlord.

Institutions.

The University—The university of Glasgow was instituted in 1450, and opened in 1451. It sprang from a bull of Pope Nicholas V., obtained by Bishop William Turnbull, at the request of James II. It had a broad margin as a general school in arts, in theology, and in canon and civil law, with power of granting degrees; it was constituted, as nearly as possible, on the model of the university of Bologna; and it received exemption, by royal charter, from taxation, the duty of "watch and ward," and other civil burdens. Yet, for a time, it was both poor and small. It had no property except some fees on confirming degrees, and the patronage of a few chaplainries; nor had it any buildings for its lectures and other business, but conducted these partly in a house of Rotten-row, long known as the Old Pedagogy, partly in the neighbouring monastery of Blackfriars, and partly in the chapter-house and crypt of the Cathedral. In 1460, however, the first Lord Hamilton, ancestor of the present ducal house of that name, gave to its faculty of arts a tenement in High-street, on the ground occupied by the present college buildings, together with four acres of land in the Dowhill, adjoining the Molindinar burn, which long afterwards bore the designation of the land of Pedagogy. In the body of the conveyance, the noble donor exacted certain oaths and obligations to be taken by the principal and regents, on their first admission, and ordained that he himself, and Lady Euphemia, his spouse, should be commemorated as the founders of the college. This gift soon received many additions. The faculties of theology and civil and canon law were not in possession of property, like the faculty of arts; but this was compensated by rich livings held by the regents in every part of the kingdom.

From the members of the University being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and the institution receiving its chief support from the church, it met with an almost fatal blow by the Reformation. The chancellor, James Beaton, fled to the continent, and carried with him the plate of the Cathedral, with the bulls, charter, and deeds, both of the see and the University. It is true that the college of arts survived the shock, but in such a shattered state, that in a charter of Queen Mary, it is stated that "it appearit rather to be the decay of ane university, nor any ways to be reckonit ane established foundation." By this charter, 5 bursaries were founded for poor youths, and the manse and church of the friars predicators, 13 acres of land adjoining, and several rents and annuities which had belonged to the friars, were granted to the masters of the University for their sustentation. The institution, however, rather languished than lived for many subsequent years, till in 1577, James VI., when in his minority, by advice of the regent Morton, framed a new constitution, and made a very considerable grant to the revenues, consisting of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. Private individuals also increased the emoluments of the University; and it continued to prosper till the period of the Restoration, at which time it had a principal, eight professors, a librarian, a good library, many bursaries, and a vast increase in the number of its students. The buildings, which had become ruinous, were in progress of being rebuilt, when the University received a second severe shock by the forcible establishment of Episcopacy subsequent to the restoration of Charles II., which at once deprived it of the fairest portion of its revenue—the bishopric of Galloway. From this reverse a large debt was contracted, and it was found necessary to

reduce three out of the eight professorships, and considerably abridge the emoluments of those who remained. The University, indeed, continued to receive considerable benefactions; but these were principally confined to the foundation of new bursaries or grants for carrying on the buildings; and it was not till 1693, when all the Scottish universities received a grant of £300 per annum out of the bishop's rents, that it began to revive from the depression in which it had so long remained. In 1702, the students in theology, Greek, and philosophy had increased to 402; and from that period till the present day the University has not sustained a single reverse. Many liberal donations, both from the Crown and from private individuals, have been received; eighteen new professorships have been founded; and various beneficial new regulations, introduced by royal commissions or visitations, have, from time to time, been made. The last and greatest of the changes has resulted from the commission under the Universities act of 1858; and this alone, besides materially improving the University's constitution, has increased its revenues to the amount of £1,661 a-year, and given it three new professorships and seven assistantships.

The recent change on the University's constitution will be understood from what we have said on the universities collectively in our General Introduction. The ruling bodies now are the general council, the university court, and the senatus academicus; and the chief officers are a chancellor, chosen by the general council, a lord rector, chosen by the matriculated students, a principal, appointed by the Crown, a dean of faculties, appointed by the senatus academicus, and four assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the lord rector, the general council, and the senatus academicus. The general council meets twice a-year, on the Wednesdays immediately prior to the opening and the closing of the session. The university court consists of the lord rector, the principal, the dean of faculties, and the four assessors. The senatus academicus consists of the principal and the professors. The chancellor was formerly elected by the senatus academicus; and he began in 1692, and will still continue, to be elected for life. The office is more one of dignity and honour than one of any actual service; and it has long been held by the Dukes of Montrose. The lord rector was formerly elected for only one year, though usually re-elected for the second year, but he and his assessor now remain in office three years; and the other assessors remain four. He is elected by a majority of four votes of the students, divided into four sections; or if the vote should be equal, two against two, he is appointed by the casting vote of the previous rector. The sections of the students are called nations, and are,—*Natio Glottiani sive Clydesdale*, which comprehends the natives of Lanarkshire, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, from Erickstane, the source of the Clyde, to Dumbarton;—*Natio Albanie, sive Transforthana*, containing all the country north of the Forth, and all foreigners;—*Natio Loudoniana sive Thevidalie*, including the Lothians, Stirling, the towns east of the water of Urr, and the members from England and the British Colonies; and *Natio Rothseiana*, including Ayrshire, Galloway, Argyle, the Western Isles, Lennox, and Ireland. The lord rector may be regarded as the chief magistrate of the University; he originally had such large jurisdiction as, in one instance so late as 1670, to try a case on a charge of murder; and he still possesses considerable powers. He and the dean of faculties were formerly superintending visitors of the college, but ceased to be so under the recent act. His

election occasions much excitement, and is generally the result of a political struggle. The office has been filled, since 1820, by Lord Jeffrey, Sir James Macintosh, Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Cockburn, the Earl of Derby, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Rutherford, Earl Russell, William Muir, Esq. of Caldwell, Lord Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., the Earl of Eglinton, the Duke of Argyll, Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., the Earl of Elgin, and Viscount Palmerston. The dean of faculties was formerly, as now, elected by the *senatus academicus*. His duties, as originally constituted, were to give directions respecting the course of study, and to judge, with the other principal officers, of the qualifications of the applicants for degrees. The principal formerly required to be a minister of the Church of Scotland, and was nominally the *primarius professor* of divinity; but, under the new act, he may be a layman, and is not regarded as occupying a theological chair.

The professorships of the university are classified into the four faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. The professors of the arts were formerly called regents, while the rest were non-regents; and those occupying the eight chairs, instituted before the commencement of the present century, were called college professors, while the others were called *regius professors*; and the former had larger powers than the latter; but, under the new act, these distinctions have ceased. The number of professorships at present is twenty-five; the latest law one is in the patronage of the faculty of procurator of Glasgow, the eight oldest in that of the university court, the others in that of the Crown; and the emoluments of all, including estimated amounts of fees, were re-adjusted by ordinance of the University commissioners in November 1861. The chairs, with their respective dates and emoluments, are,—logic and rhetoric, 1577, £738 4s. 5d.; moral philosophy, 1577, £618 4s. 5d.; natural philosophy, 1577, £608 4s. 5d.; Greek, 1581, £969 8s. 10d.; humanity, 1637, £969 8s. 10d.; mathematics, 1691, £662; practical astronomy, 1760, £270; civil engineering and mechanics, 1840, £325; English language and literature, 1861, £400; divinity, 1630, £600; Oriental languages, 1709, £430; ecclesiastical history, 1720, £402 15s. 6d.; divinity and biblical criticism, 1861, £436; Roman law and law of Scotland, 1713, £540; conveyancing, 1861, £150, together with fees; practice of medicine, 1713, £410; anatomy, 1718, £750; natural history, 1807, £300; surgery, 1815, £320; midwifery, 1815, £230; chemistry, 1817, £620; botany, 1818, £400; materia medica, 1831, £270; institutes of medicine, 1839, £310; forensic medicine, 1839, £210. The principal's salary is £700. Assistants to the natural philosophy, the Greek, the humanity, the mathematics, and the chemistry chairs were appointed under the new act, each at a salary of £100; and an assistant to the chair of materia medica, at a salary of £50. The session opens on the first Monday of November, and closes on the last day of April. The number of matriculated students, in 1861, was 1,133; of members of the general council, 854; of persons who graduated, 114.

The students are divided into *togati* and *non-togati*; and the former wear a scarlet gown, and belong to the logic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, Greek, and humanity classes. There are 29 foundation burseries, for 65 students, held from 4 to 6 years. One of them amounts to £50 a-year; but most range from £5 10s. to £41. There are also some valuable exhibitions. In 1688, Mr. John Snell, with a view to support episcopacy in Scot-

land, devised to trustees the estate of Uffton, near Leamington, in Warwickshire, for educating Scotch students, from the University of Glasgow, at Balliol college, Oxford. This fund now affords £132 per annum to each of ten exhibitions. Another foundation by Warner, bishop of Rochester, of £15 annually to each of four students, from the same college, is generally given to the Snell exhibitioners, so that four of them have nearly £150 per annum each. Both of the exhibitions are held for ten years; but are vacated by marriage, or upon receiving a certain degree of preferment. The principal and professors of the college are the patrons of Snell's exhibition; and the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Rochester, of Warner's. In addition to these burseries and exhibitions, there are various valuable prizes granted annually or biennially from funds which have been mortified for the purpose. Among distinguished men who have studied or taught here have been Bishop Elphinstone, John Major, John Spottiswoode, Andrew Melville, James Melville, Robert Boyd, John Cameron, Zachary Boyd, Robert Baillie, James Dalrymple, first Viscount of Stair, Bishop Gilbert Burnet, Bishop John Douglas, Dr. Robert Simpson, Francis Hutchison, Dr. William Hunter, Dr. Thomas Reid, Dr. James Moor, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. William Cullen, Dr. Joseph Black, Dr. Matthew Baillie, Professor John Millar, Professor Young, Professor Wilson, Lord Jeffrey, John Gibson Lockhart, Sir Daniel Sandford, and Sir William Hamilton.

The university library was founded in the 15th century, and now contains about 80,000 volumes. The Hunterian museum was founded by Dr. William Hunter, a native of East Kilbride, who died in 1783; and contains a small gallery of pictures by the old masters, a splendid collection of objects in natural history and anatomy, and an interesting collection of rare books, manuscripts, coins, medals, antiquities, and curiosities. Its entire contents are supposed to be worth upwards of £130,000; and so much of them as was valued at £65,000, together with a sum of £8,000 for the erection of a suitable building, was bequeathed by Dr. Hunter. The museum is open to any visitor for a shilling, but the coins and medals are shown only in the presence of two professors. The university library contains a manuscript paraphrase of the Bible by Zachary Boyd, and some other literary curiosities; and the Hunterian museum contains an illuminated manuscript Psalter, of the 12th century, a manuscript of Boethius, of the 14th century, and a breviary, ten books of Livy, and a French translation of Boccaccio of the 15th century.

The university buildings are situated on the east side of High-street. They belong to various periods; but the older portions were erected between the years 1632 and 1656, and are in the peculiar style of Scottish renaissance which then prevailed. The front is 305 feet in extent; presents a monastic appearance, with grand archway, stone balcony, and dormer windows; and has, over the great entrance, the royal arms of the time of Charles II. The interior, exclusive of the professors' buildings, is disposed in three successive quadrangles. The first quadrangle is all old, and has at one corner a massive stone staircase, leading up to a large panelled hall, used for business meetings, and containing a few portraits. The second quadrangle is entered by an archway beneath a steeple 148 feet high; and consists partly of old buildings, partly of modern ones, incongruously amassed. The steeple shows no elegance of structure, but possesses interest from a thunder rod erected on it, in 1772, under the auspices of Dr. Franklin. The third quadrangle is, in

considerable parts, unedified,—being divided there from the college park only by railings; but it has, between the open parts, the edifice of the Hunterian museum, a handsome structure of 1804, adorned in front with a hexastyle Roman-Doric portico. Two quadrangles at the sides, with separate entrance from High-street, are edified with thirteen dwellings of professors. The college park spreads away to the east; has pleasant walks, shaded with trees; is used for the recreation of the students; and figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Rob Roy," as the scene of the duel between Francis and Roshleigh Osbaldistone.

Anderson's University.—An institution for the promotion of scientific knowledge arose from a bequest of Dr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow university, who died in January 1796. The funds bequeathed by him were not sufficient for it; but contributions were added by many citizens of Glasgow, and other friends of science; and the chief objects he had in view were gained. The institution was incorporated in June 1796, by seal of cause from the magistrates and council of the city; and was set to work, on a small scale, in the same year. It long was located in confined premises in John-street, but eventually was removed to a commodious edifice, originally the Grammar-school, in George-street. In 1796, Dr. Garnett was elected to it as professor of natural philosophy; and he continued there till his removal to London. In 1798, a class was formed for instruction in mathematics and geography. In 1799, Dr. Birkbeck was appointed professor of natural philosophy. In February, 1800, under the auspices of Dr. Birkbeck, a class was instituted expressly for mechanics, being the first of the kind it is believed ever established, and the forerunner of Mechanics' Institutions in this country. Dr. Anderson himself had for many years given a separate course of experimental physics, to which he had been in the habit of inviting tradesmen and mechanics; and there can be little doubt that he intended that facilities for improvement should be afforded to these classes in the new seminary, having directed in his will that the system of instruction which he had begun should be continued. Dr. Birkbeck, however, is not the less entitled to the credit and honour of having called into existence the first class exclusively for mechanics, and of thus extending the advantages of scientific instruction to those who had no other opportunity of acquiring it. The class was taught the first season gratuitously, and afterwards at a very moderate rate of admission. In 1804, Dr. Andrew Ure succeeded Dr. Birkbeck, who removed to London. Dr. Ure continued the progressive improvement of the institution by the introduction of a valuable course of lectures on chemistry and pharmacy. In 1808, at the suggestion, and under the auspices of Dr. Ure, the institution received a most important addition to its usefulness by the establishment of a library for the use of the mechanics and evening classes. In 1828, on the removal of the institution to the premises in George-street, it assumed the title bestowed on it by the venerable founder, of "Anderson's University;" and to justify that appellation, there were then established a number of new professorships for instruction in science and the useful arts; and in particular, there was arranged a complete course of lectures and demonstrations in medical science, a branch of knowledge to which great attention has ever since been paid. In 1829, the resources of the institution were increased by a donation from the late James Yeats, Esquire, of a fifth part of the rents of the island of Shuna. In 1830, on the resignation of Dr. Ure,

Professor Thomas Graham, afterwards of University College, London, was appointed to the chair of chemistry, and introduced a new feature of great importance, in the shape of laboratory instructions. In 1837, on the removal of Mr. Graham to London, Dr. Gregory, afterwards professor of chemistry in the college of Edinburgh, was appointed to the chair of chemistry, and on his removal to Edinburgh, he was succeeded in the chair by D. Frederick Penny. An unbroken succession of very distinguished men has thus shed celebrity over the institution's departments of physics and chemistry; and some men of high mark have, at the same time, given eclat to its other departments.

The institution now offers to the public a complete course of education in three sets:—1. Day-classes, scientific and literary, for natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, commercial law, writing, book-keeping, drawing, painting, French, German, and English;—2. Medical classes, for surgery, anatomy, materia medica, institutes of medicine, practice of medicine, midwifery, medical jurisprudence and police, natural philosophy, chemistry, and botany;—3. Popular evening classes, for natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, mathematics, writing, French, and German. The average number of students is about 1,400; but a large proportion of this belongs to the evening classes. The institution has an extensive museum of natural history, antiquities and curiosities; and this is open to the public every day, from 11 till 3. Upwards of 3,000 persons visited the museum on the Fair holidays of 1861; and about the same number on the Christmas holidays.

Botanic Gardens.—A small piece of ground adjoining the university, east of High-street, was set apart, in the 18th century, as a botanic garden; but it soon became unsuitable, in consequence of the erection of manufactories in its neighbourhood. A new and more spacious garden was formed at Sauchiehall-road, then completely rural; but this was eventually overtaken and displaced by the extension of the city to the west. A grand and still larger garden was then, about 1842, formed on tumulated tabular ground, skirted by a steep declivity to the Kelvin, 800 yards west of the point at which that river is crossed by the Great Western road. This garden comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; is beautifully laid out in plots and walks; includes romantic foot-paths going down the declivity in transverse to the Kelvin; contains a class-room for the professor of botany, and good suites of conservatories and hothouses; and gives to view, in scientific arrangement, or in scientific nomenclature, about 15,000 species of plants. Promenades are held in it on stated days in summer; and the operative classes are admitted to it for a penny on Saturdays, and without charge on the week of Glasgow fair, in virtue of a gift of £500 from Mr. Campbell of Tilliechewan. The number of persons who visited it in the "free week" of 1861 was 17,344.

Observatory.—An observatory formerly stood on Garnet hill, but, like the Sauchiehall-road botanic garden, was overtaken and displaced by the street-extensions to the west. A new and splendid observatory was erected on a commanding eminence, a short distance south-west of the present Botanic garden; and this has very valuable instruments, and includes a residence for the professor of astronomy. The late professor, Dr. Nichol, shed lustre over it by his writings.

Schools of Art.—The Government school of art, on the north side of the eastern part of Ingram-

street, is a most useful and flourishing institution; and has conferred great benefit on the manufactures of Glasgow. The session opens on the 1st of September, and continues till the 30th of June.—The Glasgow institution in union with the society of arts in London, is managed by a body of directors, affords systematic, scientific, literary, and practical instruction, on self-supporting principles, to operatives, persons in business, and their children, and has morning, day, and evening classes, and separate classes for females. The branches taught in it are chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, geography, navigation, practical mechanics, political economy, logic, elocution, phonography, drawing, music, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, Gaelic, English, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and needlework.

Mechanics' Institutions.—The Glasgow Mechanics' Institution was founded in 1823, and incorporated by seal of cause. A neat and commodious building for it, with a colossal statue of James Watt in front, was erected in North Hanover-street in 1831; and a new, larger, and very ornamental edifice in lieu of this, was erected in Bath-street in 1860. The institution is managed by a committee; has a reading-room, and a well-selected library of about 7,000 volumes; and maintains lectures and classes in natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, mathematics, drawing, music, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, geography, English composition, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping.—The Cowcaddens mechanics' institution has a reading-room, a reference library, and a circulating library, of upwards of 3,000 volumes, and maintains courses of lectures on subjects of popular instruction.—There is also a mechanics' institution of Calton and Bridgeton.

High School and Academy.—The High school, formerly called the Grammar school, was founded in the 12th century, and is managed by a committee of the town council. The large edifice in George-street, between John-street and Montrose-street, now occupied by Anderson's university, was built for it; and its present edifice, situated on the ascent behind the former, with a spacious playground between, was erected in 1819, and is a plain structure 120 feet long and 28 feet wide. The masters, seven in number, are appointed by the town council, and have handsome incomes from fees, and a salary, rarely exceeding £50, from the corporation funds. The course of tuition embraces five classes in the classics, one in French and German, one in grammar, composition, elocution, and history, one in arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and natural philosophy, one in writing and book-keeping, and one in drawing and painting. The number of pupils is upwards of 500. The session begins on the 1st of October, and continues till the 31st of May.—Glasgow Academy was established in 1846, and is managed by a body of directors. The building for it is a large ornamental structure in Elmbank-place. The departments taught in it are classics by the rector, a master, and an assistant, French and German by a master, English by a master and two assistants, mathematics by a master and two assistants, writing and book-keeping by a master and an assistant, and drawing, gymnastics, vocal music, and dancing, each by a master.—Several large academies, generally formed on the English model, for supplementing the education of the children of the higher classes, are in the western districts; and large schools of various kinds, for the education of the children of the humbler classes, are in all parts of the city.

Normal Schools.—The Normal institution in con-

nexion with the Church of Scotland, for training teachers and giving rudimental education to children, was formed in 1827, and is the parent institution of its kind in the kingdom. The building for it stands at the east end of the New City road, adjacent to Cowcaddens; was erected in 1827, after designs by Messrs. Hamilton, at a cost of £15,000; has a central front 128 feet long, with two retiring wings, each 110 feet deep; and is surmounted, at the centre, by a tower rising 45 feet above the roof. The training department or students' hall, includes religious knowledge, principles of teaching, history, geography, mathematics, physical science, music, drawing, and needlework, and is conducted by six masters and a mistress; and the practising department, or children's school, comprises infant, initiatory, junior, and senior classes, music, drawing, and needlework, and is conducted also by six masters and a mistress.—The Normal seminary, in connexion with the Free church, was founded immediately after the Free church's formation; and is of similar character to the former institution, but includes instruction in classics, French, German, and gymnastics. The building for it stands in Cowcaddens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong east of the other institution, and is a large edifice in a mixed style of Gothic and Tudor, built in 1846, at a cost of £8,000.

Hutcheson's Hospital.—The most magnificent charity established by private benevolence in Glasgow, and similar to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, excepting that it does not make monks of the school boys, is that founded by two brothers, George and Thomas Hutcheson, in 1639–41. The original bequest was a tenement of land, barn, and yard, and ground whereon to build an hospital, with 68,700 merks, or £3,816 13s. 4d. sterling. The sum mortified was at first intended for the support of 12 old men and 12 boys; but by the judicious purchase of land, which has become exceedingly valuable as feuing ground, and by the addition of other mortifications, such as Scott's, Baxter's, and Hood's, the sum now at the disposal of the patrons amounts to nearly £5,000 per annum. This revenue is appropriated towards the support of old men and women, and the educating and clothing of the sons of decayed citizens. The affairs of the charity are managed by the town council and the parish ministers. The hospital stands at the corner of John-street and Ingram-street, confronting Hutcheson-street; was erected in 1803, after a design by D. Hamilton, at a cost of £5,201; is a fine edifice, with rusticated basement and Corinthian superstructure, surmounted by an octagonal spire 156 feet high; and has, in niches on its front, decently executed busts of the brothers Hutcheson. No part of it is occupied as either school or boarding-place. The principal apartment was formerly used for Stirling's library, and is now used as the clearing-room of the Glasgow banks; and the other apartments also are let for commercial purposes. The school-buildings stand in Crown-street, Hutchesontown; are neat and spacious; and were erected in 1841, at a cost of £4,236, exclusive of the value of the site, which was estimated at £1,057.

Millar's School.—An institution for educating and clothing girls was founded by Archibald Millar in 1790, and opened in 1806. The house stands in George-street, between Montrose-street and Portland-street, and is a plain but pleasing edifice. The charity is governed by the principal and divinity professor of the University, the ten city ministers, and ten elders from the ten kirk sessions. The girls must be of reputable parents, and under the care of reputable persons, are admitted only at an age between eight and nine, and remain for three years.

The number for some time was about 30, but now is 75.

Other Public Schools.—The Trades' school adjoins the Trades' hall, was founded in 1808, is maintained and managed by the Trades' house, and has a head-master and three assistant teachers. — Wilson's charity school, in George-street, is governed by the magistrates, the ministers, and a number of other gentlemen, and has an English master, and a music master. — The Highland Society's academy stands near the High school; was instituted for educating, clothing, and apprenticing sons of indigent Highlanders; includes also a sewing school for girls; is maintained from a revenue of about £1,300 a-year; and has a head-master, a junior master, and a music master. — The Buchanan institution sprang from a bequest of J. Buchanan, for the education and industrial training of destitute boys; affords them instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of navigation, gymnastics, tailoring, shoe-making, and carpentering; and while not providing them with lodging, gives them three substantial meals daily at the school. — The Maxwell school sprang from a bequest of several thousand pounds, by Mrs. Blackhurst of Preston, for giving an education to poor children; is under the trusteeship of the magistrates and two ministers; and excludes the use of the Shorter Catechism or the application of any religious test. — The Industrial schools, in a new edifice in the old Scottish style in Rotten-row, are of the kind popularly called ragged schools, and provide food, education, religious instruction, and industrial training for destitute and neglected children of both sexes, whether admitted on private application or sent under a magistrate's warrant, charged with begging and vagrancy. The number on the roll at the close of 1861 was 134 boys and 74 girls.

Athenæum.—The old Assembly rooms, now occupied by the Athenæum, on the north side of Ingram-street, between Hanover-street and Frederick-street, were erected in 1796 and 1807, partly after designs by Henry Holland. The edifice has a heavy Ionic centre, with two lighter wings; and contains a reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and a continually increasing library, with at present upwards of 9,000 volumes. The Athenæum was instituted in 1847; and is designed to furnish the fullest and most recent information on all subjects of general interest—to excite, especially among young men, a taste for intellectual pursuits—and to afford an agreeable place of resort in the intervals of business. Life members pay £15 15s.; subscribers pay 25s. a-year; and strangers have free access for a fortnight, on introduction by a member.

Public Libraries.—The Glasgow public library, formerly in George-street, now in Bath-street, contained a large and choice collection of books so long ago as 1828, or some years earlier, and has regularly continued to make additions to its treasures. Subscribers to it pay a small amount of entry money, and 12s. of yearly subscription. — Stirling's library, formerly in the hall of Hutcheson's hospital, now at 48 Millar-street, was founded in 1791 by Walter Stirling, a Glasgow merchant; has received many valuable accessions from various donors; and now contains about 20,000 volumes. The public have free access to it daily, for consulting the books; and individuals get loans from it, for a life subscription of £5 5s., or for a yearly subscription of 10s. 6d.

Scientific Societies.—The Philosophical Society was founded in 1802, for discussing subjects connected with the arts and the sciences, and for the exhibition of models and new inventions. It re-

ceives regularly upwards of 40 scientific periodicals, English, French, and German; and has a library, comprising upwards of 3,300 volumes, in the various departments of science. Its members amount, at present, to about 300, and they meet fortnightly in a hall of the Andersonian University, and publish fortnightly their proceedings. — The Natural History Society was instituted in 1851, for encouraging the pursuit of natural history and cognate sciences. It meets monthly in the library of the Andersonian university; cultivates the exhibition of specimens, and the reading of communications; and promotes excursions of its members for conjoint observation and mutual improvement. — The Glasgow Archæological Society was instituted in 1856, for the objects indicated by its title; and meets monthly from November till March. — The Glasgow Architectural Society was instituted for the advancement of the art and science of architecture. — The Institution of Engineers in Scotland meets monthly or oftener, during winter, in the Mechanics' Institution for the reading and discussing of papers.

Literary Societies.—The Maitland Club was instituted in 1828, for printing manuscripts and rare works illustrative of the early history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland. It was originally limited to 50 members, but was afterwards extended to 100. Upwards of 100 volumes quarto were published by it prior to 1862. — The Literary and Commercial Society holds fortnightly meetings, from the middle of November till the end of April, for the reading of essays, by its members, on subjects connected with literature, philosophy, political economy, and commerce. — The Juridical Society was instituted in 1847; meets weekly, during session, in the Sheriff Court hall; and promotes discussion and inquiry on subjects chiefly legal but partly literary. — The Legal and Speculative Society was instituted in 1852; meets weekly, from October till May, in the Procurator's hall; and promotes conjointly legal knowledge, literary taste, and fluent elocution.

Asylum for the Blind.—This institution was founded by John Leitch, Esq., a citizen of Glasgow, who had suffered injury of sight, and who bequeathed £5,000 toward commencing and maintaining the institution. The buildings for it, however, were erected by voluntary subscription in 1827–8. They are situated near the Royal Infirmary; and they include, in addition to a school, a large manufactory for the making of baskets, cordage, sacking, and other articles. A warehouse, in connexion with the manufactory, for the sale of its produce, is in Glassford-street. The late John Alston, Esq., spent many years in watching over the institution with a father's care; many benevolent individuals have helped it with legacies and contributions; and a considerable portion of the public currently give it aid by the purchase of its manufactures. The blind are taught in it, by means of contrivances which were first brought in by Mr. Alston, the knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, geometry, and astronomy; they are also trained, in departments, to perform the work of its manufactory; and they do that work so well as to make the institution self-supporting, or at least to render it independent of annual subscriptions.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.—This institution is situated in the same part of the city as the asylum for the blind. It was commenced under the same auspices, and on the same system, as the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Edinburgh; and it became early distinguished for great efficiency and success. Strangers are allowed to visit it only on Wednesdays and at a given hour.

Royal Infirmary.—This institution was projected

in June 1787, and opened in December 1793. It now comprises three buildings. The earliest of these stands on the ground once occupied by the episcopal palace, in the western vicinity of the Cathedral; is a large edifice, in the Roman style, after a design by Adam; has four stories above ground and one below; presents, on its front, a tetrastyle Corinthian portico; is surmounted by a large, fine, ribbed cupola; and contains 15 wards and 283 beds. The second building, called the fever hospital, was erected in 1832; stands a little to the north of the former edifice; has a plainer character; and contains 11 wards and 267 beds. The third building was erected in 1861, at a cost of £12,200. The Infirmary is supported mainly by voluntary contributions, but has also a permanent stock-capital, which received in 1854 the splendid addition of £10,000 by legacy of James Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven. The contributions to it from the working-classes, in the manufacturing establishments of the city, and in the mining districts of the neighbourhood, are always large, and amounted in 1861 to £2,295. The total expenditure during that year, exclusive of the cost of the new building, was £9,143. The total number of in-patients treated during 1861, was 4,441; and of these 4,103 were treated to a conclusion, 414 died, and 3,689 were sent out cured, relieved, or otherwise no longer requiring treatment. The number of fever cases was 751, and the number of surgical cases 564. The number of out-patients treated, during the same year, from the dispensary, was 10,272; and of these 4,370 were surgical, and 5,902 medical. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 873; but the average yearly number in some previous years, was close on 1,000. The Infirmary has a staff of 4 physicians, 4 surgeons, 2 dispensary physicians, 2 dispensary surgeons, and all other requisite officers; and is regularly attended by a great number of the students at the medical schools of the Royal and the Andersonian universities.

Lunatic Asylum.—The original edifice of this institution was founded in 1810, and opened in 1814, on what was then a secluded site in the northern outskirts of the city, but what is now a portion of the north side of the busy thoroughfare of Parliamentary road, laid out in 1838; and having been rendered unfit for its purposes, first by the tunnelling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway beneath it, and next by the encroachments of the public streets, it was sold in 1841 to the directors of the town's hospital. A new edifice was founded in 1842, and opened in the following year, on a plot of 66 acres, at Gartnavel, about a mile west of the Botanic garden. The ground and the edifice cost together £75,950. The edifice stands on an eminence, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country; is a huge pile, in a mixed style of Saxon and Gothic; and contains accommodation for 680 patients. Its first class division consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 492 feet long, each of the others 186 feet. Its second class division also consists of three sides of a quadrangle, the principal one 285 feet long, each of the others 196 feet.

Eye Infirmary.—The Glasgow Eye Infirmary, in Charlotte-street, has 24 beds for operation cases, and treats annually upwards of 1,600 patients. Two surgeons, two consulting surgeons, an assistant-surgeon, and an apothecary are on its staff; and students are admitted to its practice on payment of £3 3s. for twelve months, or £2 2s. for six months.

Lying-In Hospitals.—The Glasgow Lying-In Hospital, formerly in St. Andrew's-square, now at the head of North Portland-street, was established in

1835, is supported by voluntary contribution, has 24 beds for in-door patients, gives attendance to indigent married females at their own houses, and treats annually upwards of 1,000 cases.—The Glasgow University Lying-In hospital has 2 physicians, and a matron, treats the diseases of women and children, and affords gratuitous advice on these daily at its dispensary in George-street.

Lock Hospital.—This institution was formed in 1805, for the cure of diseased females; and is supported by voluntary contributions. It is situated in Rotten-row; and has two acting surgeons. The average number of patients nightly in it during 1861 was 33; the average number of patients' night's sojourn was 31; and the average cost of regular patients was £1 5s. 9½d.

Houses of Refuge.—These are institutions for the reception of juvenile thieves, and of neglected children who seem liable to glide into crime, and for giving them a good education, and training them to support themselves by honest industry. There are two for respectively males and females. That for males stands in the eastern outskirts of the city, by the outlet of Duke-street; is an edifice in the Roman style, after a design by Bryce; and was built in 1836–8, at a cost of about £13,000, raised by subscription. The institution was dependent entirely, for a time, on voluntary contribution; but eventually acquired support from assessment, imposed by act of parliament. The number of boys in the house, at the commencement of 1861, was 320; the number admitted during that year was 101; and the number who went off the list during the year, 133. Of the 101 admitted, 12 had never been in jail, 68 had once been in jail, 16 had been twice, and 5 had been from three to five times; 71 were under sentence by the city magistrates, 18 were under sentence by the sheriff, and 12 were admitted under the house of refuge act. Of the 133 who went off the list during the year, 6 were admitted into the army or navy, 5 were sent to Canada, 104 were sent to situations provided by friends, 4 were sent to another institution, 13 went away irregularly, and 1 died in the house. The house of refuge for females was of later origin than the other, and is situated in Parliamentary road. The number of girls in it at the commencement of 1861 was 88; the number admitted during that year was 27; and the number who went off the list during the year was 26. Of the 27 admitted, 12 were under sentence by the city magistrates, 5 were under sentence by the sheriff, and 10 were admitted under the house of refuge act. Of the 26 who went off the list, 13 were discharged to relations, 10 were sent to service, 1 absconded, and 2 died in the house.

Magdalene Asylum.—This institution is partly self-supporting, and partly maintained by subscription. The income of it, during the year ending 31 October 1861, was £1,235; and the expenditure, £1,097. The number of its inmates at the commencement of that year was 46; the number admitted during the year was 230; the number who went off the list during the year was 232; and of the last, 46 were sent to service or to various employments, 24 were restored to their friends, 69 were sent to the house of refuge, 16 were sent to other institutions, 2 were sent out to Australia, 2 were married, 15 were discharged as intractable, 51 left of their own accord, and 7 left clandestinely.—There is a magdalene department also in the female house of refuge. And the number of its inmates, at the commencement of 1861, was 41; the number admitted during that year was 50; the number who went off the list during the year was 44; and of the last, 3 were sent to service, 9 were restored to their

relations, 2 were sent to other institutions, 4 left to seek work, 23 left wilfully, and 3 were expelled.

Industrial Asylums.—The House of Shelter, in Hill-street, was instituted in 1850, to provide a home and needle-work for females liberated from prison, and desirous of doing well. The number of its inmates, at the commencement of 1861, was 36; the number admitted during that year was 70; the number who went off the list during the year was 66; and of the last, 14 were restored to relatives, 21 went to service or employments, 4 went to the infirmary, 2 went to other institutions, another left in bad health, 2 absconded, 14 left of their own accord, 7 were dismissed, and 1 died in the house.—The House of Industry for indigent females is connected with the Night Asylum for the houseless in North Frederick-street. The number of its inmates at the commencement of the year ending 31 Aug. 1861 was 22; the number admitted during that year was 31; the number who went off the list during the year was 27; and of the last, 13 went to service, 6 were restored to friends, 2 were expelled, 3 absconded, 2 left of their own accord, and 1 died in the house.

Orphan Asylums.—The Glasgow Protestant Institution for orphan and destitute girls, at Slatefield House, Gallowgate, was founded in 1826, for girls of good character, and provides clothing, board, and education, at the yearly charge of £8 each.—St. Matthew's Home for orphan and destitute children, situated in Hill-street, is under a committee of management, and provides clothing, board, medical attendance, and other necessities.

Night Asylum and Soup Kitchen.—The Night Asylum in North Frederick-street has always been open, during many years, for the houseless or the utterly destitute. The average nightly number in it, during the year ending 31 Aug. 1861, was 91; the total number of men during that year was 9,981, of boys 3,921, of women 15,705, of girls 3,749; the total number of breakfasts and suppers issued was 79,437, of bread and soup meals 24,417, of bread meals 14,602; and the average cost of the meals was rather less than 3d. for three. The issues from the soup-kitchen, during the period from 25th December 1860, to 7th September 1861, was 47,781 to the account of the City-magistrates, 18,223 to the account of the City and Barony parishes, 4,098 to the account of private parties, and 1,673 gratuitously.

Model Lodging Houses.—An establishment in Greendyke-street has accommodation for 134 inmates; includes lavatories, a large sitting-hall, and a library and reading-room; charges, for the most part, 3d. per night; and accommodated, during the year 1861, 45,749 persons.—Another establishment in Macalpine-street, consists of 4 flats, and has accommodation for 298 males; includes lavatories, a large sitting-room, a smoking-room, and a library and reading-room; charges 4d. and 6d. per night; and accommodated during the year 1861, 58,671 persons.—A third establishment in Carrick-street, has accommodation for 200 females; possesses a general resemblance to the establishment in Macalpine-street; charges, for the most part, 3d. per night; and accommodated, during the year 1861, 25,231 persons.

Poor-Houses.—The original Glasgow poor-house, or Town's hospital, stood in Clyde-street, and was built in 1733. The means for raising it, as also, during some time, the means for maintaining its inmates, was voluntary subscription; and even after assessment for the poor came into practice, the amount of this for the city, so late as 1803, was only £3,940. But the pressure of pauperism began, soon after that date, to be strong; and it has gone on in-

creasing with such rapidity that, in 1861, so many as 17,730 persons, or about 1 in 25·2 of the entire population, were dependent on poor-rates. These are levied in the proportions mentioned in section "Assessments," in the four quasi-parochial districts of the City, the Barony, Govan, and Gorbals. The City poor-house now is in Parliamentary-road, was originally the lunatic asylum, passed by sale to the parochial managers for £15,000, is a spacious octagonal edifice, with four radiating wings and a central dome; and contains accommodation for 1,500 persons. The number of its inmates on 1st July 1860 was 891; the number then at school, 72; the number of poor who received in-door relief during the previous half-year, 2,959; the number on the sick-list during that half-year, 1,677; the number of inmates who died during that half-year, 255; the number of lunatic inmates during that half-year, 183. The Barony poor-house is a spacious, oblong, modern edifice, at Barn-hill, in the north-eastern environs of the city; and contains accommodation for 1,243 persons. The number of its inmates on 1st July 1860 was 966; the number then at school, 170; the number of poor who received in-door relief during the previous half-year, 2,234; the number on the sick-list during that half-year, 773; the number of inmates who died during that half-year, 98; and the number of lunatic inmates during that half-year, 175. The Govan and Gorbals poor-house is a square of buildings, in the southern outskirts, on the line of Bridge-street, originally erected for cavalry barracks, occupied for some time as such, purchased from Government, and refitted by the parochial managers, and now containing accommodation for 750 persons. The number of inmates on 1st July 1860, was 374; the number then at school, 59; the number of poor who received in-door relief during the previous half-year, 740; the number on the sick-list during that half-year, 348; the number of inmates who died during that half-year, 68; and the number of lunatic inmates during that half-year, 37.

Charitable and Friendly Societies.—One of these was instituted in 1799, and affords relief to aged and destitute women, chiefly widows. Another was instituted in 1811, and affords relief to indigent women, above 60 years of age. Another was instituted in 1844, and affords comparatively large relief to natives, and to the widows and children of natives, who have fallen from competence into indigence. Another was instituted in 1808, and gives annuities of £10 or upwards, immediate or deferred, to persons of 30 years and upwards. Two others give visitation and aliment to the destitute sick. Another in the west, established in 1853, gives gratuitous advice and medicines to the sick-poor. Others are for the benefit of persons of given names, such as Brown, Buchanan, and Graham; others are for the benefit of specific classes, as commercial travellers, grocers, stationers, printers, seamen, Scottish Episcopalians, and the sons of ministers; others are for the benefit of persons from special districts,—Angus and Mearns, Ayrshire, Upper Clydesdale, Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, Galloway, Dumfriesshire and Galloway, Lothian, Perthshire, Renfrewshire, Moray and Banffshire, Merse and Teviotdale, Stirlingshire, Tweedside, and the West of Scotland.

Religious and Philanthropic Societies.—These, as distinguished from ecclesiastical institutions, are of the same kind as in other large towns of the empire, so numerous and so well understood, that we need do no more than name the chief ones:—The National Bible Society of Scotland; the West of Scotland Bible Society; the Glasgow sub-division

of the Evangelical Alliance; the Glasgow Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society; the Glasgow Auxiliary to the Moravian missions; the University Missionary Association; the Glasgow Continental Society; the Glasgow Auxiliary to the Colonial Missionary Society; the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Glasgow Missionary Society; the Glasgow branch of the Scottish Society for the Conversion of Israel; the Glasgow City Mission; the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Glasgow City Mission; the Glasgow Cabmen's Mission; the Glasgow Emancipation Society; the Glasgow Female Anti-Slavery Society; the Glasgow Ladies' Association for the advancement of female education in India; the Glasgow Ladies' Association for the Christian education of Jewish females; the Glasgow Religious Tract Society; the Glasgow Sabbath School Union; the Glasgow Sabbath School Association in connexion with the Church of Scotland; the Glasgow Young Men's Christian Association; and the Scottish Temperance League.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Established Church.—All Glasgow on the north side of the Clyde, and a considerable landward tract around it, long formed only one parish. The landward tract, or Barony, had a minister appointed to it in 1595; but was not then made a separate ecclesiastical territory. The presbytery, in 1599, applied to the town-council to divide the township or parish, on account of its having become unwieldy; and after due consideration had been given to the application by the corporate body, the following answer was returned:—"They thoct gud that the township should be divided into twa parishes, provyding that the town be not burdenit with seaten or bigging of kirks nor furnishing nae mae ministers nor they hae already." This was approved of by the incorporated trades; and the township was formally divided into two parishes in 1602. The portion of the original parish which remained under the charge of the minister of Glasgow, and is still sometimes called the parish of Glasgow, as it embraced the royalty of the city, fell under the management of the magistrates and town council, and was by them divided at successive intervals, as its population increased, into ten districts, which were erected into separate parishes, with the consent of the presbytery, and by authority of the court of teinds. These parishes, with their respective acreage, are Inner High, or St. Mungo's, 103·01; Outer High, or St. Paul's, 33·797; St. Andrew's, 28·179; St. David's, 83·136; St. Enoch's, 50·467; St. George's, 193·105; St. James', 197·758; St. John's, 169·825; St. Mary's or Tron, 14·37; and Blackfriars, or College, 32·236. The Barony parish, comprising 3,295·612 acres, remained till a recent period, a single parish, under the charge of one minister, aided by the erection from time to time of chapels of ease, with subordinate ministers; but much of it has been disjoined to form the new parishes of Calton, Bridgeton, Chalmers', Shettleston, Springburn, Maryhill, St. Matthew's, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's; while the remaining part contains also the chapels of ease or non-parochial churches of Camlachie, St. Mark's, Martyr's, Milton, Anderston, Sandyford, West Park, and Kelvin-haugh, and the disjoined parts or new parishes contain those of Greenhead, St. Luke's, Milnerston, St. Rollox, Well-Park, St. George's-in-the-fields, Bridgegate, and Brownfield. There is also, belonging jointly to the city and the Barony, but without any assigned territorial limits, the parochial Gaelic church of St. Columba. Gorbals parish, on the south side of the Clyde, was originally a small tract disjoined from Govan parish, afterwards enlarged by another disjunction from that parish;

afterwards modified by the recent erection of the new parish of Laurieston; and it now comprises 28·489 acres, and contains the chapels of ease of Hutchesontown and Kingston. Laurieston parish comprises 43·795 acres. Govan parish, in so far as lying within the parliamentary boundary, comprises 789·278 acres, and contains the chapels of ease of Partick and Strathbungo. The three parishes of Gorbals, Laurieston, and Govan, include all parts of the city and suburbs lying south of the Clyde.

The parishes of the city and suburbs together with seven other parishes, constitute the presbytery of Glasgow; and the presbyteries of Glasgow, Dumbarton, Hamilton, Lanark, Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, and Irvine, constitute the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The patron of Inner High, Barony, Calton, Shettleston, Springburn, and Maryhill, is the Crown; the patrons of all the city churches except the Inner High, are the Town-council; the patrons of Bridgeton, Chalmers', St. Matthew's, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and Laurieston, are the male communicants; the patron of St. Columba's is the Gaelic Society; the patrons of Gorbals are the heritors and kirk-session; and the patron of Govan is the University of Glasgow. The stipend of the Inner High and the Barony arises from the teinds of the original parish of Glasgow, and amounts to not less than £500 per annum each. The stipend of each of the city parishes, except the Inner High, is paid by the Corporation, and was increased from time to time as follows:—£58 16s. 11d. in 1628, £66 13s. 4d. in 1642, £78 16s. 8d. in 1643, £111 2s. 2d. in 1723, £138 17s. 8d. in 1762, £165 in 1778, £200 in 1796, £250 in 1801, £300 in 1808, £400 in 1814, £425 in 1830. The stipends of the other churches are various both in source and in amount.

The Cathedral.—The parent church of Glasgow stands contiguous to the ravine of the Molindinar burn, on nearly the highest ground within the limits of the city. This was the Cathedral before the Reformation, the High Church afterwards; and it now bears both names indifferently. The edifice was mainly built during 74 years of the 12th century, but it underwent additions and changes both before and after the Reformation, and it passed through a process of cleansing and restoration in the years 1835–1857, with a view to reinstate it in what good critics regard as its original or designed form. It was modelled on the Latin cruciform type, but has no north transept, and only a small incomplete south one; and it comprises nave, choir, lady-chapel, crypt, and chapter-house,—measures 319 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in height,—and has also a central tower and spire. The grand western entrance was long blocked by a consistory and a low steeple, which were an excrescence on the original edifice; but the entrance has been restored, and the excrescence taken away. The nave internally is 155 feet long; and the central compartment of it, or nave proper, is 30 feet wide. The columns supporting the main arches and walls, are on each side seven in number, exclusive of the piers of the great tower. The chief characteristics of the nave are simplicity and sublimity, arising from its vast extent and uniformity. In Roman Catholic times this outer court of the church was used for marshalling processions on high festivals, or great public solemnities, such as those Bishop Cameron delighted to exhibit, when the see was in the fulness of its temporal power and wealth. Subsequent to the Reformation a partition wall of rough masonry was run up, which cut the nave in two, and the western portion of it was fitted up as a church, and received the name of the Outer High. This unsightly appropriation continued till 1835, when the Town-

council built a new church for the parish of the Outer High, which was now named St. Paul's; and the wall dividing the nave, along with the seating of the church, was then removed. The tower forms a cube of 30 feet; rises about the same height above the lofty roof of the building; and is surmounted by a spire, attaining an elevation of 225 feet from the floor of the nave to the top of the weather-cock. The rood-screen or loft dividing the nave from the choir, appears to have been one of the most exquisitely carved portions of the building; but it was sadly mutilated by the Reformers; and nothing can restore those mystical figures, of which the ruins alone remain. The choir, in which the principal altars were erected, and high mass performed, is a fine specimen of the early English style, and happily it has been kept in a very creditable state of repair and preservation, from the fact that it was appropriated as a Protestant place of worship immediately after the ejection of the Roman Catholics. It is still the High or Inner High Church of Glasgow; and in 1855 it was chastely renovated by the removal of the galleries, and the reseating of the lower portions in the Cathedral form. In length, from the centre of the piers of the great tower to those which support its eastern gable and separate it from the lady chapel, it is 97 feet; and in width, exclusive of the side aisles, it is 30 feet. The main arches are, on each side, five in number, resting upon majestic columns, having rich and beautifully foliated capitals. On the vaulting are seen numerous coats of arms of the different bishops and prebends; and amongst these, on the left of the high altar space, is the royal arms of Scotland, placed there in the times of James IV., who was himself a canon and member of the chapter.

The lady chapel is approached from either of the aisles of the choir. It was long allowed to remain in a state of neglect; and its exquisite carvings were choked up by the rubbish, dust, and mildew of two centuries; but the recent renovations have brought them out in their pristine beauty. This chapel contains a solitary monument to the memory of the Protestant Archbishop Law. In Joceline's crypt, it is generally admitted that Glasgow Cathedral boasts of the most unique and magnificent structure of the kind in the kingdom; and the two lesser ones, viz., Blackadder's in the unfinished southern transept, and Lauder's under the chapter house, are also considered exquisite gems, especially the former. The Roman Catholic architects expended all the resources of their art in adorning the spot which was to receive the remains of the lordly prelates and benefactors of the see; and after the lapse of seven centuries, it stands alone in its dignity and beauty. The crypt extends in length beneath the choir and lady chapel 125 feet, by 62 in width. The principal piers are found here, as a matter of course, beneath those of the superstructure; they assume every possible form of triangular, round, and multangular; and they are embraced by attached columns, having capitals of all varieties, from the simple Norman to the most intricate foliage. A tomb at the eastern end, upon the raised platform of which is placed the recumbent effigy of a bishop in his robes, is consecrated by tradition as that of St. Kentigern. This is exceedingly apocryphal; and it is much more likely to be the tomb of one of the bishops subsequent to the reign of David I. The figure unfortunately is mutilated. In Romish times, the crypt was used as a place of sepulture; but all traces of the remains of the prelates and the benefactors of the see, who shared their resting-place, were cast forth at the troubles of the Reformation. The crypt was afterwards appropriated as the place

of worship of the Barony or landward parish, on this being disjoined from the city parish. A more unique place of worship than this underground charnel house—magnificent though it be—has rarely been known. Irregular clusters of pews were interspersed between the dense colonnade of short pillars which supported the low arches; and here the congregation assembled to worship in the "dim religious light" supplied by the slanting rays which struggled inwards from the bright world without. Tennant gives it as his opinion that the church was only fit for the singing of the "De Profundis Clamavi ad te Domine;" and Sir Walter Scott graphically describes it in his "Rob Roy." This extraordinary place of worship was retained by the Barony parishioners till 1801, when the present church was built. The Cathedral was not quit of the Barony heritors, however; for they had no sooner left the crypt as a church, than they took possession of it as a place of sepulture for their own kindred. It accordingly presented a most unseemly spectacle for many a day. The lower shafts of the columns were buried 5 feet in earth, while the walls were daubed over with disgusting emblems of grief. The rusty railings, however, and the foul compost, have now been removed, and the former repulsiveness of the crypt is forgotten in the feeling of admiration and pride inspired by its restored dignity and beauty.

A proposal was made, in 1856, to fill the windows of the Cathedral with stained glass; and this was readily taken up by a body of subscribers, including the Government, the Corporation, and a number of wealthy private parties. A committee was appointed to form a plan, and to carry it into execution. The plan included the great east window at a cost of about £606, to be supplied by Government; the great west window, at a cost of about £1,570, to be supplied by the Corporation; the great northern transept window and the great southern transept window, to be supplied by Sir Andrew Orr, ex-lord-provost, and by the Messrs. Baird of Gartsherrie; forty-four windows of the nave, the choir, and the lady-chapel, and between forty and fifty windows of the crypts, to be supplied by general subscription and by private parties. The design for the great east window was a replacement, in better style, of figures of the Four Evangelists, which had previously been in that window for fifty years; that for the great west window was a series of episodes from the history of the Jewish people; that for the great transept windows was full length figures of prophets and righteous kings of the Old Testament times; that for the choir windows was subjects from the Parables, alternating with angelic figures; that for the lady-chapel windows was subjects illustrative of the propagation of the gospel, as narrated in the Acts of the Apostles; that for the chapter-house windows was subjects illustrative of the history of the Cathedral, including a visit made to it in 1849 by Queen Victoria; and that for the crypt-windows was miscellaneous, affording scope for memorials and devices by private parties or individual families. Great part of these designs has been executed, chiefly from the royal factory of Munich, in a style at once brilliant, beautiful, and harmonious. The grand windows are a blaze of art; and many of the subordinate ones, as well in the crypts as elsewhere, have much attraction.

Parochial Churches.—St. Paul's Church, built for the congregation of the Outer High parish, formerly assembling in the nave of the Cathedral, is situated in John-street; presents a neat but comparatively plain appearance, with a belfry; and contains 1,195 sittings. St. Andrew's church stands in the centre of St. Andrew's square; was built in the

latter part of last century; presents a general resemblance to the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in London; has a hexastyle composite portico, and a lofty steeple; and contains 1,213 sittings. St. David's church stands on the north side of Ingram-street, confronting Candlerigg-street; superseded a previous church, called the Ramshorn, on the same site; surmounts a burying crypt, with groined arches and cast-iron pillars; is a handsome cruciform structure, in florid Gothic, after designs by Rickman and Hutchinson of Birmingham; has a square pinnaced tower, 120 feet high; and contains 1,113 sittings. St. Enoch's church stands at the south end of St. Enoch's square; has a disproportionately small but beautiful steeple, which belonged to a previous edifice of 1782; is itself a handsome Roman structure of 1827, after a design by D. Hamilton; and contains 1,219 sittings. St. George's church stands in St. George's place, on the west side of Buchanan-street, confronting George-street; is an oblong Roman edifice of 1807, after a design by Stark; has a disproportionately small front, surmounted by a steeple 162 feet high, with four obelisk finials at the angles, and a loftier one in the centre; and contains 1,315 sittings. St. James' church stands in Great Hamilton-street; was originally a Methodist chapel; is a neat but plain structure, without tower or belfry; and contains 1,274 sittings. St. John's church confronts the head of Macfarlane-street; was built for Dr. Chalmers; is a fine Gothic edifice, with pinnaced square tower; and contains 1,633 sittings. St. Mary's or Tron church stands behind the house-line of the south side of Trongate, in the near vicinity of the Tron steeple; is a plain edifice of 1794, after a design by Adam; and contains 1,344 sittings. Blackfriars' or College church stands on the east side of High-street, adjacent to the University; is an unattractive edifice of 1699, on the site of a noble previous Gothic church, which was destroyed by lightning in 1688; and contains 1,162 sittings.

Barony church stands in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral; was built in 1801; is a large ungainly structure, without tower or any tasteful decoration; and forms one of the worst specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the kingdom. St. Columba's church, on the east side of Hope-street, is a modern, pleasing Gothic edifice. West Park church, on a high site at the eastern extremity of the West End park, is a recent, massive Gothic edifice of nave and aisles, with a grand lofty tower, terminating in eight pinnacles. Anderston church, near the head of Main-street, Anderston, is a conspicuous, modern Gothic edifice, with a good steeple. Sandyford church, near the same line of thoroughfare, further west, is a recent, heavy Gothic pile, with three-gabled front. Milton church, on the south side of the new City-road, is a good modern structure, with a steeple. Gorbals church, on the south side of Norfolk-street, is a neat recent oblong edifice, with a spire terminating in an obelisk. Some of the other Established places of worship might challenge notice as at least pleasing buildings; but three of the most prominent stand at a distance from the city-proper, and belong to the separate suburban towns of Springburn, Maryhill, and Govan.

Free Church.—The non-intrusionists in the Established church who, in 1843, formed the Free church, were more vigorous in Glasgow, and carried out their church extension scheme more grandly here, than anywhere else in the kingdom; and they have continued, in their Free church capacity, to maintain corresponding energy. Their congregations, within the city and its suburbs, in 1862, together with the total contributions of each during the

twelve months ending on 31 March of that year, were, Anderston, £1,922 2s. 2d.; Argyle, £1,145 3s. 11½d.; Bridgegate, £741 9s. 9½d.; Bridgeton, £422 1s. 2½d.; Camlachie, £206 13s. 11½d.; Campbell-street, £462 18s. 5½d.; Chalmers', £259 3s. 4½d.; College, £6,319 9s. 1d.; Duke-street, £543 6s. 11½d.; Finnieston, £781 18s. 9d.; Gorbals, West, £407 5s. 5½d.; Gorbals, East, £1,375 10s. 7½d.; Hope-street, £975 4s. 5½d.; Hutchesontown, £810 17s. 8d.; John Knox's, £951 10s. 1d.; Kelvininside, £744 1s. 10½d.; Kingston, £178 5s. 3d.; Lyon-street, £383 1s. 0½d.; Martyrs', £172 2s. 5½d.; Maryhill, £398 4s. 11½d.; Millerston, £207 9s. 9½d.; Milton, £420 12s. 7½d.; Partick, £601 2s. 3d.; Renfield, £1,016 13s. 5d.; St. Andrew's, £754 0s. 1d.; St. David's, £611 10s. 1d.; St. Enoch's, £1,420 3s. 5½d.; St. George's, £1,718 6s. 10d.; St. James', £725 17s. 7d.; St. John's, £2,813 2s. 8½d.; St. Luke's, £399 13s. 7½d.; St. Mark's, £881 14s. 6½d.; St. Matthew's, £3,450 2s. 11d.; St. Paul's, £1,166 19s. 7d.; St. Peter's, £2,259 17s. 4½d.; St. Stephen's, £847 19s. 1½d.; Stockwell, £1,052 8s. 11½d.; Tron, £1,851 4s. 10½d.; Union, £1,301 15s. 11½d.; Wellpark, £957 10s. 1½d.; West, £669 12s. 11½d.; Wynd, £327 6s.; Young-street, £368 8s. 8½d.; Govan, £722 13s. 10½d.; East Millar-street mission, £10 10s.; East Gorbals mission, £2 10s. 8d.; Shettleston mission, £110 19s. 8½d.; Tollcross mission, £57 14s. 8½d. These congregations and nine others form the Free church presbytery of Glasgow; and the presbyteries of Glasgow, Dumbarton, Hamilton, Lanark, Greenock, Paisley, Ayr, and Irvine, form the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

The church of the College congregation and the buildings of the Glasgow Free Church College form one grand pile, situated on high ground a few paces east of the Established West Park church, and erected during a series of years ending in 1862. Their style is mainly Saxon, but includes Grecian features; their appearance is alike conspicuous and imposing; their fronts are, the college to the west, the church to the north; and the former has a massive, ungraduated, very lofty square tower, with a high projecting balustrade, while the latter shows an attached octostyle Corinthian portico, surmounted by two towers in miniature uniformity with the great western tower. The college was instituted to prepare students in the west of Scotland for the Free church ministry; it has several professors on subjects of theology, exegesis, and church history, and a lecturer on natural science; it requires that students, on entering, shall have attended four sessions at some royal university or kindred institution; and it holds them in attendance during four sessions of five months each, beginning always in November.

St. Matthew's church, confronting Newton-street, on the south side of the western extremity of Bath-street, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a lofty, well-formed steeple. Renfield church, on the same side of Bath-street, a little further east, is an elegant florid Gothic building, with tall pierced octagonal turrets, erected in 1857, at a cost of £12,000. Kelvininside church, in the vicinity of the Botanic Garden, is a temporary wooden structure, to be superseded by a handsome stone edifice, founded in 1862. St. George's church, in West Regent-street, near Blythswood-square, is a neat but unpretending edifice. St. Peter's church, in Blythswood Holm, is an ornamental Gothic edifice, with a lofty spire. Tron church, near the intersection of Cathedral-street and North Hanover-street, is also an ornamental Gothic building with adjoining presbytery-house. St. John's church, on the south side of George-street, opposite the Ander-

sonian university, was erected in 1843; has a lofty, much-carved, well-proportioned steeple; and is one of the finest specimens of modern Gothic architecture in the city. St. Andrew's church, on the south side of London-street, a short way from the Cross, is a Gothic structure with ornamental gable-front. Wellpark church, at the junction of Duke-street and Ladywell-street, is a heavy Gothic building with a steeple. Gorbals church, formerly Gorbals parish church, in Clyde terrace, figuring conspicuously in all the views along the river, around the bridges, was built in 1810, after a design by Thomas Hamilton, and is a large Roman edifice, with lofty, well-proportioned steeple. East Gorbals church, confronting a street a little to the south, has a handsome Gothic front. Hutchesontown church, in the vicinity of Port-Eglington, on the line of Bridge-street, is a large, heavy, Gothic edifice, with a steeple. Most of the other Free churches are substantial, and rise above a character of plainness; and even two mission ones, built in 1861, in Carrick-street and Maitland-street, are tolerable specimens of early Gothic.

United Presbyterian Church.—In 1851, the United Presbyterian places of worship returned in the Census as within the city were twenty-three, containing 22,484 sittings, attended at the forenoon service by 15,080 persons, at the afternoon service by 14,649, which exceeded the number returned by any other denomination. In 1862, the congregations on the list as within the city were thirty-five; but there were also within the suburbs the three additional congregations of Partick-east, Partick-west, and Govan; and these thirty-eight congregations, together with twenty-five others, constitute the presbytery of Glasgow. We shall notice the thirty-eight congregations, or their places of worship, in alphabetical order.

Anderson church is a neat Roman structure, built in 1839, and containing 1,250 sittings; and it superseded a previous edifice of 1769, erected by the first Relief congregation of the city. Berkeley-street church is a Gothic edifice of 1857, erected by members of the second Campbell-street congregation. Blackfriars' church had a missionary origin, and was opened in 1853. Caledonian-road church was built in 1856, and is a Græco-Egyptian edifice, with a lofty, square, campanile tower, surmounted by a large Latin cross. Calton church belonged originally to Reformed Presbyterians; passed by sale to members of the Relief; was built in 1821, and contains 1,394 sittings. Cambridge-street church is a plain Roman building, was erected in 1834, at a cost of £3,110, was afterwards enlarged; and contains about 1,200 sittings. A grand new church for the Cambridge-street congregation was founded in 1862, on the Great Western road, in the vicinity of the Kelvin. Campbell-street church, formerly called the second Campbell-street one, was built by the Relief in 1792, at a cost of £2,069; continued to be occupied by a congregation after the building of the Berkeley-street church; contains 1,372 sittings; and is speedily (1863) to be superseded by a new edifice. Canon-street church was acquired by a mission congregation in 1852, and belonged previously to another denomination. Cathedral-street church was built in 1844, by a Relief congregation, in lieu of a previous one of 1775 at Dovehill; and is a handsome Gothic structure, containing 1,100 sittings. Claremont-street church was built in 1855, by an extension congregation; is a spacious Gothic structure of nave and aisles; and was the subject of much discussion respecting the intended use of an organ. Duke-street church was built in 1801, by an Antiburgher congregation, at a

cost of £4,500; and is a plain but pleasing edifice, containing 1,224 sittings. Eglington-street church is an oblong Roman edifice; was built in 1825, by an extension congregation, at a cost of £4,104; and contains 1,218 sittings. Erskine church, in South Portland-street, was built in 1843, in lieu of an edifice in Nicholson-street; and is a handsome, pinnacled Gothic structure, with about 1,200 sittings. Gillespie church, in Great Hamilton-street, was erected in 1845, at a cost of £4,000, has a Gothic front, and contains 1,000 sittings. Gorbals church, in Main-street, had a missionary origin in 1854; and contains 600 sittings. Greenhead church, in Bridgeton, was erected in 1805, as a Relief church, at a cost of £1,592, and contains 1,292 sittings.

Greyfriars' church, in North Albion-street, was erected in 1821, at a cost of £8,300; is a handsome edifice, with Grecian portico, after a design by John Baird; contains 1,532 sittings; and superseded a previous church in Shuttle-street, built in 1740 by the first Secession congregation in Glasgow. Hutchesontown church was built, at a cost of £3,000, by a Relief congregation organized in 1799; and contains 1,609 sittings. John-street church, at the corner of Cochrane-street, is an oblong edifice of 1859, with two fronts, consisting of basement story and lofty Ionic colonnade, after designs by Rothead; and it superseded, on the same site, a previous church of 1798, built by a Relief congregation, at a cost of £4,442, and containing 1,522 sittings. Langside-road church originated with an extension congregation in 1858. London-road church was built in 1835, and contains 1,094 sittings. Maryhill church originated with a congregation formed in 1855. Mitchell church, in Cheapside-street, also originated with a congregation formed in the same year. Montrose-street church was founded in 1841, by a disjoined portion of Duke-street congregation, and contains about 800 sittings. New City-road church originated with a mission congregation formed in 1854. Partick churches, East and West, are neat, plain, medium-sized edifices of 1826, erected by respectively United Secession and Relief congregations. Pollok-street church is a large handsome edifice, and was built by an extension congregation, formed in 1855. Regent-place church was built in 1818, at a cost of £4,939, by a disjoined portion of Duke-street congregation; and contains about 1,400 sittings. Renfield-street church, adjacent to Sauchiehall-street, was built in 1848 by a main portion of Regent-place congregation; makes a brilliant display of Gothic pinnacles, but is flanked along the Sauchiehall-street basement with shops; cost, along with the shops, £12,695; and contains 1,236 sittings. St. Rollox church originated with a mission congregation, formed in 1855. St. Vincent-street church was built in 1858; stands on high ground; is a massive structure partly in Egyptian architecture, partly in Ionic, with lofty, Egyptian, cupola-capped tower; and superseded a previous plain edifice in Gordon-street, erected in 1823, by an extension congregation, at a cost of £4,460, and containing 1,576 sittings. Shamrock-street church was built in 1850, by an extension congregation, at a cost of £3,000; is a neat edifice, with Gothic front; and contains about 1,000 sittings. Sydney-place church, in the eastern part of Duke-street, is an ornate Grecian structure of 1858, erected in lieu of the first Campbell-street church, which was built by a Burgher congregation in 1788, and contained 1,631 sittings. Springburn church originated with a mission congregation in 1857. Tollcross church was built by a Relief congregation in 1806, at a cost of £2,650; and contains 1,269 sittings. Wellington-street church was built in 1828, at a cost of £9,000; su-

persed an edifice in Anderston, which had been erected by an Antiburgher congregation in 1792; is an oblong edifice surmounting burial crypts, and adorned with a handsome Grecian portico; and contains 1,492 sittings.

Other Presbyterian Churches.—The Reformed Presbyterian church has four congregations in Glasgow; and these, with seven in other places, form its presbytery of Glasgow. The first of its Glasgow congregations was formed in 1756, in Calton, and removed to a large neat new edifice in Great Hamilton-street. The other three have good structures in respectively West Campbell-street, Salisbury-street, and Grant-street.—The United Original Secession church has a congregation in Main-street, and makes this and three others elsewhere constitute its presbytery of Glasgow.—Two isolated congregations, calling themselves Congregational Presbyterians, built neat spacious churches in Parliamentary-road and Barrack-street; and the former passed, in May 1863, into connexion with the United Presbyterian church. Another isolated congregation, called Church Presbyterian, meets in Low Green-street.

Congregational Churches.—Seven churches, in connexion with the Congregational Union of Scotland, are in Ewing-place, Elgin-place, Claremont-terrace, Nicolson-street, North Hanover-street, Great Hamilton-street, and Dovehill. The edifice in Ewing-place is a spacious, ornate, recent structure in the Italian style, built in lieu of a very large but plain edifice in West Nile-street; and that superseded the first Congregational place of worship in Glasgow, which stood in Jamaica-street, bore the name of the Circus, and was opened, in 1779, by the famous Rowland Hill of London. The edifice in Elgin-place is a structure in florid Ionic, built in 1856, in lieu of the edifice in George street, now incorporated with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway terminus; and that edifice superseded a structure in North Albion-street, which was the second Congregational place of worship in Glasgow.—Two congregations, of similar principles to the seven, but not connected with the Congregational Union, assemble in a place of worship in Bath-street, and in another called Ebenezer chapel. The Bath-street edifice is a structure of 1853, in showy Gothic, with hagiological sculptures, and a tasteful, tapering, lofty spire.—An old Scotch Independent place of worship, a modern tasteful building, is in Oswald-street.—Six places of worship, in connexion with the Evangelical Union, are in Dundas-street, Blackfriars'-street, Calton, Bridgeton, Tradeston, and the North Quarter. The Dundas-street edifice is a Norman triple-gabled structure, with flanking entrance-tower, terminating in a truncated spire.—Baptist places of worship are in Hope-street, Brown-street, Blackfriars'-street, John-street, North Frederick-street, South Portland-street, Norfolk-street, and Dovehill.

Methodist Churches.—A hall in Stockwell-street was rented by the Methodists in 1779, and frequently preached in by John Wesley. A plain large church was afterwards built by them in John-street, and was recently reconstructed. Two better large churches were built by them also in Great Hamilton-street and Bridge-street; but the former was sold to the town-council to become the parish church of St. James, and the latter was sold to the Glasgow and Paisley railway company, and was taken down to give place to the terminus. The Wesleyan Methodist places of worship now in Glasgow, besides that in John-street, are one called St. Thomas' and one at the Govan iron-works. Two Primitive Methodist places of wor-

ship are in George-street and in Main-street, Gorbals.

Episcopal Churches.—Four Scottish Episcopalian places of worship are in Glasgow,—St. Andrew's at the foot of the Green, St. Mary's in Renfield-street, St. John's in Anderston, and Christ's church in Calton; and the clergymen of these, together with the clergymen of twenty-seven others in other places, are under the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, who resides in Ayr. St. Andrew's church is an edifice of 1750, and contains a fine-toned organ and some elegant decorations. St. Mary's church is a neat Gothic structure, after a design by R. Scott.—An English Episcopalian church, called St. Jude's, stands at the south-west corner of Blythswood-square; is a neat oblong edifice, in the Græco-Egyptian style; and was built for the poet Robert Montgomery.

Roman Catholic Churches.—Eleven Roman Catholic places of worship are in Glasgow and its environs.—St. Andrew's in Great Clyde-street, St. Mary's in Abercromby-street, St. John's in Portugal-street, St. Mungo's in Stanhope-street, St. Patrick's in Anderston, St. Vincent's in Duke-street, St. Alphonsus' in Great Hamilton-street, St. Joseph's in North Woodside-road, St. Peter's in Partick, another in Springburn, and another in Maryhill; and the clergymen of these, together with the clergymen of forty-six others in other places, are under the Bishop of Castabala, or Vicar Apostolic of the Western Districts of Scotland, who resides in Glasgow. St. Andrew's church was built in 1817, and is a large brilliant edifice in florid Gothic, consisting of nave and aisles, and richly adorned with turrets and pinnacles. The earliest unclandestine Roman Catholic place of worship in Glasgow, subsequent to the Reformation, was an edifice of 1797 in Gallowgate, and this was superseded by St. Andrew's church.

Other Religious Denominations.—A congregation of Plymouth Brethren meets in West Campbell-street; one of Glassites, in George-street; one of Bereans, in the Trades' Hall; one of the Catholic Apostolic Church, in Catherine-street; one of the New Jerusalem Church, in Cathedral-street; one of the Society of Friends, in North Portland-street; one of Universalists, in the Trades' Hall; one of Unitarians, in St. Vincent-street; one of Christian Israelites, in George-street; and one of Jews, also in George-street.

Statistics.

Population.—At the comparatively recent date of 1560, the population of Glasgow does not appear to have exceeded 4,500. In 1581, the Confession of Faith was signed or assented to by 2,250 persons above 12 years of age. In 1610, Archbishop Spotswood directed the population to be ascertained, when it was found to amount to 7,644. In 1660, at the Restoration of Charles II., the population had increased to 14,678; but it fell off immediately consequent upon the troubled era of the "Persecution;" and, at the Revolution of 1688, the city contained only 11,948 souls. Indeed, nearly half a century elapsed before Glasgow regained the amount of population which she possessed at the beginning of the reign of the second Charles. In 1708, immediately after the Union, a census was taken by order of the magistrates, and the result was 12,766. In 1712, when the Convention of Royal Burghs ordered a return from each burgh, the numbers in Glasgow were given as 13,832. In 1740, the population was ascertained by the magistrates to be 17,034. In 1763, Mr. John Woodburn, the city surveyor, enumerated the inhabitants and found

them to amount to 28,300. In 1780, when the suburban parishes of the Gorbals and Barony, then very insignificant, were, for the first time, included, the population was found to have increased to 42,832. In 1785, the magistrates again directed the population to be taken, when it amounted to 45,889. In 1791, the population was taken for Sir John Sinclair's National Statistical work, and the return gave 66,578. In 1801, according to the Government census, the population of the city and suburbs was 83,769; in 1811, it was 110,460; in 1821, it was 147,043; in 1831, it was 202,426; in 1841, it was 280,682; in 1851, it was 360,138; in 1861, it was 446,639. Scarcely one-half of the increase since 1801 has arisen from the excess of births over deaths; and the rest of the increase has arisen from immigration. The population within the royalty, in 1861, comprised 76,732 males, and 85,297 females, or 162,029 persons; and that within the parliamentary boundaries comprised 184,939 males and 209,925 females, or 394,864 persons. The population within the suburbs, therefore, was 51,254; and the line which defined the suburbs might easily have been so drawn as to include a much greater number.

House-Accommodation.—The word house is so variously understood, from a wide sense including everything between two gables to a narrow sense including only what is occupied by a single tenant, that the statistics relating to it, in consequence of being based on different senses of it, show exceedingly different figures. The census of 1861 tabulates, as within the royalty, 5,339 inhabited houses, 45 uninhabited, and 42 building, and as within the parliamentary boundaries 13,866 inhabited, 144 uninhabited, and 176 building; while returns for 1861-2, made by the assessors under the Lands Valuation Act, tabulate, as within the parliamentary boundaries, 87,579 dwelling-houses of aggregate rental, £846,098, and 5,086 unoccupied dwelling-houses of aggregate rental, £50,839. These returns also show 34,503 of the dwelling-houses as each under £5 of rental, 33,120 as at £5 and under £10 of rental, and 19,956 as at £10 and upwards of rental. They likewise show 1,960 of the unoccupied houses as under £5 of rental, 1,708 as at £5 and under £10 of rental, and 1,418 as at £10 and upwards of rental.

The census of 1861 further shows that 51 single occupants or families of each one person, occupied rooms without windows, 2,008 one room with window, 642 two rooms, 153 three, 76 four, 28 five, 18 six, and 29 seven or more; that 68 families of each two persons occupied rooms without windows, 6,128 one room with window, 3,385 two rooms, 961 three, 410 four, 136 five, 88 six, 35 seven, 21 eight, 16 nine, 8 ten, and 18 eleven or more; that 43 families of each three persons occupied rooms without windows, 6,126 one room with window, 4,891 two rooms, 1,412 three, 696 four, 253 five, 214 six, 75 seven, 46 eight, 20 nine, 17 ten, and 41 eleven or more; that 44 families of each four persons occupied rooms without windows, 5,349 one room with window, 5,901 two rooms, 1,634 three, 848 four, 288 five, 205 six, 80 seven, 62 eight, 34 nine, 24 ten, and 66 eleven or more; that 18 families of each five persons occupied rooms without windows, 4,006 one room with window, 5,690 two rooms, 1,771 three, 831 four, 320 five, 237 six, 84 seven, 65 eight, 37 nine, 33 ten, and 49 eleven or more; that 10 families of each six persons occupied rooms without windows, 2,440 one room with window, 4,876 two rooms, 1,547 three, 741 four, 302 five, 200 six, 101 seven, 60 eight, 44 nine, 29 ten, and 79 eleven or more; that 7 still larger families occupied rooms

without windows; that 1,253 families of each seven persons occupied one room with window, 3,417 two rooms, 1,280 three, 644 four, 224 five, 187 six, 69 seven, 57 eight, 38 nine, 24 ten, and 82 eleven or more; that 596 families of each eight persons occupied one room with window, 2,028 two rooms, 776 three, 449 four, 179 five, 141 six, 62 seven, 36 eight, 27 nine, 23 ten, and 93 eleven or more; that 228 families of each nine persons occupied one room with window, 996 two rooms, 464 three, 292 four, 116 five, 110 six, 39 seven, 32 eight, 28 nine, 30 ten, and 69 eleven or more; that 84 families of each ten persons occupied one room, 414 two rooms, 250 three, 162 four, 73 five, 88 six, 25 seven, 24 eight, 17 nine, 15 ten, and 76 eleven or more; that 30 families of each eleven persons occupied one room, 194 two rooms, 94 three, 85 four, 45 five, 39 six, 13 seven, 23 eight, 15 nine, 12 ten, and 65 eleven or more; that 11 families of each twelve persons occupied one room, 76 two rooms, 38 three, 30 four, 16 five, 20 six, 13 seven, 15 eight, 8 nine, 10 ten, and 66 eleven or more; that 10 families of each thirteen or more persons occupied one room, 49 two rooms, 54 three, 42 four, 24 five, 11 six, 15 seven, 14 eight, 11 nine, 13 ten, and 145 eleven or more.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—During the year 1861, the births, within the parliamentary boundaries, were 8,532 males, 8,004 females, 15,101 legitimate, 1,435 illegitimate, or 16,536 infants; within the suburbs, 2,091 legitimate, 103 illegitimate, or 2,194 infants. The proportion of births to the population was, within the parliamentary boundaries, as 1 to 23·9, or 4·18 per cent.; within the suburbs, as 1 to 23·4, or 4·28 per cent. The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate, within the parliamentary boundaries, was 8·6 per cent.; within the suburbs, 4·7 per cent. The marriages, within the parliamentary boundaries, were 3,480; within the suburbs, 316. The proportion of marriages to the population, within the parliamentary boundaries, was as 1 to 113·4, or 0·88 per cent.; within the suburbs as 1 to 162·2, or 0·61 per cent. The deaths, within the parliamentary boundaries, were 10,932, or at the rate of 2·76 per cent. of the population; within the suburbs, 1,360, or at the rate of 2·6 of the population. The deaths within the parliamentary boundaries, under 5 years of age, were 5,450; at 5 and under 20 years of age, 1,109; at 20 and under 60 years of age, 2,988; at 60 and upwards, 1,385. Of the 10,932 deaths within the parliamentary boundaries, 2,325 were caused by zymotic diseases, 2,225 by diseases of the respiratory organs, 2,213 by tubercular diseases, 825 by diseases of the digestive organs, 748 by brain and nerve diseases, 620 by debility of various kinds, 440 by old age, 332 by heart diseases, 332 by violence and privations, 302 by such diseases as dropsy and cancer, 264 by diseases or accidents not specified, 89 by diseases of the kidneys, 81 by diseases of the uterus, 73 by atrophy, 36 by diseases producing sudden death, 35 by diseases of the joints and bones, 24 by malformation, and 8 by diseases of the skin.

Sanitary Condition.—Glasgow, in a sanitary point of view, cannot be described as one place, but differs exceedingly in its different parts. The parliamentary city is divided, for registration purposes, into ten districts; and these show widely different death-rates. The proportion of deaths to the population, during the year 1861, was 16·3 per cent. in the High Church district, 15·3 in the Central district, 11 in the Bridgeton district, 10·5 in the Hutchesontown district, 10·1 in the Calton district, 8·8 in the Trades- ton district, 8·7 in the Clyde district, 8·1 in the Anderston district, 7·2 in the Milton district, and 4 in

the Blythswood district. The two worst districts, the High and the Central, are so far exceptional as containing respectively the Royal Infirmary and the City Poor-house; while the best districts, especially the Blythswood one, are so far exceptional, in the opposite way, as containing many wealthy families, who have a large proportion of servants, and who rusticate during several months of the year; but all the districts, with deductions for these qualifying circumstances in respectively the worst and the best, derive all their differences in death-rate from differences in sanitary condition. What the elements of that condition are need not be specified, as they present no other peculiarity in Glasgow than what arises from the modifying effect of the city's structure or the people's employments. One set of them have their centre in malaria, and stand broadly revealed in the death-rate under zymotic diseases; while another set have their centre in penury, and stand specially revealed in the death-rate of infants dying under one year of age.

During 1861, the central district, with a population of 49,598, had 46 deaths from typhus, and 268 from all zymotic diseases; the High Church district, with a population of 48,120, had 121 deaths from typhus, and 296 from all zymotics; the Bridgeton district, with a population of 45,485, had 57 from typhus, and 214 from all zymotics; the Calton district, with a population of 36,624, had 25 from typhus, and 160 from all zymotics; the Hutchesontown district, with a population of 44,018, had 43 from typhus, and 193 from all zymotics; the Tradeston district, with a population of 38,561, had 36 from typhus, and 180 from all zymotics; the Anderston district, with a population of 40,882, had 46 from typhus, and 174 from all zymotics; the Clyde district, with a population of 30,073, had 18 from typhus, and 168 from all zymotics; the Milton district, with a population of 33,327, had 35 from typhus, and 160 from all zymotics; and the Blythswood district, with a population of 28,697, had 24 from typhus, and 81 from all zymotics. During the same year, the Central district, with 2,317 births, had 100 deaths under one month of age and 329 under one year; the High Church district, with 2,136 births, had 94 deaths under one month and 332 under one year; the Bridgeton district, with 1,895 births, had 83 deaths under one month and 292 under one year; the Calton district, with 1,542 births, had 84 deaths under one month and 313 under one year; the Hutchesontown district, with 1,986 births, had 87 deaths under one month and 294 under one year; the Tradeston district, with 1,485 births, had 60 deaths under one month and 217 under one year; the Anderston district, with 1,670 births, had 55 deaths under one month and 205 under one year; the Clyde district, with 1,153 births, had 89 deaths under one month and 277 under one year; the Milton district, with 1,525 births, had 68 deaths under one month and 218 under one year; and the Blythswood district, with 827 births, had 33 deaths under one month and 103 under one year.

"With a view of giving even some more striking evidence of the diversity in the life and death statistics of different quarters of this large city," said Dr. Strang in 1862, "we have selected two of its most opposite portions in respect to their social and sanitary condition, the one being Blackfriar's parish, which is bounded on the east by the Molindinar burn, on the south by Gallowgate from the Molindinar to the Cross, on the west by the east side of High-street to Duke-street, and on the north by Duke-street to the Molindinar; a portion of the city which, with the exception of the college and its

gardens, is inhabited perhaps by the very lowest and degraded portions of our population, and containing an area of 32-236 imperial acres. The second portion, being that part of the Anderston registration district bounded on the east and north by St. George's road and Woodland's road to the Kelvin, on the west through the West End park to Kelvingrove-street, and on the south by Sauchiehall-street to St. George's road, which includes within it some of the best habitations in the city, and the whole being occupied by persons in the best circumstances, and containing an area of 87-686 imperial acres." Dr. Strang then gives two tables, and adds,—“By carefully examining these tables, it will at once be seen how much the vitality and mortality of our race depend on the social circumstances in which man is placed. Looking at the social peculiarities of Blackfriar's, we discover that its population, amounting to 10,577, occupy 1,427 dwellings under £4 of annual rent, 684 under £6, 273 under £10, 88 under £20, and only 19, with the exception of the 10 houses within the College gates, and two inns and one large tavern, at from £20 to £70 of rent. Turning then to the social peculiarities of the Crescent quarter, we find the population, amounting to 2,972, occupy only 4 dwellings under £10, 121 from £10 to £60, and the remaining 296 from £60 to £100 and upwards. In the former there is only 1 female domestic servant to 67·8 of the population, whereas in the latter there is 1 in 2·8; and as to male domestic servants, there is in Blackfriar's none, and in the Crescents, &c., 1 to 60·6 of the inhabitants. These figures at once sufficiently explain the poverty and discomfort of the one district in comparison to the wealth and conveniences of the other, with all the degradation and wretchedness which attend on the one, and the physical blessings which are connected with the other.

“Now, what are the effects which these dissimilar circumstances have produced, especially on the death-figure applicable to each of these localities? The answer is simple. They have produced in Blackfriar's on the annual births a death-rate under 1 year of no less than 21·3 per cent., and on the living from 1 to 5 of 9·5 per cent., whereas in the Crescent quarter, the death-rate to the annual births is only 1·96 per cent., and from 1 to 5, only 1·4 per cent. The deaths from 5 and upwards are in the former 1·79 per cent., in the latter 0·44 per cent., while taking the deaths at all ages, we find that they are in the one 3·4 per cent., in the other only 0·53 per cent. These figures certainly proclaim a vast disparity between the mortality of these two quarters of our city; but when the elements that produce this are more narrowly looked into, a certain portion of it is easily explained. In the first place, in the Crescent district there are far fewer births in proportion to the population than in Blackfriars, on which the normal high death-figure ever presses most heavily. In the second place, more than one-third of the population consists of female domestic servants, of an age which, in all situations, and far more in theirs, produces the smallest figure of mortality; and thirdly, the annual habit of the generality of the inhabitants of the West-End quarter leaving the city for nearly six months in the year for the coast or country, must also tend to diminish the death-figure of this district. Allowing, however, for all these advantages which the Crescent quarter possesses over the Blackfriar's district, it is quite certain that the probabilities of obtaining a longer lease of life on the part of the inhabitants of the western over the eastern district, is manifest. And when we compare the Crescent quarter with the whole city, of which it forms a part, we find its

death ratios still exhibiting a marvellous disparity. Here are the figures:—

	Crescents, &c.	Whole City
Under 1,	1 in 56	1 in 5·25
From 1 to 5	1 " 72	1 " 14·40
" 5 to 20	1 " 2·38	1 " 108·49
" 20 to 60	1 " 268	1 " 67·34
" 60 and upwards,	1 " 41	1 " 13·50 "

Offences.—The cases brought before the magistrates during 1861, for offences against the person, were 53 males and 9 females; for offences against property, with violence, 187 males and 50 females; for offences against property, without violence, 1,979 males and 1,856 females; for malicious offences against property, 92 males and 7 females; for forgery and offences against the currency, 24 males and 20 females; for being drunk and disorderly, 1,970 males and 548 females; for being drunk and incapable, 3,871 males and 205 females. The number of criminal prisoners committed to Glasgow prison, during the year 1860-1, was 2,192 males and 1,684 females; and the average daily number in custody was 233 males and 215 females. Of the total of males committed, 149 were under 16 years of age, 96 were from 16 to 18 years of age, 1,358 were Scotch, 143 were English, 660 were Irish, and 31 were foreigners; and of the total of females committed, 38 were under 16 years of age, 69 were from 16 to 18 years of age, 1,139 were Scotch, 54 were English, 484 were Irish, and 7 were foreigners. The number of civil prisoners, or debtors, committed during the year 1860-1 was 178 males and 11 females.

Social Manners.—Up to the period of the Reformation, and, indeed, for long after it, the major part of the inhabitants may be said to have existed in a state of ignorance, poverty, and barbarism. Intestine feuds were frequent; the people went constantly armed; it was no unusual thing for the ministers of religion to ascend the pulpit with dagger, sword, or pistol on their persons; crimes which are now thought of with horror were of frequent occurrence; and such was the state of society that private revenge as frequently inflicted the punishment of aggression as the arm of the law. The Reformation undoubtedly laid the foundation of improvement; but the civil troubles and contests by which it was followed, sadly marred the civilizing effects which might otherwise have flowed from it. It would appear that even the better class of people were not free from the ignorance and superstition which oppressed their humbler fellow-citizens; for we find that, so late as 1698, "the magistrates of Glasgow granted an allowance to the jailer for keeping warlocks and witches imprisoned in the tolbooth, by order of the Lords commissioners of justiciary." In its ignorance, barbarity, poverty, and filth, it is not to be presumed that Glasgow was in a worse position than any other town of Scotland, with the exception of the capital, which, from being the seat of the legislature and the residence of the aristocracy, had pretensions to refinement which were wanting elsewhere. The Union, in 1707, which opened up the English colonies to the Scots, was the first event which materially contributed to an alteration for the better in the character and disposition of the inhabitants of Glasgow; and we find that shortly after this period they adopted manners only equalled in the intensity of their austerity by the latitude of their former dissoluteness.

Regarding the state of society at this early period Mr. Dugald Baunatyne has recorded:—"At the commencement of the 18th century, and during the

greater part of the first half of it, the habits and style of living of the citizens of Glasgow were of a moderate and frugal cast. The dwelling-houses of the highest class of citizens, in general contained only one public room,—a dining-room; and even that was used only when they had company,—the family at other times usually eating in a bed-room. The great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow—and who were themselves descendants of a preceding line of burgher patricians—lived in this simple manner. They had occasionally their relations dining with them, and gave them a few plain dishes all put on the table at once, holding in derision the attention which they said their neighbours the English bestowed on what they ate. After dinner, the husband went to his place of business, and in the evening to a club in a public house, where, with little expense, he enjoyed himself till nine o'clock, at which hour the party uniformly broke up, and the husbands went home to their families.

"The wealth introduced into their community after the Union, opening the British colonies to the Scotch, gradually led to a change of the habits and style of living of the citizens. About the year 1735, several individuals built houses to be occupied solely by themselves, in place of dwelling on a floor entering from a common stair as they hitherto had done. This change, however, proceeded very slowly; and up to the year 1755 to 1760, very few of these single houses had been built—the greater part of the most wealthy inhabitants continuing, to a much later period, to occupy floors in very many cases containing only one public room. After the year 1740, the intercourse of society was by evening parties never exceeding twelve or fourteen persons, invited to tea and supper. They met at four, and after tea played cards till nine, when they supped. Their games were whist and quadrille. The gentlemen attended these parties, and did not go away with the ladies after supper, but continued to sit with the landlord drinking punch to a very late hour. The gentlemen frequently had dinner parties in their own houses; but it was not till a much later period that the great business of visiting was attempted to be carried on by dinner parties. The dinner hour, about the year 1770, was two o'clock; immediately after that, it came to three o'clock; and gradually became later and later, till about 1818 it reached six o'clock.

"Influenced by a regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed 'compurgators' to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights; and when, at the approach of twelve o'clock, these inquisitors happened to hear any noisy conviviality going on, even in a private dwelling-house, they entered it and dismissed the company. Another office of these compurgators was to perambulate the streets and public walks during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met abroad not on necessary duty, to go home, and if they refused to obey to take them into custody. The employment of these compurgators was continued till about the middle of the century, when, taking Mr. Peter Blackburn—father of Mr. Blackburn of Killearn—into custody for walking on Sunday in the Green, he prosecuted the magistrates for an unwarranted exercise of authority, and prevailing in his suit in the court of session, the attempt to compel this observance was abandoned."

Up till 1750 the severity of the ancient manners prevailed in full vigour. People, as has been stated, were prevented from walking on the Lord's day; no lamps were lighted on that evening, because it

was presumed that no man had any business to be out of his own house after sunset; the indulgences or innocent amusements of life were either unknown or little practised. But by this time commerce and manufactures had produced wealth; and the establishment of banks had increased the supply of money, and enlarged the ideas of the people both as regarded their manner of living and their schemes of improvement. A new and expensive style was now introduced into building, living, dress, and furniture; the conveniences and elegances of life began to be studied; wheel carriages were set up; places of entertainment were frequented; and, at once to get rid of the austerity and stern restrictions of former times, a theatre and assembly room were built by subscription. Not only Glasgow, but the west of Scotland generally, had been enriched by the colonial trade; and as a consequence of it, new streets were laid out in the city, the old wooden tenements with thatched roofs were displaced for commodious stone mansions, and the progress of refinement, and it may be said, of luxury, has advanced to the present time. In all the elements of good living and refinement, the better class of the citizens of Glasgow have improved mightily since the beginning of the present century; and it may be truly stated that the wealthy population of the localities in the west end lead a life in which "ne'er a want may be ungratified," and are in possession of luxuries which were unknown to the majority of the Scottish nobles even seventy years ago. The introduction of steam navigation has brought the fairy nooks, bays, and crooks of the western coast within a few hours' sail of the city, and there are few of the merchants, manufacturers, or professional gentlemen who have not summer villas or ornate cottages perched upon the water's edge at Gourcock, Helensburgh, Gareloch, Kilcreggan, Cove, Lochgoil, Strone, Kilmun, Dunoon, Inellan, Wemyss-bay, Skelmorlie, Rothesay, Largs, Millport, Ardrossan, Arran, or other places on the frith. These are laid out with every regard to taste, with blooming parterres without, and elegance within; and it is scarcely possible for a humble citizen to pass them either on foot or in steamers without aspiring,

"Oh that for me some home like this would smile"

While this much has been stated of the sunny portion of Glasgow society, it is only fair to present the dark side of the picture. This city, like Dublin, embraces to a remarkable extent the very extremes of wealth and misery. Some places in the very heart of it, particularly the wynds to the south of Tron-gate, the closes of Bridgegate and Saltmarket, and the closes and vennels leading from High-street, contain an aggregate of disease, vice, and misery, which is not exceeded by that of any equally populous portions of any other city in the empire. A large proportion of the population of these places are Irish, or the children of Irish, who, from the facilities afforded by steam navigation, were induced to flee from wretchedness in their own country to a state of things little better in the land of the stranger; and other portions are low squalid out-casts from all parts of the United Kingdom, where they could not make shift to live, or were unable to maintain a creditable footing. This state of things, in these quarters, both physically and socially, for a long time was appalling; but, since about the year 1845, has been undergoing steady, progressive, general amelioration. Some wretched blocks of dwellings have given place to new buildings; sweeping sanitary improvements have been made; and strong influences on at once manners, education, and religion, have been brought to bear. Other

poor parts of the city also, which share largely in the degradation and misery of these localities, have participated equally in similar improvements. The operative classes, in most parts, are far the predominating element of population,—in some parts, almost the only element; and considered in a general view, they exhibit an amount of industriousness, intelligence, good manners, and moral worth, highly creditable to the city.

GLASGOW AND GARNKIRK RAILWAY, a work now forming the greater part of the portion of the Caledonian railway between Glasgow and Coatbridge. It was the first railway constructed in Scotland for the purpose of conveying both goods and passengers by locomotive engine power. It was fully opened for traffic in September, 1831; and the ceremony of opening it was done in the manner of a grand public spectacle, and excited much popular interest. The railway caused great changes in the country around its east end, acting as a powerful stimulus in the developing of resources; and it was soon put into communication with other railways which opened up to Glasgow the greater part of the large mineral field of Lanarkshire. It became vested in the Caledonian railway company in 1845. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, a work comprising the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, and the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, together with their respective connexions. Each of the principal comprised works will be separately described under its own title. The conjoint railway was opened throughout as to its main line, and underwent legal amalgamation as to component parts, on the 28th October, 1850. It has a total length of 225 miles; it extends from Glasgow by way of Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Dumfries, to a junction with the Caledonian railway near Gretna; it also sends off communications, either in branches of its own or in connected railways, to Ardrossan, Ayr, Troon, Dalmellington, Girvan, Newmilns, Mayfield, and Muirkirk; and it has junctions at Dumfries with the railway westward to Castle-Douglas and Port-Patrick, and with the railway eastward, to be opened in the summer of 1863, to the Caledonian at Lockerby.

GLASGOW, BARRHEAD, AND NEILSTON RAILWAY, a railway from the southern terminus of the Caledonian railway at Glasgow to the valley of the Lavern in Renfrewshire. It was authorised in August, 1845, and afterwards incorporated with another project, called the Glasgow Southern terminal railway, which gave it a communication and a common terminus with the southern fork of the Caledonian railway. Its authorised form was a length of 6 miles and 5 furlongs, with double line of rails, and a gradient of 1 in 100 to Barrhead, and a farther length of 2 miles and 8 chains, with single line, and a gradient of 1 in 75 to Crofthead, near Neilston. It has stations at Pollockshaws, Kinnishead, Nittsill, Barrhead, and Crofthead. The worst curve, except at stations, has a radius of 14 chains. This railway is leased and worked by the Caledonian railway company.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, the southern part of the Glasgow and South-western railway system, extending from Cumnock in Ayrshire to the junction with the main trunk of the Caledonian railway near Gretna in Dumfries-shire. It was authorised by parliament in 1846, and opened for traffic in October, 1850. It is 65 miles in length. It goes down the valley of the Nith, from near its head in the vicinity of New Cumnock, all the way to a point past Dumfries, and then deflects across the foot of Nithsdale and of

Annandale, and along the sea-board of the Solway frith to the basin of the Sark. It has stations at New Cumnock, Kirkcunol, Sanquhar, Carronbridge, Thornhill, Closeburn, Auldgrith, Holywood, Dumfries, Ruthwell, Cummertrees, Annan, and Gretna-green. The viaduct across the Lugar at Cumnock is a remarkably magnificent work, but has been already noticed in our article on Cumnock. The railway first approaches the Nith in the vicinity of New Cumnock, takes there the left bank of the river, continues down that bank all the way to Dalswinton $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Dumfries, returns to it by a fine viaduct at Lincluden about a mile above Dumfries, and continues on it till the commencement of its deflection past Dumfries towards Annandale. Often and long, throughout the aggregate, does it keep close to the river; and rarely at any point between New Cumnock and Dumfries, is it farther from the channel than about a mile. Hence will both the scenery which it commands and the nature of the engineering difficulties which were overcome for it be well understood by reference to our article on the Nith. The close views from it between Kirkcunol and Carronbridge, and again about Auldgrith, are particularly fine; and a comparatively large view at and near Thornhill, comprising a wide expansion of the river's basin, with magnificent hill-screens, is remarkably brilliant. A tunnel 4,200 feet long, nearly 200 feet under ground, with an archway of 27 feet by 29, occurs a little north of the Carronbridge station. The tract from Dumfries to Gretna, though mainly a plain, comprises three miles across Lochar-moss, and commands elsewhere some good views, particularly about the Annan and the Kirtle. The authorised capital for this railway, by the original powers of 1846, was £433,333 by shares, and £433,300 by loans; and by an act of next year, £700,000 and £233,300. The Glasgow and South-western amalgamation act in 1847 was to raise £900,000 of this capital.

GLASGOW, KILMARNOCK, AND ARDROSSAN RAILWAY. In 1846, an act of incorporation was obtained, with authorised capital of £1,117,333, for forming a railway direct to Kilmarnock from the south-western terminus of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston railway, with one branch to the Ardrossan railway, and another branch to Irvine, and for the purchase of Ardrossan harbour; but, by an act passed in June, 1852, the project was abandoned.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY. This railway was authorised by act of parliament in July 1837, and opened to the public on the 30th of March, 1841. The original authorised capital for it was £400,000 in shares and £133,333 in loans; but this fell materially short of the cost of production, and was afterwards augmented. The work, after some years, was amalgamated with the Caledonian railway, at a reduced capital of £649,421; and the total expenditure upon it till the 31st of July, 1853, amounted to £856,458. This railway is now worked, in all respects, as an integral part of the Caledonian; and the part of it from Glasgow to Paisley is common to it with the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, or Glasgow and South-western. The station-houses at Glasgow and at Paisley also are in common. The Glasgow station-house is a splendid, costly edifice, of white sandstone, with handsome portico and stately columns in front, and with very commodious interior arrangements, recently enlarged, within 80 yards of the south end of the lowest and most thronged of the Glasgow bridges. The Paisley station-house resembles in style the imposing county-buildings of Renfrewshire, in the centre of

Paisley, and is situated in the large open space in front of these buildings, as centrally and beautifully as any railway station for a great town could possibly be.

The railway, on leaving the Glasgow station, passes through Tradeston, by a curve, on a series of brick arches, sufficiently high and neat to present no obstruction to the street thoroughfares; but the curve is so sudden from a southerly to a westerly direction that, were it to occur anywhere but in the immediate vicinity of the station, where the trains are necessarily all at slow speed, it might prove both inconvenient and dangerous. It soon approaches the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal, and is joined by a connecting branch of the Caledonian railway from the Clydesdale junction. It goes so close to the canal as to be separated only by the breadth of the latter's towing-path; and it continues nearly parallel with it for about a mile, but on a level of 8 or 10 feet lower. The railway then keeps a perfectly straight course of its own till within half-a-mile of Arkleston tunnel. It then curves gently to the south, and by means of the tunnel, which is 60 feet below the highest part of the surface, passes beneath Arkleston-hill. A gentle curve brings the railway to the Greenlaw policies, where an extensive view of the eastern parts of Paisley is opened up, and continues till the arrival at the station-house in Paisley. At Arkleston, the cutting extends to about three quarters of a mile, gradually diminishing from between 50 and 60 feet at the east end of the tunnel, towards each end. The only other cutting on this part of the line worth notice, is at Ibrox, where it extends to a rather greater length than that at Arkleston, but is not so deep. In the space between Glasgow and Paisley, the line is crossed by ten bridges, besides which, in addition to the arches and bridges at the terminus, four roadways are formed beneath it. The railway enters Paisley on a high level, and crosses all the streets on lofty bridges, till it reaches the river Cart in the centre of the town; and it there passes that river by a noble arch of 85 feet span, and has the platform of its station on a correspondingly high level. The run from Glasgow to Paisley, short though it is, being only 7 miles in length, is a very pleasing and attractive one. The Campsie and Kilpatrick hills are seen in the distance, with the "Braes o' Gleniffer," which Tannahill has wedded to song; and still nearer is observed the Stratford-upon-Avon-like steeple of Govan church, with all the charming alternations in the landscape, of wood, hill, dale, and streamlet. It is true that the traveller only gets a glimpse of these for a moment as he is whisked along; but the motion is not so rapid as to render him unconscious that he is passing through a most interesting and luxuriant district of country.

After crossing Moss-street in Paisley, the Glasgow and Greenock line curves away to the west. A handsome viaduct of 28 arches of 20 feet span, and a skew bridge over Underwood-street, carries the line clear of Paisley. The retaining walls are, however, continued for some distance; when the line proceeds on a light embankment past Blackstone-house, which it leaves on the left. The river Cart is here crossed by a wooden-bridge, the nature of the foundations rendering that material necessary. After passing the river Gryfe on a similar erection, the railway proceeds over a deep moss for the distance of a mile and a quarter; and going through two cuttings of the depth of 43 feet and 30 feet respectively, and over a heavy intervening embankment, enters the Bishopston ridge. This is the greatest work on the line, and is perhaps unparalleled

in the kingdom. The ridge is composed of solid whinstone rock; and the railway passes through it for a distance of 2,300 yards. In blasting this obdurate ridge of rock, 320 tons of gunpowder were expended, costing more than £12,000. Leaving this cutting, the river Clyde, with Dumbarton rock and castle, the classic Benlomond, and the entire range of the Argyleshire hills, burst on the view with panoramic effect; and from this point till it reaches Port-Glasgow the railway skirts the river. The beautiful scenery of the noble stream and estuary is seen to striking advantage from various portions of the line. Port-Glasgow is approached by a viaduct of 14 stone arches of 30 feet span, which crosses a small bay, now used as a timber-depot. The railway nearly divides the town. The station for Port-Glasgow is at the head of Prince's-street. The streets are spanned by arches as in Paisley. There is nothing worthy of particular notice, till the line approaches Greenock, where, passing through a heavy cutting of 44 feet deep, it enters the town. The railway divides a large engineering work at this point; and all the streets, except Bogle-street, are spanned by bridges. The Greenock station is in Cathcart-street, nearly facing East Quay lane, and at only a brief distance from the steam-boat quay. The station-house here has a neat front and elegant accommodations; and the places connected with it, all round the platform, backward for repairing shops, and divergently for the goods traffic, display a spaciousness, a tastefulness, and an adaptation eminently creditable to the designers.

The length of the line from Glasgow to Greenock is 22½ miles. It passes through the parishes of Govan, Abbey-Paisley, North-Paisley, Kilbarchan, Inchinnan, Erskine, Kilmacolm, Port-Glasgow, and East-Greenock. Its stations, exclusive of the termini, are Paisley, Houston, Bishopston, Langbank, and Port-Glasgow. The greatest amount of rock-cutting in one spot is 244,000 yards; and the heaviest embankment contains 146,508 yards of this debris. The gradients are favourable. Between Glasgow and Paisley the line is nearly level; and until it approaches Bishopston, on either side the inclinations are favourable. To gain the summit-level of this ridge, the road rises 1 in 330, and descends at the same rate. The quantity of masonry on the line is unusually great, owing to the circumstance of four towns being traversed in so short a distance. The retaining walls extend to several miles, and there are nearly 400 arches, exclusive of culverts. Many of the bridges are very elegant in their design, particularly the Cart bridge at Paisley, and the arch over the deep cutting at Carlsburn-hill near Greenock. The Underwood-street bridge and South Croft-street bridge in Paisley, the former in stone at an angle of 28°, and the latter in iron at an angle of 17°, are specimens of engineering skill and boldness rarely to be met with. The rails are heavy, being 75 pounds to the yard; and there is a four-foot bearing, which being less than many others by a foot, renders the road peculiarly firm. The line is laid on wooden sleepers, where there are high embankments; in all other parts—excepting the moss, where wood is also used—stone blocks are employed with very strong iron chains.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND JOHNSTONE CANAL. The origin of this work has been narrated in our article on Ardrossan. The act of parliament for making the canal was obtained in 1805; the first general meeting of the canal company was held at Paisley in July 1806; the operations were commenced in May 1807; the navigation between Paisley and John-

stone was opened in November 1810; and the navigation between Glasgow and Paisley was opened in October 1811. The canal was intended to be cut to Ardrossan, but was never cut farther than to Johnstone. It commences at Port-Eglinton, at the south-western extremity of the Gorbals suburb of Glasgow, and proceeds in a direction nearly due west, though with considerable curves, through the parishes of Govan, Abbey-Paisley, and Kilbarchan, and impinging at one point on the parish of Eastwood. Its total length from Port-Eglinton to Johnstone is 11 miles. Its breadth at the top is 30 feet; its breadth at the bottom is 18 feet; and its depth is 4½ feet. It passes through two tunnels at Paisley, the one under Causewayside-street, 240 feet long, the other at the west end of the town, 210 feet long. Its chief aqueduct is over the Cart at Paisley, 240 feet long, 27 feet broad, 30 feet high, with a fine arch of 84 feet in span. The whole work is on such level ground that it has not a single lock; though, had it been continued to Ardrossan, eight locks would have been required a little beyond Johnstone to raise it to the summit-level of the country at Kilbirnie loch, and thirteen to let it down thence to the sea-level at Ardrossan harbour. Several brooks between Paisley and Johnstone supply the canal with water.

The cost of constructing the canal from Glasgow to Johnstone was not less than about £130,000, a sum actually greater than what had been estimated as the cost all the way to Ardrossan. The traffic in goods was from the first considerable. A passenger-traffic also sprang up at once in elegant heavy boats fitted up each for accommodating 100 persons; and this traffic was afterwards greatly increased by means of light gig-boats which achieved the distance from Glasgow to Paisley within an hour. The goods traffic rose from a tonnage of 48,191 in the year 1831 to a tonnage of 76,393 in the year 1840; and the passenger-traffic rose from 79,455 persons in 1831 to 423,186 persons in 1836. The canal company made an agreement, in June 1843, with the company of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, and the company of the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, not to carry passengers at greater speed on the canal than 4 miles per hour, to pay to the railway companies 2d. per mile for every passenger carried on the canal, and to maintain certain other obstructions to the facility of the canal traffic, the railway companies binding themselves to pay to the canal company £1,358 a-year as compensation so long as the agreement should be maintained. But the Commissioners of railways, in 1847, reported that this agreement was injurious to the interests of Paisley; the law officers of the Crown gave an opinion that it was illegal; and the companies interested, on being threatened with proceedings for forcibly dissolving it, dissolved it of their own accord.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, AND AYR RAILWAY, the northern and most ramified part of the Glasgow and South-western railway system. It extends from the general station on the south side of the Clyde at Glasgow bridge, by way of Paisley and Irvine, to Ayr, with junction to the Ardrossan railway, and with branches of its own to Troon and to Dalmellington; extends also, by fork of the main line, through Kilmarnock, to Cumnock, with branches to Newmilns and to Muirkirk; various parts of it, at the same time, communicating by brief side-lines or sub-branches, with great seats of the iron trade or other manufacture. The original main line was that to Ayr, and has a total length, from Glasgow, of 40 miles; but the entire system requires

the line to Ayr and the line to Cumnock to be regarded as co-ordinate forks, and measures 106½ miles. The original project was authorized by parliament in July, 1837; a portion of the line, from Irvine to Ayr, was opened for traffic in August, 1839; the whole of the original main line, from Glasgow to Ayr, was opened in August, 1840; and the other parts of the works were formed and opened at successive periods, till the completion of the entire Glasgow and South-western system in October, 1850.

The part of this railway from Glasgow to Paisley is the same as that of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway. On leaving Paisley the line proceeds, by Ferguslie and Elderslie, to the Johnstone station, a distance of 3 miles, in which there are some very heavy embankments. From Johnstone the line proceeds by Howood, Kilbarchan, and Castle-semble to Lochwinnoch, a distance of 5 miles, in which there are considerable cuttings. Here the gradients are respectively 1 in 600 at Howood, 1 in 1,200 at Castle-semble, and level at Lochwinnoch. A peep of the beautiful loch, the property of Colonel Harvie, is obtained, and the adjacent country, which is the seat of a busy manufacturing hive, is rich in minerals. From Lochwinnoch to Beith, the distance is 4 miles, with an ascending gradient of 1 in 1,200 for a mile, and 1 in 2,000 for 3 miles. In this part of the line is situated the Muirburn meadow or "sinking bog," which long baffled all the efforts of the contractors and the company to find a solid foundation for the blocks. The soft or boggy part of the ground extended to a depth of 45 feet, and for a length of time the embankment subsided as rapidly as it was formed. The quantity of soil which it swallowed up is almost incredible; but at length the difficulty was overcome, and the blocks and rails laid upon a strong and firm foundation of piles. From the Beith station to Kilbirnie is one mile upon a level—the line running for a considerable space along the side of Kilbirnie loch, which, however, is rather a tame and uninteresting sheet of water; but at this point is situated the greatest rise upon the railroad, the ascent having been 70 feet in 20 miles; and from this centre station, the descent continues gradually to the terminus at Ayr. From Kilbirnie station to Dalry the distance is 3 miles, the gradient for 2 miles being 1 in 1,200, the other level; and the country is rich in mineral wealth, containing both coal and ironstone. From Dalry to Kilwinning the line extends six miles, at an average gradient of 1 in 440, passing through a very beautiful country, and crossing the Garnock water twice. The town of Kilwinning, with the ruins of its old abbey, is seen to the left; and near this is the junction of the Ardrossan railway, which deflects to the south-west, through a tract of low sandy downs, to Stevenston, Saltoats, and Ardrossan. The main line proceeds from this junction, straight forward, in a southerly direction, upon a level to Irvine; where harbour, ship-building yards, mineral traffic, and a considerable town trade form an important link in the general chain of communication. From Irvine onward to the terminus at Ayr, the line runs close upon the sea-shore, the gradients being frequently level, and never more than 1 in 1,000. The view is a very cheering one, embracing the eastern shores of the island of Arran, and the intervening course of the steam and sailing vessels from Liverpool and Ireland to Greenock and Glasgow. At the Troon station, which is 3 miles distant from Irvine, and 33 from Glasgow, a branch proceeds to the sea-port and wet-docks of Troon; while, in the opposite direction, the Kilmarnock and Troon railway goes off toward Kilmarnock, with intermediate stations at Barrassie, Drybridge, and Gatehead. From the Troon station,

the line proceeds by an easy descending gradation, past the stations of Monkton and Prestwick, and past the junction of the Smithstown and Dalmellington railway, to the terminus at Ayr. The station-house here resembles that of Glasgow by being close to the harbour, and to the principal bridge over the river, connecting the chief divisions of the town, and leading to the centre of business.

The fork toward Kilmarnock, Cumnock, and Dumfries, goes off at the Dalry junction, 23 miles from Glasgow. It proceeds along an embankment, with its rising hill-side on the one hand, and a steep retaining wall on the other; and thence it traverses a diversity of ground, past Stewarton station to Kilmarnock. This stretch is 10½ miles in length, and was opened for traffic in March, 1843. It rises 1 foot in 880 in the first 8 miles, and is level thence to Kilmarnock; and it has twelve viaducts over streams and roads, the largest of which is over the river Garnock. The line proceeds from Kilmarnock 2 miles to Hurlford, the seat of the Portland iron-works, begun in June, 1846; sends off a branch up Irvine water, to Galston and Newmilns, with sub-branch to Mayfield; and goes on 7½ miles from Hurlford to Mauchline,—2 miles beyond which, over the river Ayr, occurs its magnificent Ballochmyle viaduct, one of the most superb pieces of railway work in the kingdom. This is a single arch 100 feet wide, and 95 feet high, "thrown from bank to bank of the sheer sandstone cliffs, embowered like walls of solid masonry, or cyclopean relics, amidst the profuse beauty of trees luxuriantly nodding over the clear deep waters of the river." The railway, 2½ miles farther on, reaches the Auchinleck station, and still 2 miles farther, the Cumnock station, where it passes into the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. But at Auchinleck, a branch of 10 miles in length goes off eastward, through Airmoss and the Kyle moors to Muirkirk, as desolate a region as ever has been opened up by any railway, but standing high in value for its mineral wealth.

GLASGOW SOUTHERN TERMINAL RAILWAY. See GLASGOW, BARRHEAD, AND NEILSTON RAILWAY.

GLASLAW BURN, a small tributary of the Carron, in the parish of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire. A low height adjacent to it bears the name of Glaslaw hill.

GLASNOCK WATER, a rivulet of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It issues from a lake on the southern boundary of the parish of Old Cumnock, and runs northward to the town of Cumnock, which it intersects, and immediately afterwards falls into the Lugar.

GLASS, a parish partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in Banffshire. It has a post-office station of its own name, 6 miles west-south-west of Huntly. It is bounded on the north by Cairnie parish; on the east by Huntly and Gortly; on the south by Cabrach; and on the west by Botriphnie and Keith. Its extent, from north-east to south-west, is about 5 miles; and from north-west to south-east somewhat more than 4. The river Deveron traverses the whole extent of its interior north-eastward, with a rapid current, along a deep narrow vale. The general surface of the parish is a congeries of hills, partially moorish, but prevaillingly pastoral, with fine green sward; and is supposed to have derived its name from their verdant appearance, the word "Glass" signifying green. The height of the hills above sea-level probably ranges from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. They look from many points of view to occupy the whole parish; but there lie among them, especially along the Deveron, considerable stripes and patches of arable land. The entire area under cultivation is about 3,600 acres, and under wood about 150 acres. The

soil is in general a deep loam, tolerably early on the river-side; but in those parts which lie at a distance from it, the harvest is very precarious, especially in cold wet seasons. The Earl of Fife is the most extensive landowner. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842, at £3,400. Assessed property in 1860, £2,108. Population in 1831, 932; in 1861, 1,049. Houses, 194. Population of the Aberdeenshire section in 1831, 579; in 1861, 683. Houses, 122.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £226 18s. 1d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £217 8s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with £7 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1782, and contains 550 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 250; sum raised in 1865, £86 14s. 8d. There is a private school. The original parish of Glass was small; but was enlarged by one annexation, in the 13th or 14th century, from the parish of Mortlach, and by another, about the end of the 17th century, from the then parish of Drumdelzie or Potterkirk, now incorporated with Cairnie.

GLASS (ISLAND). See GLASS-ELLAN.

GLASS (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Kiltlearn, Ross-shire. It extends east-south-eastward about 5 miles, with an average breadth of about 1 mile, to a point 10 miles north-north-west of Dingwall, and there discharges itself toward the Cromarty frith by the river Aultgrande. It is seldom known to be covered with ice, and must therefore have a considerable depth. Near the lower end of it is a small island, where the lairds of Fowles had at one time a summer-house.

GLASS (THE), a river of the north-east of Inverness-shire. It issues from Loch Affrick, on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity, and runs about 16 miles north-eastward, with diversity of current, and some fine cataracts and falls, along a picturesque glen, to form the river Beauly by confluence with the Farrer. It often, in its upper stretches, bears the name of the Affrick; and yet it gives the name of Strathglass, not only to all the portion of the glen from Loch Affrick to the confluence with the Farrer, but also to the portion traversed by the Beauly. See AFFRICK (LOCH), BEAULY (THE), and STRATHGLASS.

GLASSARY, or KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY, a parish, containing the post-town of Lochgilphead, and the post-office station of Glassary, in the district of Argyle-proper, Argyleshire. It is bounded by Loch Fyne on the south and south-east, by Loch Awe and part of the parish of Kilmartin on the north-west and north, by the parishes of Inverary and Dalavich on the east and north-east, and by those of Kilmartin, North Knapdale, and South Knapdale on the west and south-west. It varies from 8 to 10 miles in breadth, and from 12 to 16 miles in length. It is said to consist of 150 square miles, or 75,000 Scotch acres; and it is divided into 225½ merk lands. It stretches along Loch Fyne for 16 miles, from the stream called Leachdau at the Furnace, which divides it from the parish of Inverary, to the stream south and close to the town of Lochgilphead, which separates it from South Knapdale on the one side; and on the other it extends along the banks of Loch Awe for 8 miles, from the stream on the east side of the farm of Brabhalaich to the Ford. On the west the valley of Glassary extends nearly from side to side of the parish. This valley varies in height from 200 to near 600 feet above the level of the sea; also in breadth and in fertility, having its acclivities on either side partially wooded, and a small lake called Lochan Leamhan, near its centre.

It also varies the character of the parish scenery, by terminating or interrupting the extensive tract of hill and moss which reaches from the shores of Loch Fyne to those of Loch Awe. There are very many fresh-water lakes; and from two of these in the moors issues the river Ad, which runs south-westward along the valley of Glassary to the sea at Crinan. On the banks of the Ad, the soil is a deep rich loam; and on the shore of Loch Fyne it is generally a black loam on limestone rock. There are remains of three watch-towers on the tops of the highest hills, and several cairns and upright stones which probably mark the places of interment of the heroes of former ages. There are ruins of four ancient churches or chapels,—Kilbride in the west end of the parish, Kilmory near Lochgilphead, Killewin by the side of Loch Fyne, and Kilnenair by the side of Loch Awe. The last of these exhibits much beauty of workmanship, and is the subject of interesting traditions, and was once surrounded by a village. There are fourteen landowners,—seven of these Campbells; and four of the fourteen are resident in commodious mansions, a very interesting one of which is Kilmory. There is an extensive herring fishery in Loch Fyne; there is also a powder-mill on the northern border, contiguous to Inverary; but the business connexions of the greater part of the parish are concentrated at Lochgilphead. The yearly value of real property as assessed in 1860 was £14,449. Population in 1831, 4,054; in 1861, 4,473. Houses, 650.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, Misses Campbell of Auchinellan. Stipend, £284 13s. 10d.; glebe, £26. Unappropriated tithes, £72 4s. 11d. The district contiguous to Inverary is included in the parish of Cumladden, erected in 1853; and a district at the opposite end constitutes the quoad sacra parish of Lochgilphead, erected in 1846. See CUMLODDEN and LOCHGILPHEAD. The parish church of Glassary was built in 1827,—much injured by lightning in 1830, but afterwards well repaired and improved, and contains 1,500 sittings. There are at Lochgilphead a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, a Scottish Episcopal chapel, and a Baptist meeting-house. There are three parochial schoolmasters, with collectively salaries of £53 6s.; and there are several private schools in Lochgilphead, and an Assembly's school in Cumladden. At Kirnan, in the valley of Glassary, about 1½ mile from the old manse of Kilmichael, resided the ancestors of Thomas Campbell the poet, landowners to the yearly value of about £37; and the poet mournfully sings that locality as follows, in his 'Lines on visiting a scene in Argyleshire,'—

"At the silence of twilight's contemplative hour,
I have mused in a sorrowful mood,
On the wind-shaken woods that embosom the lower,
Where the home of my forefathers stood,
All ruined and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering tree;
And travelled by few is the grass-covered road,
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trode,
To his hills that encircle the sea."

GLASSAUGH. See FORDYCE.

GLASS-ELLAN, or GREEN ISLAND, a low grassy islet, about 30 acres in extent, with flat sandy skirts, in the middle of Loch-Alsh, on the south-west border of Ross-shire.

GLASSERT (THE). See GLAZERT (THE).

GLASSERTON, a parish, containing the village of Monreith, and reaching to within ½ a mile of the post-town of Whithorn, in the south-east of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the south-west by Luce bay, and on the other sides by the parishes of Mochrum, Kirkinner, Sorbie, and Whithorn. Its great-

est length south-eastward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is a chain of hills, various in height, verdant towards the top, and rocky, bold, and beetling in their descent to the sea. Many of them, on their seaward side, are abrupt and precipitous; some projectingly overhang the waters; some descend gently into the tide, and afterwards look up from its surface; and all have a dark and weather-beaten aspect. The bases of several are perforated, but not deeply, by caverns. All the beach and the seabottom within watermark, are covered with loose fragments of rock, some of them rounded by the attrition of the waves, and others shapeless masses clothed with marine plants and shells. The coast line, with the exception of the small headland of Lag Point, and a tiny bay beside it, called Monreith bay, both in the north-west, is nearly quite straight. Though there are two or three places where small vessels may discharge or take in cargo in fine weather, there is no port and no place of safe anchorage. The surface of all the interior of the parish is unequal, rugged, and knolly, yet nowhere, except slightly in the north, rises into strictly hilly elevations. The eminences or knolls are rocky, and for the most part covered with furze or coarse grass. The intervening hollows are, in some instances, marshy, but, in general, are carpeted with fine arable soil or excellent pasture. The influence of spring is usually felt here—as in the adjacent districts—somewhat earlier than in the other parts of Scotland. Frost is seldom intense, or of long continuance; and snow rarely accumulates, or lies long upon the ground. There are no streams of any importance, and only one lake worthy of mention, Dowalton loch, about 3 miles in circumference, on the northern boundary. Agriculture has made great advances here in late years. The soil is well adapted for turnip husbandry, and on some of the farms not fewer than 100 cattle are yearly stall-fed for the Liverpool market, with which there is regular steam-communication from the neighbourhood. The mansions are Ravenstone or Castle-Stewart, a seat of the Earl of Stair; Craigdow, belonging to Dr. Pringle; and Glasserton and Physgill, two spacious and beautifully situated residences of Stewart of Physgill. The park of Glasserton, besides constituting of itself a beautiful landscape, contains the parish church, whose handsome tower, rising above the woods, forms an interesting feature. The landowners in addition to those already named, are Sir William Maxwell, Bart., and Guthrie of Appleby. The real rental is about £8,570. The proportion of land in a waste condition is about 6 in 21 of the whole area; and the extent under wood is between 200 and 300 acres. Assessed property in 1860, £10,333. Population in 1831, 1,194; in 1861, 1,472. Houses, 245.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £201 12s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with from £12 to £14 fees. Another school has attached to it, besides the fees, £15 of salary, and a dwelling-house. The church was built in 1732, and repaired and enlarged in 1837, and contains 400 sittings. The ancient church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn, and was served by a vicar. In 1606, it was granted to the bishops of Galloway; in 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; and in 1661, it was restored to the bishops of Galloway, and it continued to be held by them till the abolition of Episcopacy in the year 1689. An ancient small parish, called Kirkmaiden, was incorporated with Glasserton, though at what date is not known; and its burying-ground, together with the ruins of its church, the former the

burying-place of the family of Maxwell of Monreith, still exist in a romantic spot near the shore, not far from Monreith.

GLASSFORD, or GLASFORD, a parish, containing the villages of Chapelton, Westquarter, and Heads, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. Its south-eastern boundary reaches within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Strathaven, and its north-western boundary within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Hamilton. It is bounded by the parishes of Strathaven, East Kilbride, Blantyre, Hamilton, and Stonehouse. Its outline, as represented in the map, is not unlike that of a sand-glass. It extends from north-west to south-east, and is defined at the upper end by a headstream of the Rotten Calder, and at the lower end by the river Avon. It is about 8 miles in length, and varies in breadth from $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile to 2 miles at the lower end, and about half-a-mile in the middle. It contains 11 square miles, or 5,598 Scots acres. The land consists of moor and dale; the former in many parts sufficiently bleak and barren, but now under a gradual process of reclamation; and the latter, which runs along the lower part of the parish, and is bounded on one side by the Avon, smiling and fertile. Much of the surface exhibits a gradual rise, or has a sufficient elevation to be constantly overlapped by a keen atmosphere; but none of it can be called mountainous. The soil is variously moss, clay, and light loam. Wheat has been grown; but the principal crops are oats and potatoes, which are successfully raised to great amount. Coal exists, but not abundantly; and there is only one mine of it going upon the estate of Crutherland, the produce of which is not extensive. There are four freestone quarries, three near the village of Westquarter, and one at a place called Flatt. A successful limework also is in operation. The proprietary of the parish is an extremely divided one, the number of owners of land amounting to about 50; but the chief are the Earl of Eglinton, Marshall of Chapelton, Alston of Muirburn, Jackson of Hallhill, and Semple of Heads. The principal mansions are those belonging to the last three of these proprietors, and Avonholm, Crutherland, Westquarter, and Craighornhill. There are two corn-mills on the Avon. The parish is traversed by the roads from Strathaven to Hamilton and East Kilbride. Assessed property in 1860, £9,900. Population in 1843, 1,730; in 1861, 1,938. Houses, 277.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £274 17s. 8d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £745 16s. 6d. The parish church is situated in the village of Westquarter, at the lower extremity of the parish; and it was built in 1820, and contains 560 sittings. There is a chapel of ease for Chapelton, 3 miles from Westquarter; and the patronage of it is vested in the male communicants. There is also a Free church preaching station at Chapelton; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £379 4s. 1d. There are three parochial schools in the parish. The salary of the first master is £45, with £35 fees, and £6 other emoluments; that of the second is £5 10s., with £25 fees; and that of the third is £2 15s., with £18 fees. There is likewise a private school; and there are several friendly societies. The remains of the old church and belfry, erected in 1633, are seen in the grave-yard; and the place is further hallowed by the tomb of a martyr, which bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of the very worthy pillar of the church, Mr. William Gordon of Earlston in Galloway, shot by a party of dragons on his way to Bothwell bridge, 22d June, 1679, aged 65; inscribed by his great-grandson, Sir John Gor-

don, Bart., 11th June, 1772."—The well-known Mrs. Isabella Graham, so justly celebrated for the purity of her character, and the piety of her writings, was a native of Glassford. Her maiden name was Marshall, and she died in America in July, 1814.

GLASSLETTER. See KINTAIL.

GLASSMILE, a summit of the Grampians, with an altitude of upwards of 3,000 feet above sea-level, situated at the point where the parishes of Glenisla, Kirkmichael, and Braemar, in respectively the counties of Forfar, Perth, and Aberdeen, meet.

GLASSMOUNT-HILL, an eminence in the parish of Kinghorn, Fifeshire. It is situated about 2½ miles from the shore, and is the highest ground in the parish, having an altitude of 601 feet above sea-level.

GLASSY (LOCH). See LOGIERAIT.

GLAZERT (THE), a rivulet of Stirlingshire. It is formed by the confluence of the Pow burn, the Finglen burn, and the Kirkton burn, near the lodge at the entrance to Lennox-castle, in the parish of Campsie; and it flows thence, in a south-south-easterly direction, but with a great curve, to a junction with the Kelvin opposite the town of Kirkintilloch. It receives the waters of no fewer than sixteen burns, and has a very large aggregate of water power, inasmuch as to have been a main cause, along with the plenteousness of coal, why manufactures have taken root and flourished in Campsie.

GLAZERT (THE), a rivulet of Ayrshire. It rises on the confines of Renfrewshire, cuts the parish of Dunlop into two nearly equal parts, passes thence into a run within the parish of Stewarton, and performs altogether a course of about 11 miles, in a southerly and south-westerly direction, to a confluence with the Annock at Water-meetings 4 miles below the town of Stewarton.

GLEN, a prefix in very many Celtic names of places. It signifies a vale or comparatively narrow valley,—generally such as has bold lofty acclivitous hill-screens; and it is most commonly prefixed to the name of a stream, so as to make the whole name compounded with it to signify a mountain vale traversed by a particular stream.

GLEN, Peebles-shire. See TRAQUAIR.

GLENÆ. See TINWALD.

GLENAFFRICK, the upper part of Strathglass, in Inverness-shire. See AFFRICK (LOCH), and GLASS (THE).

GLENAFTON. See AFTON (THE).

GLENAHENRICH, a fine pastoral glen, of no great extent, yet containing a considerable lake, in the district of Sunart, on the northern border of Argyshire.

GLENALLADALE, a glen, about 2 miles long, extending from north to south, and opening upon Loch Shiel, in the district of Moidart, on the south-west border of Inverness-shire.

GLENALLA-FELL, the highest summit of the hills at the southern extremity of the parish of Kirkmichael, and around the sources of Girvan Water, Ayrshire. It has an altitude of 1,612 feet above sea-level.

GLENALMOND, a picturesque and romantic glen, watered by the river Almond in Perthshire. See ALMOND (THE). What the name designates is only a small part of the river's basin, and lies chiefly within the parish of Monzie. In a wider sense, it is sometimes, though loosely, made to comprehend an open and cultivated part of the basin stretching to the eastward. But, more usually understood, it is entered on the east, at the boundary of the parish of Monzie, by a cross-road from the bridge of Buchanty, and after luxuriating, for a brief way, in kindred beauties to those of a glen which opens into it from

the south-west, becomes suddenly pent up between ranges of treeless, rocky, lofty elevations, and is converted into a narrow mountain-pass. The hills lift most of their summits 1,100 or 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and press so closely on the river as barely to leave space for its bed, and for the roadway of a new turnpike to the Highlands. An occasional famishing shrub, looking squalidly out among the fissures of the rocks, rather heightens than mollifies the wildness of their aspect. The Almond, while passing beneath their dark shadow, and suffering their complete usurpation of its banks, has a rough and stony pathway, and trots rapidly along toward the soft beauties of the open country below. Near the upper end of the pass is a large round mass of stone, 8 feet high, which, having been removed from its former bed in the vicinity of its present position, disclosed a tiny subterranean apartment, faced round with stone, and containing human bones, and which is alleged by some fond antiquaries to have marked the site of Ossian's grave. This narrow and romantic pass is upwards of 2 miles in length, and terminates at the bridge of Newton. There a vale, narrow yet picturesque, gradually opens, and extends several miles to the west.

A great recent institution, in connexion with the Scottish Episcopal church, is situated on the estate of Carnies in Glenalmond, 10 miles west-north-west of Perth. This is called Trinity College, and comprises two departments,—a public school department and a theological students' department. "The edifice is in the Elizabethan style, and includes a splendid Gothic chapel, consecrated on the 1st of May, 1851. The buildings, completed in 1851, in addition to the chapel, are the north and west sides of a quadrangle, 190 feet square, comprising the warden's residence, apartments for the subwarden and five assistants, and accommodation for 130 resident pupils, of whom 40 seniors have each a separate room, and the rest distinct and private compartments, in three large dormitories on the north and half of the west sides of the quadrangle, with rooms for theological students. The east side is the school room and hall, and the south side is a cloister connecting the chapel, which stands out from the quadrangle at the south-east corner, with the warden's residence. The grounds comprehend a space of twenty acres. The buildings, as completed in 1851, cost £42,000, of which £36,000 were obtained by subscriptions, the greater part in England, and the remaining £6,000 advanced on loan by members of the Council and supporters of the College. The chapel cost between £5,000 and £6,000, and the sum of £20,000 completes this grand educational structure, the design of which is that of John Henderson, Esq. of Edinburgh. The situation of Trinity College, at the base of the Grampians, cannot be surpassed for the beauty and grandeur of the surrounding scenery. A lofty spiral steeple immediately adjoins the chapel; and the other ornaments of the quadrangle, which is chiefly from two to three stories, consist of small spires, square towers, projecting windows, buttresses, and many very beautiful displays of architectural design."

GLENALOT, a small sequestered glen, between the rivers Brora and Shin, 15 miles north-north-west of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire.

GLENAPP, a picturesque glen, traversed by the rivulet App, at the south-western extremity of Ayrshire. It is about 6 miles long, and extends south-westward from the middle of the parish of Ballantrae to Loch Ryan. It has a post-office station of its own name, also a chapel of ease and an endowed school. The chapel and the school arose recently

from a bequest of £4,500 and 15 acres of land by a lady of the name of Caddell; and the chapel bears the name of Butlers' chapel, and is in the presentation of the trustees and pewholders.

GLENARAY, the glen of the rivulet Aray in Argyleshire. See **ARAY** (THE). Glenaray also designates the entire basin of the Aray, comprehending the rivulet's tributaries, or the entire north-east portion of the parish of Inverary, and even seems at one time to have designated the whole of that parish.

GLENARCHAIG, the glen occupied by Loch Archraig, in the south-west of Lochaber, Invernesshire. See **ARCHAIG** (LOCH).

GLENARCLET, a mountain vale, extending westward across the north end of the parish of Buchanan, from Loch Arclet to Inversnaid, in Stirlingshire. It is the tract for tourists from Loch Katrine to Loch Lomond. See **ARCLET** (LOCH).

GLENARTNEY, a highland vale along the southern confines of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire, traversed by Artney and Rachill waters. At its upper or west end, toward the point of its being closed up by Benvoirlich, is a preserve of some hundreds of red deer belonging to Lord Willoughby de Eresby. In its lower or eastern part, as it approaches a convergence of glens at the village of Comrie, it gives to the view a succession of interesting landscapes. Along its north side anciently spread a royal forest,—the scene of that chastisement upon some M-Gregors, by the forester of James VI., which led to the clan making reprisals, and to their notable outlawry.

GLENAVEN, the highland valley traversed by the Banffshire Aven. See **AVEN** (THE). The name, however, is more particularly applied to the upper part of the glen, constituting the southern or alpine division of the parish of Kirkmichael. This tract comprises from 60,000 to 70,000 imperial acres, and was a few years ago set off by the Duke of Richmond, its proprietor, as a deer-forest.

GLENANCHOR, the glen of Calder water, in the parish of Kingussie, and district of Badenoch, Invernesshire.

GLENBEG, a district opposite Skye, on the west coast of the mainland of Invernesshire. It is part of the parish of Glenelg, and comprises the smaller of the two valleys to which the name Glenelg belongs in common.

GLENBEICH, a ravine in the north screen of Loch Earn, containing a beautiful cascade, in the parish of Comrie, Perthshire.

GLENBENNAN HILL, a ridge of about 1,500 feet of altitude above sea-level, on the south side of the Old water of Cluden, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GLENBERVIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Drumlithie, in Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Strachan, Durris, Fetteresso, Dunnottar, Kinneff, Arbuthnot, and Fordoun. Its length southward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth is 5 miles. The surface is hilly and uneven, descending eastward and southward from the Grampians. The soil, in the upper districts, is a blue clay, and in the lower, a light dry loam, abundantly fertile. The western division, being considerably elevated, is bleak and little cultivated; but the eastern, though also high and exposed, is in an advanced, and still improving, state of cultivation: so also is the northern quarter along a low ridge of the Grampians. The rest of the parish is principally heath, pastureland, and copse, with a secluded glen. In all, there are not more than 5,000 imperial acres in a state of cultivation, though many more might be added. Nearly 200 acres are planted. Bervie water comes

down from the braes of Fordoun, and runs about 4½ miles south-eastward along the southern boundary of Glenbervie. The name Glenbervie, as applied to the parish, is therefore a misnomer; only the northern half of only a part of the Pervie's glen, belonging to it. The ancient name, which was Overbervie, was more correct. Carron water rises in the braes in the west, and flows eastward through the interior. Cowie water also, gathering some of its sources from Fordoun, flows eastward through the northern division of Glenbervie. The principal land-owners are Nicolson of Glenbervie and Miller of Drumlithie. The real rental is about £4,300. Assessed property in 1866, £7,551 12s. The Aberdeen railway traverses the southern district, and has a station in it at Drumlithie. Population in 1831, 1,248; in 1861, 1,219. Houses, 255.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Nicolson of Glenbervie. Stipend, £231 3s. 3d.; glebe, £7 5s. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £20 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 160; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £207 5s. 10d. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Drumlithie. There are three private schools. There were formerly two friendly societies, and a savings' bank. An annual cattle fair is held in October.

GLENBOULTACHAN. See **EARN** (LOCH.)

GLENBRAN, a district in the Sidlaw hills, annexed quoad sacra to the parish of Abernethy, in the east of Perthshire.

GLENBRECKRY, a vale, traversed by a small stream, in the parish of Southend, Kintyre, Argyleshire.

GLENBRIARACHAN, a glen in the parish of Moulin, and watered by the Briarachan, in the north-east of Perthshire.

GLENBRIGHTY, a pastoral highland vale, watered by the Brighty, a headstream of the Isla, commencing near the point in the Grampians at which the counties of Forfar, Perth, and Aberdeen meet, and occupying the north-west corner of the parish of Glenisla in Forfarshire.

GLENBUCK, a village in the parish of Muirkirk, district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stands in a wild and secluded situation among the mountains, near the road between Ayr and Edinburgh. Some iron-works in its vicinity, erected and for some time carried on by an English company, occasioned its being built for the housing of the miners. But the works having, a considerable period ago, been abandoned, the village has been falling into decay. Population, 237.

GLENBUCKET, a parish on the western border of Aberdeenshire. It lies at the head of Alford district, and has its postal communication through Mossat, several miles to the north-east. It is bounded by Banffshire, and by the parishes of Cabrach, Towie, and Strathdon. It commences at the watershed between the head streams of the Deveron, the Livet, and the Don, and extends east-south-eastward down both sides of the Bucket, a tributary of the Don; and, comprising both the entire length and the entire basin of the Bucket, it is very correctly designated Glenbucket. Its measurement, over only its arable portion, is about 6 miles by 1 mile; and, over its whole extent, about 10 miles by 2½ miles. It consists in a large degree of lofty mountains, through which a narrow pass leads into the centre, from the east, at the confluence of the Bucket with the Don, near the ruinous castle of Glenbucket, which thus stands in a commanding and romantic situation. Craignescor, the

highest land in the parish, rises about 2,000 feet above sea-level. See also **BENAW**. The soil is mostly a light loam, mixed, on some farms, with clay. There is great abundance of excellent limestone, which is much used by the tenants. The whole parish belongs to the Earl of Fife. The remains of a house are still to be seen, called **Badenyon**, which gives name to the song of 'John of Badenyon.' A porter's lodge was built, in 1840, by the Earl of Fife, on this celebrated spot. Among the wild animals which frequent the uplands, are the roe and the red deer: there is abundance of game of all kinds, with hawks, eagles, &c.; and salmon and trout are found in the Bucket and the Don. Population in 1831, 539; in 1861, 552. Houses, 108. Assessed property in 1860. £1,154.—This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £7. Schoolmaster's salary, £40; fees, &c. £6. There is a private school.

GLENBUCKIE, a glen and a mansion in the parish of Balquhither, Perthshire. The glen extends about 4 miles north-eastward to a convergence of glens at the foot of Loch Voil. The mansion was built about 30 years ago.

GLENCAINAIL, a glen of 3 miles in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, on the south-east side of Benmore, and in the parish of Torosay, in the island of Mull, Argyshire. In the lower part of it is a considerable lake.

GLENCAIRN, a parish, containing the post-town of Minnyhive and the villages of Duureggan and Kirkland, on the western border of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Kirkcudbrightshire, and by the parishes of Tynron, Keir, and Dunscore. Its greatest length south eastward is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. All the western and the northern divisions are mountainous and pastoral. One lofty range runs along great part of the western boundary, and for a considerable way forms the water-line between the streams respectively of Dumfries-shire and of Galloway; another high range runs along two-thirds of the north-eastern boundary; a third lofty range, intermediate between the others, comes down from the northern angle, and runs along the centre of the parish through almost its entire length; and the last, both before and after the first range ceases to interpose between the Galloway and the Dumfries-shire waters, sends off spurs which run transversely from it to the eastern boundary. The higher summits rise from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and are, for the most part, covered with heath. Yet the hills, which are principally of the transition class of rocks, and wearing its characteristic exterior appearances, afford in general excellent pasturage. Three valleys coming down between the mountain-ranges,—one from the north, one from the west, and one from the south-west, each about 6 miles in length, and all well-cultivated, luxuriant, and sheltered with plantation,—meet at the village of Minnyhive, and thence send off south-eastward a broader and still richer valley, beautiful and brilliant in the attractions of landscape, to the extremity of the parish. The three valleys are traversed by the streams Dalwhat, Craighdarroch, and Castlephairn, which unite at Minnyhive, and form the Cairn; and the great valley is traversed through all its length by the united streams. The Craighdarroch rises in Auchenstown hill on the western boundary, and within three miles of the source receives several tributary mountain-rills. The Castlephairn—which figures on some maps as the Cairn, but is never called by that name by the inhabitants, though the Dalwhat sometimes is—comes in upon

the parish from Kirkcudbrightshire, after having run a course of 4 miles from Loch-Howie, in the parish of Balmacellan, forms for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile the boundary-line with Kirkcudbrightshire, and afterwards, in its meanderings along the valley, everywhere flows between wooded banks. The Dalwhat and the Cairn have been described in their own alphabetical places. Loch Urr, which also will be separately described, lies on the south west boundary. One-fifth of the whole area of the parish is arable; 800 acres are under plantation; and all the rest is pastoral or waste. A slate quarry was for some time energetically worked; but, eventually yielding produce of inferior quality, it was abandoned. About half-a-mile from the parish church is a tumulus or artificial mound, commonly called the Moat, very steep, of considerable height, and occupying about an acre of ground. It is of an oblong form, and has at each end an earthen turret cut off from the main body by a deep trench. One of the turrets, and one side of the base of the tumulus, have been much reduced in bulk by the aggressive movements of a passing rivulet. Of many traditions and conjectures respecting the original design of the Moat, the most probable is, that it was constructed either to be a watch-post, or to serve as an arena for the exercise of archery. The Rev. James Renwick, the last of the Scottish martyrs, and a conspicuous actor in some of the most hallowed, and also in some of the most tumultuous and daring proceedings of the Covenanters, was a native of Glencairn; and is commemorated by a monument of hewn stone and about 25 feet high, erected, in 1828, near the supposed spot of his nativity, on an eminence less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Minnyhive. The principal mansions in the parish are Maxwellton, Craighdarroch, and Auchenchain. There are four principal landowners, and about thirty smaller ones. The real rental is upwards of £11,000. Assessed property in 1843, £13,315. Population in 1831, 2,068; in 1861, 1,867. Houses, 389.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £279 15s. 10d.; glebe, £18. There are three parochial schools, and two non-parochial. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster, £45; of the second, £22 10s.; of the third, £12. The school-fees amount respectively to £20, £20, and £14. The parish church was built in 1836, and contains 1,050 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 700; and the sum raised in connection with it in 1865 was £306 16s. 8d. There is in Minnyhive an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 300. The ancient church of Glencairn belonged to the bishops or chapter of Glasgow. In the valley of the Castlephairn, at a place still called Kirkcudbright—a modernized orthography of "Kirk-Cuthbert"—there was an ancient church dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Glencairn gave the title of Earl to an ancient branch of the family of Cunningham. Alexander, the 1st Earl, was ennobled, first as Lord Kilmaurs, and next as Earl of Glencairn, by James II. Alexander, the 5th Earl, figures illustriously in the history of the Reformation. James, the 14th Earl, is familiar to a large class of Scotsmen as the patron of the poet Burns. John, the 15th Earl, and brother of James, died in 1796, and left his noble title to go a-begging for want of an inheritor.

GLENCANNICH. See **CANNICH** (THE).

GLENCAPLE, a post-office village and small sea-port, in the parish of Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire. It is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Nith, 5 miles below Dumfries. Its entire aspect is modern, tidy, and cheerful. A road, com-

bining the attractions of the avenue, and exhibitions of joyous scenery, leads down to it along the Nith from Dumfries, and brings many a vehicle and group of pedestrian tourists from the gay burgh to enjoy its balmy air, and luxuriate in the landscapes around it. Nearly opposite to it, on the Kirkcudbrightshire side of the river, and accessible by fording at low water, are the beautiful ruins and circumjacent scenery of New-abbey. Six miles to the south-west rises the dark fine form of the monarch-mountain Criffel. Two-and-a-half miles to the south-east are the deeply-interesting ruins of Caerlaverock Castle. All around are objects, both in landscape and in antiquarian reminiscence, which make Glencaple a seaward retreat from the cares and bustle of a town, which Dumfries may boast as equal to that enjoyed by the most favoured towns in Scotland. One attraction of no mean order occurs nowhere else in Scotland, or even in the world, except at kindred places on the Solway. The channel of the Nith is here $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile wide, and exhibits in superlative fullness those wondrous features for which the tides of the Solway are famed. "During spring-tides," says Mr. McDiarmid, "and particularly when impelled by a strong south-wester, the Solway rises with prodigious rapidity. A loud booming noise indicates its approach, and is distinguishable at the distance of several miles. At Caerlaverock and Glencaple, where it enters the Nith, the scene is singularly grand and imposing; and it is beautiful to see a mighty volume of water advancing foam-crested, and with a degree of rapidity which, were the race a long one, would outmatch the speed of the swiftest horses. The tide-head, as it is called, is often from 4 to 6 feet high, chafed into spray, with a mighty trough of bluer water behind, swelling in some places into little hills, and in others scooped into tiny valleys which, when sun-lit, form a brilliant picture of themselves. From the tide-head proceed two huge jets of water which run roaring along, searching the banks on either side,—the antennae, as it were, which the ocean puts forth, and by which it feels its way, when confined within narrow limits." Intimate knowledge of the peculiar navigation is requisite to guide vessels at the recess and influx of so unwonted a tide; and instances have occurred at Glencaple and its vicinity of masters acquainted from their youth with the Solway having suffered their vessels to be wildly played with by the careering invader, and even tripped fairly over and laid on their beam-ends.—The trade of Glencaple is strictly identified with that of Dumfries; the port being simply a place for such vessels discharging their cargoes as draw too much water, or are too unwieldy, to sail up to the burgh. Considerable stir, in consequence, occurs from the necessity of further transference by carriers. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. Population, 268. Houses, 51.

GLENCARREL, a small inland highland vale, near Glenalot, in Sutherlandshire.

GLENCARRICK LEAP, a fine cascade on the Duncow burn, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire.

GLENCARSE, an estate, a mansion, and a railway station, in the parish of Kinfauns, Perthshire. The station is on the Dundee and Perth railway, 4 miles west of Errol, and 6 east of Perth.

GLENCATACOL, a glen in the north-west of the island of Arran, opening on Kilbrannan sound.

GLENCATT. See BIRSE.

GLENCLOVA, the mountain part of the basin of the South Esk, through the parishes of Clova and Cortachie, Forfarshire.

GLENCLOY, a beautiful, romantic, highland vale, descending 4 miles north-eastward from the watershed of the island of Arran, to a convergence of vales round the head of Brodick bay.

GLENCOE, a wild, gloomy, highland glen, extending nearly 9 miles north-westward, from the vicinity of the King's house to Loch Leven at Invercoe, in the north-east corner of Argyleshire. It is traversed by the road from Ballachulish and from Fort William by way of Tyndrum to Dumbarton. "The scenery of this valley," says a local authority quoted by Pennant, "is far the most picturesque of any in the Highlands, being so wild and uncommon that it never fails to attract the eye of every stranger of the least degree of taste or sensibility. The entrance to it is strongly marked by the craggy mountain of Buachal etive, a little west of the King's house. All the other mountains of Glencoe resemble it, and are evidently but naked and solid rocks, rising on each side perpendicularly to a great height from a flat narrow bottom, so that in many places they seem to hang over, and make approaches, as they aspire, toward each other. The tops of the ridge of hills on one side are irregularly serrated for three or four miles, and shot in places into spires, which form the most magnificent part of the scenery above Ceann-loch Leven." "There is no valley in Scotland," says another authority, "so absolutely wild and singular in its features as Glencoe. Entering the glen from the eastern extremity, the mountains rise in stupendous masses all around, forming an amphitheatre, vast in extent, and preserving a stillness and solemnity almost terrific, which is heightened by the desolate appearance of the vale; and, perchance, the hollow scream of a solitary eagle may excite a temporary feeling of horror. The bare rocks immediately in front shoot up perpendicularly, while those more distant appear in an innumerable variety of fantastic forms; and their singularity is increased with the deep furrows worn by the winter-torrents from the top of the mountains. Immense masses of rock are also seen near the path through the glen, which, in the course of ages, have been loosened from the side of the mountain, and hurled along with the currents of rain to the depth of the glen. In length, Glencoe is nearly 9 miles, without the least appearance of any human habitation, or even vegetation to support a few tame animals connected with the most humble household. Its general appearance has a strong tendency to excite a feeling, that the place has been proscribed by Heaven as the habitation either of man or beast."

Amid this vast, tremendous solitude,

Where nought is heard except the wild wind's sigh,

Or savage raven's deep and hollow cry,

With awful thought the spirit is imbued!

Around—around for many a weary mile,

The alpine masses stretch, the heavy cloud

Cleaves round their brows, concealing with its shroud

Bleak, barren rocks, unthawed by Summer's smile.

Nought but the desert mountains and lone sky

Are here—birds sing not, and the wandering bee

Searches for flowers in vain; nor shrub, nor tree,

Nor human habitation greets the eye

Of heart-struck pilgrim; while around him lie

Silence and desolation, what is he!

Glencoe figures mournfully in history, in connexion with the massacre of its inhabitants, of the clan Macdonald, in the winter of 1691-2. The causes of the massacre were of a political kind, variously animosity, intrigue, and mistake, partly flowing from the revolution of the Crown, and partly developed by that event. "Two companies of soldiers, one of which was commanded by Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, uncle to the wife of one of the chief's sons, entered the valley of Glencoe with peaceful profes-

sions, and were received as friends, Campbell being quartered in the house of his kinsman, and the soldiers in the huts of the clansmen. For a fortnight they enjoyed the hospitality of their unsuspecting entertainers, at the end of which they rose up at midnight and commenced the foul work of massacre. The old chief was shot in the act of rising from bed: his wife was stripped naked, and even the ring torn from her fingers by the teeth of a savage soldier, so that she died next morning from horror and distraction. No quarter was given by the military butchers: men, women, and children, were shot down or stabbed without distinction. In this way, thirty-eight perished; for the rest of the clan, alarmed by the fire of musketry, had escaped at midnight to the hills, under shelter of a storm: but the huts were destroyed, and those women and children who had escaped the sword, were exposed to perish among the snow."

Glencoe is supposed, by some, to have been the birth-place of Ossian. "In the middle of the vale runs 'the roaring stream of Cona;' the mountain of Malnor rises on the south; and the celebrated Con-Fion—"the hill of Fingal"—is situated on the north side of the vale. Garnett says: "Any poetical genius who had spent the early days of his life in this glen, must have had the same or similar ideas, and would have painted them in the same manner that Ossian has done; for he would here see nothing but grand and simple imagery—the blue mists hanging on the hills—the sun peeping through a cloud—the raging of the storm, or the fury of the torrent." Stoddart says, "If any district can, with peculiar propriety, boast of the birth of Ossian, it is this. The translator of his poems has so unjustifiably altered the original names, both of men and places, that it is not easy to trace them in those which now exist. Something like many of them is to be found all over the Highlands; but here they are most numerous; several of the names referring either to the heroes of the Fingalian race, or to their general occupation, hunting. Here is Scur-no-Fion, 'the mountain of the Fingalians;' Coe, the name of the river, is supposed to be the Cona of Ossian; Grianan Dearduil, 'the sunny place of Dearduil,' is supposed to refer to Ossian's Darthula, whom Nathos stole from her husband Conquhan. Here also are Achnacon, 'the field of the dog;' Caolis-na-con, 'the ferry of the dog;' Bitanabeau, 'the deerskin mountain,' &c. Add to this, that the neighbouring country bears similar traces; that Morven is the peculiar name of Fingal's domain; that an island in Loch-Etive is supposed to be named from Usnath, the father of Nathos; and that Etive itself is so named from the deer of its mountains. It must not, however, be dissembled that the same names occur in other places. The stream of Conan, in Ross-shire, is supposed to be Cona, and is near Knock Farril-na-Fion, which takes its name from Fingal; and Daruil, or Jarduil, is a name common to most of the rocks, which, like the one in Glen-Coe, are termed Vitrified forts."

Glencoe has now a post-office station of its own name. The mouth of the glen contains an extensive slate quarry, with a considerable population, and with appliances for secular and religious instruction; but these are popularly regarded as belonging to BALLACHULIST: which see. A school in the place has a parochial status, with a stent of £18, besides fees. The parts of the glen farther up contain several farm houses and a small inn. Yet is the general body of the glen sublimely desolate,—almost as much so as if it were part of the mountain wilderness of Arabia Petrea.

GLENCORRY, the glen of the Conry, a head-

stream of the Don, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. It contains a chalybeate spring.

GLENCOVETH, a glen in the parish of Kiltarlity, but belonging to the ancient incorporated parish of Conventh, Inverness-shire.

GLENCORSE. See GLENCROSS.

GLENCOTH, a small lateral glen in the parish of Glenholm, Peebles-shire.

GLENCOL, or GLENCUL, a highland glen descending about 9 miles west-north-westward to the head of Kyle Scow, on the mutual border of the parishes of Assynt and Edderachillis, in Sutherlandshire. The lower half of it is occupied by a deep ramification of Kyle Scow, called Loch Glencoul, overhung by wild precipitous hills, and remarkable for the productiveness of its herring-fishery.

GLENCRERAN. See CRERAN (Loch).

GLENCRIEFF. See WANLOCKHEAD.

GLENCROE, a highland glen, near the northern extremity of the district of Cowal, Argyleshire. It commences near the water-shed between the head of Loch-Fyne and the head of Loch-Long, and descends east-south-eastward to the latter at a point nearly opposite Arroquhar. The road to Inverary, from Dumbarton, by the Gair-loch and Loch-Long, after winding round the head of the latter loch, passes under Ben-Arthur or the Cobbler, and, leaving Ardgarten house on the left, enters Glencroe. The scenery is here wild and sublime in the highest degree. On each side rise lofty mountains, with rocks of every shape hanging on their sides, many of which have fallen to the bottom of the glen, while others threaten the traveller with instant destruction. In the middle of the glen runs a considerable brook, near which the road is carried; and hundreds of rills that pour from the mountains form in their descent innumerable cascades. There are a few cottages on the sides of the road inhabited by shepherds. The rocks consist almost entirely of micaceous schist, shining like silver, beautifully undulated, and in many parts imbedded in quartz. In the bed of the rivulet are considerable numbers of granitic pebbles, with pebbles of schist, full of crystals of schorl. The length of Glencroe is between 5 and 6 miles. The road ascends gently through the whole of it, excepting the last mile, where it is very steep, and carried in a zig-zag form to the top of the hill. Here is a seat, 29 miles from Dumbarton, and a stone inscribed, 'Rest and be thankful,' placed by the 22d regiment, who made the road.

GLENCROSS, or GLENCORSE, a parish near the centre of Edinburghshire. Its post-town is Penicuik, about a mile beyond its southern boundary. It is bounded by the parishes of Colinton, Lasswade, and Penicuik. It has a somewhat circular outline, of about 3 miles in diameter. The north-western division, comprising about one-third of the whole area, runs up from the lower slopes to the highest summit-range of the Pentlands, and is altogether pastoral. The south-eastern and larger division consists of beautiful undulating land, part of the great plain of Mid-Lothian, finely cultivated, but adorned to excess and sheltered to undue closeness with plantation. The hills, like all the rest of the Pentland range, consist of different sorts of eruptive rocks; and the lower grounds contain sandstone, limestone, coal, and shales. Glencross-burn, after a course of 2½ miles in the Pentland section of Penicuik, and bearing hitherto the name of Logan-house water, comes in upon the parish from the south-west, runs along its boundary northward for nearly a mile,—now suddenly debouches, and flowing first eastward and next south-eastward, intersects it from side to side, dividing it into two nearly equal parts,—then, a few yards after leaving it and entering the

parish of Lasswade, falls into the North Esk. Another stream, a tiny brook, rises within the parish at Head-stone, flows for half-a-mile southward to the boundary, and then circulates along its margin over a distance of 3 or 3½ miles, when the North Esk receives its little tribute. Upwards of half-a-mile from where Glencross-burn comes inward from the boundary, it is dammed up by a stupendous artificial embankment, so as to form, from this point all the way back to the boundary and a brief distance along it, a narrow but capacious lake. Compensation-pond, as this lake is called, was formed at the expense of the water-company of Edinburgh, to compensate the millers on the North Esk, for the deprivation of some of their important feeders in order to send supplies to the citizens of the metropolis; and, in times of drought, when the Esk fails to bring along its channel a water-power sufficient for the mills, it sends off, by means of a regulating and watchfully kept machinery, such discharges as keep them working. The Crawley spring, whence the Edinburgh water-company draw a large portion of their supplies, wells up near a place called Flotterston. Much of the area of the parish, which was at one time sterile moorland, is now either cultivated or planted. There are five principal landowners, and several smaller ones. The valued rental is £1,579 Scots. The chief modern buildings are the mansions of Glencross, Loganbank, Bellwood, and Bush. But a more interesting place than any of these is Woodhouselee. This ought, in propriety, to bear the name of Fulford, and is not to be confounded with Old Woodhouselee, some 3 miles or more distant from it, near the southern extremity of the parish. The tower of Fulford, an edifice of great antiquity, and situated near the northern limit of Glencross, in the opposite extreme to that which marches with Lasswade, was repaired nearly two centuries ago, from the stones of Old Woodhouselee—the seat of Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, whence the Regent Moray turned out the lady of Hamilton to the inclemency of the season—and, in consequence, took its name. Towards the end of last century, Woodhouselee—the property of the Tytler family—was illustrious as the residence of William Tytler, Esq., vice-president of the Scottish Antiquarian society, author of ‘Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots,’ and a masterly dissertation on Scottish music, the restorer from oblivion of the ‘King’s Quair,’ a poem written by James I. of Scotland, during his captivity in England,—and the perspicacious adjudicator to Allan Ramsay of the entire merit of the ‘Gentle Shepherd,’ and of the authorship of two fine Scots poems which hitherto had gone, like Captain Marryat’s Japhet, in search of a father, ‘the Eagle and Robin-Red-breast,’ and ‘the Vision.’

Glencross puts in a claim, though probably a frivolous one, to the honour of figuring throughout as the scene of the exquisite pastoral of the Gentle Shepherd. See HABBIE’S HOWE. Rullion green, at the base of Lawhead-hill, not far from the southwestern boundary of the parish, figures in history as the scene of a memorable skirmish of the troops of the persecuting Stuarts, in 1666, with a resolute and daring body of the Covenanters. The western population of Scotland, driven to despair by the oppressions of the government, ran hastily to arms, and rashly dreamed of making themselves masters of the metropolis; and menaced near Edinburgh by the advance of a royal force under General Dalziel, they turned aside at the village of Colinton, to climb away among the Pentlands, but were overtaken on the little plain of Rullion green, and there—though twice repulsing their assailants—they were utterly

dispersed, leaving upwards of fifty of their number to fatten the spot with their carcases. Within a small enclosure is a monument, with a suitable inscription, commemorative of the Rev. Mr. Cruickshanks, Mr. M’Cormic, and other heroes who fell. The mansion of Greenlaw, on Glencross-burn, 8 miles from Edinburgh, and near the south-eastern limit of the parish, was used, previously to 1814, as a depot for prisoners-of-war, and had erected around it, on a Government purchase of 38 acres, wooden buildings for the accommodation of 6,000 prisoners, and a regiment of infantry. The barracks, raised at the conjectural cost of £100,000, are still occupied by small detachments from Edinburgh castle. At a former period the parish had a distillery; but now it rejoices in a strictly rural population. Through nearly its middle, from north-east to south-west, it is intersected by the road from Edinburgh to Biggar and Dumfries; and, in its southern or champaign division, it has several other roads. South-west of the House-of-Muir, and about 8½ miles from Edinburgh, is a great annual market for sheep on the first and second Mondays of April. At that place also there was formerly a weekly market, frequented by the Edinburgh butchers. The yearly value of real property as assessed in 1860 was £6,411. Population in 1831, 652; in 1861, 1,021. Houses, 165.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Tytler of Woodhouselee. Stipend, £156 17s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster’s salary, £50, with £19 15s. fees, and £5 15s. other emoluments. The parish-church was built in 1665, and repaired but not enlarged in 1811. Sittings about 200. The parish of Glencross was formed, in 1616, from the ancient parishes of Pentland and Penicuik, the northern division being taken from the former and the southern division from the latter. In the vale of Glencross-burn, on the northern bank of that stream, in a locality now laid under water by Compensation loch, anciently stood a chapel dedicated to Saint Catherine the virgin, called Saint Catherine of the Hopes, in contradistinction to Saint Catherine of the Kaimes, in the parish of Liberton.

GLENCUL. See GLENCOLL.

GLENDALE, a vale about 2 miles long, stretching northward to the head of Loch Poltief, in the parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye.

GLENDARUEL, a vale, an estate, and a mansion, in the parish of Kilmadar, district of Cowal, Argyshire.

GLENDLEAN. See TRAQUAIR.

GLENDDEARG, a narrow vale, about 3½ miles in length, coming down southward from Benderig, and overlooked on the west side by Benchat, and on the east side by Benvenoch, in the northern part of the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire.

GLENDERRY, a wild alpine glen, of small extent but gloomy character, among the Benmaedhu group of mountains, at the head of Brasmar, in Aberdeenshire.

GLENDDEVON, a parish in the Ochil district of Perthshire. Its post-town is Muckhart, 3 miles south-south-east of its church. It is bounded by Blackford, Auchterarder, Fossaway, Muckhart, and Clackmannanshire. Its length south-westward is 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The whole parish lies among the Ochils, and is lifted up into green smooth hills, flecked at remote intervals with rocks, and embrowned on some spots with heath. Devon water comes in upon it from the west, 5 miles from its source, forms for 2½ miles the northern boundary-line, flows eastward for 2½ miles through the interior, receiving several tributary

rills in its course, and, bending south-eastward, traces for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the boundary with Fossaway. The river opens up in its progress a glen or narrow vale, and, in doing so, gives name to the parish. In scattered spots along this vale, where the soil is light and dry, inclining to gravel, are about 200 acres of arable land. All the rest of the parish is pastoral, and sustains about 8,000 sheep. Experiments in ploughing the lower parts of the hills proved that attempts at cropping are, in this district, less remunerating than attention to pasture. At Burnfoot is a small mill for spinning wool. A house built in the 16th century, by the family of Crawford, for the protection of their vassals from any hostile attack, and which is more spacious than most buildings of its class, was restored from a ruinous condition, and still stands as an admonition to gratitude for the blessings of peaceful times. A turnpike runs through the parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the glen. There are five landowners. Assessed property in 1866, £2,370. Population in 1831, 192; in 1861, 138. Houses, 25.—This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £8 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £7 fees, and £5 other emoluments.

GLENDHU. See GLENDOW.

GLENDINNING. See WESTERKIRK and DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

GLENDOCHART, the glen of the Dochart, down to the head of Loch Tay, in the parish of Killin, Perthshire. See DOCHART. Entering Glendochart from Glenogle, it presents a region of sterile magnificence, varied by the winding course of the river; and several hamlets, disposed on the eminences that just rise above the level which stretches far to the west in the bottom of the valley, give it some interest. Though the hills exhibit a lengthened chain of barren wildness, Benmore towers amid them in double cone, and excites in the mind of one who can relish rude grandeur, a sublimity of feeling not easily to be expressed by words. Proceeding by the banks of the Dochart to Killin, the hill called Stronchlachan, the craggy heights of Finlairg, and the lofty wilds of Benlawers, with Loch Tay stretching its ample breadth along the base of these mountains, are seen, as grand and simple parts of a magnificent whole.

GLENDOICH, an estate in the parishes of Kinfauns and Errol, Perthshire. The mansion, a modern edifice, is in Kinfauns; but a hamlet, of the same name as the estate, is in Errol.

GLENDOLL. See DOLL (THE).

GLENDORCH. See CRAWFORDJOHN.

GLENDUGLAS. See DOUGLAS BURN, Selkirkshire, Argyleshire, and Dumbartonshire.

GLENDOVAN. See GLENDEVAN.

GLENDOW, a glen on the east side of the highland district of the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is traversed by a head stream of the Forth.

GLENDOW, a glen in the south of the parish of Edderachillis, Sutherlandshire. It is flanked on the south side by Benlead, and descends 2 miles westward to the head of Loch Glendow. That loch is a marine inlet, ramified eastward from the head of Kyle Scow, about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, romantically wild in its stern steep hill screen, very deep in its water, and famous for the productiveness of its herring-fishery,—no less than about £30,000's worth of herrings having been caught in it in one year.

GLENDOW, a glen, about 7 miles long, in the interior of the parish of Morvern, Argyleshire. It extends parallel to Loch Sunart, at the distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from that sea-loch. Lead ore of con-

siderable richness occurs in it, and was wrought for some time in last century by a company called the Morvern Mining Company.

GLENDOW, or GLENTENDAL, a glen, nearly 3 miles long, extending from east to west, 7 miles distant from Glenure, partly well-wooded, and all overrun by fallow-deer, in the parish of Ardochattan, Argyleshire.

GLENDRONACH. See FORGUE.

GLENDUBH. See GLENDOW.

GLENDUCKIE, a village and a hill in the parish of Flisk, Fifeshire. The hill is part of the range which flanks the frith of Tay. Population of the village, 53. Houses, 13.

GLENDUROR, the vale of the stream Duror, in Appin, Argyleshire. See DUROR.

GLENDYE. See DYE (THE), Kincardineshire.

GLENEAGLES. See BLACKFORD.

GLENEARN. See DRON.

GLENEFFOCK. See GLENESK.

GLENELCHAIG, the northern district of the parish of Kintail, but particularly the immediate vale of the streamlet Elchaig, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It is an exceedingly sequestered district, separated from the rest of the parish by a range of lofty mountains. In the heights of it occurs the remarkable cascade of GLOMACH: which see.

GLENELG, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, also the village of Arnisdale, on the west coast of Inverness-shire. It is bounded, on the north-east and east, by the water-shed of a ridge of hills, which divides it from Ross-shire; on the south-east and south, by the water-shed of the range of heights at the head of Glengarry and Glenarchaig in Lochaber; on the south-west, by Loch Morar, which divides it from Arasaig in the parish of Ardnamurchan; and on the north-west, by the navigable and much frequented Sound of Sleat, which separates the Scottish mainland from the island of Skye. Its length and breadth are each about 20 miles. It comprises three districts, all washed by the sound of Sleat, and each separated from the other by a long transverse inlet from that sound, in the form of a sea-loch. First is Glenelg proper, in the north-east; next is Knoydart, in the middle,—these two separated from each other by Loch-Hourn; and next is North-Morar, in the south-west,—this separated from Knoydart by Loch-Nevis. See KNOYDART, MORAR, HOURN (LOCH), and NEVIS (LOCH). The coast, except in the bay of Glenelg and within the sea-lochs, is generally high and rocky. The sea-lochs are remarkable for romantic beauty, and they contain good anchoring ground. Glenelg proper comprises two glens, called Glenmore and Glenbeg, each watered by its own little stream. The former is the site of the village of Glenelg, and takes down the roads from the interior of the mainland to the grand ferry into Skye. It is quite destitute of trees, except toward the foot, but is clothed to the very summit of its hill-screens with green pasture; and the entry to it at the upper end, with the hills of Skye in the distance, discloses a brilliantly impressive view. The inhabitants of Glenelg proper reside principally in hamlets at the sides of the streams, their arable land extending along the banks, and on the declivity of the hills. Some of them also dwell on Loch-Hourn-side. In this district the soil is good; part of a deep black loam, and part of a sandy gravel, yielding crops of potatoes and oats. The hills afford good pasture for cattle. In Knoydart the inhabitants dwell in villages bordering on the sea, and along the sides of Loch-Hourn and Loch-Nevis. Here the soil is in general light, yielding early

crops of barley, oats, and potatoes. The hills, though high, are mostly green to the top, and afford excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle. North-Morar is rocky and mountainous, and chiefly adapted for sheep. The valued rent of the parish is £3,565 Scots. Glenelg proper belongs to Mr. Baillie of Kingussie, Knoydart to M'Donell, and North Morar to Lord Lovat. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £10,635. Assessed property in 1860, £7,268. The only mansion in the parish is that of Inverie on the banks of Loch-Nevis, in Knoydart. There have been many castles or round towers, two of which in Glenbeg are yet pretty entire. In 1722, shortly after the battle of Glenshiel, Government thought it necessary to erect a small fortification on the west coast, and pitched on a spot of ground in this parish as a proper situation, being in the direct line from Fort-Augustus to the Island of Skye. From that period till after 1745, there were commonly one or two companies of foot quartered here; but the barracks are now in ruin. The village of Glenelg stands picturesquely on the small bay of Glenelg at the ferry into Skye. The bay affords good anchorage in easterly winds; but a better harbour in all winds is on the Skye side, nearly opposite, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. The village has a principal street of slated houses, besides numerous thatched cottages, and is embellished with interspersed trees and adjacent plantation. It contains some well-stocked shops, the parish church, and the residence of the landowner's factor; and it gives name to a synod both of the Established church and of the Free church. Fairs are held here on the Friday after the last Tuesday of May, and the Friday after the last Tuesday of July. Population of the village, about 400. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,874; in 1861, 1,843. Houses, 348.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Baillie of Kingussie. Stipend, £237 7s. 9d.; glebe, £60. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £25. The parish church was repaired in 1835, and contains 400 sittings. There is a mission station of the Royal bounty in Knoydart. There is a Free church preaching station in Glenelg; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £243 17s. 10d. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Knoydart and Morar. There are in the parish three non-parochial schools. Glenelg gives the title of Baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom Charles Grant, a well-known statesman, ennobled in 1835, the son of the late Charles Grant, Esq., then proprietor of the district of Glenelg proper.

GLENENNICH, an alpine glen, of considerable extent, having several lakes in its bottom, and affording good sheep pasturage in its screens, in the parish of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire.

GLENENOCH. See GLENESK.

GLENERICKIE. See ERICKIE (THE).

GLENERICHT. See ERICHT (THE).

GLENESK—called also in its main body, Glenmark, and in its offshoots Glenenoch, Glenefock, and Glentinmount—the ramified valley of the northern part of the Grampian district of Forfarshire, watered by the North Esk and its mountain-tributaries. See articles FORFARSHIRE, LOCHLEE, EDZELL, and NORTH ESK (THE).

GLENESLAND (THE), a rivulet which rises near the water-line between Dumfries-shire and Galloway, at the western boundary of the parish of Dunscore, in the district of Nithsdale, and pursues a course $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the Cairn.

GLENESPIG, a wild sequestered glen on the west side of the watershed of the island of Arran. A few individuals of the red deer still linger among its upper heights.

GLENETIVE. See ETIVE (THE).

GLENEUCHAR, the glen of the rivulet Euchar, extending about 6 miles from east to west, in the parish of Kilninver, Argyleshire.

GLENFALLOCH, the glen of the rivulet Falloch, descending from Perthshire into Dumbartonshire, terminating at the head of Loch-Lomond, and bringing down hither the road from Strathfillan. See FALLOCH (THE).

GLENFARG, the romantic vale of the Farg, leading from Kinross-shire into Perthshire, and forming a splendid natural cut among the Ochils. See FARG (THE).

GLENFARNATE, a narrow vale forming, with the hills and mountains which flank it, the north-eastern part of the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. It comes down southward over a distance of about 6 miles, traversed throughout by the Arnate; and when that stream makes a confluence with the Briarachan, and unites with it to form Airdle water, the glen becomes lost in the valley of Strathaird. The hills of vivid green which form the side walls of Glenfarnate, contrast picturesquely with the grim and gloomy aspect of the circumjacent mountains.

GLENFARQUHAR, a small glen among the braes of the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire.

GLENFAS, a sequestered glen, still containing some red deer, on the west side of the watershed of the island of Arran.

GLENFENDER. See FENDER (THE).

GLENFERNISDALE, a glen opening laterally on Strathspey, a little above Kingussie, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The old military road, which is still the best for pedestrians, deflects from Glen-truim at Ettrich Bridge, and goes down Glenfernisdale to the Spey.

GLENFESHIE, the glen of the Feshie, in the east of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It is traversed by a short mountain road, often preferable for pedestrians, from Inverness to Athole. See FESHIE (THE).

GLENFIDDICH, the fertile vale of the Fiddich in Banffshire. See FIDDICH (THE).

GLENFINART. See DUNOON.

GLENFINLASS, a narrow vale, about 5 miles in length, extending south-eastward to the valley of the Teith, in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It is traversed by the streamlet Turk, and, though singularly wild in its scenery, is for the most part wooded, and possesses little of the naked and savage aspect which so generally distinguishes the Highland glens. The Turk, in passing through it, has a peaceful meandering course; but, at the point of emerging, it "suddenly sinks into a profound chasm, formed by some terrible convulsion of nature, and there it is heard far below, brawling along the secret fragments of rock, in its rapid course." Should the traveller, approaching from Callander, be inclined to visit this retired vale, he passes through a narrow ravine, where the mountain-stream has formed a way for its waters. Here a tumultuous cataract is seen pouring over a rock, beautifully fringed with copsewood;

"That huge cliff whose ample verge,
Tradition names the hero's target."

It was under this waterfall that Brian, the hermit monk, performed the "taghairn," or mysterious consultation with the oracle, in which the fate of Roderick Dhu was darkly foreshown. Sir Walter Scott relates that this wild place in former times afforded refuge to an outlaw. He was supplied with provisions by a woman, who lowered them down from the edge of the precipice above. His water he procured for himself by letting down a flagon tied to a string into the black pool beneath

the fall. On emerging from the narrow ravine, the traveller enters Glenfinlass, and is surprised to meet with a soft verdant plain of considerable extent, variegated with meadows and corn-fields. The mountains by which this beautiful valley is hemmed in are lofty, and their sides are marked by the course of many streams which flow down them. They are mostly free of heath, and covered with a fine green sward to their summits, forming pasture-ground of superior quality. Glenfinlass was anciently a deer forest belonging to the Kings of Scotland, and appears to have been covered with wood, the remains of aged trees being still everywhere visible. It is now inhabited by a people of the name of Stewart, clansmen of the Earl of Moray, the proprietor, who are all connected together by intermarriages. This race have long inhabited the district under the protection of their chief, and the same farms have been transmitted from father to son, through a lapse of ages.

GLENFINLASS, Dumbartonshire. See FINLASS (THE).

GLENFINNAN, a glen, containing a post-office station of its own name, at the head of Loch-Shiel, in Inverness-shire. It is impassable except by travellers on foot. It is famous for being the place where Prince Charles first raised his standard in 1745. See FINNAN (THE).

GLENFOOT, a village in the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire.

GLENFORSA. See FORSA (THE).

GLENFRUIN, the vale of the rivulet Fruin in Dumbartonshire. See FRUIN (THE). It widens gradually as it approaches Loch-Lomond, and attains the breadth of a mile in some parts. It has attained considerable historical notoriety from its having been the scene, in 1602, of a desperate conflict, between Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, the chief of that surname, and Alexander Macgregor, chief of the Clan Gregor. Colquhoun was the assailant, at the head of a somewhat promiscuous body of 500 foot and 300 horse; while Macgregor stood on the defensive with only about 200 of his clansmen. The contest was keen, and ended remarkably, in the total defeat of the Colquhouns, no fewer than about 200 of them being put hors de combat, while only two of the Macgregors were slain and but very few wounded. The laird of Luss and his friends sent early notice of their disaster to the King, and they succeeded so effectually by misrepresenting the whole affair to him, and exhibiting to his Majesty eleven score bloody shirts alleged to belong to those of their party who were slain, that the King grew exceedingly incensed at the Clan Gregor—who had no person about the court to plead their cause—proclaimed them rebels, and interdicted all the lieges from harbouring or having any communication with them.

GLENFYNE, a glen, commencing nearly at the point where the counties of Perth, Dumbarton, and Argyle meet, and descending 6 miles south-south-westward to the head of Loch-Fyne in Argyleshire.

GLENGABBER. See LYNE and MEGGET.

GLENGAIRN, or GLENGAIRDEN, an ancient parish in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, and shire of Aberdeen, now united to the parish of Glenmuick. The church, which is situated at the confluence of the water of Gairden with the Dee, is about 2 miles north from the church of Glenmuick, and appears to have been dedicated to St. Mungo, from an annual meeting of the parishioners on the 13th of January. It is 16 miles west of Kincardine O'Neil. The greater part of this district lies upon both banks of the Gairden, extending 6 miles north-west from the church, where the upper parts of Tulloch begin, and

separate it from the parish of Crathie. A small part of it lying on the south of the Dee is called Strath-Girnie. Near the Pass of Ballater is an ancient castle, which formerly belonged to the family of Forbes. See GLENMUICK.

GLENGAP. See TWYNHOLM.

GLENGARNOCK, a barony, of about 1,400 acres in area, on both sides of the upper course of the Garnock, in the parish of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire. About half of it, together with the superiority over the rest, belongs to the estate of Kilbirnie, the property of the Earl of Glasgow; and about 420 acres of it are distributed among nine different proprietors. An ancient fortified residence upon it, called Glengarnock castle, the venerable ruins of which still crown a precipitous knoll by the side of the Garnock, two miles north of the village of Kilbirnie, appears to have anciently been a place of much importance. See CUNNINGHAM. The Glengarnock iron-works are an extensive recent erection, employing nearly 400 men, near the line of the Glasgow and South-western railway, between Kilbirnie and Beith. The site of the works was admirably chosen; and much skill and taste were displayed in planning the grounds and the buildings.

GLENGARR. See GARR GLEN.

GLENGARREL, the glen of the Dumfries-shire Garvald. See GARVALD.

GLENGARRY, the glen of the Perthshire Garry. See GARRY (THE).

GLENGARRY, a district in the west of Inverness-shire, extending from Knoydart to the Great Glen, and having for its centre the glen of the rivulet Garry. See GARRY (THE). Glengarry was, till recently, the property of the chief of the clan of Macdonald, who here possessed an elegant seat in Invergarry castle on the north-west bank of Loch-Oich. In 1787, the estate of Glengarry produced only £800 a-year; its present rental is upwards of £7,000. It was purchased by the Marquis of Huntly from Macdonald, and was sold in 1840 to Lord Ward for £91,000. There are in Glengarry an Established church mission, connected with the Royal bounty, a preaching station of the Free church, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

GLENGAW BURN. See Ayr.

GLENGLOY, a deep mountain glen in Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It extends about 5 miles south-westward between Glen Roy and the Great Glen, parallel to both, and then deflects suddenly to a right angle with its former direction, and proceeds 2 miles to the Great Glen about the middle of Loch-Lochy. It exhibits a terrace, as if the margin of an ancient lake, at an elevation of 1,278 feet above sea-level, which is 12 feet higher than the highest of the "parallel roads" of Glen Roy.

GLENGOLIE, a sequestered glen, between the mountains of Strathbeg and Strathmore, in the south of the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. It is sung by the poet Donn, as a favourite hunting ground.

GLENGONAR, a vale in the moorland parish of Crawford, at the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, watered by the Gonar or Glengonar, a streamlet tributary to the Clyde. The village of Leadhills is situated near the source of this 'ore-stain'd stream.' The vale abounds in mineral wealth, principally lead; and, in a former age, very elevated and even romantic notions were formed of its vast resources, from small particles of gold having been found in the sands of the stream, and elsewhere in the vale. During the minority of James VI. a German mineralogist was commissioned by Queen Elizabeth to search the hills and valleys here for precious ores, and the place where he washed the dust, is still called Gold-scur. It was found, however, that the

cost of working was more expensive than could be defrayed by the precious metal which was recovered, and the gold-search was therefore abandoned. At a more recent period, the Earl of Hopetoun, who is the principal proprietor, resumed the search, but abandoned it from the same cause, yet not until a sufficient quantity of the metal had been procured to form a small piece of plate of native Scottish gold. It is still found in small particles, enough certainly to indicate the presence of the metal, but much too scanty to give any reasonable encouragement for working it.

GLENGUNNERY. See KNOCKANDO.

GLENHALIMIDEL, a winding vale of about 3 miles in length, in the north of the island of Arran. It opens into the glen of the Ranza, a little above the head of Loch Ranza. Here is a slate quarry, containing beautiful crystals of pistacite.

GLENHALTIN, a glen, partly arable, and largely pastoral, in the parish of Snizort, island of Skye.

GLENHEAD, a village in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. Population, about 60.

GLENHIGTON, a small lateral glen of the parish of Glenholm, Peebles-shire.

GLENHINISTIL, a glen in the parish of Snizort, island of Skye.

GLENHOLM, a section of the modern united parish of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, in Peebles-shire. It consists of a vale 2 miles broad, and nearly 7 miles long, drained by Holms water. Along one-half of its eastern boundary, it is traced and enlivened by the brilliant Tweed; and, along its northern boundary, it is separated from the parish of Stobo by Biggar water. Nowhere does it touch Broughton except at its north-west angle; but, over two-thirds of its length, it marches with Kilbucho. It is beautiful and lovely in its features. Nearly all of it is a delightful pastoral vale, cut lengthways into two nearly equal parts by Holms water, which flows so gently, and lingers with such fondness amongst the charms of the overseeing landscape, that the northerly or the southerly direction of its motion is doubted by the tourist till he comes close upon its banks. Yet the stream, though placid, is not sluggish; and the valley, though soft and mild, is exultant in the gorgeous framework of one of the richest districts of the southern highlands. Collateral glens, too, come down upon the main valley, and seem like joyous and beautiful children pressing upon the sides of a happy and rejoicing mother. Glenhigton, Glencotho, Glenkirk, and Glenludo, all partake the beauteousness of the parent valley of Glenholm, and bring down upon its smiling stream their tributary rills. Glenholm was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Peebles. In the upper part of it, at a place called Chapelgill, there was formerly a chapel. The parish-church, though now abandoned for that of the united parish situated in Kilbucho, was rebuilt so late as 1775.

GLENHOWAN, a small village in the parish of Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire.

GLENIFFER BRAES, part of a ridge of trap hills, on the southern border of the Abbey parish of Paisley, about 2 miles south of the town of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Their highest point has an elevation of about 760 feet above sea-level. They have a softly featured outline, and are partly cultivated, partly covered with wood, partly clothed in the grasses, broom, and heather of natural pasture. They are seamed by several pretty ravines, with each its brawling stream. On these braes the poet Tannahill, who has wedded them to song, was wont to stray on week-day evenings, or on the Sabbath day, musing on the various objects of beauty scattered profusely around. Here it was he noted "the

breer wi' its saft faulding blossom," "the craw flower's early bell," and "the birk wi' its mantle o' green;" and here he now listened to the warble of the mavis rising from "the shades of Stanley-shaw," and now gazed, with rapt delight, on the gorgeous scenery of the lower Clyde, with his native town in the foreground, and the frontier Grampians in the distance.

GLENIGAG, a sequestered glen, watered by the Meig, in the extreme west of the parish of Contin, Ross-shire.

GLENIORSA, the glen of the rivulet Iorsa, on the west side of the island of Arran. It commences near the watershed of the island, at a point about 3 miles west of the summit of Goatfell, and descends about 7 or 8 miles south-westward to the north side of Mauchray bay. The red deer is still found in its upper heights.

GLENISLA, a highland parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the north-western extremity of Forfarshire. It is bounded by the counties of Perth and Aberdeen, and by the parishes of Clova, Kirriemuir, Lintrathen, and Alyth. Its length southward is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Over its whole length—except about a geographical furlong at the highest summit-range of the Grampians, forming the water-line and boundary with Aberdeenshire—it is traversed by the Isla. This stream rises in Cean-Lochan, formerly a deer-forest of the family of Airlie, and runs sinuously southward, cutting the parish into two nearly equal parts; lingering, in spite of the mountain impetuosity of its motion, to enliven, by its foldings and windings, the stern yet attractive highland scenery through which it flows; forming, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles toward the southern extremity, the boundary-line with Lintrathen; and achieving an entire course, from its origin to the point where it leaves the parish, of 21 miles and 1 furlong. At brief intervals during its whole progress, it receives on both banks tributaries which vie with itself in importance,—which plough down the Grampians and form cleughs or glens between parallel lines of the mountain-heights,—and two of which, though they become confluent a little before uniting with the Isla, flow at a proper distance nearly alongside of it over a distance respectively of about 6 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Below the mill of Craig, the Isla makes a magnificent leap over a breast of rock 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, and there forms a cascade called Reeky linn, which seems ashamedly modest of its own brilliant attractions, and sends floatingly over them a misty but sparkling veil of spray. The whole parish being squeezed up lengthways against the highest range of the tier-like descending Grampians, is mountainous and strictly highland in its scenery, and adapted principally for pasturage; yet the lower parts are carpeted with good strong loam, and produce excellent crops of corn and grass. In the upland districts limestone abounds, and in various localities is freely worked. The air is very pure, and not a little salubrious. During the summer months the climate is generally very sultry; and, during the winter months, it is generally very cold and frosty. The entire parish anciently belonged to the clan of the Ogilvies; and it still contains the ruins of two of their strongholds,—the castles of Forter and Newtown. The principal landowners are the Earl of Airlie, Rattray of Kirkhilllocks, Smyth of Balharry, and Sir James Ramsay, Bart. of Banff; and there is a considerable number of small landowners. The real rental is about £4,300. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £18,440. Assessed property in 1860, £8,969 6s. 0d. The kirk-town of Glenisla, a mere hamlet, stands

on the left bank of the Isla, about 4 or 4½ miles from the southern extremity of the parish. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,129; in 1861, 1,008. Houses, 210.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159 12s. 3d.; glebe, £10. School-master's salary, £50, with £5 fees. The parish church was built in 1821, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £160 0s. 10d. There are two non-parochial schools. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of March and the first Wednesday of August, old style.

GLENKENS, the northern district of Kirkcudbrightshire, comprehending—with the exception of part of the parish of Parton at the southern extremity—all the territory drained by the river Ken, whence the district has its name, and the Ken's tributaries. On the north it is bounded by the summit-range or water-line between Galloway and Ayrshire; on the east, for two-thirds of the way, by a chief-summit range which forms the water-line between it and Dumfries-shire, and, for the remaining third, by the Cairn, a tributary of the Cairn, Loch-Urr, and the water of Urr, which divide it partly from Dumfries-shire, and partly from the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham; on the south-east, by the parish of Parton; on the south-west, by the river Dee, which divides it from Balmaghie, Girthon, and Minnigaff; and on the west, by Gala-Lane and Loch-Doon, which divide it from Ayrshire. The district comprises the four parishes of Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells; and is celebrated, as to a large part of its extent, both for its breeds of sheep and black cattle, and for the attractions of its mountain landscape. "Thousands, we believe," says M'Diarmid, in one of his editorial contributions to his Scrap Book, "have visited the Glenkens, a district which has been described as the Grampians of Galloway, and which is alike celebrated for the wild grandeur of its scenery, and the feudal power and exploits of the noble house of Kenmuir. In summer and autumn this interesting district presents a most inviting prospect, whether to the sportsman or more contemplative visitor, with its fine amphitheatre of hills, amidst which the Scottish eagle still fixes his eyrie, and boundless slopes of the loveliest heather, where even the patient sheep finds out a scanty meal, and of which the blackcock and moorfowl, the plover and curlew, appear to be the sole occupants. In the foreground the spectator has the broad and beautiful expanse of the Ken, here hurrying along with the rapidity of a mountain-stream, and there settling into the quiet tranquillity of an extensive lake; at one place washing the granite base of Laurin, and at another nourishing the luxuriant reeds near Kenmuir castle, where the teal and the wild duck, the coot and the heron, enjoy a little world of their own, and hardly seem to look upon man as an enemy. The time-worn towers of the castle, too, peering from an avenue of limes, or more veteran clump of oaks, every one of which might stand for a patriarch among trees, immediately carry the mind back to those unsettled yet romantic times when a mother frequently presented her son with his spurs to remind him that her larder was empty, and when the fosse and the donjon-keep, the drawbridge and the warder, supplied all the purposes of a modern police. Nor is it only in summer or autumn that the Glenkens afford a rich treat to the admirers of mountain scenery. In winter, too, when the new-fallen snow levels all the features of an ordinary landscape, it is delightful to

see the farmers and shepherds hurrying with their curling stones to the neighbouring loch or river, and forgetting all the evils of high rents and falling markets in an anxiety to distinguish themselves in this manly sport. And on Sundays, it is still more interesting to see the same individuals gathering round the porch of the parish-church, and kicking as they enter the frozen snowballs from their ponderous shoes; while the far-off shepherd, whose compass is the warning bell, is seen manfully climbing the trackless hill, and pausing at intervals to catch another sound of that tuneless instrument which might now plead the never-failing apology of better musicians, and appeal to the hooded belfry as a sufficient excuse for its increased hoarseness."

GLENKETLAND, a glen about 2 miles long, opening on Glenetive, about 3 miles above the head of Loch Etive, Argyshire.

GLENKILLOCK, a picturesque glen in the parishes of Abbey-Paisley and Neilston, Renfrewshire. It intersects the Fernese hills east-south-eastward, and is traversed by the Killock burn, which falls into the Levern nearly opposite the village of Neilston. It abounds in wood, and in natural features of romance, and contains three waterfalls which have been pronounced perfect miniatures of the three falls of the Clyde,—Bonniton, Corra, and Stonebyres. Both the glen and the burn have been sung by Tannahill and other poets; inasmuch that "Glenkillock's sunny brae" is a familiar phrase to the inhabitants of Levenside and of Paisley.

GLENKILN, a narrow vale stretching north and south along nearly the whole length of the parish of Kirkmichael, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, and giving name to a tributary of the Ae, by which it is traversed, and to a range of high hills by which it is overlooked. Glenkiln burn rises between Holehouse-hill and Deer-edge, near the northern extremity of the parish, and after a course of 5½ miles due south, it passes the manse and church of the parish, and, 3 furlongs farther down, falls into the Ae. The Glenkiln hills are a range, coming down from the central mountain-barrier of the Lowlands, confronting a parallel range between the Ae and the Glenkiln, and sending up Glenkiln-craig, Gray-hill, Kirkmichael-fell, and other summits from 1,100 to 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. See KIRKMICHAEL, Dumfries-shire.

GLENKINDY, a detached district of the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name. It lies from ¾ of a mile to 3 miles north-east of the main body of the parish, and is surrounded by Cabrach, Kildrummie, Towie, Migvy, and Glenbucket. It comprises a vale with hill screens, and brings down the rivulet Kindy to fall into the Don a little above the kirk of Towie. Here are a mansion and a small wool-mill, the latter employing 6 persons. Fairs are held in Glenkindy on the Monday in April after Brechin tryst, on the 27th day of May, and on the Saturday in September after Banchory.

GLENKINLASS, a glen, near the northern extremity of Cowal, Argyshire. It commences near the mountain watershed on the boundary with Dumbartonshire, and descends 6 miles west-south-westward to the east side of Loch Fyne, at a point about 2 miles from the head of the loch. The road from Dumbarton to Inverary wends from the head of Glencreoe into Glenkinlass, and descends the latter to Loch Fyne. Glenkinlass is traversed by the rivulet Kinlass. It abounds with the same kind of scenery as Glencreoe, but is less wild and romantic. At its foot are the house and pleasure-grounds of Ardkinlass.

GLENKINLASS, a lateral glen, about 9 miles

long, descending to the east side of Loch Etive, at Inverkinlass, about 6 miles above Bunawe. It has a curvature in its course, so that but small part of it can be seen from Loch Etive. Its north side is rocky and bleak; but its south side yields excellent pasture.

GLENKIRK, a lateral glen of the parish of Glenholm, Peebles-shire.

GLENLATTERACH, a glen traversed by the burn of Glenlatterach, which is the boundary-line between the parish of Birnie and the parish of Dallas, in Morayshire. The burn, about 2 miles below its source, makes a sheer fall of about 50 feet into what the country people call the Kettle; and a little lower down it makes another fall into what they call the Pot. Lofty cliffs screen the falls, and want only the festooning of wood to make the scenery very grand. The burn is a tributary of the Lossie.

GLENLEAN. See **DUNOON**.

GLENLEDNOCK, a narrow vale forming, with the hills along its sides, the north-eastern part of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire. It stretches south-eastward over a distance of about 7 miles, is watered throughout by the Lednock, lies from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, and makes a convergence with two other vales at the village of Comrie.

GLENLEE. See **KELLS**.

GLENLICH, a valley in the parish of Glen-shiel, in Ross-shire, running along the eastern base of Benmore, and opening at the lower end into Strathroe. See **GLENSHIEL**.

GLENLIVET, a district, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the parish of Inveraven, Banffshire. It comprises all the upper parts of the parish, from the source of the stream Livet down to the confluence of that stream with the Avon; and measures 9 miles in length by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth. The upper rim and the sides of it are entirely hilly and pastoral; and the parts nearest the stream are divided into two subdistricts by a central high hill called the Boehle. The upper subdistrict bears the name of the Braes of Glenlivet; and the lower subdistrict bears the name of Moranga. The population of Glenlivet is about 900; and about three-fifths of them are Roman Catholics. The district is an ancient barony, now belonging to the Duke of Richmond, but giving the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland to the Marquis of Huntly. A large part of the estate has in recent times undergone great georgical improvement. Limestone of superior quality, which is believed by geologists to be of the metamorphic class, like gneiss and mica slate, and not a secondary or untransformed rock, occurs under almost every field, and is extensively worked. Lead ore also exists in large quantities on the farm of Tomvoulin. Whisky of particularly fine flavour has long been made in Glenlivet, and is known throughout Scotland by its name. It was formerly made in smuggling houses, on almost every rill among the hills, but is now made in three extensive legal distilleries. There are in Glenlivet a mission on the Royal bounty, two Roman Catholic chapels, three Protestant schools, and two Roman Catholic schools.

A locality at the north-west extremity of Glenlivet, on the burn Altonlachan, was the battle-field, on which, in October 1594, the loyal Protestant army under the Earl of Argyle was defeated by the insurgent Roman Catholic army under the Earl of Huntly. Argyle disposed his army on the declivity of a hill, in two parallel divisions. The right wing, consisting of the Macleans and Mackintoshes, was commanded by Sir Lauchlin Maclean

and Mackintosh—the left, composed of the Grants, Macneills, and Macgregors, by Grant of Gartinbeg—and the centre, consisting of the Campbells, &c., was commanded by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This vanguard consisted of 4,000 men, one-half of whom carried muskets. The rear of the army, consisting of about 6,000 men, was commanded by Argyle himself. The Earl of Huntly's vanguard was composed of 300 gentlemen, led by the Earl of Errol, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindun, the laird of Gight, the laird of Bonnitoun, and Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas Carr. The Earl himself followed with the remainder of his forces, having the laird of Cluny upon his right hand and the laird of Abergeldy upon his left. Three pieces of field-ordnance under the direction of Captain Andrew Gray, afterwards colonel of the English and Scots who served in Bohemia, were placed in front of the vanguard. The position which Argyle occupied on the declivity of the hill gave him a decided advantage over his assailants, who, from the nature of their force, were greatly hampered by the mossiness of the ground at the foot of the hill, which was interspersed by pits from which turf had been dug. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, Huntly advanced up the hill with a slow and steady pace. It had been arranged between him and Campbell of Lochnell, who had promised to go over to Huntly as soon as the battle had commenced, that, before charging Argyle with his cavalry, Huntly should fire his artillery at the yellow standard. Campbell bore a mortal enmity at Argyle, as he had murdered his brother, Campbell of Calder, in the year 1592; and as he was Argyle's nearest heir, he probably had directed the firing at the yellow standard in the hope of cutting off the Earl. Campbell himself, however, was shot dead at the first fire of the cannon, and upon his fall all his men fled from the field. Macneill of Barra was also slain at the same time. The Highlanders, who had never before seen field pieces, were thrown into disorder by the cannonade, which being perceived by Huntly he charged the enemy, and rushing in among them with his horsemen increased the confusion. The Earl of Errol was directed to attack the right wing of Argyle's army commanded by Maclean; but as it occupied a very steep part of the hill, and as Errol was greatly annoyed by thick volleys of shot from above, he was compelled to make a detour, leaving the enemy on his left. Gordon of Auchindun, disdaining such a prudent course, galloped up the hill with a small party of his own followers, and charged Maclean with great impetuosity; but Auchindun's rashness cost him his life. The fall of Auchindun so exasperated his followers that they set no bounds to their fury; but Maclean received their repeated assaults with firmness, and manœuvred his troops so well as to succeed in cutting off the Earl of Errol and placing him between his own body and that of Argyle, by whose joint forces he was completely surrounded. At this important crisis, when no hopes of retreat remained, and when Errol and his men were in danger of being cut to pieces, the Earl of Huntly came up to his assistance and relieved him from his embarrassment. The battle was now renewed, and continued for two hours, during which both parties fought with great bravery, the one, says Sir Robert Gordon, "for glorie, the other for necessitie." In the heat of the action the Earl of Huntly had a horse shot under him, and was in imminent danger of his life; but another horse was immediately procured for him. After a hard contest the main body of Argyle's army began to give way, and retreated towards the rivulet of Altonlachan; but Maclean still kept the field, and continued to support the falling fortune of

the day. At length, finding the contest hopeless, and after losing many of his men, he retired in good order with the small company that still remained about him. Huntly pursued the retiring foe beyond the water of Altconlachan, when he was prevented from following them farther by the steepness of the hills, so unfavourable to the operations of cavalry. The success of Huntly was mainly owing to the treachery of Lochnell and of John Grant of Gartinbeg, one of Huntly's vassals, who, in terms of a concerted plan, retreated with his men as soon as the action began, by which act the centre and the left wing of Argyle's army were completely broken. On the side of Argyle 500 men were killed besides Macneill of Barra, and Lochnell and Auchinbreck, the two cousins of Argyle. The Earl of Huntly's loss was comparatively trifling. About fourteen gentlemen were slain, including Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindun and the laird of Gight; and the Earl of Errol and a considerable number of persons were wounded. At the conclusion of the battle the conquerors returned thanks to God on the field for the victory they had achieved. This battle is called by some writers the battle of Glenlivet, and by others the battle of Altconlachan.

GLENLOCHER, a post-office station subordinate to Castle-Douglas, and 4 miles north-west of that town, Kirkcudbrightshire.

GLENLOCHY, a narrow vale along the course of the Lochy, in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It extends in length about 12 miles; has the form of the arc of a circle, stretching from west to east, with its concave side to the north; and is distributed into detached portions of the parishes of Kenmore, Weem, and Killin. It is separated by a ridge of mountains from Glendochart and Strathfillan.

GLENLOCHY, a glen in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. It commences on the verge of the county, in the vicinity of Tyndrum, and descends about 7 miles westward to a convergence with the glen of the Orchy above Dalmally. It is traversed by the public road from Oban to Dumbarton.

GLENLOGY, a lateral glen, 3 miles long, opening on the north side of Glenprosen, in the upper division of the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

GLENLOTH, the glen of the rivulet Loth, in the parish of Loth, on the east coast of Sutherlandshire.

GLENLUCE, a valley in Wigtonshire, stretching from the head of Luce bay northward to the extremity of the shire. Most of it is comprised in the modern parishes of Old Luce and New Luce. The valley had its name from being traversed over its whole length by the river Luce. In some ancient Latin documents, it is called *Vallis Lucis*, 'the valley of light;' a name which may have been derived, either from the valley being deep and broad, and laying its bosom fully open to the play of the day-beams, or more probably from its being the site of an ancient abbey whence, in the estimation doubtless of the ante-reformation inhabitants, emanated all the moral light enjoyed by the circumjacent district. But the really original name was *Glenlus*, from the Scots-Irish *glen*, 'a valley,' and *lus*, 'an hero;' and seems to have been descriptive of the fertility or horticultural capabilities of its soil. The appellation *Glenluce*—though, as applied to the valley, seldom used—is yet fully identified with its village and with the ruins and history of its abbey.

GLENLUCE, a post-office village in the parish of Old Luce, Wigtonshire. It stands on the road from Stranraer to Newton-Stewart, on the slope of a little valley, traversed by a small tributary of the river Luce, half-a-mile east of the confluence of the streams, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the most inland

point of Luce bay. The beautiful seat of Balcaill, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the south-east, and the extension on all sides of its fine wooded policies, give the village an aspect of opulence and comfort. *Glenluce*, though a place of no trade, and deriving nearly all its importance from its relation to the circumjacent agricultural district, has risen from a population of between 200 and 300, in 1817, to a present population of about 1,013. It has an office of the City of Glasgow Bank. An annual hiring fair is held in May, and a cattle market on the first Friday of every month from April to December. Public vehicles run between *Glenluce* and Stranraer. In the village are a Free church and an United Presbyterian Church, and a little out of it, on the north-west side, stands the parish-church of Old Luce.

The ruins of the abbey of *Glenluce* stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the village, on the left bank of the river Luce. They cover an entire acre of surface, and present distinct indications of ancient vastness and magnificence. The chapter-house still stands entire, and continues to bear its appropriate name. It is a small apartment, on the east side of the square of ruin, sending up at its centre from floor to roof a strong pillar about 14 feet in height, from whose top 8 divergent arches span the intervening space to the surrounding walls. The arches are of white freestone, and are curiously sculptured at their highest elevation into various ornamental figures. So late as 1646, nearly a century after most other monasteries in Scotland had been destroyed, the abbey of *Glenluce* had sustained little injury. In 1684, Symson says, in his *Account of Galloway*, that the steeple and a part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloisters, the gatehouse, and the walls of the large precincts, were, for the most part, then standing. A field adjacent to it was anciently a cemetery, and is still the burying-place of the Hays of Park. A garden and orchard, 12 Scots acres in extent, formerly belonged to the convent, and now forms the glebe of the minister of Old Luce. The abbey was founded in 1190, by Roland, Lord of Galloway, and constable of Scotland; and was set apart for monks of the Cistercian order, brought from Melrose. In 1214, William was abbot; a man none otherwise known than as the author of an extant letter to the Prior of Melrose, giving an account of a remarkable phenomenon in the heavens, observed by two of his monks. In 1235, the monastery was plundered, during the judicial inroad upon the rebel Gallowegians, by the lawless soldiery of Alexander II. In the reign of James IV., Walter was abbot,—having been sent to *Glenluce* by John, Duke of Albany. In 1507, when James IV., with his Queen Margaret, was on his pilgrimage to Whithorn, he called at *Glenluce*, and gave the gardener a present of four shillings. In 1514, died the abbot, Cuthbert Baillie, who, for the two preceding years, was lord-treasurer of Scotland, and who, previous to his obtaining the abbacy, was first a canon in the chapter of Glasgow, and next rector of Cumnock. In 1560, a papal bull arrived from Rome, confirming the King's appointment of Thomas Hay, of the house of Park, to be commendator of the abbey; and is still preserved among the archives of his lineal descendant, Sir James D. Hay, Bart., the principal resident heritor of Old Luce. In 1587, the whole property of the monastery was, by the general annexation act, vested in the King. In 1602, James VI. erected it into a temporal barony in favour of its commendator, Lawrence Gordon, second son of Alexander, bishop of Galloway, and titular archbishop of Athens. In 1610, at the death of Lawrence, his brother, John Gordon, dear



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of Salisbury—a person of high literary reputation as an author—received it by royal charter; and he immediately transferred it, as the dowry of his daughter, Louisa, to his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston. In 1613, it was purchased from the latter possessor by the King, and annexed to the bishopric of Galloway. In 1641, on the temporary abrogation of Episcopacy, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; in 1681, it was restored to the re-erected see of Galloway; and after the final overthrow of Episcopacy in 1689, it was once more made a temporal barony, and bestowed on the family of Dalrymple, afterwards Earls of Stair.

GLENLUDE, a lateral glen of the parish of Glenholm, Peebles-shire.

GLENLUI, a glen in the upper part of Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It descends about 7 miles south-eastward from the declivities of Benmacdu to the glen of the Dee, at a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the linn of Dee. It contains some remarkable scenery, and is a chief avenue of communication between the Cairngorm mountains and Deeside.

GLENLYON, a long narrow vale in the district of Breadalbane, and parish of Fortingal, Perthshire. It extends from Loch Lyon on the west, away eastward, near the southern verge of Fortingal, a distance of about 28 miles, and is traversed throughout by the river Lyon, from which it receives its name. Its breadth is very inconsiderable,—seldom, in the level part, exceeding a furlong,—and in some places so squeezed in by the hills, as to contain a space of only 8 or 10 yards for the transit of the river. Its flanking eminences, on both sides, but especially on the southern, come down upon it with such speedy declivity as to ward off from it the sun-beams, and render it a valley of shadows during the entire day of the winter months, and during a large portion of every other day of the year. But the sides of the glen, up to the very summits of the hills, are, in general, green with herbage and dotted over with sheep, lying like pearls on plates of emerald; and streaked at intervals, with the foaming waters of brooks, careering over impediments, and forming cataracts and cascades on their impetuous way to the river, or cloven down with fairy dells which bring down their quiet and smiling rills from a distance of 3 or 4 miles inland, they present many a picture of mingled beauty and romantic grandeur. Nor are the general effects of the landscape less heightened, by the singular careerings and natural beauties of the river. See LYON (THE). “We drove 7 miles,” says Miss Sinclair in her ‘Northern Circuit,’ “through the narrow mountainous vale of Glenlyon, an exquisite specimen of Highland beauty, being enlivened by the sparkling river, and hemmed in by hills glowing with heather. It might have made a schoolboy tremble to see how the birches were waving over our heads; and here the mountains are so lofty, that villages lying at their base are three or four months every year without seeing the sun. The river Lyon, which now looked like a flood of light, once ran red with the blood of the slaughtered Macgregors [M’Ivers], when, after a fierce conflict, the conquerors washed their swords in the stream. Not a feature in this landscape could be altered without injury, and a painter might advantageously spend his whole life in taking views, every one of which would appear completely different. In some places you seem to have discovered an unknown world, never trod by human footstep, then comes an old ruin, hiding its decay in wreaths of ivy and roses, next appears a smiling village, afterwards a long colonnade of superb plane or ash trees, then a thriving farm, here and there a church; and the old burying-ground at

Fortingal is particularly interesting.” Much of the glen, especially toward its upper end, is distributed into very large sheep-farms, and, in consequence, has few human inhabitants. A battle is traditionally reported to have been fought in Glenlyon, between the M’Ivers, who claimed it as their territory, and Stewart of Garth, commonly called “the fierce wolf;” and it is said to have terminated in the utter defeat of the M’Ivers, and their expulsion from the district. Several of the localities appear to have acquired their names from the event or the circumstances of the battle.

Excepting a small part at its lower end, the whole of Glenlyon, with some parts of its flanking uplands, was erected into a quoad sacra parish by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1833, and by the Court of Teinds in June 1845. The parish measures 26 miles in extreme length, from 6 to 8 miles in breadth, and about 156 miles in superficial area, and was detached in a small degree from Weem, but chiefly from Fortingal. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120, paid by government; glebe from £2 to £3. The parish-church is situated at Innerwick, and was built in 1828 by the heritors of the new parish, at the cost of £673, and contains between 500 and 600 sittings. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £143 12s. 8d. A small Baptist congregation was established about the year 1805 at Milton of Eonan. Two fine objects in Glenlyon are Miggernie castle and Glenlyon house. Glenlyon gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Great Britain to the Duke of Athole.

GLENMANNOW. See PENFONT.

GLENMARK. See GLENESK.

GLENMARKIE, a lateral glen of the parish of Glenisla, Forfarshire.

GLENMASSAN. See DUNOON.

GLENMEUBLE, a deep and dismal glen, about ten miles long, extending south-eastward from Loch-Morir toward Glenfinnan, through the central part of the district of Arisaig, on the west coast of Inverness-shire.

GLENMILL. See CAMPSIE.

GLENMORE, a narrow vale, chiefly in the parish of Fortingal, and partly in that of Dull, Perthshire. It lies immediately south of the remarkable mountain Schichallion, first stretching $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles along that mountain’s southern base, and next running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and southward, to a convergence with the vale of Fortingal. Over its whole length, it is traversed by Glenmore water, a tributary of the river Lyon, rising a little westward of the head of the glen, and forming, for 2 miles above its embouchure, the boundary between Fortingal and Dull. In ancient times the glen was covered with the extinct forest of Schichallion. During a long period, the roots of fir-trees and the trunks of oaks, furnished a profitable produce to the natives. The fir-roots were not only excellent fuel, but, when in a state of combustion, emitted a light surpassing the brilliancy of coal-gas. The oak-trunks, dug up from beneath the soil, were of a blackish colour, and though somewhat soft, became very hard on exposure to the air; and they were split up and manufactured into sharpening tools for scythes, and found in the neighbouring places of traffic a ready market.

GLENMORE, a vale or district, partly in Morayshire, and partly in Inverness-shire, abounding with fir-wood of excellent quality, on the property of Sir George Grant and the Duke of Richmond. This wood is considered the oldest and best in Scotland. It surrounds Loch-Morlich, the source of the Abernethy or Drurie, and is upwards of 4 miles in length, and nearly 3 in breadth. In 1786, the late Duke of

Gordon sold his fir-woods in this district to Mr. Osbourne, a wood-merchant in Hull, for £10,000 sterling; and they were nearly all floated down the Spey to Garmouth. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his edition of 'Gipin's Forest Scenery,' says: "Numerous trading-vessels, and a frigate called the Glenmore, were built from the timber of the Duke of Gordon's forest of Glenmore. Many of the trees felled measured 18 and 20 feet in girth; and there is still preserved at Gordon-Castle, a plank nearly 6 feet in breadth, which was presented to the Duke by the company. The forests of Glenmore and Rothiemurchus, though belonging to different estates, were so united as to form in reality one continuous forest, and they are now equally denuded of all their finest timber. We remember this a region of such wildness, where its calm, silent lakes were for ever reflecting from their dark bosoms the endless forests of pine, which rose distance after distance over the broken sides of their minor hills and more lofty mountains, and where the scenes we wandered through were such as the florid imagination of a poet might fancy, but could not describe. Alas! the numerous lakes and the hills and the mountains are yet there, but the forests shall no more bewilder both the steps and the imagination of the stranger, till time shall give the same aged forms to those younglings which are everywhere springing up in the room of their ancestors. The Glenmore forest is fast replenishing itself. Nothing could be more savagely picturesque than that solitary scene when we visited it some years ago. At that time, many gigantic skeletons of trees above 20 feet in circumference, but which had been so far decayed at the time the forest was felled as to be unfit for timber, had been left standing, most of them in prominent situations, their bark in a great measure gone—many of them without leaves, and catching a pale unearthly-looking light upon their grey trunks and bare arms, which were stretched forth towards the sky like those of wizards, as if in the act of conjuring up the storm which was gathering in the bosom of the mountains, and which was about to burst forth at their call." See **ABERNETHY**.

GLENMORE, a narrow glen, almost a gorge, about 10 miles long, in the parish of Torosay, in the island of Mull, Argyshire. It is the route by which the inhabitants of the south-west of Mull communicate with the other parts of that island, particularly with the sea-board of the Sound of Mull. It is winding as well as narrow, and is overhung in many places by stupendous mural precipices, or by wildly acclivitous mountains; and the highest part of its bottom has an altitude of about 300 feet above the level of the sea.

GLENMORE, a wild valley of 5 or 6 miles in length, bringing down a head-stream of the Lugar, in the upper part of the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire.

GLENMORE, the larger of the two valleys comprised in the district of Glenelg proper, in Invernessshire. See **GLENELG**.

GLENMORE, a vale in the island of Bute. See **ETTRICK BAY**.

GLENMORE, a small glen on the south side of the promontory of Ardnamurchan, in Argyshire. A bay at the mouth of it, called Glenmore bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the first narrows or group of islands in Loch Sunart, affords excellent anchorage.

GLENMORE-NAN'ALBIN, or **GREAT GLEN OF SCOTLAND**, the grand valley which runs in a direction from north-east to south-west across the whole breadth of the kingdom, from the Moray frith at Inverness to the sound of Mull below Fort-William,

and the bottom of which is almost filled with a chain of extensive lakes. The distance in a direct line is little more than 50; miles and of this the navigable lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy make nearly 40 miles. It is through this glen that the Great Caledonian canal runs. See **CALEDONIAN CANAL**.

GLENMORISTON, a glen, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the north of Invernessshire. It comprises all the parts of the course of the rivulet Moriston within Invernessshire, and gives name to a parish which is united to Urquhart. See **MORISTON (THE)**, and **URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON**. The glen is about 12 miles in length, and descends north-eastward from the boundary with Ross-shire, past the south-western skirts of Mealfourvounie, to the great glen, at Invermoriston on Loch Ness, 6 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus. Nearly the whole of it is brilliantly picturesque, and exhibits a remarkable mass of wood; and the mouth of it, opening on the great glen, is particularly fine. Glenmoriston House there, the residence of J. M. Grant, Esq., the proprietor of the glen, is a modernised old-fashioned pile, beautifully situated on wooded grounds, with an encirclement of pretty high abrupt hills. A road leads up the glen from Inverness to Lochalsh. Glenmoriston has a mission of the Royal bounty, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a Free church for Glenmoriston and Fort-Augustus.

GLENMUICK, a parish containing the post-office village of Ballater, in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire. It comprehends the three ancient parishes of Glenmuick, Glengairn, and Tulloch. It is bounded on the north by Strathdon and Logie-Coldstone, on the east by Aboyne and Glentanar, on the south by Forfarshire, and on the west by Crathie and Braemar. It is of an irregular figure, about 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is intersected by the river Dee from west to east; by the Gairn from north-west to south-east, till it joins the Dee; and by the Muick from south-west to north-east, till it also joins the Dee. These streams are all joined by numerous others of minor importance; the whole forming a series of the best trouting waters in this part of Scotland. Lying in the midst of the Grampians, this parish is mostly hilly and pastoral, with summits varying from 1,000 to 2,500 feet of altitude above sea-level. There are four continuous ranges, and several detached heights; and two of the latter are respectively 1,150 and 1,400 feet high. The valleys, comprising arable land, lie along the three rivers, and some considerable brooks; they vary in width from 2 furlongs to 2 miles; and they have taken their magnitude and windings from the action of the streams. Many of the hills are clothed with wood to the very summit; others are covered with heath and beautifully fringed along the base with natural wood and plantations. Abundance of moor-game is found on these hills, particularly on Morven, and other wild creatures also are more or less common, particularly hawks, eagles, polecats, otters, foxes, and red and roe-deer. The soil of the arable lands is in general shallow and sharp, producing good grain, but proportionably little fodder. Agriculture has been long in a state of comparatively high improvement. The total area under cultivation is 3,655 imperial acres; under wood, 3,185; and either pastoral or waste, 108,360. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Huntly, Farquharson of Invercauld, Gordon of Abergeldie, and the Prince of Wales. The real rental is about £5,200. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated, in 1842, at £41,379. Assessed property in

18°0, £8,015. The principal mansions are Monaltrie-house, Birkhall, and Prince Albert's hunting-lodge—the last situated at the head of Glenmuick proper, on the verge of the county between Mount Keppel and Lochnagar. There are nine meal-mills, and a wool-carding-mill. The predominant rocks are gneiss, primitive limestone, trap, and boulder-granite. The principal minerals are fluor-spar, galena, serpentine, amianthus, common asbestos, and bog-iron.

Glengairn, the least and most compact of the three districts, lies chiefly to the north-west, on both banks of the rocky Gairn, extending 6 miles north-west of the church, where the upper parts of Tulloch begin, and separate it from the parish of Crathie. A small part of it, called Strathgirn, lies on the south side of the Dee. Near the pass to Ballater is the castle of Glengairn, in the vicinity of which a vein of lead has been long known, though never worked to advantage. Glenmuick proper extends south-westward, 15 miles in length, on the south side of the Dee, lying on both sides of the Muick, which originates in a large lake or loch of the same name, about 9 miles from Ballater. The Muick possesses a tolerably good fall, to which a good road leads along the south side of the Muick. The stream dashes over a rock about 40 feet in height into a basin below, and forms a beautiful cascade. In this district are the celebrated wells of PANNANICH, which see. There are two ruins in Glenmuick, namely, the tower of Knock, on the top of a hill, and Dee castle, built by the family of Gordon, in the eastern extremity of the parish. Tulloch is the most populous and extensive district, being 18 miles in length from east to west, and intersected, at the Craggs of Ballater, by Glengairn, which divides the lower parts of this district from the upper. The hill of Culblean is in Tulloch; and at the foot of that hill is a beautiful lake of about 3 miles in circumference, called Loch Camor. There is a stone on the north bank of the lake with a great deal of carving upon it; but the figures are now unintelligible. It is supposed that it was put up in memory of some of the Cumings who fell in the chase or battle of Culblean, in 1335; and as the Earl of Athole fell that day, it may have been here. On the hill of Culblean, there is a remarkable hollow rock, which, from its shape, bears the name of the Vat, and through which a rivulet runs. In going up to visit this natural curiosity, a stranger is much struck with the narrowness of the entry to the Vat (being less than an ordinary door), and the large spacious area in which he immediately finds himself, enclosed by rocks from 50 to 60 feet high, and from the fissures of which tall and healthy birch trees are growing. There is one particular clift of the rock which the eagle generally occupies as a secure asylum for hatching and nourishing her young, and where her nest is always to be seen. The rivulet falls down at the upper end through broken shattered rocks, and when flooded adds greatly to the picturesque appearance of the whole. The Pass of Ballater, and surrounding scenery, has been already noticed in the article BALLATER. Population of the united parish in 1831, 2,279; in 1861, 1,668. Houses, 350.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Marquis of Huntly. Stipend, £237 1s. 1d.; glebe, £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s. 0d., with about £22 fees and other emoluments, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church is situated in Ballater, was built in 1798, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a missionary chapel on the Royal bounty at Rinloan in Glengairn. There is a Free

church at Ballater; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £202 4s. 3d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel on Gairnside. There are seven non-parochial schools in the united parish, and several beneficiary institutions in Ballater.

GLENMUIR, a wild moorish vale, between Wardlaw-hill and Cairntable, on the eastern verge of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It has been rendered interesting by the beautiful poem called 'the Cameronian's Dream,' beginning,—

"In Glenmuir's wild solitudes lengthened and deep
Were the whistling of plovers and bleating of sheep."

The author of this exquisite poem lived, when a boy, in the midst of this sequestered glen, at a place called Dalblair, where his fine poetic genius was stimulated and nurtured by the mingled scenes of soft beauty and wild grandeur with which he was surrounded. Glenmuir-shaw, near the head of the vale, is a pleasant spot; and must in former times have been a place of great consequence, as the ruins of its ancient baronial castle still indicate. Some lordly chieftain of the Saxon line seems to have selected it as the locality in which he chose to live in a state of rude splendour, and which must have been witnessed by the lonely sentinels that still guard the spot,—the stately trees, whose dotard boughs and scaly rind bespeak the age of several centuries. He who sighs after a sweet meditative seclusion will find that seclusion at Glenmuir-shaw.

GLENNEVIS, the glen of the rivulet Nevis, in the south-west of Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It commences at a point about 6 miles south-east of the summit of Bennevis, and curves round the south-eastern, southern, and south-western skirts of that mountain, to the Great Glen in the vicinity of Fort-William.

GLENNOE, a glen about 4 miles long, descending between Bencruachan and Bencochail to Loch Etive in Argyleshire. The lower part of it is finely wooded.

GLENNY-LAW. See ABERNYTE.

GLENOGLIVIE. See GLAMMIS.

GLENOGLE, a district and an estate in the parish of Tannadice, Forfarshire. It has a school and a small public library of its own.

GLENOGLE, a wild gloomy glen, little else than a prolonged alpine gorge, in the parishes of Killin and Balquhider, Perthshire. It extends south-south-eastward to the head of Loch Earn, is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and brings down the road from Killin to Strathearn. The Queen traversed it on occasion of her journey from Taymouth to Drummond-castle. "This glen," says Campbell, in his 'Journey through Parts of North Britain,' "is narrow, and a mountain-stream, collected from a hundred more which in times of heavy rain run down the furrowed steep of the glen, brawls along through a deep chasm till the lake receives it. The rugged sides of Glenogle exhibit terrible marks of former and recent convulsions of the earth. As we advance into this narrow wild, on either hand we behold rocks whose deep-cloven summits, high over head, hang in sullen aspect, and seem ready to start into shivers and overwhelm the traveller, who sees no way of avoiding the threatened destruction. This illusion is heightened, in observing on our left huge piles, but lately rolled down the brow of that precipice, strewed in every direction, and of indefinite dimensions, from the smallest splinter to fragments of immense bulk, all tumbled together in the wildest disorder. We pass swiftly by this awful appearance, lest nature, in convulsive throes, similar to what produced the explosion of which the scene before us was the terrible effect, should again precipitate the impending ruin. On looking back through this rugged defile, we

have a glimpse of the lake, and the hills that rise from its margin; behind which, the cliffs of Benvoirlich and Stuchactroin tower in lofty grandeur, and give a noble air to the gloomy wildness of this truly alpine scene."

GLENOIG, a lateral glen of the district of Glenprosen, Forfarshire.

GLENORCHY AND INNISHAIL, an united parish, containing the post-office villages of Bunawe and Dalmally, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. Glenorchy proper is on the east, and Innishail on the west. The united parish extends from the boundary with Perthshire near Tyndrum to the shores of Loch Etive at Bunawe, comprising eight miles of both sides of Loch Awe; and also extends from the boundary with Dumbartonshire across the head of Loch Long to the lofty line of watershed which divides Mid-Lorn from Appin. The parishes with which it marches are Fortingal, Killin, Arrochar, Inverary, Kilmorick, Kilchrenan, Muckairn, Archhatten, and Lismore. Its length westward is about 25 miles; its breadth varies from 5 miles to 20; its average breadth is about 12 miles; and its superficial extent is about 300 square miles. The greater part of it is either mountainous or moorish; and a large part shares the beauties of Loch Awe, or rather comprises the most picturesque portions of that lake. The northern district is mainly filled with the mighty masses of Bencruachan and its attendant alps. The eastern district is variously mountain, glen, and moorland. The southern district is chiefly hilly or moorish, possessing no lofty elevations, yet largely disposed in waste land and pasture. See BENCRUACHAN, BENDORAN, DALMALLY, and AWE (LOCH). The principal vales are Glenstrae and Glenloch, which will be found separately noticed in their own alphabetical place, and Glenorchy proper, which first descends 15 miles south-south-westward from the confines of Rannoch and Appin, and then expands westward to Loch Awe, in a fine strath of 3 miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. The principal streams are the Awe, the Orchy, the Strae, and the Lochy; but there are numerous rivulets which, in common with these streams, abound in trout. The principal lake, additional to Loch Awe, is Loch Tolla, a lovely sheet of water, 4 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, among the braes of Glenorchy.

The soil, on the sides of Orchy Water, is a mixture of light earth and sand; but on the banks of Loch Awe it is generally deep and fertile. The hills and moors—which formerly were covered with heath and coarse herbage—have, since the introduction of sheep into the country, become clothed with a richer sward of a greener hue, and afford excellent pasture. In former times it was supposed that no domestic animal could stand the severities of a winter here, in the more elevated grounds; but now the hills are covered with sheep through the whole year. There are still some tracts of natural wood in Glenorchy, chiefly of firs and oaks, intermixed with ash, birch, and alder. The banks of Loch Awe are covered with plantations of various kinds of wood, of which the horse-chestnut, the mountain-ash, the lime, and the plane, are the most conspicuous. The Marquis of Breadalbane is sole proprietor of the parish of Glenorchy; and the Duke of Argyle, Campbell of Lochnell, Campbell of Monzie, Normand of Ardvrecknish, Campbell of Inverawe, and Macalister of Inchdrynich are proprietors of Innishail. The mansions are Ardvrecknish, Inverawe, and Inchdrynich. The principal produce is in sheep and cattle, and must be of great value. The other departments of raw produce are computed to yield annually £2,350 for grain, £2,000 for pota-

toes and turnips, and £300 for salmon and trout fisheries. There is a pig iron manufactory at Bunawe. The road from Fort-William to Dumbarrow, the road from Oban to Dumbarrow, and the connecting road between these down Glenorchy proper, traverse the parish; and part of the second, from the bridge of Awe to Dalmally, presents a fine succession of varied, sublime, and brilliant views, particularly a portion of it through a narrow defile, amid deep chasms and impending rocks. Cobalt, talc, abestine filaments, and a beautiful green jasper, have been found in the mountains, which are mostly of granite, with porphyry and a mixture of felspar. Limestone is quarried in several places. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,806; in 1861, 1,307. Houses, 259. Assessed property in 1860, £9,184.

At the east end of Loch Awe, on a rocky point, stand the fine ruins of the castle of KILCHURN: which see. There is another ruinous castle at Achallader, in the upper part of the parish. Near this castle, a fatal conflict took place about two centuries ago, between two hostile clans; and several cairns, still visible on the heath, mark the place where the slain were interred. In the island of Innishail, in Loch Awe, the remains of a small monastery, with its chapel, are still to be seen. Glenorchy was at one time the property of the warlike clan Macgregor, who were gradually driven from the territory before the influence of the rival clan Campbell. The gallows-hill of Glenorchy, famed in Highland tradition as the place of expiation of many criminals obnoxious to the summary justice of Macgregor, is an eminence opposite the parish church. The well-known lines of Sir Walter Scott on the expulsion of the Macgregors from the several glens of the parish, are among the most effective he ever wrote. Not a Macgregor now exists in the district; and individuals of some other septs, who were once powerful here, particularly the Macnabs, the Fletchers, the Downies, and the Macnicols, have become very scarce. Even human society altogether has been enormously reduced in numbers here, as in other similar districts of the Highlands, by the introduction of the sheep husbandry. The ancestors of the late Angus Fletcher of Berenice, author of a well-known political work upon Scotland, were, according to the traditions of the country, the first who raised smoke or boiled water on the braes of Glenorchy.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £206 2s. 4d.; glebe, £18. There are two parish churches,—the one in Glenorchy, the other in Innishail; and the minister officiates in them on alternate Sabbaths. Glenorchy church stands on an islet in the Orchy, at Dalmally; it was built in 1811, after a design by James Elliot of Edinburgh; and it constitutes a very beautiful feature in one of the loveliest landscapes in the Highlands. Innishail church was built in 1773, enlarged in 1793, and repaired recently, but is so badly situated as to be cut off by Loch Awe from a considerable part of the population. The sittings in Glenorchy church are 570; in Innishail church, 191. A place of worship was built at the bridge of Orchy, 11 miles north-north-east of Dalmally, originally as a mission church in connexion with the Establishment, and afterwards endowed by the good Lady Glenorchy. There is a Free church at Dalmally; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £99 2s. 6½d. There are two parish-schools in Innishail, the masters of which have each £30 per annum; and there is one parish-school in Glenorchy, the master

of which has a salary of £50. There are several other schools, which are either upheld by societies or endowed; and there is a parochial library. Two distinguished natives of Glenorchy were Dr. Smith, the translator of the Scriptures into Gaelic, and Duncan Macintyre, the Highland bard.

GLENPROSEN, the upper and middle parts of the basin of the rivulet Prosen, in Forfarshire. These comprehend all the Grampian portions of the basin, down to the point where the stream debouches into Strathmore; and they constitute the detached or upland district of the parish of Kirriemuir. See **PROSEN (THE)**, and **KIRRIEMUIR**.

GLENQUAICH. See **GLENQUIECH**.

GLENQUHARGEN CRAIG, a romantic mountainous mass of rock, near the northern extremity of the parish of Penpont, in the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. Amidst remarkably varied Highland scenery, abounding in the wilder beauties of nature, it forms the most remarkable feature, presenting irregular and precipitous fronts to the south and south-west, and towering above the river Scarr at its base to the height of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GLENQUHARY, a cluch in the parish of Kirkconnel, above Kirkland, and a little to the west of the beautiful valley of Glenaylmer. Glenquhary heights command on the south an extensive view of the delightful vale of the Nith; on the north, they overlook one of the most perfect solitudes in nature, and of vast extent, reaching forward to Glenmuir water. The cluch is a retired and deep recess among the mountains, and a locality extremely favourable to those who were under hiding, in the times of the Covenants, on account of the facilities it afforded of escape to the hills, and to the dreary desert that lay beyond.

GLENQUICKEN MOOR, a moor in the parish of Kirkmabreck, on the south-west border of Kirkcudbrightshire. Tradition asserts that a battle was fought here in very early times,—probably between the Britons and the Romans; and there have been found in the place rude stone coffins, containing uncommonly large human skeletons.

GLENQUIECH, the glen of the rivulet Quiech and of Loch Quiech or Quiech, on the north-west border of Inverness-shire. It commences on the confines of Ross-shire, and descends semicircularly, with the convexity south-westward, to the head of Glengarry,—and in fact is itself the upper part of that glen. Its entire length is about 7 miles. Dr. Robertson, in his Agricultural Survey of Inverness-shire, says, "The Glenquiechs—of which several are in the Highlands—are oblate ellipses, narrow at both ends, and comparatively broad at the middle. The name is borrowed from the shape of the silver cup with which the Scotch used to drink their favourite liquor before the introduction of glasses."

GLENQUIECH, a small glen and an estate in the parish of Tannadice, Forfarshire.

GLENQUIECH, a glen in the parishes of Kenmore and Dull, Perthshire. It descends about 6 miles semicircularly eastward, with its convexity southward, to the head of Loch-Fraochy, through which its rivulet Quiech passes to form the Bran; so that Glenquiech is practically the upper part of Strathbran.

GLENQUIECH, the glen of the Coich or Quiech, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire.

GLENQUIECH (NORTH AND SOUTH), the glens of the North Quiech and the South Quiech rivulets, on the mutual border of Perthshire and Kinross-shire.

GLENQUOICH. See **GLENQUIECH**.

GLENRANZA, the glen of the Ranza rivulet, which runs about 4 miles north-north-westward to

the head of Loch Ranza, and forms the boundary-line between the parish of Kilbride and the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran.

GLENRATH, a lateral glen, 3 miles long, in the east side of the parish of Manor, Peebles-shire.

GLENRINNES. See **ABERLOUR**.

GLENRISKA, a lateral glen, traversed by one of the early affluents of the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedmuir, Peebles-shire.

GLENROSA, a sublimely picturesque glen, in the middle of the east side of the island of Arran. It descends from the west shoulder of Goatfell, 3 miles southward to the east base of Ben Noosh, and in all that reach is grandly alpine; and then, with softening features, it deflects 2½ miles east-south-eastward to the convergence of glens at the head of Brodick bay.

GLENROY, a deep wild Highland vale, parallel to the Great Glen of Scotland, and at the average distance of about 4 or 5 miles from it, in the parish of Kilmanivaig, in Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It is celebrated for its parallel roads, as they are called, on which many treatises have been written, and which have given rise to many conflicting theories.

It may be regarded as a lateral branch of Glenspean. It is a long, narrow, winding, and steep ravin, nearly 14 miles in length, with a breadth of little more than half-a-mile, through the entire extent of which, a rapid stream called the Roy dashes down to join the Spean, on the right bank, at the Bridge of Roy. At its entrance, the scenery of the glen is comparatively tame and uninteresting. Except in the bottom, where the Roy runs betwixt a line of low dwarfish trees, there is no timber in the lower end of the glen. About a mile and a-half up, the road enters a fine oak coppice, and crosses the Roy by a high stone bridge. We now enter the inhabited portion of the glen. Four villages,—Upper and Lower Bahantin, Bahinnie, and Creanachan,—are here situated within a mile. They consist respectively of from 10 to 20 houses, and are inhabited chiefly by Macdonalds. Beyond Upper Bahantin, the road passes Brogich, and the commencement of the parallel roads is observed on the high hill of Benvanicaig on the left. A few yards farther forward, the three lines are seen distinctly, one over the other, on the hill of Creanachan, on the right.

"Curiosity is excited by finding that the same description of lines are marked on both sides of the glen; and that not only do the lines on the same side run parallel to each other, but that the lines on both sides occupy the same horizontal levels. As you proceed into the glen, the lines become more marked; and upon ascending to them, the traveller finds that they are ample terraces or roads projecting from the sloping side of the mountain, and composed of a mixture of clay and gravel. These terraces are of varying breadth,—at some parts projecting only a few feet from the side of the hill, and at others swelling out into magnificent pathways 18 or 20 yards wide. Where the surface of the hill is composed of bare, sharp rock, the roads are entirely effaced; but these gaps are too insignificant to destroy the unbroken continuity of the lines when viewed along two or three miles of the glen. The first or lowest terrace is 972 feet above the level of the sea; the second is 1,184 feet; and the third or highest is 1,266 feet. One or two detached rocks tower up out of the centre of the valley, and on these, as well as on the lateral mountains, a line corresponding with the lowest terrace is discovered."

The parallel roads are not confined to Glenroy. Similar appearances occur in Glenspean, Glencloy, and the adjoining valleys, as well as in the neighbourhood of Loch Laggan, Fort-William, and other

parts of the Highlands, and in various other quarters of Scotland.

GLENS (THE), a mission of the Committee of the General Assembly for managing the Royal bounty, in the parish of Ardhattan, Argyleshire.

GLENSALLOCH, a loftily situated glen, forming the line of communication between Loch-Etive and Loch-Creran, in Lorn, Argyleshire. The views from it, when in sight of either loch, are very fine.

GLENSANDA HILL, a hill on the coast of Kingerloch, in the parish of Lismore, Argyleshire. A cave in this hill, not far from its base, has been used as the school-house of the surrounding district. On a conical rock, adjacent to it, close to the shore, is the ruin of an ancient castle, pretty entire, called the castle of Glensanda or Castle Mearnaig. The rock is about 150 feet high, and no broader at the top than the base of the castle, which is 45 feet by 20. The ruin is 33 feet high, and has a beautiful echo.

GLENSANNOX, the glen of the South Sannox rivulet, in the island of Arran. It is about 4 miles in length, with north-easterly direction; and it winds close round the north skirt of Goatfell to the sea, and is peculiarly noted for the romantic magnificence of its scenery. Macculloch was enraptured with it, and pronounced it "the sublime in magnitude, and simplicity, and obscurity, and silence." A manufactory for barytes was established here in 1839. See **SANNOX**. But the glen appears previously to have undergone that sweeping away of men by the introduction of the sheep husbandry which has depopulated so many other parts of the Highlands. Hence does John Ramsay say—

"Sannox glen
Which modern avarice has turned a field,
Once the dear home of happy Highlanders.
Moulder the rent green walls—the hearths are cold.
Where stood the cradle is the fox's den;
And many of her sons have found a grave
In that far world beyond the Atlantic wave."

GLENSASSEN. See **FORTINGAL**.

GLENSAX BURN, a small tributary of the Tweed, belonging partly to Selkirkshire and partly to Peeblesshire. It rises in Blackhouse-height, at the commencement of a narrow but long northerly projection of the parish of Yarrow in Selkirkshire; runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along that projection to nearly its extremity; forms, for 3 furlongs, the boundary-line between Selkirkshire and Peeblesshire; traverses the latter county first $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward, next 1 mile eastward, and then falls into the Tweed $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the town of Peebles. At its mouth, and a little way up, it is often, in consequence of there watering the demense of Haystone, called Haystone-burn. In the upper part of its course it flows through bleak scenery; but in the lower part it is a mirthful stream, dressed in keeping with the magnificent appearance of the Tweed in the vicinity of Peebles, and affording good trouting.

GLENSHEE, the glen of the rivulet Shee, on the east side of the parish of Kirkmichael, at the north-east extremity of Perthshire. It commences at a convergence of three smaller glens,—Glenbeg, Glentalich, and Glenloch,— $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the point in the Grampians where the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen meet; and it descends about 7 miles south-eastward and southward, toward a convergence with Strathardle. A hill at the head of Glenshee, called Benghulbhuinn, is distinguished as the scene of a hunting-match which proved fatal to Diarmid one of the Fingalian heroes. Here are shown the den of the wild boar that was hunted, a lochlet called the Boar's loch, a spring called the Fountain of the Fingalians, and the spot where

Diarmid was buried by his comrades. At the Spittal of Glenshee, near the head of the glen, is a chapel built by the heritors of the parish about the year 1831. Sittings nearly 400. At the date of the Religious Instruction inquiry, the district for whose benefit it was erected enjoyed no other religious services than the ministrations once a-month of the parish-minister. The population at that time was stated at 400. The Spittal of Glenshee is a stage on the great military road to Fort-George, 22 miles north from Cupar-Angus, and 15 south of Castleton of Braemar. Queen Victoria made a halt here for refreshment on the earliest occasions of her journeying to and from Balmoral. Fairs are held at the Spittal on the third Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of June, old style, and the third Tuesday of October, old style. There is a post-office station at Glenshee.

GLENSHEE, the glen of the rivulet Shochie, in the parishes of Auchtergaven and Monedie, Perthshire. Here is a slate quarry.

GLENSHEIL, a parish, containing the post-office station of Sheilhouse, on the south-west border of Ross-shire. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Kiltarlity, Urquhart, and Kilmanivaig; on the south by Glenelg; on the west by the Kyle Rhea, and on the north by Loch-Duich, which separates it from Lochalsh and Kintail. Its greatest length, from east to west, is about 26 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles. The surface consists chiefly of two valleys, Glensheil and Glenlichd, and an elevated tract of land on the south bank of Loch-Duich, called Letterfean. The mountain ridges abruptly rise to a very great height. In many places the mountains are rocky, and covered with heath to the summit; the interjacent valleys are pleasant, being clothed with grass and some natural wood; but the proportion of arable ground is very inconsiderable. The shores abound with fish, and Loch-Duich receives an annual visit from shoals of herring. The lower end of Glensheil is occupied by Loch-Shiel. See **LETTERFEAN**, **DUICH (LOCH)**, and **SHIEL (LOCH)**. The predominant rock is gneiss, occasionally alternating with mica-slate. A tract of coarse-grained granite, of a reddish hue, occurs in one place; and there are two large masses or beds of very impure primitive limestone. All this parish, as also the parishes of Kintail and Lochalsh, formerly belonged to the family of Seaforth; but it is now distributed among three proprietors. The real rental is about £2,600. The yearly value of raw property was estimated in 1836 at £6,062. Assessed property in 1860, £3,933. In the heights of this parish is the pass of Glensheil, famous for a battle fought in June 1719, between the English troops and the Highland adherents of King James, led by the Earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated. The parish is traversed lengthwise by the military road from Lochalsh to Inverness. Population in 1831, 715; in 1861, 485. Houses, 111.

This parish is in the presbytery of Loch-Carron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £16. The parish church is situated in the eastern part of Letterfean. It was built in 1758, and contains about 300 sittings. The parish school also is in Letterfean. Salary of the schoolmaster, £37 with about £2 fees. Glensheil parish was disjoined about the middle of last century from Kintail. Fairs for black cattle are held at Sheilhouse in May, July, and September.

GLENSHELLIS. See **STRACHUR**.

GLENSHERRIG, a romantic glen, about 2 miles in length, descending east-north-eastward to the convergence of glens at the head of Brodick bay in the island of Arran.

GLENSHIRA, a glen in the parish of Laggan, in the western part of Badenoch, forming the basin of the Spey for the first part of its course. Its principal feature is the grandeur of the mountains which rise around, sending down numberless torrents, particularly from the northern side, to swell the waters of the Spey. Mr. Baillie of Kingussie has a shooting lodge here, which made some figure in the popular notices of Queen Victoria's sojourn at Ardvreck.

GLENSHIRA, a picturesque glen, about 8 miles long, in the parish of Inverary, Argyleshire. It lies intermediate between Glenary and Glenfyne, somewhat parallel to both, and descends south-south-westward to the head of the bay or fork of Loch Fyne, a little north of the town of Inverary. It formerly contained a burying-place of its own, and a comparatively large population; but it has been swept and transmuted by the introduction of the sheep husbandry.

GLENSHISKIN, the vale of the Blackwater, in the south-west of the island of Arran. See **BLACKWATER (THE)**.

GLENSLIGACHAN, the glen of Loch Sligachan, and of the streamlet running into the head of it, in the island of Skye. It descends about 8 miles north-eastward from the centre of the district of Minginish to the coast opposite Rasay. Part of its screens are remarkably sublime,—more so than almost any thing else in Scotland. See **CUCHULLIN HILLS**.

GLENSPEAN, the glen of the river Spean in Inverness-shire. It commences at the foot of Loch-Laggan, and descends nearly 20 miles through Lochaber, chiefly south-westward, to the great glen at the Lochy near Loch-Lochy. See **SPEAN (THE)**. The glen is all grandly Highland; but it presents much variety of character in its successive stages. The upper part of it is narrow and moorish; the parts farther down are finely diversified with wood and with arable plots; and the lower part, besides having a comparatively well peopled breadth of bottom, derives much sublimity from the immediate flanking of Bennevis.

GLENSTRAE, a glen, about 7 miles long, in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. It descends south-south-westward to the head of the north-east arm of Loch Awe, at the eastern base of Bencruachan. It has sublime screen scenery, with profusion of wild fastnesses; and was at one time the home of chief part of the clan Macgregor, who became so persecuted and proscribed.

GLENSTRATHFARRER, or **GLENFARRER**, the glen of the Farrer, on the northern border of Inverness-shire. See **FARRER (THE)**.

GLENTAGGART. See **DOUGLAS**.

GLENTANNER, an ancient parish in Aberdeen-shire, now united to **ABOYNE**: which see.

GLENTARKIN. See **EARN (LOCH)**.

GLENTENDAL. See **GLENDOW**, Argyleshire.

GLENTILT, a narrow mountain vale, 13 miles in length, coming down from the northern extremity of the parish of Blair-Athole in Perthshire, south-westward and southward to its southern extremity at Blair-castle, and there opening at right angles into the valley of the Garry. At its lower end it is enriched for several miles by the groves and horticultural adornings of Blair-castle; and has there a bridge from which a magnificent landscape is spread out before the eye; but over most of its extent, especially as it recedes toward the north, it presents in the aspect of the Tilt, by which it is traversed, and of the huge mountains which form its screens, a prospect of mingled beauty and deeply impressive grandeur. On its east side, about mid-distance between its extremities, rises the vast Bengloe,

whose base is 35 miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the many aspiring eminences of the adjacent mountain-land. The kestrel has his nest in the glen, and the eagle builds his eyry on the overshadowing heights. Glentilt has provoked the geological inquiries, and tested the scientific acumen of Playfair, Macculloch, and other celebrated men. Marble of a pure white, of a light gray, and of a beautiful and much admired green, has been quarried in its recesses, and carried away to adorn the dwellings of luxury and taste. Glentilt has also become famous for a recent "right of way" contest; for, being the only practicable route from the district of Athole direct into Aberdeenshire, and lying at the same time through the Duke of Athole's deer forest, the public on the one hand claim an immemorial right to an open passage through it, while the Duke of Athole, on the other hand, claims a proprietary right to shut it up.

GLENTINMONT. See **GLENESK**.

GLENTRATHEN. See **LINTRATHEN**.

GLENTRUIM, the glen of the rivulet Truim, about 14 miles long, in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It commences on the confines of Perthshire, near Loch Erich, and goes almost right northward to the valley of the Spey. The great road from Perth to Inverness enters it a brief way below its head, and traverses it all thence downward to the Spey. A fine modern mansion was not very many years ago built in it by Macpherson, its proprietor.

GLENTURRET, a glen about 7 miles long, chiefly along the east side of the parish of Monivaird, in Perthshire. It commences on the confines of the southern screen of Glenalmond, and descends south-south-eastward to Strathearn, at a point about half-a-mile above Crieff. It is traversed by the rivulet Turret, flowing from a lochlet of the same name, and has been noted by men of taste, and celebrated in song for the romantic beauties of its scenery.

GLENTYAN. See **KILBARCHAN**.

GLENUIG, a glen about 2 miles long, descending northward to Lochnanna, in the district of Arisaig, Inverness-shire.

GLENURCHAY. See **GLENORCHY**.

GLENURE, a glen, about 3 miles long, descending westward to the river Creran, in the north of the parish of Ardehatten, Argyleshire.

GLENURQUHART, a grandly picturesque glen, in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. It commences on the confines of the southern screens of the upper part of Strathglass, and descends about 9 miles eastward, past the northern skirts of Mealfourvounie, to the Great Glen at a point on Loch Ness about 14 miles south-west of Inverness. From its head at Corriemonie it gradually widens out to form a fine oval expanse, containing the small circular lake, Meikle, near the middle of the glen, with the mansions of Lakefield, Lochletter, and Sheughlie. It then contracts to a rocky gorge, and continues for some little distance rather narrow, but again expands with increasing breadth toward its mouth, contains there considerable tracts of cultivated land, both along its bottom and far up its sides, and is joined there, on the south side, at a sharp angle, by the glen of the Coiltie, its own vale being watered by the Ennerie. It possesses some fine amenities of art, as well as magnificent features of nature; but unhappily has of late been robbed, to a great extent, of luxuriant birch forests which were one of its finest and largest ornaments. It contains the parish church, a Free church, an Episcopalian chapel, and several schools. It contains also several labourers' hamlets, the large-

est of which, called Milntown, has about 150 inhabitants.

GLENURY, a glen about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, descending south-south-eastward to Cowie Water, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Stonehaven, parish of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. At the mouth of it is the Glenury distillery. See **STONEHAVEN**.

GLENVALE, a deep romantic ravine, intersecting the Lomond hills, in the parishes of Strathmiglo and Falkland, Fifeshire. It has some resemblance to the glen of the Mouse at Cartland Crag, in Lanarkshire; and was a place of resort by the Covenanters in the times of the persecution.

GLENWHURRY. See **GLENQUHARY**.

GLESPIIN WATER. See **DOUGLAS (THE)**.

GLESTERLAW, a locality on the estate of Bolshan, in the parish of Kinnell, Forfarshire, where cattle fairs are held on the last Wednesday of April, the fourth Wednesday of June, the third Wednesday of August, and the Wednesday following the 12th day of October.

GLIMSHOLM, an isle of the Orkneys. It lies at the west end of Holm Sound, contiguous to the north-west corner of Barry, and about a mile south-east of the nearest part of Pomona.

GLITNESS, an isle off the east coast of the mainland of Shetland, 6 miles north by east of Lerwick.

GLOMACH (THE), a fine waterfall, formed by the Girsac, in a sequestered glen, in the parish of Kintail, about 7 miles from the inn of Sheilhouse, in Ross-shire. Its total height is 350 feet; but at a distance of about 50 feet from the surface of the pool into which it falls, it encounters a slight interruption from a projecting ledge of rock. The surrounding scenery is wild, barren and rocky.

GLOOM (CASTLE). See **CASTLE-CAMPBELL**.

GLOOMINGSIDE BURN. See **CLACKMANNANSHIRE** and **TILlicoultry**.

GLOTTA, the ancient name of the Clyde.

GLOUR O'ER 'EM. See **BORROWSTOWNNESS**.

GLUPE (THE). See **DUNCANSBY**.

GLUSS, an isle and a small bay—the latter called Gluss voe—in the parish of Northmaven, in the north of the mainland of Shetland.

GOATFELL, a magnificent mountain, 2,865 feet high, on the north-east seaboard of the island of Arran. It contains many superb close scenes among its shoulders and skirts, forms a sublime feature in the scenery of the frith of Clyde, and commands from its summit perfectly thrilling views both of the rugged mountain-masses in its immediate vicinity, and of vast part of the west of Scotland, away to the further side of the Irish channel. See **ARRAN**.

GOATMILK HILL, a hill in the parish of Kinglassie, flanking the vale of the Leven, in Fifeshire. An ancient Danish fort on it was one of a chain of forts stretching from Fifeness to Stirling.

GOCKSTANE BURN. See **KIRKMAHOE**.

GOGAR (THE), a rivulet in the eastern part of Edinburghshire. It rises near the centre of the parish of Kirknewton, and flows along that parish first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, and next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of east. It then, in an easterly direction, over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, flows right across the parish of Ratho; and now, over a course of 3 miles, most of it north-easterly, and the rest northerly, divides that parish on the west from the parish of Currie on the east. Flowing next $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile westward, it divides Ratho on the south from Corstorphine on the north; then, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, in a northerly or north-westerly direction, flows through Corstorphine; then, for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in the latter direction, divides Corstorphine from Cramond; and finally, after a further course of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile northward

through Cramond, falls into Almond water. Anciently it gave name to a parish and two villages on its banks; and still—besides meandering through the extensive estate of Gogar—it is overlooked, in its progress, by Gogar bank, Gogar green, Gogar camp, Gogar mount, Gogar mains, and Gogar house.

GOGAR, an ancient but suppressed parish in the eastern part of Edinburghshire, incorporated chiefly with Corstorphine, and partly with Ratho and Kirkliston. A small part of the church still exists, and, soon after the Reformation, was set apart as a family burying-place by the lord of the manor. The church of Gogar is older than that of Corstorphine, but was of little value, and presided over a scanty population. Soon after the formation of their establishment it was acquired by the monks of Holyrood; but, against the reign of James V., it had been withdrawn from them, and constituted an independent rectory. In 1429 Sir John Forrester conferred its tithes on the collegiate church which he then formed at Corstorphine, and made it one of the prebends of his collegiate establishment. In 1599, after vain efforts had been made by its few parishioners to raise a sufficient provision for the maintenance of an incumbent, the parish was finally stripped of its independence. Of the two villages of Gogar-Stone and Nether-Gogar, which it formerly contained, the former has disappeared, and the latter has dwindled away from a population of 300 to a population of only about 32. The quondam parish is traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and has a station on it at a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh.

In the year 1650, while the army of Oliver Cromwell and that of General Leslie confronted and watched each other in encampments about 3 miles south-west and west of Edinburgh, the former eagerly waiting for some opportunity of decided action, and the latter resolutely determined not to afford it, a circumstance occurred to draw them westward into a hot skirmish at Gogar. Cromwell's army lay at the base and among the spurs of the Pentlands, and could not without great disadvantage be attacked from the plain; and Leslie's army lay on the expanse of low ground south-east of Corstorphine, now a firm and beautiful series of meadows and cornfields traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, but then a wild intricate, watery wilderness of bogs and quagmires. The latter army was therefore as strongly posted and as defiant of an enemy as Cromwell's, though in a different way; so that the two armies could only look at each other, or else practise some stratagem, or forego the advantages of ground. Cromwell at length marched down toward the west side of Leslie's position, with a view of cutting off his communication with Linlithgow and Stirling, and drawing him out to an engagement on the plain. But Leslie, anticipating the movement, manœuvred his army westward about two miles, and entrenched them in a position at Gogar of similar character to his original one, and quite as strong; and there he stood, amid bogs and quagmires, holding Cromwell at bay. The two armies were now pretty close to each other; yet Cromwell tried in vain to force them into collision, either by wading across the swamps himself or by dislodging Leslie; and he was compelled to rest satisfied with opening a brisk fire of artillery, and provoking a contest at long shot. Leslie returned his cannonade with spirit; and on this occasion, brought into play for the first time several kinds of field-pieces, which had recently been invented by his general of artillery, Colonel Wemyss. The place of conflict is now occupied by

the villas of Hanley and Gogar burn; and is still known among the old inhabitants of the district by the name of the Flashes; and is said to have got that name in memory of the superior power and range of the new cannons. The conflict lasted about three hours; and though it does not seem to have caused on both sides more than about 100 deaths, it operated as such a severe check on Cromwell's designs, that he retreated immediately to Musselburgh, and four days after toward England. A number of stone coffins have, in recent years, been discovered on the field of conflict; and these may possibly have belonged in part to the sepulture after the battle, and in part to subsequent sepulture, on the same spot, converted into use as a cemetery, by the English who remained in the parish.

GOGO WATER. See **LARGS**.

GOIL (LOCH), a ramification of Loch-Long, in the district of Cowal, Argyshire. It deflects from Loch-Long, opposite Portincale ferry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Strone point, where Loch-Long commences; it goes off in the direction of north-north-west, while the part of Loch-Long above it has the direction of north-north-east; it extends exactly on a line, geographically, with the upper part of the Gairloch; and it has a length of about 5 miles, with a breadth varying from 2 miles to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. On its east side, filling all the peninsula between it and Loch-Long, are the wildly rugged eruptive mountains called Argyle's Bowling-green. On its west shore, at a little distance from the opening into Loch-Long, is Carrick-castle, an ancient seat of the Campbells. It is situated on a high and nearly insulated rock, advancing into the water. At the head of Loch-Goil there is much wild and romantic beauty; and the road thence to Loch-Fyne passes through a deep rude valley called Hell's glen, which has been compared by some travellers to Glencroe, in point of wild gloomy majesty.

GOIL WATER, a streamlet, about 3 or 4 miles in length, running southward to the head of Loch-Goil in Cowal.

GOLDBERRY HEAD See **KILBRIDE (WEST)**.

GOLDIELANDS, an ancient castellated tower or peel-house, on an eminence on the right bank of the Teviot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Hawick, Roxburghshire. It is one of the most entire on the Border,—square, massive, and of venerable aspect. It was anciently the mansion of a family of the surname of Goldie, whence it derived its present appellation. It is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. Its last inhabitant, a Scott, is said to have been hanged over its gate for the maraudings and treasons of a reiver's career.

GOLFDRLUM. See **DUNFERMLINE**.

GOLLACHIE BURN, a burn, about 4 miles in length of course, running northward to the sea, between Buckie and Port-Gordon, in the western part of the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. Near its mouth is a chalybeate spring. There also was formerly a distillery.

GOLSPIE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, also the village of Bachies, on the east coast of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by the sea, by the Little Ferry, by the Fleet, and by the parishes of Rogart and Clyne. The Little Ferry and the Fleet separate it from Dornoch. See **FLEET (THE)**. The length of the parish south-westward is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. "The hills near the coast are Ben a Bhraigidh, which is about 1,300 feet in height above the level of the sea, the Silver rock and the hill of Morrich, both much lower; and in the interior Ben Horn 1,712, and Ben Lundie 1,464 feet in height. In the middle of the parish there is a valley called the glen

of Dunrobin. Through this glen runs a small stream called Golspie burn, whose banks, for the space of about a mile near the sea, present very beautiful and picturesque scenery. The range of hills, consisting of the Silver rock and the hill of Morrich, and others in their vicinity, are rounded at the top, with a southern, seaward aspect. The flat arable part of the parish lies chiefly between the coast-side hills and the sea, having the rude figure of a triangle, one of whose sides is formed by the base of the hills, another by the Little Ferry inlet, and the third by the sea-shore, with a considerable sinuosity." There are four small lakes. About 2,050 acres are in tillage, and about 800 under wood. The only landowner is the Duke of Sutherland; and a grand feature of the parish is His Grace's princely residence of **DUNROBIN CASTLE**: which see. There is a salmon fishery in the Fleet. There are two quarries of very good red sandstone, and one of white sandstone. The native rocks are very various,—both primitive and secondary; and there are indications of coal. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £10,030. The yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1860, was £4,841. There was a chapel built in Golspie in very early times, and dedicated to St. Andrew. Near the ground on which the chapel stood, amid the remains of other carved monuments, is an obelisk, a drawing of which is given by Cordiuer. There are also in the parish ruins of three Pictish towers, and remains of a Druidical temple. The parish is traversed by the great north road from Inverness to Thurso. Population in 1831, 1,149; in 1861, 1,615. Houses, 285.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £204 16s.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary, £70, with about £26 fees. The parish church was built in 1738, and enlarged in 1751, and contains 565 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of from 450 to 500; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £212 3s. There are a female school, a subscription library, and a reading club. The ancient name of the parish was Culmallie.

The **VILLAGE OF GOLSPIE** stands on the great north road, at the mouth of the Golspie burn, 54 miles from Wick and $84\frac{1}{2}$ from Inverness. It consisted for a long time of only a few mean fishermen's huts; but within the last forty years it has become a place of considerable local trade, and one of the neatest villages in the north of Scotland. It contains a large inn and posting establishment, an office of the British Linen Company's bank, an office of the Aberdeen Town and County bank, three insurance agencies, the churches, schools, and libraries of the parish, a meal mill, and a flour and barley mill. Fairs are held in May and October. Public conveyances pass through on the great north road, and run to Lairg and Scourie. Population in 1861, 878.

GOLYN. See **GULANE**.

GOMETRA, a basaltic island, in the parish of Ulva, incorporated with the parish of Kilninian, in the Argyshire Hebrides. It lies between Mull and Staffa, so near the west end of Ulva as to be separated thence by only a strait which is dry except at spring tides. It has an area of about 1,800 statute acres. A large proportion of it is under cultivation, and has a good loamy soil, capable of producing all the usual variety of crops. It has two harbours, respectively on the north and on the south, and is an excellent fishing station. Population, in 1861, 23.

GONOCHAN, a hamlet and a burn, in the western part of the parish of Fintry, Stirlingshire. Population of the hamlet, 44. Houses, 12. The burn rises on the east side of Earl's Seat, and runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the Endrick, at a point a short distance above the village of Fintry.

GOODIE (THE), a rivulet in the south of Perthshire. It issues from the south-eastern extremity of the Loch of Monteith, in the parish of Port-of-Monteith; and, after having intersected that parish over a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, flows, 4 miles south-eastward, through a detached part of the parish of Kincardine and the southern verge of the parish of Kilmadock, to the Forth at the fords of Frew. It anciently formed a marshy watery expanse, called the Lake of Goodie; and it was the scene of a serious disaster to the Argyle-men in the military events of 1646.

GOODWIFE'S CAVE. See STONYKIRK.

GORBALS, the great suburb of Glasgow situated on the left side of the Clyde, bearing a similar relation to that city to that which Southwark bears to London. See GLASGOW.

GORDON, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the western part of the Merse, Berwickshire. It is bounded by Westruther, Greenlaw, Hume, Earlstoun, and Legerwood. Its length westward is nearly 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The surface is uneven; has several rising-grounds, one of which is entitled to be called a hill; and, in general, lies higher than any district in the eastern part of the Merse. Till a recent date it had great tracts of moss and moorland, and wore a bleak sterile aspect; but it is now very extensively cultivated, and considerably sheltered with plantation; and it begins to wear a smiling and productive appearance. About two-thirds of the whole area is arable; about 500 acres are under wood; and the remainder is in pasture, or continues to be waste. Three head-streams of the Eden rise on or near its boundaries on the north, on the south-west, and on the south-east; in one case intersecting it southward nearly through the centre, and in the other cases forming its southern boundary-line, and all making a confluence at or near the point of leaving it. Two other rills rise respectively at its western and its eastern limit, and, after for a brief way tracing its boundary, flow the one westward to join the Leader, and the other eastward to join the Blackadder. The last stream—the Blackadder—also touches it for a short way along the north. The chief landowners are the lairds of Jerviswood, Greenknow, Ladykirk, Stow, Rumbletonlaw, and Shielfield. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £15,345. Assessed property in 1865, £8,347 9s. 11d. Population in 1831, 882; in 1861, 931. Houses, 171.

Gordon parish is distinguished for giving title to the ducal family of Gordon, and for having contained their earliest seat and possessions in Scotland. They are supposed to have settled within its limits in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; and when they removed to the north, they not only transferred

some of its local names to the territories or objects of their new home, but afterwards recurred to it for their ducal title. Huntly—which, through the medium of the northern domain named after it, gave them their titles successively of Lord, Earl, and Marquis—was a village in the western extremity of Gordon parish; and, though commemorated only by a solitary tree which marks its site, survived till a recent date in the form of a small hamlet. Two farms within the parish are still called respectively Huntly and Huntly-wood. A little north of the village of West-Gordon is the reputed site of the Gordon family's early residence,—a rising ground still called the Castles, though now covered with plantation, presenting vestiges of fortification. The parish is intersected south-eastward by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, and is traversed south-westward by a road from Dunse to Earlstoun. On the latter road stands the village of West-Gordon, 8 miles distant from Kelso. It is the site of the parish-church, and has a population of about 300. The parishioners of Gordon, till a recent period, were very primitive in their manners, and careless, through a descent of several generations, to make a removal of residence, or go a sight-seeing in the busier districts of the country; and, probably on account solely of their habits of seclusion and content, earned from malicious wit the soubriquet of "the Gowks o' Gordon."

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £163 16s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £32 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1763, and has been several times repaired; and it contains about 450 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 90; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £38 6s. 1½d. There is a parochial library. Gordon parish was formerly of very large extent. But part of it, called Durrington-laws, was annexed to Longformacus, 12 miles distant; and out of it, jointly with Bassen-dean, a parish formerly in the presbytery of Melrose, was also erected, about the year 1647, the parish of Westruther. The church was originally dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, and given to the monks of Coldingham. In 1171, according to the spiritual traffic of that age of priestcraft, the Coldingham monks exchanged it with the monks of Kelso for the chapel of Earlstoun and St. Laurence church of Berwick. In the ancient parish were several chapels. In 1309, Sir Adam Gordon, in consideration of relaxing to them some temporal claims, obtained from the monks of Kelso leave to possess a private chapel with all its oblations. At Huntly-wood was another chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the advowson of which appears to have passed, during the reign of James IV., into the possession of the family of Home. A third chapel, the ruins of which were at no remote period traceable, was built during the reign of David, by John de Spottiswoode, at his hamlet of Spottiswoode.



